

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

U. A. Gregory has purchased the John Gale mill, Carlton, and will renovate and fit it with up-to-date appliances.

Capt. Petersen, an escort, left for Quebec last evening with a despatch from the corps who has been apprehended here.

Martin Treisman, of Point de Bute, handles an axe well at the age of 88 and is reported in perfect health and memory.

The transactions at the government savings bank, St. John, N. B., for the month of February, 1902, were: Deposits, \$56,722.26; withdrawals, \$35,187.24.

The Telegraph is asked to say that the hospital nurse, Miss Smith, referred to in Mr. Day's letter, was not Miss Marion Smith, of Douglas avenue.

Blair's & Company's general store at Harbor Grace, Nfld., suffered recently by fire. The stock was burned. It was insured.

The St. John presbytery will meet in Moncton Thursday to induct Rev. Mr. McDermott, formerly of Cape Breton, as minister of the Presbyterian church.

At Everett, Mass., on Feb. 19, Leonora Reynolds Price, daughter of Mrs. Emma Price, and Edward Barron McBeath, formerly of St. John, were united in marriage at the First Baptist church.

Last Saturday Joseph Cairn, a licensed tavern keeper of Simonds parish, was fined \$50 and costs for selling liquor during prohibited hours. The case was dealt with before Justice J. H. Bove.

In the list of patents recently printed, secured through the agency of Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, is No. 690,892, granted to Samuel McIntyre, of Canterbury Station, N. B., for a device for lurching and unlurching horses.

At Chubb's Corner Saturday, T. I. Coughlan's property on Broad street was offered. Nothing was bid over \$2,100, and as Mr. Coughlan had a private offer of \$3,000 the property was withdrawn.

The body of Arthur J. Pemberton was taken through the city Monday from Cambridge, Mass., to Stellarton, N. S., for burial. Deceased, who was 55 years of age, died Saturday of cerebral hemorrhage.

George K. Cochran has accepted a position as representative of the Scottish Rubber Company, and The Canadian Underwear Company, in the maritime provinces. Mr. Cochran will start on his travels next week.

James Pender, of the Pender Mill Works, who has been arrested on Sydney, was something of establishing the industry in Cape Breton, nothing could be announced yet.

The latest returns from King County give Ora P. King, the government candidate, a majority of 120 votes. In King County No. 10, King's last poll to be heard from, Mr. Sproul led by 11 votes.

At a conference at Moncton recently concerning the C. E. R. summer time tables, one of the changes proposed was a fast express between Moncton and Halifax, to make the run in 25 hours and carry only first-class passengers.

There were 23 births and seven marriages last week. Fourteen burial permits were issued as follows: Apoplexy, 1; acute indigestion, 1; consumption, 2; diphtheria, 1; heart failure, 1; heart disease, 1; old age, 2; pneumonia, 2; tuberculosis, 1; peritonitis, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1.

County Secretary Vincent states that he had received up to Monday \$80,000 for arrears of taxes. He hopes to see the amount raised to \$100,000 by the end of the week, after which time executions will be issued against all persons who have failed to pay.

It is expected that the hospital isolation will be without any patients after tomorrow, when Miss Stella Newman and Mrs. McGrath will be discharged as cured of smallpox. This will mark the last stamp in the long stamping-out process which was inaugurated with the advent here of Barton, the sailor.

The ferry returns from the west side turnstile show the travel for last week to have been much larger than that of the corresponding month last year. In February, 1902, there were 59,560 persons passed through in comparison to 42,432 in February last year, an increase of 3,108 for the month.

Ald. Geo. Waring has decided to retire from civic politics and will not again offer for Sydney ward. He has taken charge of the Cushing pulp mill and will remove from the city to Lancaster in the early spring. At present ex-Ald. Lewis is the only candidate in the field for Sydney ward.

Nothing has been discovered as to the whereabouts of Miss Emma Sullivan. Her relatives watch the flow of the tides, but in vain. The reward offered has had the effect of making a few people exert themselves in the search, but they have been going over and over ground already searched.

The body of Miss Jennie G. Creelman, of Siewickie, N. S., was taken through the city Monday from Providence, R. I., where Miss Creelman was a nurse in a hospital. Deceased was within six weeks of graduation, after three years' study. Brain trouble was the cause of death. Another nurse, Miss McDougall, accompanied the body.

In the course of his sermon at St. David's church Sunday Rev. J. A. Morrison, Ph. D., commented on the stand taken by The Telegraph in recommending "Remedy through Publicity." He remarked that there was a time for Christians to speak out to manufacture, where he denounced any public wrong done by a hearty commendation. The public was not to be best maintained through the cloak of faults.

The lime manufacturers have raised the price of that commodity, which it will now pay them to manufacture, where before it was claimed that it was hardly profitable. The new rate, retail, is 75 cents per barrel and \$1.20 per cask, where last year it was 55 cents per barrel and 85 cents per cask. The new wholesale rate is 65 cents per barrel and \$1.10 per cask. The ad-

MR. DAY'S HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

Medicines Not Renewed as Ordered by Doctor, He Says--
Some Nurses Far from Attentive--Tells Strong Story
of What Led Him to Seek Home.

Abraham W. Day, of Westfield Beach, writes voluminously to The Telegraph corroborating the statement of Mr. Thompson.

Sir,--I wish to make a report about the manner in which the General Public Hospital is carried on at the present time. Who is to blame, I don't know. I leave that to those who are not racked by pain like mine is, to solve. To make my story plain, I will have to go back to Aug. 12 last, when I had my back badly hurt in that harvesters' excursion wreck, and I have been laid up ever since. I was advised by my doctor to go to the hospital, so as soon as the place was cleaned after the smallpox epidemic I went in. That was on Friday, Jan. 31. On Sunday Dr. Walker examined my back and prescribed treatment with medicine.

In justice to Dr. Walker and myself I ask how the hospital staff expected his treatment to benefit me when it never was carried out according to orders? I was to have medicine three times a day after meals and my back rubbed with ointment. I heard him give the directions myself about it. I got the medicine Monday night. The ointment followed me in the week. The first time it was rubbed on me was on the 2nd of February. The next night it was forgotten by the nurse, Miss Keller, and I spoke to her to get it. She was going to change for the morning, so she rubbed it that morning, and the next morning it was not done. I asked her when James Tate came in out of a private room and asked about his medicine, that he said he was to have it right after meals, and the clock had struck 10. Tate and the nurse had sharp words about his medicine. She told him when she wanted him to have it, and got ready, she would give it to him. She did not want any one to dictate to her, as she knew her business, and neither he or any one else need ask her for medicine till they got it. I made up my mind to let it go until she got ready, and that time came. She rubbed my back as regularly as the day came round, proving herself to be a good nurse and a good girl. She would do anything for any patient in her ward and would neglect no one. When she finished the box of ointment that she rubbed my back with she said to me, "I will take it down with me tonight and get it filled, so you will get it regularly, and if I should forget you speak to me." Well, the next night she said, "Day, your ointment is not here yet and I am sorry." The next night it was the same, and she told the house doctor who had charge of our ward that it was out and that she had taken the box down the night before. He said he would see about it. The next night it was the same and she said again about it when he came through. I heard her but I don't know what he said. Any way it was 11 days that I remained without the ointment, but this neglect cannot be laid to Miss Ellis. On Sunday, the 16th, Miss Ellis was shifted out of our ward in the afternoon to fill Miss Keller's place in the private room and the new nurse who came before he could get his name. She is a new beginner. The consequence was I never got my medicine, but she went off at 6 o'clock and I did not get my medicine.

Then a Miss Smith came on and she is night nurse. I asked her for the ointment and she said she would get it for me. I was a face made at me. I said I would wait till the doctor came round and ask him, but he did not come until after the light went out so I went to sleep and did not see him.

I woke up at a little after 9 with a raging headache and nearly crazy with my back. My medicine was on a stand in my sight and I could not get it. Had I been able to stand on my feet I would have had it, but it is nearly four months since I have been able to stand so I had to lie there crazy with pain until 5 in the morning and I made up my mind to leave the place as soon as possible. I have asked the nurse seven or eight times to get me a drink of water and have heard the clock strike three times while I waited without being attended to. It was nothing unusual in the 24 days I spent in the hospital that I was two hours without any attention after asking particularly for it. On one occasion particularly of this nature, after I had taken medicine, I shall never forget the neglect or the pain it caused me. On four occasions the house doctor ordered me powders but only one was given. On one occasion the nurse told me to get up and walk, although I lay awake all night in pain. The nurse would sometimes come to the door and look in and if no one was actually called, would go right away again. Then she would report on the chart that the patients were all asleep. The chart that was supposed to be kept by the nurse, I saw it regularly entered. Dr. Ellis came, the visiting doctor in Dr. Walker's place, and although he had me under his care 20 days, he never looked at my back and no one laid a finger on me in those 20 days except when the nurse rubbed it. I had to grind my teeth to keep from screaming when she rubbed it. While I was sick my clothes got so soiled that I had to change them. I have seen pillows taken from under patients' heads and the nurse told me to get up and walk. I carried them to take mine once, as she said they were short, and would I not let it go until morning, but I stopped her. The same thing was done to Petch Link letter, a boy that had been under an operation.

It was Miss Smith who was in charge when old Mr. Richards died in the bed next to mine. The night before he died he lay helpless and very sick and although I called the nurse repeatedly she did not come. In the day time Miss Ellis had been most attentive to him. Other patients named McLaughlin and Moody can corroborate what I say. I saw in the ward also for whom a blister had been prescribed and he did not get it eight days afterwards. One day after Miss Keller had refused to give me my medicine, another patient went out and got some from the other nurse, Miss Holder, and the old man said it was something if he had got more like that, but that was the only toast he got. They served him with potatoes, turnips, carrots and cabbage, but he could not eat it and on one occasion Dr. Walker reproved the nurse for setting such food before him; told her not to let him see the like of that. He had to give him broth, milk and toast.

An old lady who had her foot taken off under a freight train at Hampton was taken to the private room and suffered terribly at night--nothing strange to hear her moaning and ringing her bell for hours at a stretch and praying for some one to come to relieve her. The other night when a nurse went to her after she had been ringing for nearly two hours I heard the nurse tell her to "shut up." The old lady replied, "I cannot help it." She was roughly told she "had to help it," and the door was shut and the person walked off alone the corridor.

The second night James Tate came from the operating room after a severe operation on his throat he had quite an angry altercation with the nurse and he could get attention and he is paying, I believe, \$1.4 day.

During the 24 days I was there the only warm bed I had was the one in the private room. The nurse was always cold and on many occasions the bread was so sour you could smell it before tasting it and the butter was so hard it was like a test cold.

Under all these circumstances I decided to leave while I had life enough left in me to know what I was doing. I am at least 60 and I can no longer get a drink of water whenever I want it and be kept out of draughts, so I am exceedingly grateful to Mr. Thompson for getting me home again.

LEFT SUDDENLY.

Fairville Boarding House Loses a Boarder--Some Money Not to Be Found.

A domestic named May Smith, employed at Geo. Moore's boarding house, Fairville, left suddenly last week (and whether her or not \$35 belonging to a Fairville resident, is missing. Miss Smith was a Salvationist, and came from Fredericton about four months ago. Before being employed by Mr. Moore, she lived with a Carvell family at Fairville. Recently she became acquainted with a girl and urged her to go to Boston with her. The girl declined, saying she was without funds. Miss Smith claimed she had sufficient cash for both.

Later it transpired that \$25 was missing from one of Mr. Moore's boarders, and about the time of the discovery, came Miss Smith's disappearance.

The police have been notified.

Religious services were in progress in Cushing, Me., on a recent Sabbath, when a startling disturbance occurred. A fox darted in through the open door, pursued by a couple of hounds, and in a few moments the animals and the clothing of the frightened ladies became alarmingly intertwined. The women's screams at last terrified the four-footed interlopers, and they bounded off toward the woods.

But little notice was taken in Holland of the anniversary of Queen Wilhelmina's wedding, and no reference to it whatever appeared in the leading Dutch papers.

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT OCCUPIED WITH MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Ganong speaking somewhat warmly said that it was very strange that Mr. Emmerson should make such a statement now because he had heard him make an entirely different statement during the local election in 1899.

Mr. Emmerson said that Mr. Ganong was evidently not well informed on fishery matters even if he did represent a fishing constituency. He would inform him that what he (Emmerson) now stated was entirely in accord with the statements made in 1899. His only excuse for Mr. Ganong was that he felt somewhat sore about not being able to keep his promise made at the Moncton convention to return four Conservatives for the county of Charlotte.

Mr. Ganong--"Speeches for fishermen were sometimes made to farmers and vice versa."

Mr. Emmerson--"Evidently my speeches in the county were effective, anyhow, as Charlotte county returned me four supporters." (Cheers.)

Ottawa, Feb. 28--(Special)--Mr. Logan has given notice of the following motion in the commons: "That considering the general prosperity of Canada, the minimum wage to be paid trackmen and other laborers on the government system of railways be at least \$1.50 per day."

Ottawa, March 3--(Special)--When the house of commons met today, Sir Hibbert Tupper occupied his seat for the first time this session. He asked if the report was correct that Gordon Gray, a member of the House of Commons, had been appointed chief justice of British Columbia. The premier replied that the appointment had been made.

Solicitor General Carleton was introduced by Premier Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Laurier introduced a bill respecting the Belleville and Lake Shore railway. In reply to E. F. Clarke, Hon. Mr. Fisher said that the amount paid out for the census to date was \$948,410.

In answer to Mr. Monk, Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the cost of illuminations of the parliamentary buildings and surroundings during the visit of the Prince of Wales last year was \$17,150.

Mr. Patten (Winnipeg) was informed by Hon. Mr. Sutherland that 755 men were employed at the government work shops at Moncton, and 70 at Charlottetown. Ten hours constituted a day's work.

Mr. Kemp, of Toronto, was told by Sir Richard Cartwright that the government was intended removing its tax against commercial travellers.

In reply to a question by Mr. Ganong (Charlottetown) the minister of marine stated that there had been handled by the government grain elevator at St. John in the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, 146,087 bushels of wheat. No grain or other produce was handled by the government elevator at Halifax between the 1st of Jan., 1901, and the 1st of Jan., 1902. There were no

direct revenues from the elevators, the elevator charges being included in the through rates for carrying the grain. The cost of running and caring for the St. John elevator was \$3,080, and the Halifax elevator \$2,016 up to Jan. 31, 1902.

Dr. Beland asked whether the government's attention had been drawn to an article in the Victoria Colonist, which represented Prof. Prince, commissioner of fisheries, as saying that "the government have not had a minister (of marine and fisheries) who could form a resolution of the press or to any other person."

In reply, the minister of marine and fisheries read a letter from Prof. Prince, in which that gentleman said: "I beg to say that the statement is absolutely untrue and without foundation. I made no such statement to any representative of the press or to any other person." "I may add," said Mr. Sutherland, "that Prof. Prince informs me that no such interview took place and that the paragraph in question is part of a long series of statements published in the newspapers referred to which Prof. Prince shows not only misrepresents his views on railway Columbia questions, but are exactly opposite in every particular to the opinions held by him."

There was a short debate on a bill by Mr. Cowan, of Essex, respecting drainage across property of railway companies.

Previous to 1900, no individual land owner could get a branch across railways, municipalities alone could obtain this. In 1900, Mr. Casey's bill providing that an individual could apply to the railway committee of the privy council and the committee would send an engineer to take evidence on the ground, and then the drain could be constructed.

Mr. Cowan's bill is to do away with the application to the railway committee and utilize the provincial machinery for this work. He wanted the railway committee to be placed in the same position as a land owner. The railway company is required to do the work and the farmer, under the bill, will be asked to pay no more than if the railway was not there, extra costs to be borne by the railway. The bill was referred to the railway committee, after which the house adjourned, at 4.30 p. m.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Increased by Nearly Five Millions During Last Year--Interesting Details of Gold and Steel.

A summary of the mineral production of Canada for the year 1901 has been prepared by the geological department. The total mineral production for the year was \$89,470,591 as compared with \$84,438,037 in the year previous or a total increase of \$4,932,554, nearly five millions. In 1901, the total mineral production was a little more than \$20,000,000. The entire gold production is valued at \$24,467,222, of which the Yukon gold fields contributed \$18,000,000. Of copper there was \$9,600, 104, pig iron from Canadian ore \$1,212,113, lead \$2,106,784; nickel, \$4,594,523; silver, \$2,903,608, and iron ore exports, \$702,698. These with the gold production, make a total of \$42,824,086 metallic production. There was \$20,282,333 non metallic and \$800,000 products not returned which, added to the non metallic, makes a total

production of \$69,407,031. The coal production is valued at \$14,671,122; coke, \$1, 264,300; petroleum, \$868,415; asbestos, \$1, 186,434, and building material, \$4,620,000. Notwithstanding a decrease in the gold output as compared with 1900, the increase in the total production is equivalent to 8 per cent.

There was a decrease of more than four millions in the gold output from the Yukon, but in British Columbia there was an increase of one million dollars. There was a falling off in the lead production of more than 20 per cent.

Leaving the Yukon district out of consideration the permanent metal mining industries show an increase of nearly 7 per cent, notwithstanding the falling off in the lead production. The increase in pig iron was 133 per cent; of copper, 115 per cent; nickel, 38 per cent; asbestos, 58 per cent; coal, 10 per cent, and coke 94 per cent.

In the production of pig iron in Canadian furnaces an increase of 184 per cent is reported. This increase is due largely to the opening of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N. S. In steel furnaces which are not included in the general table, there were made 41, 918 tons of steel ingots.

The Frances Murray Ward.

The new ward in the General Hospital, in memory of Frances E. Murray, and to be known by her name, was formally handed over to the commissioners Saturday by the Women's Council. There were present a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Canon DeVeber opened the ceremony with prayer, after which the formal presentation was made in appropriate terms.

Reference was made to the estimable lady whose memory has been thus honored. At the close Dr. Bayard thanked the ladies for the generous gift and touched lightly upon the present of the Women's Council. The present was a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Canon DeVeber opened the ceremony with prayer, after which the formal presentation was made in appropriate terms. Reference was made to the estimable lady whose memory has been thus honored. At the close Dr. Bayard thanked the ladies for the generous gift and touched lightly upon the present of the Women's Council. The present was a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Canon DeVeber opened the ceremony with prayer, after which the formal presentation was made in appropriate terms.

Snuggling from New Brunswick Border.

Providence, R. I., March 1--It is stated in connection with the developments in the smuggling cases along the Canadian border that another loophole for the admission of goods free of duty was at Van Buren, Me., on the New Brunswick border. It is thought part of the seized fur sold here yesterday came in by way of Van Buren.

An experiment was tried during the recent Swiss military manoeuvres to discover what "smoking" was best for the troops. The trial resulted in the discovery that the best smoking was that which was preserved in it, and it was discovered that the troops who smoked preserved tobacco were less fatigued and more energetic than those who smoked ordinary tobacco.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

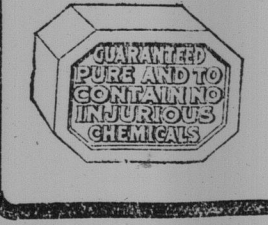
- ONE RUB with Sunlight Soap cleans more than two rubs with impure soap.
- ONE OUNCE of Sunlight Soap is worth more than two ounces of impure soap.
- ONE WASHING with Sunlight Soap will produce purer linen than two washings with impure soap.
- ONE WASH with Sunlight Soap will make linen last clean longer than two washes with impure soap.
- TWO WASHINGS with Sunlight Soap wear the linen less than one washing with impure soap.
- TWO WASHINGS with Sunlight Soap entail less labor for the same result than one washing with impure soap.
- TWO WASHINGS with Sunlight Soap entail less cost for the same result than one washing with impure soap.
- TWO WASHINGS with Sunlight Soap entail less strain on the nerves than one washing with impure soap.
- FIVE CENTS' worth of Sunlight Soap has more washing property than ten cents' worth of impure soap.
- ONE WOMAN with Sunlight Soap will do more work than two will with impure soap.
- ONE WOMAN with Sunlight Soap will do better work than two will with impure soap.
- ONE WOMAN with Sunlight Soap will do quicker work than two will with impure soap.
- ONE WOMAN with Sunlight Soap will have time to think; two women using impure soap will have no time but to worry and work.
- ONE WOMAN without a maid can wash with Sunlight Soap and do her own work; another woman using impure soap must have a maid to help.
- ONE WOMAN with a maid can do her wash at home with Sunlight Soap; another woman with a maid, and using impure soap, must send her wash out.
- LAUNDRY BILLS are reduced by the simplicity of the "Sunlight way of washing;" many small articles can be easily washed at home.
- LAUNDRIES using impure soap burn the nap off woollens, and the surface of linens.
- LAUNDRIES using only Sunlight Soap preserve longer the nap on woollens and the surface on linens.
- ONE HOME escapes disease; another brings it in with impure soap.
- "SUNLIGHT" HOME is early tidied; the good man enjoys it.
- "IMPURE SOAP" HOME is never so tidy; the good man enjoys himself elsewhere.

But why continue longer? The Canadian woman who will try Sunlight Soap must see for herself that

Sunlight Soap Reduces Expense.

Ask your Grocer for Octagon Bar

The Ideal Laundry Shape



FREE If your grocer cannot supply Sunlight Soap, write to LEVER BROS. & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, sending his name and address, and a trial sample will be sent you free of cost. Please don't omit to give your own full name and address.