

OTTAWA LETTER.

How Liberal Members Advertise Hon. John Carling's Ale.

McDougall of Cape Breton Wants to Know from the Government What Rome Said in Reply to the Political Memorial.

Mr. Richardson's Civil Servant Garnishes Bill Dismantled by Its Introducer—Now Hard to Say Just Where It Stands.

OTTAWA, April 19.—Private members' day is sometimes dull, but yesterday was not without its relief. The whole afternoon was occupied with private bills which were read in committee, or to be literally accurate, passed in committee without reading. "Shall this clause pass?" is a short sentence, but when repeated say twenty times through a bill through twelve bills or so in an afternoon, with occasional pauses to make an amendment, it grows somewhat monotonous. Yet this is an important and useful business and affords the wise and industrious member of parliament an opportunity to do his share in perfecting the legislation of the country. The important days in the house are not always those which are most spectacular.

But before the house took up private bills there was a little domestic matter to be settled. It began last Friday when Mr. Davin was speaking in the small hours of Saturday morning, and he was exposed to continual interruptions. One of the noisiest of government supporters is the member for Bellefleur, Mr. Talbot, who though now enjoying his term, makes himself at home in the house as a lumberman would in a saw mill. He may be remembered as a visitor to the maritime provinces with Sir Wilfrid last year. Mr. Talbot has a great advantage over members whose argument and reasoning he interrupts, because he performs no mental processes himself, and offers no opportunity to retaliate. When Mr. Davin was speaking Mr. Beattie of London rose to a point of order and called the speaker's attention to the fact that liquor was being drunk and that one of the members interrupting appeared to be intoxicated. Mr. Fraser, by whom the chair was at that moment filled—even to running over—observed that he was rather green to the position and thought the member ought to be named. Mr. Davin promptly named the member for Bellefleur, though he said he would not go so far as to say he was intoxicated. In fact he did not know that Mr. Talbot could possibly be any worse behaved when drunk than he was in his natural and native condition.

This suggestion and the allegation of Mr. Beattie were passed over at the time, but the same evening Mr. Bennett called the attention of the speaker's locum tenens to the fact that somebody was smoking in the chamber. It was a scene at that stage not very creditable to the house. Sir Richard Cartwright, who was leading, having become hungry was supplied with a cup of tea and a sandwich. The noblest traditions of the English chamber and do not abhor tea. But what Sir Richard might do with dignity and decorum could not be solemnly performed by all the members of the house at once. By eating sandwich and drinking tea Sir Richard made his brother to offend. Mr. Tarte, being in a friendly and generous mood toward his own party, having just emerged from a sharp controversy on the affairs of Greenfields and the junior Tarts, ordered ginger ale and sandwiches all around, rather half round. So while Sir Richard ate, solemnly and drinking tea with complacency might be suitable to the occasion, the popping of corks and the chatter of dishes made rather against the patient and favorable hearing of Mr. Davin's argument.

Mr. Talbot did not resent at the time the charge of intoxication. He seemed rather pleased with it and exposed a wide and diversified area of smile. But he studied over the question during Saturday and Sunday and Monday forenoon. Perhaps he took advice. It was borne in upon his so-called mind about the middle of the afternoon that something ought to be done about it. So when the speaker took the chair, and before the order had been given to open the doors, he rose and asserted his virtue. He didn't drink anything worse than Mr. Tarte's ginger ale, he said, and the story that he had a bottle of Carling's beer in the chamber was false and should, for the credit of the house, be retracted. This remark and what followed may be stated freely, because the press door had been opened, and before the members knew if the press gallery was as full as ever Mr. Talbot had been. On reflection it was considered best to let the Hansard staff in too, and talk the matter out in the face of an anxious country. Mr. Beattie declined to take it back. He had seen the bottle of beer and had called attention to it, and thought he could prove that the strong drink was consumed within the sacred wall. It seemed to him quite unnecessary to make a lunch counter of the commons chamber when there was a restaurant down stairs. Mr. Davin also declined to take it back. He had seen the bottle himself with Carling's name on it. The Carling beer he understood, was a powerful stimulant, meaning Mr. Talbot's, produced unfortunate results. Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton

was prepared to identify the bottle. Mr. Tarte owned to setting up the ginger ale to the whole grit household, but repudiated Mr. Carling. Mr. McMullen, in a burst of exuberance, declared that Mr. Tarte had done all this "out of the goodness of his heart," and asserted that it was a slander to even suggest strong drink in connection with such an exhibition of benevolence. It was observed by the impudent member for Simcoe that Mr. McMullen would not refuse even Carling's brew in the chamber, or anywhere else, if he could get it for nothing, a fling at one of Mr. McMullen's peculiarities, which had its point. Mr. McMullen testified that nothing strong was consumed and remarked that the soft drink was necessary, as the house was undergoing severe punishment at the time. Mr. Davin smiled at this, thinking in his mind that at least one member admitted the force of his chastisement. As no determination was reached, the withdrawal was not forthcoming. Mr. Speaker expressed the hope that if anything wild had been done in his absence it would not occur again, while Mr. Foster threw out the suggestion that when the speaker went away somebody ought to take his place who would make the members behave themselves. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Broderick took this a little to heart, but Mr. Fraser claimed some credit was due him for suppressing the smoker.

There are under the head of Notices of Motion some seventy or eighty propositions yet to be moved. Thirty motions for papers not opposed were put through yesterday, but the more awkward ones stand over. For example, there is one by Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton concerning the correspondence between the liberal members and the Vatican. Two weeks ago Mr. Tarte read in the house a memorial to the Pope signed by forty-five members of parliament and senators, complaining of the attitude of the bishops in political matters. "Rome shall remedy this," Mr. Tarte said in effect, though not in words, for he does not quote the Elizabethan poets. Since then Rome has been heard from, and Mr. McDougall wants to know from the government what Rome says. But the government, which had Mr. Tarte's speech and the memorial placed in the house, is not anxious to have anything more said about it. Mr. McDougall's motion has been kept well down in the list, and whenever he offers to propose it some minister says he wants to make a speech, and therefore it is passed by. He cannot discuss the question involved in it, because it is a rule of the house that no member can discuss a question on which he has a motion pending. Now Mr. McDougall cannot discuss his motion until it is reached, and as he cannot reach it, and has not been allowed to drop it, he would seem to be handicapped. All the same he is an old parliamentarian, and in the classical language of Ontario politicians, it is dollars to doughnuts he will get his work in before the session closes.

Mr. Casey wants to take care of the railway program. His bill, supported by Mr. Ingram, who is a sort of junior partner in the program, requires certain changes to be made in the construction of freight cars, and calls for improvements in the couplings, ladders and other equipments. Mr. Ingram, who sits on the conservative side, is a railway man by profession, having served as a brakeman and in other capacities on railways. He is quite reasonable and is rather opposed to the clause requiring railway companies to make over all their rail cars straightaway. But he and Casey reached an agreement on that point which allows the old cars not to be torn to pieces. The difficulty of their bill occurred over the enforcement clauses. If they are left for anybody to prosecute the act would seem to be an opportunity for blackmail. If only one clause is allowed to lay in information it is feared that the act would not be enforced. Mr. Casey wants Mr. Blair to take it as the act of the Railway Act. Mr. Blair is willing to consider it. So the whole measure stands over.

It is hard to say just where Mr. Richardson's civil servant garnishes bill stands. He had it up a week ago and it was left over. Yesterday he got it into committee with difficulty. The solicitor general was away to Cardinal's funeral and neglected to leave with his colleagues the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, which was expected to be on hand at this sitting. Mr. Fitzpatrick on the first occasion was rather doubtful in his opinions. Mr. Russell thinks that no law is needed from parliament. He is of the opinion that the local legislatures have full power to deal with the matter. He even thinks that they can tax civil servants with impunity, which is a matter yet to be decided by the Privy Council. Mr. Russell considers, as do some of the St. John lawyers, that the Ontario judgment went astray by following the United States analogy. Mr. Russell refuses to go to Washington for constitutional law, seeing that the whole government system there proceeds under different basis from ours. The Washington judges would not allow civil servants to be taxed by their state laws, lest the president should be deprived of the services of his officers, who might have all their salaries taxed away from them. There are other remedies in Canada, and according to the junior member for Halifax, the Queen is in a reasonably safe position, even though her officers should be made to pay income tax or should have their salaries garnished and swept away by the hungry creditors.

So, he says, this is a matter of provincial concern, and he does not want Mr. Richardson to interfere with it. Sir Richard Cartwright was impressed with the necessity of Mr. Fitzpatrick's opinion. Mr. Belcourt of Ottawa, who represents more civil servants than any one else in the house except his colleague, does not think they ought to be singled out for attack, and Mr. Davin, who resides at one great capital, has high praise for the average official. Mr. Davin says he has had as much business with the department as anybody else, and his observation is that the servants do not spend all their time walking around Parliament Hill with short sticks, but labor with pains and assiduity at their respective desks. Mr. McMullen has ideas, and experience. He sued a civil servant once, and the court ordered the man to pay him \$5 a month. The man paid it for two months and then suspended operations. The resumption of specie payments is not taken place, and Mr. McMullen supports Mr. Richardson's bill.

But unexpected opposition suddenly developed from the mover himself, when the speaker rose and the house went into committee. Mr. Richardson delivered an oration. He began by airing a grievance. Richardson of Lisgar and Mr. Davin of Assiniboia frequently assailed each other, but they are more like a misplaced official of the Toronto Globe and Manitoba Free Press assails them both. They say that he malignantly misrepresented them. Mr. Davin laconically observed the other day that the man in the gallery "lies like a misplaced official, which never tells the truth." Mr. Richardson, who is a liberal and the editor of a Greenway organ in Winnipeg, made his charges with more verbosity, but to the same effect. He accused the mover of having assailed that he was himself awfully serious about his bill, and to deny that he was making a fool of himself in the way he handled it. To make good his position he observed that he wanted to withdraw the first two clauses of the bill and substitute other clauses which would enable the garnishing to be done in accordance with the laws of the several provinces. The objection had been taken that there was no garnishes law in some provinces, and this he wanted to meet the case. Having decided that the mover's garnishes according to the laws of the provinces that did not garnish, he next told the government that he would withdraw the garnishes bill if the government would promise to dismiss any civil servant whose salary should be twice garnished.

The minister of trade is a clever man, but he could not see how a salary could be twice garnished without a garnishes law. Then Mr. Richardson agreed to withdraw his bill, the government would promise to dismiss an official who could be twice sued. The most inveterate enemy of the civil service would hardly endorse this proposition, seeing that a man may be twice sued without any garnishes, and that a faithful official might fall into illness, and so into debt, and be twice sued before he had a chance to pay off. Sir Richard was not making promises last night, even if he declares that he will give civil servants treated exactly like other men. Other men are not necessarily dismissed from service as soon as they are sued twice.

However, Mr. Richardson withdrew his first two clauses, to be replaced by others, and then observed that the third clause would have to be withdrawn in order to make some changes. Sir Richard, who has finished reading Henry's speech, and is now engaged with Mayne Reid, who has some intention for a moment from the adventures of the "Cliff Climbers" and observed that as there were only three clauses in the bill, and as they were all withdrawn, he did not see any objection to the house remaining in committee on the bill. Finally Mr. Richardson said he wanted to substitute other clauses, but Sir Richard observed if the member for Lisgar had a new bill concealed about his person it would be better to get it printed and proceed with it in the regular way of new bills. Finally a committee concluded to report progress, which is a kind of official mendacity allowed by the highest standards of morals. So Mr. Broderick, as chairman, in the most unblushing manner that speaker that progress had been made, and the committee would likely sit again some other time. Mr. Richardson went home pondering over the mysteries of legislation.

OTTAWA, April 20.—The public accounts committee was rather late getting to work this year. The house had been in session nearly two months before Mr. McMullen called his committee together and something near one month before the committee was organized. The committee used to be the very keen examiner of public accounts, but at present he is not over strenuous. Yesterday the examination related to expenditure for Rideau Hall. Rideau has always been an expensive concern, but never quite so costly as now except during a year or two of the Dufferin regime. The reason of it probably is that the party now in power obtained office on the promise to cut down these expenses. The Somervilles, Mulocks, Caseys, Listers, McMullens, who used to rage over the finger bowls, the napkins, the wine glasses and other ornaments of Rideau are now quite calm, while these expenses are doubled. Mr. Hutchison, clerk of the works, gave evidence. Among the purchases of last year were goods from Walpole Brothers of London, Dublin and Belfast for \$4,100. This order was for linens, cottons and other articles of the kind. Both the total bill and the connection to Clark Wallace and some other members to be exorbitant. Clark Wallace, with his long experience as a trader, has reached the conclusion that the price paid for table cloths and that sort of thing was far in excess of what the price would be of the same class of goods bought in the ordinary course of trade in Canada with the duty included. Of course the government does not pay duty, but that fact does not, as Wallace says, cut

any ice, because if they bought them in Montreal with the duty added to the price, they would get the duty back through the custom house.

Lady Aberdeen flared in this testimony. Mr. Hutchison, after some cross-questioning, explained that the goods were bought on a requisition submitted by her excellency and the Rideau housekeeper. Not only did the countess explain that goods were wanted, but she requested that they be purchased in England and from the firm of Walpole Brothers. It appears that the enterprising British house had sent to Lady Aberdeen a catalogue of goods with prices annexed, and the mistress of Rideau Hall acted upon the advice, decided that she would buy the goods, and arranged the whole business. This seems to be a first occasion for the appearance of the wife of the governor general in the record of the house of commons committees. Mr. Hutchison bought lumber to the value of \$1,822 from Mr. Edwards, Mr. P. Russell, Mr. Edwards is a joint stock company and therefore does not violate the independence of Parliament Act when he sells goods to the government. Bronson was a member of the Ontario legislature and he sold other lumber and shingles. Mr. Edwards' price for maple flooring was \$22 thousand, which Dr. Sproule thinks is about twice the price that is paid in his country.

Mr. Hutchison testifies that he does not call for tenders, nor does he endeavor to find the cheapest goods can be bought the cheapest. He gets his requisitions and goes to the deputy minister, who tells him what persons to buy from. It is fair to say that Mr. Hutchison stated that this was not a new practice, but had been carried on by the late government. Much was elicited by questioning from the members, who seem to be perfectly satisfied with the information. E. F. Clarke said: "You found that system of buying in vogue when the government changed, did you?" Mr. Hutchison said it was. "You were told this fact was to be governed by the same members, who seem to be perfectly satisfied with the information. E. F. Clarke said: "You found that system of buying in vogue when the government changed, did you?" Mr. Hutchison said it was. "You were told this fact was to be governed by the same members, who seem to be perfectly satisfied with the information. E. F. Clarke said: "You found that system of buying in vogue when the government changed, did you?" Mr. Hutchison said it was.

Mr. Somerville can stand it no longer. He says that he pitched in Rideau expenditure when he was in opposition and he will do it yet. He wanted to know why the government got all this stuff that was piled into the budget year after year. The place must be full and running over unless the old stuff was taken out, and if it was taken out, what became of it? Why wasn't something done with it? Why wasn't it sold? Why didn't the government make an allowance to the governor general and let him supply his own shortages? If the government had changed he at least would not change and was going to protest as long as he could. The opposition party of the house seemed to agree with him and he thought he had some sympathy from the present opposition. Now was the time, then, to stop this outrageous expenditure of \$30,000 a year, most of which seemed to be wasted.

The present opposition is not disposed to go so far as Mr. Somerville, but they would go to the extent of providing that all the expenses necessary should be met, while prices should be kept to a decent limit and articles bought to the best advantage. The engagement of the dancing space in the ball room was the subject of some discussion, members raising the question whether the number of dancers had increased, what new ministers had learned to dance, and how much additional space had been found necessary in order to give them room for their feet. The government's answer was that the strength. The government was able to show that while \$2,000 was spent last year in toning up the ball room, that not a cent had been wasted in increasing the accommodations to the chapel, so that the affair was not so bad as it might be.

It seems difficult to get vouchers for all the expenditure. The auditor general has labored by letter and interview and telegram to get vouchers for William Wilson's outlay for hotel charges at Moncton during his famous investigation of railway men. Mr. Wilson got his \$30 a day, more or less, and his \$30 a day, more or less, but the vouchers for the latter cannot be obtained. A voucher usually takes the form of a receipted bill, and a receipted bill usually requires payment as a condition precedent. Mr. Wilson managed to obtain through the kindness of the railway department the money to pay his way and that is all that the public accounts committee has yet been able to learn about it.

In the house Mr. Davin's resolution condemning the reduction of interest to two and a half per cent in the Savings Bank provoked a lively discussion.

AN ALARMING CONDITION.

Of a Gananoque Resident—Flesh Fell Off from 214 to 143—Abandoned by Physicians—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Saved His Life.

He only obtained the support of the opposition party, but it is well known that a good many government supporters disapproved of the change. Members of the government side left the defence wholly to the ministers, who could not well sustain it. There was an artificial rate greater than the value of the money, the payment of which was had for the general borrower. But Mr. Davin, Mr. Foster and Clarke Wallace showed that the government was actually paying three-eighths of one per cent more for the cheapest money they borrowed elsewhere. Mr. Fielding insisted that it cost a quarter of one per cent to handle the Savings Bank business, but Clarke Wallace showed that it did not cost anything, since it was paid for by the interest not paid during the months by general creditors, and withdrawal, and the reclaimed money which continually came into the hands of the government.

The claim that most of the deposits are owned by people of considerable means is not well sustained. There are 99,000 depositors with less than \$500. Not ten per cent have \$1,000 and a very large number have less than \$200. The average of the whole body is less than \$300. Sir Charles Tupper stated that no country in the world paid less money to savings bank depositors than in Canada. He said that while the government was trying to reduce the interest to what it called a natural rate it was itself paying to the banks for temporary loans four per cent. While the government was proclaiming that the late reduction of three per cent, was intended to reduce the interest to the general borrower, it had not even reduced the interest on the loans it had to make from the banks.

Mr. Fielding produced a resolution passed by the council of the Board of Trade of Toronto commending the reduction. There are not many poor people who have savings bank deposits in the council of the Board of Trade, but there are a great many bankers and bank directors, as E. F. Clarke pointed out. He also reminded the government that only a few days ago the Toronto Board of Trade sent an unanimous request to the government to oppose the charter to the Kettle River railway, which would divert trade to the United States. Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright both promptly supported Mr. Corbin's charter, in spite of the request. That being so, they might have refrained from asking parliament to be governed by the savings bank resolutions of the same council. Mr. Broderick of Dundas, who is one of the most effective and common-sense speakers in the house, observed that the farmers were in his neighborhood among the principal savings bank depositors, and pointed out that the party which used to be most solicitous for the farmer was now engaged in running after the financiers and the bankers.

In the evening Mr. Fielding tried to explain about his new preferential system. He proposes to give the preference to goods made in England, of which a substantial part of the labor is British. It was not very clear how this factor was to be determined, and the more obscure it got to be, Mr. Fielding impatiently burst in after several ineffectual explanations with the charge that the opposition were opposed to preference altogether.

Mr. Powell for one is not worried by such a suggestion. He elicited from Sir Richard Cartwright, whose ideas are much clearer than Mr. Fielding's, that he hoped to divert from the United States to Great Britain some \$5,000,000 worth of trade. Mr. Powell was able to show that the United States exports to Canada have been steadily climbing up, as compared with English goods, and Sir Richard says that this is quite so. But the minister blamed the manufacturers for it. He says they have allowed themselves to be beaten by their own want of enterprise and sagacity, and that if they cannot now obtain a foothold in the Canadian market with this preference they do not deserve to get it at all. He is willing to give John Bull another chance, and hopes he may now be able to hold his own in this country.

This gave Mr. Powell his opportunity. If the 25 per cent preference was needed to place England on a level in our market with the United States, it followed that the preference margin would all go to the benefit of the English producer. Therefore it was a sham and a humbug for the people of Canada would get their goods cheaper by reason of the reduction. They simply would have to pay the 25 per cent preference into the pockets of the Manchester and Yorkshire manufacturer. If \$10,000,000 worth of goods now coming from the United States, and amounting to 30 per cent of duty, or a total of \$3,000,000, should be diverted to England, the custom house would receive \$2,250,000. The other \$750,000 would be contributed, not to the Canadian consumer, but to increase the profits, or decrease the losses of the English producer. The Canadian treasury would be \$750,000 short in the revenues, which would have to be taxed out of something else. Now, said Mr. Powell, if we are to contribute this three-quarters of a million dollars and obtain in exchange for it no market for any Canadian goods, we ought to see that the British Empire get some good out of it. Mr. Powell does not believe in giving the money to the English merchants and manufacturers, who, according to Sir Richard Cartwright's own showing, will not take the trouble to look out for themselves. The member for Westmorland does not object to a Canadian contribution to the unity and defence of the nation, but he objects to a straight payment of three-quarters of a million a year for a cause that is of doubtful value to the Empire. He would rather see the payment made for the support of the fleet or to some other purpose of obvious imperial utility.

Of course the ministers said that Mr. Powell was delirious, and so was Mr. Davin and Mr. Foster and all the rest. This caused a good deal of laughter and the gentle reminder that however

it might be on the government side, there was, at the slightest occasion for the conservatives to assert their loyalty.

The sugar duties passed after Mr. Foster had drawn from Mr. Fielding the admission that they would increase the taxes by \$250,000 to \$400,000. The attention of the government was called to the fact that the sugar producing colonies in the Pacific were not included in the sugar preference. There is a refinery at Vancouver which draws its raw material from the Pacific, and if this preference is given to Queensland that establishment will get part of its sugar from thence. As the matter stands, the British Columbia industry will be seriously handicapped. Mr. Fielding says he will consider the case.

The duty on tobacco is not satisfactory to the grit party of the house. The statement was made in the budget by Mr. Fielding that the increased duty had greatly increased the smuggling. Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton pressed that point strongly, and urged that tobacco was an article of general use, and in fact one of necessity to a great body of poor people. At least he could not give it up. They simply had to pay the additional tax unless they could get their supply by smuggling, which he was afraid many of them did. Sir Henri said that 150 seizures had already been made, by which he seemed to argue that smuggling was more or less suppressed. It is not much of a proof that there is no smuggling to say that many seizures for smuggling have been made. It rather resembles the concluding sentence of the children's riddle which runs: "And our gift won't lie, for mother has whipped them a thousand times for lying."

Some devil entered into the heart of Dr. Landerkin last night. Within fifteen minutes he spoke three times, and each time made almost identically the same short speech: "I want the minister of inland revenue to reduce the duty on tobacco to what it used to be. He has doubled the price and gets no more revenue. I don't want the poor man's tobacco taxed so high. The minister is my friend and I hope he will be influenced by what I say." Possibly the good doctor's remarks were a little less coherent than the report makes them, but that is the substance. Another fifteen minutes passed, when the doctor made a discovery. He said he found that Sir Henri did not do it at all. Another of his leaders, Mr. Fielding, was the man to blame. So he begged Joly's pardon and addressed two or three identical speeches to Mr. Fielding. The house became so amused, and wanted to go home to an anxious family, became annoyed. Dr. Landerkin is a furious smoker, and it may not be necessary to add that he is not a member in good standing in any temperance society.

The attack on the government's policy about savings banks has produced one good result. Sir Richard and Mr. Fielding are devising a scheme to give the small depositor a chance to invest in three per cent bonds of small denomination. S. D. S.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

There's a crick in the neck in the day, An' the humin' birds an' comin' in the blooms air ever where; A feller feels like noddin' when the Or loads'n' you'n' in mella's whar the daisy drinks the dew.

TOMB OF COLUMBUS IN HAVANA.

"God made me the messenger of the new heaven and new earth, and told me where to find them. Reason, charts and mathematical knowledge had nothing to do with the case."

BY THE BUREAU.

The stars were all alight, The moon was overhead; I named her queen of night, As the stars looked on me, "You're a radiant, wondrous fair, 'Tis all the world to me, I thrilled with love to me, I felt in her reply."

Love led us all the way, And we turned home again; Our hearts were light and gay, The world was bluish then, Though shadows crossed the sky, No gloom our hearts could know, True bliss is ever high, When hearts are blended so.

Mr. Isaac—I sell you dot coat at a grand sacrifice. Customer—But you say that of all your goods. How do you make a living? Mr. Isaac—Meth trient, I make a small profit on do paper and string.



(Daily Star) One does not or an acute critic voted to the art festival. The simple fact in the main gets no more revenue. I don't want the poor man's tobacco taxed so high. The minister is my friend and I hope he will be influenced by what I say.

The exhibition on the 18th in Lieut. Governor accompanied by M. It about three o'clock a good ed, and there wa

The visitor is a deer a handsome of material assist with the painting learned that the exhibition of the collected second, local third, local fourth, local colors; fifth, local colors.

The great painting by R. B. and it also appears religious sentiment artistic sense. T. tion, the utter consciousness in the group portrayed art in expression style, an extreme Wallachian, Forest W. W. Ogilvie, W. C. VanHorne Association of M. B. Angers, and Sons make up the treas collection, worthy of special permit.

The local collection includes some no loaned by Forshaw Halifax, O. H. V. William Kerr, J. Geo. McLeod, H. Thomson, John C. Burpee, John H. W. H. Thorne, W. S. J. Richey. The water color N. Sutherland, F. A. Hildreth, J. Fisher, Count de La. The local art classes four and Eliza T. Harding, Miss M. Barry S. Leahy Thiley, Miss Marion Holly, M. M. Alex. Watson, Mrs. E. A. W. B. Tennant, M. G. A. Henderson, Watson, Miss F. Pickett, Miss E. A.

Just to the right the upper gallery Association have arrests attention holder. The arrangement, small In addition, decorated potted plants, artistic, and the display are of merit that a mini confirms and deep admiration arouse Resting on the rath booth is the savoral Williams, the province of N. and gold of blade Nova Scotia met now the property and. A miniature Miss Little, is e side it, and is a

Advertisement for Wood's Peppermint Cure. Text: "Wood's Peppermint Cure. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended at all drug stores in Canada. Only original packages guaranteed to cure. Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West."