letter.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEB. 19, 1896.

THE REMEDIAL BILL. (From The Daily Sun of the 12th inst.)

our Ottawa correspondent, and the ex- ers of Mr. Laurier would have been tice. The system proposed for Maniof Ontario as the federal parliament on both sides, and that party discihas power to make it. The Ontario pline will not be seriously affected ish empire. But, there was no doubt, separate school law has stood for thereby. many years, in spite of the fact that the province is Protestant by a large majority. It is true that the strongest objection to the proposed measure noting that Ontario people claim for member of the other chamber is also regarded, But the state system ing the best system in the world. No Maine furnishes both these officials, serious attempt to strike down the On- though it is only one of more than founded on the question of nationaltario separate school system, or even forty states, and contains not more ity. Moreover, the speaker added, supto limit its scope to the supposed re- than one per cent. of the population quirements of the constitution has been of the country. We are rather proud made. We say the supposed require of our Maine neighbors, and share ments because it has not been deter- their feeling of complacency. The mined that the Roman Catholics of maritime provinces have given Can-Ontario have any other or better re- ada one premier, four finance minislief in case their educational privileges ters, two leaders of the house of comare taken away than the Roman Catholics of Manitoba. While it is generally affirmed that separate schools are by the act of union fixed on Ontario forever, there is fair ground at least upon a mystery. It finds that Sir for the contention that they can only Charles Tupper, writing from Vienna be preserved in case of attack by the to his son when Sir John A. Macdonsame method which the minority in ald's death was imminent, accepted Manitoba has been compelled to the view that Sir John Thompson adopt. However that may be, it seems would succeed to the premiership. to be historically certain that the same The Telegraph remarks that an inprivileges given by the constitution to teresting question arises why this ar- munity, and the last cause of dissenthe minority in Ontario, and to the rangement was changed and Sir J. J. minority in Quebec, were understood C. Abbott made head of the governand intended to be given to the min- ment. This is an odd question for a for North Louth, said that Ireland ority in Manitoba. It is also certain student of history to ask, since it is was as proud to appeal to the Irish in that the clauses protecting the educa- well known that Sir John Thompson America as England was to appeal tional privileges of minorities were when sent for declined the premierplaced in the union act of 1867 at the ship, much to the regret of his friends. instance of Mr. Galt, and in the interests of Protestants, and that the pro visions in the Manitoba act were injudge who tried him. It appears that serted by consent of people of all the trial judge reported in favor of a dress in reply to the Queen's speech faiths at a time when it was not commutation of the sentence. The known which would be in the minor-

redress. Yet so serious are the diffi- exercise of the pardoning power, Lord South African company had received culties in the way of effective federal Aberdeen was compelled to assume a legislation in such a case that one can prerogative that would have appeared that they had a hand in well understand the course of the gov- to be a novelty to some of his predeces- events. He maintained that the raid ernment in first seeking judicial de- sors. Until Lord Dufferin's time the cisions, clearly defining the powers and pardoning power was supposed to be duties of parliament, and then in giv- a prerogative to be exercised by the and the financial and political charing the province every opportunity to governor general independently of his acter of the Chartered South African deal with the subject without inter. advisors. ference. The Manitoba act is much harsher in its features than that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Such an accommodation as has been made in either province, where the minority has no legal claim for federal redress, would probably have been accepted as removing the occasion for federal action. But the Manitoba school act is now six years old, and nothing has been done or promised in that direction.

The measure introduced yesterday is not coercive. It leaves the Manitoba government the whole authority and patronage in administration. The proposed separate schools are to be of an dist Theological college at Montreal. even standard with the public schools. The tests include the provincial examination of teachers, inspection by the regular provincial inspectors, as well by stating that he had to fight two as by those appointed by the separate governments. This is news. Were Mr. school board, the appointment of the Emmerson and Mr. Rurchill also

provincial government, and the use of text books that are prescribed either by the Manitoba or Ontario government. The federal government does

not directly interpose in the collection of school rates, or in the expenditure of school money. A share of the provincial grant is declared to be properly payable to the separate schools, and the local government is left to do the rest. To guard against the possibility of the establishment of separate schools where the children would not be sent to school, provision is made Ontario, any Roman Catholic can prefer and patronize the public schools.

The Sun has cherished the hope that this matter should be settled by Manitoba itself. It has never been concase of the petitioners and be capable The proposed measure is a skilful attempt to meet both requirements. But vincial government, and if this is not given, the whole work must either be done over again or abandoned. Since the government is convinced that the sure is as satisfactory as any that could be devised.

At the same time, we hold to the view that the case would have been better met if the bill had not been introduced as a government measure. This does not mean that ministers should have evaded their responsibility individually or together. But the proposition is one on which members of the same party may reasonably take different views. The government is not responsible for the circumstances which have led up to this meaure. The character of the question at ssue is such as to make it most desirable that it should be kept out of as in the colonies. the domain of party politics. We should have liked to see the measure so brought forward that loyal sup-A fair idea of the scope of the pro- porters of the government could have posed remedial legislation can be ob- opposed it without a strain on their tained from the synopsis furnished by party allegiance and that loyal followplanation made by the minister of jus- equally free to oppose it. As it is, that all Ireland demanded was a conhowever, we are inclined to think that stitution similar to that of the United toba seems to be as nearly like that a good deal of freedom will be claimed

The most important member of the U. S. senate is the pro tem speaker who presides in the absence of the comes from Ontario, but it is worth vice-president. The most important claims of Ireland are not adequately their province the distinction of hav- the speaker. At present the state of mons, four ministers of justice and one chief justice of Canada.

The valued Telegraph has stumbled

Shortis probably owes his life to the minister of justice did not concur in

has not been of an exciting character. Fighting on that island has been constant, but apparently it has not He would not advise all government seriously interfered with the personal plan of publicity he had adopted, but comfort or safety of those engaged in he did not regret the course he had it. But if Gen. Weyler, the new com- taken, because it proved that whenmander-in-chief, carries out his plans there is a possibility that some one may get hurt before the war is over.

The opinions of Rev. Dr. Shaw on the subject of remedial legislation, matters, namely, the Uitlander spatch, will have great weight. Dr. Shaw succeeded the late Dr. George

Mr. Mitchell is reported to have exseparate school board itself by the fighting the provincial government?

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt Supports Home Rule Motion.

STATE A Balfour Says Ireland Will Receive Full and Generous Justice.

Labouchere Moves an Amendment on Transvaal and Chamberlain Replies.

(Continued from page three.)

London, Feb. 13.-In the house of commons today, Geo. N. Curzon, under secretary for the foreign office, replying to a question as to why Great Britain had proposed to Brazil that vinced of the power of the government the dispute regarding the possession of to draft an act which would meet the the island of Trinidad be decided by arbitration, said that Great Britain ocof effective operation in the face of an it in 1782 on the representations of Whenever possible, remittances of effective operation in the face of an it in 1782 on the representations of should be made direct to THE SUN unsympathetic provincial government. Portugal. The late government, Mr Curzon added, re-occupied the island. Because it had been abandoned for a century, the government proposed ar it requires the co-operation of the prothe question of the ownership of the island

> The financial secretary to the trea sury, R. W. Hanbury, replying H Nicker-Haton member for Cantercase calls for federal action, the mea- bury, said the government was con sidering the question of establishing a narcel post between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Hanbury could not, at the present time, state what steps had been taken, but he hoped that the United States government would consent to extend the sys tem to the United Kingdom.

When the debate on the address i reply to the Queen's speech was resumed today, Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt, supporting the amendment of John Dillon, anti-Parnellite, censuring the government for not proposing self government for Ireland, pointed out that the colonies, from which there was a splendid testimonial of loyalty he maintained that the policy of home rule would be as successful in Ireland A. J. Balfour, first lord of the trea

sury and conservative leader in the

house, in reply, said he did not believe home rule would cure the condition of Ireland. Many Irish gentlemen on the had gone to the United States on political lecturing tours and had repre-States of America, and in which Ire land should be represented, as if it were New York state, within the Britthe feeling against England was not due to the mere fact that the Americans had one form of a free constitu tion, and the English had another the fact that they think the national America, continued Mr. Balfour, has claims and would never posing that America had broken up into various states, like Austria, each of a different origin, different language and the state system of America had been adopted to meet them. It would be as difficult to hold the United States of America as one great organization as it may be hereafter to old the diverse elements forming the Austrian empire The only cure for this antipathy of the Irish abroad for England is in increasing the knowledge of the earnest attempt of Great

Britain to do justice to Ireland. "I do not think this question is thoroughly understood in America, continued Mr. Balfour, "but more may be expected when they realize the sincere desire of parliament to give ful and genrous justice to Ireland. will begin a change of opinion which will eventually permeate the whole mass of the English speaking comsion between the great communities will be removed once and for ever." T. M. Healy, anti-Parnellite, M. P. to the Anglo-Saxons in her coloni Continuing, Mr. Healy said he believed it was the influence of the Irish in the American press which led President Cleveland to issue his famous message on the Venezuelan question. Mr. Dillon's smendment to the adwas rejected by a vote of 276 to 160. Mr. Labouchere then moved an amendment on the subject of the report, but half the cabinet did. Transvaal. He said that Cecil Rhodes These facts make out the claim for In taking the responsibility for the and his co-directors in the Chartered £600,000 for their services, and there was, therefore, a strong presumption

was carried out for stock market pur-

poses and demanded that there should

be a searching inquiry into the acts

Various other members Hitherto the war news from Cuba spoken, Mr. Chamberlain rose to reply and was loudly cheered. He acknowledged the spirit of fairness with which the debate had been conducted. seriously interfered with the personal developments, he said, to follow the ever a minister was called upon to re present the country at a crisis, might rest assured of receiving the support of all classes and parties. He pointed out the confusion that had arisen through mixing two distinct which are given in a Montreal de- tion and the Jameson raid. The former was an old trouble, in connection with which the cry of "Wolf" had been raised to a yell. With regard to the raid, to the best of his belief Mr. Rhodes, the Chartered South Africa ompany, the reform committee of Johannesburg and Governor Hercules plained his defeat in Northumberland Robinson, were all equally ignorant of Dr. Jameson's intended action, and there was no reason to doubt the truth of President Kruger's statement that he was unaware that the invasion was intended. An inquiry

was pending, and he desired to pro-test against prejudice on either side. He did not complain of Germany's atempted action at Delagoa bay, but if it was legitimate for Germany to provide against mischief it was legiti-

mate for others to do the same.

Mr. Chamberlain explained that the the promised inquiry came under three heads: first; the Jameson raid; second, the complicity of the leadrs in Johannesburg, and third, the responsibility of the Chartered South African company, The latter, he said, was not to be conducted with any vindic tive motive, but its object was to determine whether or not the company was still fit to be entrusted with the administration of territory. Therefore, he thought, the inquiry must include the subjects Mr. Labouchere had mentioned. It was not fair, however, to ask the government to pledge them selves to the nature of the inquiry If after the trials in London and Pretoria, a further inquiry was considered necessary, the government would

It would depend on circumstances whether it was made by a parliament ary committee or was a judicial in-quiry. He had been asked to revoke the charter of the company. That could only be done after the full inquiry.

Nor did he think it desirable Mr. erlain added, that the general administration of these new territor es should be transferred to the colonial office, which could not do the work necessary for their development While the company would be allowed to continue the work of developing the country, the military and peaceful forces would be removed from their control and placed under the crown offices, taking orders from the high commissioner, but being paid by the chartered company. No magistrate would be allowed to be appointed without legal or colonial authority. The authority on the border of British Beulauland would be the commandant of military force under the service of The measures, Mr. Chamthe Queen berlain felt confident, would effectualprevent further raids. He had nothing to do with Cecil Rhodes, he asserted. Mr. Rhodes was once the most powerful man in South Africa. Now he returned as a private individual without control of a single policeman and having seen his work of civilization there jeopardized, if not destroyed. His departure, therefore, did not cause alarm. It would be an act of ingratitude, Mr. Chamberlain said to forcet his past great services. He may have committed mistakes. That is not for me to say, but in my opinion, his right place is in Africa, where he might yet retain public confidence. It was not in the power of the government, Mr. Chamberlain concluded, to prevent the nternal weakness of the Transvaal, which was due to Uitlander discontent, but the government would continue to give President Kruger friendly counse

He reminded the gentlemen on the opposite that the home rule principle suggested for the Transvaal was water home rule, which President Kruger was perfectly justified in re-

cognizing.
The invitation of President Kruger to visit England was only given after have been the report of a private intimation that affair so It would be accepted. To prevent any misconception, President Kruger had been informed the government would not discuss any modification of British suzerainty over the Transvaal. He regretted President Kruger's reply as reported from Pretoria, because it was due to a misapprehension. He had invited President Kruger as a friend and he was sure that the president mould be received in England with the respect due to him. In any case ould continue his efforts in behalf of the Uitlanders in the confidence that he would receive the support of his countrymen here and in Africa

ROENTGEN'S RAYS.

A Buckshot Bullet Located and Successfully Removed From a Man's Hand.

Chicago, Feb. 12.-The first practical experiment in Chicago with Roentgen's rays was made yesterday by electrician Charles E. Scribner and Dr. Jas. Burry in the laboratory of the Western Electric Co. Gasper Schmidt came to the office of the Western Electric Co. complaining of a sore spot in the region of the palm of the hand. He said he had been shot in the hand two years ago, but was unable to loate the affected part.

Accordingly Sscmidt was conducted to the Roentgen quarters and after an hour's exposure to the cathrode rays, the sensitive plate upon which rested the afflicted member was taken to the photographic room. When developed the plate disclosed a most perfect likeness of the antomy of the hand and also what appeared to be a buckshot, snugly ensconced between the metaeranal bones of the third and fourth fin gers, about an inch and a half below the knuckle

This morning Dr. Burry made from the negative a silver print and using this as a guide, the physician removed the bullet. The operation was quickly and neatly performed, and Schmidt suffered little pain. No drug was used in performing the operation, Dr. Burry deciding it unnecessary. The cathode rays had simplified the operation so much that the time necessary for its accomplishment was lessened several

CENTRAL RAILWAY EXTENSION.

James Barnes, M.P.P., of Buctouche was in town last week. He is the contractor for the Central railway exten sion from Chatham to Newcastle. He about completed the foundations for the bridge over Salmon River. This bridge will be 500 feet long and will It will be a Howe truss bridge and will be a well built structure. Mr. Barnes is getting out the materials for the other bridges. There will be two of them, one at Ironbound Cove, a trestle bridge 300 feet long and the other at Newcastle, a Howe truss span 125 feet long and 300 feet of trestle work. It is expected the extension will be completed and ready for operation in Novem-

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

JOGGINS LABOR TROUBLE. Letter from a Miner-One Slope

Working Steadily. Joggins Mines, Feb. 13.-A letter from Carl Bansemer of Joggins Mines appears in the Amherst Press, giving information as to the labor troubles there. Bansemer is a miner and hitherto has ben one of the leaders of the labor union. At the time the negotiations respecting a reduction were pending he was master workman of the local lodge and a member of the committee conducting the government for the attitude it had

lows:

Two issues of the semi-weekly News, contaming statements similar to those telegraphed to the Sun, have fallen accidentally into my hands. I find the statements therein very misleading to the public. As I seemy name mentioned several times in both issues by men who are not qualified to give a true statement on account of their absence from lodge when this trouble was brewing, and toe cowardly to write over their own signature, I think I will give you a true statement of the whole affair if you will kindly permit me the space in your paper. There is no strike here, neither is there a lockout. Some time ago Mr. Dick sent for the committee to inform them that it was necessary to make a reduction of 10 per cent and 5 cents on the box to put the mine on a paying basis. At the time I had the honor of being a member of the committee and remained as particular. lows: mine on a paying basis. At the time I had the honor of being a member of the com-muttee and remained so until all negotia tions were interrupted. We were given to understand by the manager that this reduction was open to modifications. The hard places in the pit would be considered and the man outside with a small wake likewise. But from the start there was a de-ermination on the part of the committee to bully the manager, and consequently no settlement could be arrived at. In our last interview with the manager the latter gave us his final decision. That acting under the instructions of the directors, on a certain instructions of the directors, on a certain day the pit would be shut down and the men paid off and all work would cease. It hoping still that there was a chance of settlement, asked him if he would give back the reduction in the spring. The answer was that under the existing depression in the coal trade it was impossible to make any rash promises, but should trade revive he should do so. After laying the facts before the lodge I advised a course of moderation, considering it was in the middle of the winter, and for my pains I was called a blacking and other names, not fit for publication. Then the lodge sent two telegrams and one letter requesting Mr. Drummond to call a meeting of the grand council at the same time they acknowledged that after being paid off they were clear of the works. When grand council had assembled those brilliant business men managed the affair so that there were no delegates ready

ter being paid off they were clear of the works. When grand council had assembled those brilliant business men managed the affair so that there were no delegates ready to go. I being sent for by Mr. Drummond himself, can bear Mr. Dick out in his statement that he offered to turnish a train to make connections in Maccan for Truro, which they refused to do. The whole affair was managed (or aglitated) by men who have not five cents at stake in the place. Grand council expressed a surprise at the smallness of the reduction considering the inferiority of this seam of coal and the competition in the coal market, ordering the men to work under the reduction or seek work elsewhere.

Two delegates were sent down to acquaint the men of the decision of the grand council and the conduct at that meeting was soandalous. One member (Thomas Stevenson) got up and said Mr. Drummond would accept \$100 as fee of retainer to sell the men every time. After about ten minutes of discussion Mr. Maurice Mahoney, a very irresponsible member, moved that the decision of grand council be rejected. The next day some thirty men approached the manager to see if they could not get work under the managers terms. He asked a few days of consideration, and in the meantime more men signified their intention of going to work when the pit started. On Saturday, the ist, the pit started work with forty men and boys. The secretary of the lodge made threats that men would be shot if they went to work, and more threats of this nature have prevented other men from going to work who wished to Jo so. On Monday, 3rd, matters came to a head when the outside element gathered in large numbers at the head of the pit to prevent men from going to their work to make a living for their families. They forced men to Join them who told me themselves that 'hey wished to go to work to earn bread for their children, but were atraid to do so for fear of being killed.

One slope at Joggins is working steadily. About forty men are

One slope at Joggins is working steadily. About forty men are now employed ,and the number is daily in-

The trouble has lasted four weeks and during that time the loss in wages to the men exceeds the amount of the reduction for a year. The merchants who have refused to supply the striking miners are being boycotted. However, in the end those populists, and four republicans. Mr. who have prudently held their goods will probably be best off, as it is not for some days, but it was not pressed at all likely that the management will pending consideration of the urgent deyield. The leaders realize this and are ficiency bill. The measure was dispos-

getting out. H. J. Logan, the liberal candidate gle to advance other measures began for Cumberland, addressed a meeting at once. of Joggins workinen Tuesday night. Mr. Morrill was hurriedly summoned He offered the lodge the benefit of his from the finance committee room to good offices to bring about a settle- submit his motion. In the meantime ment, and afterward had an interview Mr. Calol had secured the enforcement with General Manager Dick. What of an amendment that the Cuban questranspired at this interview could not tion should be taken. Mr. Morrill was

e ascertained. Mr. Dick has been under the weather with a severe cold during the up the tariff. There was a hurried past week, but is now able to be out assembling of senators, who remained again. He says the stories of harsh at the capitol, but this was considerreatment of the men published last ably short for a full vote. The result week are absolutely untrue. The pro- of the vote left the Cuban resolution ecution of the men was abandoned as unfinished business, although these on a promise being given that no fur- have been yielded temporarily to the would be encouraged.

Has always been our most prominent feat-ure. Long experience has shown us, how-ever, that it is unwise to confine ourselves Has always been our most prominent feature. Long experience has shown us, however, that it is unwise to confine ourselves to it. It is good for teaching the uses of the different kinds of commercial paper. Its weaknesses are its tediousness and cumbersomeness. By our combined methods we can teach as much in 3 months as can be got in 9 months by the actual business methods alone.

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There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great m extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon to sown intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of ts value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

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JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine. Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free,

THE TRANSVAAL.

Jameson's Raid Discussed by Prominent Germans in the Reichstag.

The Reply of President Kruger to the Despatch of Mr. Chamberlain.

Berlin, Feb. 13.-Dr. Hammerstein in the Reichstag today, speaking in behalf of the national liberals, praised the whole matter. His leter is as fol- assumed towards the Transvaal and declared that Emperor William's message to President Kruger, congratulaing the latter upon having suppressed Dr. Jameson's raid, responded to the feelings of all Germans, adding: "We

are all proud of it and repel unjustiflable criticisms." The minister of foreign affairs, Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, then reviewed the recent events in the Transgovernment knew absolutely nothing about any request from President Kruger for the intervention of Germany in the affairs of the South African republic. Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein added that the British government had, with the utmost energy adopted the necessary measures after the unlawful incursion of Dr. Jameson and that no responsibility rested upon Great Britain for the blood shed. Continuing the minister of foreign affairs stated that the relations between Germany and Great Britain had not ceased to be cordial and friendly, and he repudiated the insinuations that Germany had designs against the independence of the Transvaal, adding: "Such a policy would be swept away before the indignation of the people."

Pretoria, Feb. 13.-The Staats Courfint publishes the reply of President Kruger to the despatch of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which was gazetted in London on Feb 7th, and which was cabled at that time to the Associated Press. Mr. Chamberlain's despatch proposed to President Krushould be adopted by the Transvaal and invited President tect. The Staats Courint complains of this publication of the despatch as embarrassing to the government and announces that the government will not suffer interference with its international affairs. The Journal also considers that the situation has been greatly aggrieved by Mr. lain's suggestions.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The House Rejects the Senate Free Coinage Amendment to Rond Rill

Senate Refuses by a Vote of 29 to 21 to Consider the Tariff Bill.

Washington, Feb. 13.-After a ten days' debate, the house today, by a vote of 80 to 190, rejected the senate free coinage amendment to the bond bill, and reported the bill to the house with a recommendation to non-concur. The strength developed by the silver men was a surprise. They had been confidently claiming over a hundred votes. After two hours tomorrow the final vote will be taken. Mr. Dingley will close for the majority and Mr Crisp for the minority

Washington, Feb. 13.—The friends of the tariff bill met an unexpected repulse today when the vote of 21 yeas to 29 nays, the senate defeated the motion of Mr. Morrell, chairman of the finance committee, to take up the taiff bill. The negative vote which defeated the motion was given by democrats, Morrill's motion has been anticipated ed of at 4 o'clock today, and the strug-

not deterred by the agreement, however, and pressed his motion to take disturbances or interference military academy and other appropri-The resolution censuring Ambassa-

dor Bayard was brieffy touched on in OUR ACTUAL BUSINESS COURSE the foreign affairs committee meeting today. Chairman Hitt stated that he expected to be able to call it up in the house next week and that he would have done so before but for the debate on the Bond silver bill. The agricultural appropriation bill will have the right of way after the bond he said, and that will be before the house for two or three days.

Fishing schooner Resolute, of Gloucester, went ashore on the 9th during a heavy storm at Little Lorraine, C. B., and Isaac Rogers, one of the crew, of Nova Scotia, was drowned. The vessel has broken to pieces and will be a total loss. She is insured for \$25.032, with an insurance on the outfit.

General News from New Br

PROVI

WESTMOR Monoton, Feb. 12 forty Monetonians, men, left here th herst to enjoy a They had a specia Victoria rink, a lansed under the week ago last Sur built, and was r

tonight. The annual which continued u night, was of mo est, owing to the affairs. The estim the city council few changes, the duce floating del and the items for paving being inc propriations for pared with 1895 a

City government. Police department.

Almshouse Interest and disc Water and light. Board of health. Inspector building To retire debent To reduce floating Street paving ..

An unfortunate ranged was taken Halifax last eve questions she said \$500 left her by the

CHARL St. Andrews. Cookson, one of highly esteemed parish of St. Cr evening after which she bore and in humble of God, whom many years, in archal age of e was the mother children, seven whom only four ward, residing in Neville of Los (Hans Johnson of unmarried, who ther, and who, cared for her wit The ice gathe Chamcook lake, usually good. a will be housed quin is taking 200 hotel 150 tons. to Sir W. Van Minister's Island

NORTHUM

Chatham, Feb.

at 8 o'clock Tues

T. Joyner officiat Delaney, who bridegroom, was Wm. O'Keeffe. Bowdon, was att Kelly as bride breakfast was home, Richibucto Mrs. Delaney wi A very succes in Masonic hall. of the Y. M. C. gramme was Here is Cool Sleep on Thy Nicol, Kerr, H. toharp and Johnson; duet, Hacris and Mr Sea! The Sea! J. L. Stewart: On the Moon! Edgar; chorus, solo. The Flow duet, Misses C lief of Luckno male quartette light, Miss Ha Edgar; solo, T Miss McCoy: Evening, Miss Messrs Nicol the Hill. Ref after the rend a most enjoyal

> striking given local talent. The funeral Lean, who die held vesterda quite largely were under fellows, who deceased was McLean, and Consumption death. He married only Chatham's fire commiss gratulated on clearing the town after the

entertainment

out the rest of Ensign and vation army ing in Tempe They also giv tonight to se travelling ex officers are company Mi iourney. Stories of

> Richibucto. ermen on netition to t ing that th tended to account of

are going the

late foreman

married latel

day that the James. Kingston,

until after

Warden Ha