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LL CANADIAN OFFICIALS ARE UNDERPAID SAYS ENGLISH PRESS.

London Shocked Over the Death of "Fighting Mac"—"Bobs" and the Gallant General Both Shed Tears at Their Farewell Meeting—South Africa Copies Canada in Regard to Preferential Duties.

Montreal, March 26—(Special)—A spec- London cable to the Star says: "Com- nting on the movement to increase the aries of the dominion civil servants, e Chronicle says that it is a reasonable ep and adds that Canada is notorious as compared with other parts of the empire, for her economical treatment of civil servants. Even the salaries of the cabinet ministers are peculiarly low. The attorney-general in a poor West Indian island receives as a rule a higher salary than is paid to a Canadian judge or a lieutenant-governor of the provinces.

"An ordinary Australian civil servant would drop dead, the Chronicle asserts, if he were offered the Canadian rate of pay. Economy is always commendable but Canada is a rich country and can afford to pay more to its civil servants.

London Shocked at "Fighting Mac's" Death.

"London is inexpressibly shocked at the death of General Hector MacDonald and universal regret is expressed. The papers all publish appreciative tributes to his character as a soldier who never knew fear. Discreetly brief references were made to the alleged horrible cause that led to his ending his great career by his own hand. His popularity among those who served under him was universal. In the clubs, hotels and on the streets his tragic death is the main topic of conversation.

"In the course of a conversation today I learned, from intimate sources, that at the recent interview between Lord Roberts and General MacDonald both shed tears. Lord Roberts had the greatest affection for "Fighting Mac." He it was who gave the latter his first sword.

Preferential Duties in South Africa.

"According to a despatch in the Morning Post today, Germany is disagreeably surprised over the news that a customs convention has been signed at Bloemfontein affording preferential treatment to British goods imported to the new South African colonies.

"For the past two or three years the German press has exulted in the belief that the example set by the Canadian government would fail to find imitators among the other British colonies. It was even anticipated that Canada had been taught a lesson by the retaliatory measures applied by Germany, and would reverse its trade policy with regard to Great Britain.

"The German newspapers adopt the line of argument that the South African colonies will speedily tire of according Great Britain advantages for which they can receive no compensation, owing to the free trade principles of the mother country. Their conversion will be aided by the retaliatory policy of Germany."

"Today's inquirers for Lord Strathcona were informed that he is in attendance at the session of the war commission. Lord Strathcona is among the busiest men in London but in spite of his many duties, he is enjoying perfect health and vigor.

"Mr. Griffith, secretary at the Canadian office, pointed out to your correspondent today that the preference granted by the South African colonies can easily be made to apply to Canada, as Canada has announced her willingness to reciprocate with other colonies under certain prescribed conditions."

HAZEN FORESTALLED BY THE PREMIER IN PROTEST AGAINST FORT KENT DAM.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie Wires Hon. A. G. Blair the Government's Opposition to the Scheme--St. John Members at Ottawa Present Petitions Against It--Mr. Costigan May Withdraw in Face of Opposition.

Fredericton, March 26—(Special)—The following telegram protesting against the passage of the Winding Ledges scheme was forwarded to Ottawa this afternoon on behalf of the provincial government:—

Hon. A. G. Blair, Ottawa.

Fredericton, N. B., March 26—The government of New Brunswick having carefully considered the proposal to dam the St. John river at Winding Ledges, are strongly of the opinion that no matter what safeguards are provided, it must necessarily obstruct and delay the passage of logs down the river, and in view of enormous interests which would be irreparably injured by the erection of such dam, we trust you and your government will resist the passage of the bill. The free navigation of the river is secured to our people by the Ashburton treaty, and no legislation to interfere with it should be permitted.

(Signed) L. J. TWEEDIE, Premier.

Ottawa, March 26—(Special)—Petitions were presented to the house today by Hon. A. G. Blair and Colonel Tucker, M. P. from the St. John (N. B.) board of trade, opposing the construction of a dam at the Winding Ledges Power and Dam Company over the St. John river at Fort Kent.

Hon. H. A. McKeown, C. P. Baker, J. H. Thomson, Geo. McKean, of St. John (N. B.) and A. H. Randolph, of Fredericton, arrived tonight. They are a delegation to oppose the Winding Ledges dam. The bill is in the hands of Mr. Costigan, but if there is any serious opposition to it, of course, he will not press it.

CUSTOMS HOUSE OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Charged With Taking $100 from a Sea Captain to Hush-up Smuggling a $2 Tea Set.

New York, March 26—Patrick J. Quigley, an assistant weigher in the United States custom house, and Joseph Hare, a day inspector in the customs house, were arrested today by United States marshals and arraigned before Commissioner Shields, on a charge of having exacted $100 from Captain John Hughes, of the ship Kelat, on March 7.

The affidavit of Captain Hughes states that the men found a tea set in his cabin worth $2, belonging to the second mate, and they demanded $500, but accepted $100 not to report the case as one of smuggling, as the tea set was to go to the mate's family in England. The tea set was not on the manifest. Commissioner Shields held the men in $1,000 each.

UNIQUE RECEPTION FOR ROOSEVELT.

Desmoines, Ia., March 26—The name "Roosevelt," the letters of which will be formed by thousands of school children waving flags, has been decided upon as a feature of the greeting to the president when he visits Desmoines, April 26. The children will be formed on the campus of the capitol. In all, 16,000 school children will participate.

NORTHUMBERLAND CIRCUIT COURT.

McDonald, Accused of Shooting at Conductor—Heine Out on Bail—Cooper, Accused of Robbery, Acquitted.

Newcastle, March 26—(Special)—McDonald, who was remanded to jail yesterday, was today allowed out on bail binding himself to appear at the next sitting of the supreme court. McDonald's father, who has been in town for the last few days, furnished the bail.

The case of the crown vs. Cooper was taken up. Cooper was accused of breaking into the house of Mr. Irving, of Chatham, on the 27th of February. The property was found in a fish hut which Cooper has out on the ice. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Clerk Thompson prosecuted and R. A. Lawlor defended.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA JUDGMENTS.

Ottawa, March 26 — (Special) — The supreme court gave judgment today in four cases, two of which were appeals from Nova Scotia.

In the Liverpool and Milton Railway Company vs. the town of Milton, the appeal was allowed.

In Green vs. Miller, the appeal was also allowed, and a new trial ordered. This will make the fourth trial of this case, which was an action for libel by a former insurance agent against the provincial manager of his company.

BRISK OPENING OF LEGISLATURE.

First Session of New Brunswick's Parliament Marked by Some Lively Passages-at-arms Between Government Members and Opposition Leader—The New Members Make a Good Impression.

Fredericton, N. B., March 26—(Special)—The legislature of New Brunswick was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and sat until nearly 5.30 o'clock. The first session was marked by some sharp debate. There was a large attendance of members and visitors at the opening.

Lieut.-Governor Snowball, in Windsor uniform, came to the parliament building escorted by Colonel White, D. O. C.; Lieut.-Colonel Loggie, Lieut.-Colonel McLean, Surgeon-Major Bridges, Captain Lister, Captain Winslow, R. S. Barker, private secretary, and the sheriff and coroner. His honor was greeted by a guard of honor from the military school, under command of Lieutenant Simpson, while from the river bank came the booming of cannon—the salute fired by a detachment of the Newcastle Field Battery, under Lieut.-Colonel Maltby.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. Jones, of Carleton county, and his seconder was Mr. Tweeddale, of Victoria. Each made a good impression on the house.

Mr. Hazen followed in a resume of the speech from the throne, opening his speech with a complaint, and then going on to criticize the paragraphs in the speech. He also brought up the Winding Ledges dam project, giving notice of motion opposing it. This was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

From Official Report.

Fredericton, N. B., March 26—The New Brunswick legislature was opened this afternoon. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Snowball came into the assembly chamber at 3 o'clock and took his seat on the throne, after stating that he did not see fit to communicate to the house his reasons for calling the members together, until they elected a speaker, his honor retired.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, addressing the clerk, said he had great pleasure in nominating for speaker, Clifford W. Robinson. All the members of the house would agree with him that, during the two sessions he had presided, he had performed his duties most satisfactorily, and he had the utmost confidence that he would show the same impartiality and ability in the future.

Mr. Osman seconded the nomination.

Mr. Hazen agreed with the remarks that had been made in regard to the eminently satisfactory manner in which Mr. Robinson had discharged the duties of speaker of the former house.

Mr. Robinson's nomination being unanimously approved, he expressed his acknowledgement to the house at the manner in which his nomination had been received and the high honor that had been conferred upon him.

The Speech from the Throne.

The lieutenant-governor, having returned to the chamber and having approved of the selection of Mr. Robinson as speaker, read the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me much pleasure to welcome you on again assembling for the discharge of your legislative duties since the recent general elections, and to extend a hearty greeting to those of you who are for the first time assuming the important functions of legislators.

The prosperity of the province and the dominion generally for the past year is most gratifying, and we have good reason for thanksgiving for the many blessings which our people are enjoying.

The successful progress in agriculture which has been made in all sections bears striking testimony to the wisdom of the liberal expenditures which the legislature has from time to time authorized for the encouragement of this most important industry; while the mineral development which is taking place justifies the hope that before very long a considerable revenue will be derived from this source, while the general prosperity will be greatly promoted thereby.

The ceremonies connected with the coronation of our beloved Sovereign created the deepest interest throughout the Empire. The illness of his majesty which prevented its taking place at the time appointed, evoked expressions of profound sympathy, not only among his own subjects, but throughout the whole civilized world, and the people of New Brunswick shared to the fullest extent in the grief which was caused by his illness, and in the universal rejoicing over his full restoration to health.

During the recess my government has been unremitting in its efforts to arrive at a settlement of the questions connected with the fisheries which are pending between the provincial and dominion governments. I regret to say that these important matters have not been brought to a conclusion, but I have reason to hope that before very long a solution will be arrived at which will be satisfactory to the province.

My government has also pressed the claim of the province to receive a fair proportion of the Halifax award, which was paid by the United States for the privilege of participating in the fisheries along our coasts, being of the opinion that under the recent decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, the proprietary rights and privileges in respect to which compensation was paid by the United States were vested in the crown in right of the provinces. My advisers have, therefore, jointly with the governments of Quebec and Prince Edward Island, asked the dominion government to agree to the statement of a case to be submitted to the Supreme Court, in order to determine the right of the province to its proportion of the award, with interest. While the terms of the reference have not yet been agreed upon, I am hopeful that ere long a case will be stated, as desired by the three provinces referred to, which will enable the question to be settled; and my advisers are confident of a successful issue.

In opening the last session of the legislature, I called your attention to the propriety of taking steps to press earnestly upon the dominion government the desirability of having the British North America Act so amended as to carry out the views embodied in what are known as The Quebec Resolutions, at least in so far as relates to the readjustment of the allowance by the dominion to the provinces, and I am now happy to be able to inform you that, at a conference between the representatives of the governments of all the provinces of Canada, an agreement has been reached, and the result of their deliberations has been submitted to the dominion government. I am hopeful that their united request will be favorably considered by the federal authorities. If the proposed readjustment of subsidies is made, it will be of material advantage to this province, as the increased aid will enable my government to more effectively carry on the important duties which are entrusted to it under the British North America Act. The papers relating to this subject will be submitted to you.

During the recess, my government, being of the opinion that, as a result of the recent census, and under a proper construction of The British North America Act, this province is entitled to retain its present representation in the House of Commons, felt it to be its duty to urge its views in this particular upon the dominion government; and as a result of its efforts, I am in a position to inform you that, while it has not concurred in the views expressed by my government, it is prepared to co-operate in securing an early decision on the question from the Supreme Court of Canada. The subject of representation is so important that I am sure you will feel that my government has taken a proper course in pressing this matter upon the attention of the federal authorities.

The subject of re-afforestation of the Crown Timber Lands, with a view to preserving for future generations this most valuable asset, has been engaging the attention of my advisers, and a measure having this object in view will probably be submitted for your consideration.

I have directed that the accounts of the income and expenditure of the past fiscal year, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the current fiscal year, up to the opening of the present session, shall be laid before you.

Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the coming year will be submitted to you, and I think you will find that the estimates of expenditure have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the public requirements.

The subject of the liability of employers to employes for injuries sustained in the course of their employment is one in respect to which an amendment of the law seems to be desirable and a bill dealing with the matter will be submitted for your consideration.

During the recess an arrangement was come to with the New Brunswick Railway Company, under which, for a small consideration, the company has agreed to convey to the crown a portion of their lands for purposes of settlement. The terms of this arrangement will be submitted for your approval.

You will also be invited to consider proposals which my government will submit with a view to ensure the opening for settlement of other portions of the said lands, pursuant to the provisions contained in certain of the grants issued to the company.

The commissioners appointed to consolidate the Statutes have concluded their labors. Their report will be laid before you, and the acts so consolidated will be submitted for consideration and passage.

Your attention will also be invited to other measures of importance.

In now leaving you to the performance of your legislative duties, I confidently trust that your deliberations will, under Divine guidance, inure to the general welfare and prosperity of the people.

Mr. Hazen on the Fort Kent Dam.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend the towns and corporation act of 1879.

Mr. Hazen, seconded by Mr. Robertson, gave notice of a motion relative to the Winding Ledges dam project.

After the preamble, the resolution reads: Therefore resolved, that the legislative assembly of the Prsovince of New Brunswick views with apprehension the incorporation of such company by the Parliament of Canada, and protests against the proposed obstruction in and across the St. John river, as being contrary to article III of the Aehburton treaty, so called, and which, if accomplished, will most vitally and injuriously affect the great lumbering industry of this province on the River St. John.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that, as the matter was urgent, he would suggest that, by unanimous consent, the discussion should take place tomorrow. The government had already taken steps to oppose this legislation.

Mr. Hazen's motion was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Tweeddale, moved the speech of his honor be taken into consideration forthwith. Mr. Jones, in moving the address in reply, said: "I wish, in the first place, to offer my congratulations to the premier on the magnificent manner in which the electorate of this province has expressed its confidence in him at the recent election. It must be highly gratifying to him, after his labors on behalf of the province, to know that his work meets with the hearty approval of the people. The people are also to be congratulated on having returned to power a government that has done so much for the province.

"As a new member, I hope I may crave the indulgence of the house if I should make any mistakes in the course of my speech. It ought to be a subject of congratulation that, since the house was last in session, no member of it has been taken away by death, although some have

(Continued on page 6, fourth column.)

RELATIVES OF JOS. McELROY NOT SATISFIED.

They Claim That Autopsy of Boston Medical Examiner Was Not Correct.

SISTER'S STATEMENT.

She Declares That Her Brother Told Her That He Remembered Nothing After Entering a Boston Restaurant Till He Found Himself in Jail at Dedham.

St. Stephen, March 26—(Special)—Considerable discussion is still going on over the tragic death of Joseph H. McElroy, who died at Boston on Saturday last and that after the autopsy held on his body, Medical Examiner Draper, of that city, stated there was no sign of stabbing or of McElroy being drugged.

The sister of the deceased has arrived home and states positively that her brother was stabbed and must have been drugged according to the statement told her by Mr. McElroy.

She says that she saw where a knife or stiletto had cut through his coat, vest and shirts and left a deep cut under his shoulder. Besides this, a knife cut from the wrist to the elbow of the left arm and two other cuts appeared on the back of arm.

Her brother had regained full consciousness after she arrived there. At first his voice was quite thick but it improved afterwards; that her brother consulted her and explained private matters that he wished attended to after she came home. These matters have been found correct since her arrival.

Deceased told her in regard to the injuries received that he arrived at Boston about 10 o'clock Sunday forenoon, his train being late, that no train would leave Boston for Littleton, his destination, for three hours. He told a Pullman porter that he, being hungry, would go out and get a lunch.

After walking a short distance from the Boston & Maine station he entered a restaurant and ordered a cup of coffee, taking off his overcoat, and after finishing the lunch he found the coat missing and made inquiries of the young woman in attendance, and that was the last he could remember until he found himself in jail.

The overcoat was not on him when deceased was found lying near the railroad track at Dedham.

At the investigation, the railroad authorities showed by evidence that he had not been on their train Monday or Monday night, and McElroy stated he had not bought a ticket in Boston.

Under the circumstances stated by his sister the question is asked why Medical Examiner Draper could not find the stab wounds, which had been seen by the physician who examined McElroy in the jail after he was remanded by the judge at the trial of the victim on Wednesday, and if so, what is the object of the Boston authorities in dropping this mysterious and really cold-blooded murder which must have occurred in the heart of that city on Sunday forenoon?

SEED AND GRAIN FAIR OPEN AT WOODSTOCK.

Many Farmers in Attendance—Sale of Pure-bred Stock.

Woodstock, March 26—(Special)—The seed and grain fair opened in the town hall this afternoon and it will be open until the evening of the 28th. Many farmers from this and the adjoining counties are present.

T. M. Richards, Edmundston, is here with a view of buying some of the Shorthorns. During the fair addresses will be given by George H. Clarke, chief of the seed division, Ottawa, and other speakers.

The exhibit is closed this evening to enable the managers to better arrange the seed, grain and apples for inspection.

The Shorthorn cattle to be sold arrived here yesterday in a palace car in charge of C. Fred Fawcett, a New Brunswick student now at the Ontario Agricultural College. There are 26 animals in the lot. Thirteen are bulls from 8 to 20 months, and cows all of good milking strain. This lot will be put up at auction tomorrow afternoon.

The balance of the animals have been already bought by New Brunswick stockmen, six purchasers being from this county.

The general opinion expressed by those who examined the animals since their arrival is that they are fine specimens.

W. W. Hubbard, transportation agent of the C. P. R., is here in the interests of the sale of Shorthorns.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL TUESDAY; 46 MAJORITY ON FIRST DIVISION.

Hon. Mr. Blair's Motion to Refer Cattle Guards Bill to Railway Committee is Carried, 99 to 53--John Charlton Wanted Divorce Court, But Withdrew After Discussion.

Ottawa, March 26—(Special)—Premier Laurier has given notice of a bill to readjust the representation of the house of commons. This is the redistribution, which will likely be introduced Tuesday.

The question of cattle guards was once again brought before parliament today by Mr. Lancaster, of Lincoln, who moved the second reading of his bill compelling railways to erect and maintain efficient cattle guards.

This is the third time Mr. Lancaster has had the same bill before the house.

Last year it was held over until a commission inquired into the best kind of cattle guard to be used. Mr. Lancaster wanted parliament to settle the whole matter. He also objected to the permanent railway commission handling cattle guards. Parliament ought to pass the act and then hand over to the permanent railway commission the question of damages.

Hon. Mr. Blair Replies.

Hon. Mr. Blair, in reply, said he had not the slightest objection to a second reading of the bill, but after the bill was read a second time, he would move that it be referred to the railway committee. That committee was best fitted to deal with the matter.

It could be discussed there better than in the house. He was prepared to do all he could to settle the question in an effectual and just way to all parties.

A commission was appointed to look into the question of cattle guards during recess, and that commission had not yet reported, but would shortly, and the matter would be dealt with this session.

46 Majority for the Government.

After Mr. Lancaster's bill was read a second time, Mr. Blair moved that it be referred to the railway committee. The house divided on the motion, which was carried by 99 for to 53 against. Leighton McCarthy and Mr. Puttee voted with the opposition. Otherwise the vote was a party one.

John Charlton Wants a Divorce Court.

John Charlton moved for the establishment of a proper divorce court in Canada. He said he had never felt that the subject of divorce was treated by the house as seriously as it should be. The evidence was all taken in the senate, and the commoners had to take it for granted, not being able to examine the witnesses or appraise the value of their testimony.

Then a large number of the men who had to sit as judges belonged to a commission which did not recognize divorce as right under any circumstances, even when the law provided for it. Small wonder, therefore, if bills of divorce were treated with levity by the house. Divorces, if granted at all, must be based on evidence, and thus were a subject for a judicial tribunal. To his mind divorce was justifiable, but only for the one cause laid down in Holy Writ.

At present personal interest, caprice, political influences and many other considerations interfered with the proper exercise of the power of granting divorces, to such an extent that it would be better to abolish divorce altogether than continue the legislative system.

Jabel Robinson had a kick of his own against the senate, arising out of the evidence taken on divorce bills being printed. "I am strongly opposed to the senate dealing with divorce cases," he said, "especially when they publish the proceedings and send a copy to every member. The reports are the most filthy trash that ever came into my hands."

No Public Opinion for a Divorce Court.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier recalled that, on former occasions, the house had not entertained Mr. Britton's bill, and nothing had occurred since to change that attitude. It was no blot on the fair name of Canada that, after 35 years, the want had not yet been felt for a divorce court, and when the people were satisfied, it was far better to keep them as they were, even though ther was a disposition on the part of many to believe that Canada should have a divorce court. This opinion was not unanimous, and no evidence of a public opinion had ever been manifested to parliament in the way of resolutions or petitions.

Where courts were in existence the cases were few and far between, and in the rest of the dominion there were also few applications. From 1867 to the present, the number was about the same every year.

Hon. Mr. Ross (Victoria) said the Indians had a more rational way of dealing with divorce than Canadians had. Charwomen were in the habit of picking up scraps of the evidence taken before the senate divorce committee and carrying it home to demoralize their families. There were now divorce courts in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. These courts were the only rational ones for dealing with divorce. They were just to the poor and the rich alike. The present system was only for the rich. The dominion had already copied from Nova Scotia some sound reforms, and a divorce court was one that it might well add to the number.

Mr. Fielding said that, speaking personally, he would like to see the Nova Scotia system adopted. However, there did not appear to be any very great zeal on the part of the members over the question, and therefore he would suggest that Mr. Charlton take the view expressed by the premier, and withdraw the motion.

Mr. Charlton did so, and the matter dropped.

Hon. Mr. Paterson, in reply to Mr. Wilmot, said the sub-collector at Tracadie was retired on account of age, and the position given to a younger man.

The beet root sugar men were here today, and asked the government for countervailing duties on beet root sugar, from bounty fed districts, and also an increase of 50 per cent. on raw sugar and from 20 to 25 per cent. on manufactured sugar. The salt men want the duty on British salt increased six per cent., making it the same as the American duty.

THREE NEW COMPANIES SEEKING INCORPORATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sussex, St. John, Hampton and Upper Canada Represented Among Them--The Sun Furnishes Amusement for the People of the Capital--Cold Weather Keeps Springhill Ice Jam Solid.

Fredericton, March 26—(Special)—John A. Humphreys, Arthur C. McCready, Harold H. Parlee, James R. McLean and George W. Fowler, all of Sussex, are applying for incorporation as J. A. Humphreys Company, Ltd. The company is to carry on general mercantile and manufacturing business; capital stock $15,000 in $100 shares.

Frank E. Came, of Bayside; T. Harold Hoy, Montreal; James H. McAvity, Stephen McAvity and Edmund S. Ritchie, of St. John, are seeking incorporation as The Railway Specialty Company of Canada, Limited, to manufacture and sell rails, plant and supplies used in construction of railways, bridges, etc. The office and chief place of business shall be at Bayside, Charlotte county; capital stock $100,000 in $100 shares.

Robertson Gass, of Hampton; F. G. Trites, Percy B. Lyon, Leland S. Huestis and James McGillop, of St. John, apply for incorporation as Robertson, Trites & Co., Ltd., to acquire the mercantile and manufacturing business of Robertson, Trites & Co., Ltd. The capital stock is $24,000.

The St. Stephen basket ball team were defeated here tonight by the University team, 12 to 6. The game was rough at times and Corbett, of Milltown, was badly cut over the left eye.

This week's Royal Gazette contains the following appointments:—

Hon. Francis James Sweeney, to be a member of executive council and commissioner of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Hon. Harrison A. McKeown, to be solicitor-general.

The locomotive on the freight train from Chatham, on the Canada Eastern, was derailed at Cross Creek this afternoon and another locomotive had to be sent out from Gibson to bring the train here.

By long odds the richest joke of the season from a political standpoint was the Fredericton despatch in this morning's Sun purporting to give the reason for Mr. McKeown's rather unexpected departure for Ottawa. It is needless to say that members of the government and their supporters enjoyed a hearty laugh at the expense of the St. John luminary.

The weather here has been quite cold since yesterday, consequently the big ice jam at Springhill has not yet made a move. The river has fallen somewhat since yesterday and several days may elapse before navigation opens at this point.

Alexander Calder, one of Fredericton's oldest and best known citizens, died this morning. Deceased was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1823 and was 75 years of age. He came to this country when a boy, in company with his brothers and one sister and was imbued with the old Scottish principles of uprightness and integrity. The family moved to Southampton where Mr. Calder engaged for some time in the lumbering business in which he achieved considerable success. He afterwards removed to this city, where he married a daughter of the late Samuel H. McKee, and has since resided here. Mr. Calder continued his lumbering business and achieved remarkable success and at the time of his death was one of the largest property holders in the city. The late Mr. Calder for three years represented Wellington ward at the council board. A widow and one son, J. Hugh Calder, survive.