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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

NOTICE.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 1, 1903.

THE GAMEY INQUIRY.

The Ontario government has succeeded in escaping an investigation of the Gamey charges in the house where the accusation was made and by the representatives to whom the government is directly responsible. This is probably the first time in the history of responsible government when a legislature was deprived of the right and power to investigate a case directly and circumstantially affecting its own honor and dignity. It is impossible to conceive a charge more directly coming within the functions and duty of the privileges committee of a legislature than the accusation that a minister has attempted to bribe a member to desert his party. It will of course be said that the legislature was not deprived of the privilege of investigating this case, but that the members by their own act transferred the jurisdiction to a royal commission. This is not what happened. It is recorded that by a majority of five in a house of ninety-five the legislature abandoned its functions as the guardian of its own honor. But the fifty members who constituted the majority included ministers, seven in number, who are more or less implicated in the charge, or at least so closely connected with Mr. Stratton in campaign management that they are all likely to stand or fall together. One of these ministers proposed the resolution withdrawing the inquiry from the house. The others supported the proposition. All voted against Mr. Foy's motion in favor of a complete legislative inquiry. All voted for the motion providing for an incomplete, inadequate and probably inconclusive investigation. Without their votes the house would have retained control of the inquiry. The men in office choked off the legislative investigation. Among those who voted with the majority was the minister accused of paying over the money for the purpose of buying Mr. Gamey's support.

MADAWASKA AND THE DAM.

The deputation from Madawaska which is now in Fredericton in support of the Fort Kent dam project ought to be heard at once, so that Mr. Hazen's resolution may be dealt with at the earliest possible moment. Even if Mr. Tweedie should unfortunately not be able to assist, there are surely ministers and members enough without the leader of the government to look after this matter. It may be that Mr. Tweedie has something to say in the interest of the promoters, but if it is necessary on their behalf that action should be delayed at Fredericton they should be asked to delay action at Ottawa. The Fredericton resolution to be effective must be adopted before the bill goes before the private bills committee of the house of commons.

The case which the Madawaska deputation will present is set forth in the Edmundston Times of March 28. The Times says that both government candidates in Madawaska supported the project in their canvass, while Mr. Laforest opposed it, and the provincial opposition leader also condemned the scheme. It is argued from the result of the poll that the electors of the county are strongly in favor of the dam.

According to the Times the construction of the dam will diminish St. John control of the situation up river. For years, says that paper, logs have been sent to St. John, where the market price was fixed, and where a shortage both in count and scale was always reported. It is further represented that the expense of driving the logs is increasing, as lumber operations become more remote, that the boom company is about to increase the tolls, while rafters and scalers will demand larger pay, all which burden will be borne by the operators in the woods, as the millmen will not allow the price of logs to be correspondingly increased.

The Madawaska delegates will contend that the building of the dam and the establishment of mills at that point will be a great local advantage. It is argued that the sorting of logs in the pond is a short and easy job, and that the water stored by the dam can be released in dry seasons to float logs which would otherwise be held up.

The argument admits that the St. John mill owners and others having lumber interests below Madawaska must suffer. The Times says that the reasons advanced at St. John are of a selfish nature, and come from persons "who have had control of the "river for so long a time that it is hard "to give up without a struggle." St. John is reminded that at the time of the enactment of the Dingley Bill there was talk of leaving out the privileges accorded to St. John lumber mills, and that this question may arise again. But that can hardly be advanced as a reason why legislation to destroy the St. John lumber business should be enacted at Ottawa.

In conclusion, the public is reminded that the bill has already passed unanimously in the Maine legislature, "being "recognized by all as a measure that "will tend to the development of this "country." Our Edmundston contemporary is probably hasty in assuming that the Maine legislature was interested in the development of "this" country. The bill does seem to be for the advantage of Maine.

SHALL THERE BE OPPOSITION

The by-election which is ordered to take place a fortnight hence in St. John is no more necessary than the solicitor general. If it had been deemed necessary to revive an office which had long been discontinued there was no excuse for postponing it until after the general election. If Mr. McKeown had been appointed before the general election was held this by-election would not have been called for. The appointment was not made. Thus the position was kept dangling before two or three aspirants, while the people generally were made to believe that they would not be asked to pay the salary of six ministers. The appointment of Mr. McKeown immediately after the election is a breach of faith toward the public.

The government probably assumes that the people will now submit to any treachery and wrong rather than go to the trouble of opposing a member of a triumphant ministry. Mr. McKeown may think that the opposition has had fighting enough, and that the questions which were before the electors in February are settled and dead.

At present this much may be said: The old questions are not settled. The right to a free and secret ballot, acknowledged in all other self-governing countries, has not been set aside forever by the fact that Mr. Blair intervened in the late election, and elected Mr. McKeown and his associates by coercion, patronage and corruption. It may be necessary to fight every by-election on this issue alone, or on this and other issues until the people win their rights from Mr. McKeown or such of his brother despots as remain in the legislature and government.

Then there are at least two new questions. The shameful and open corruption which took place in this city on the last election day ought to be rebuked. St. John was never so put to shame as on that day. The men who stood at the polls and saw the dirty work done are ashamed of it.

That election is over. The provincial government whose success Mr. Blair represented to be a vital matter with him and with the government at Ottawa is saved for the time. It will hardly be claimed that the return of Mr. McKeown is essential to the political future of Mr. Blair or Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Therefore the people may now, if they wish, express their opinion on the disgraceful proceedings of the last day of February.

They may also, if they care to do so, express their opinion concerning the revival of the office of solicitor general, and the increase of paid ministers to six, when Mr. King, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Hanington, Mr. Blair, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Emmerson, and to this time Mr. Tweedie, as leaders of the government found five, and sometimes four sufficient. This is a question which concerns the whole province, but St. John is the only constituency which has the power to deal with it at the moment, for the government by the deceptive withholding of the appointment until after the election, deprived the other counties of of their say in the matter.

The Sun is not offering counsel. It presents these considerations, and asks the people of St. John what they propose to do about it.

MR. GAMEY'S POSITION.

It is not certain whether Mr. Gamey will present his proofs to the royal commission or will refuse to have anything to do with that court. Before the vote was taken he made a statement which leaves him free to repudiate the proposed inquiry. After repeating his charges, Mr. Gamey said:

> Some of the accused now desire to alter my charge, and to present it as being made against the Hon. Mr. Stratton alone. This is not my charge, and I do not propose that men against whom my charge has been made shall alter it and put into my mouth a charge different from that I made to this house.
>
> The charge that I made I made upon my responsibility as a member of this house. I have weighed and realize fully what this responsibility is, and I am willing to accept it. I am prepared to prove this charge before a committee of this house. I charge a conspiracy on the part of members of the government with other persons mentioned in my former statement and others. I am prepared to substantiate this.
>
> But if persons against whom my charge has been made alter it and vary it so that it ceases to be my charge, and put something in its place which limits and makes an accusation against the Hon. Mr. Stratton alone, then I repudiate such action.
>
> Surely the position I take is definite and cannot be misunderstood, and I leave it to this house to deal with.

It is contended by the opposition that the accused ministers have altered and varied the Gamey charges, so that it limits the inquiry, and relieves some of the parties implicated. Mr. Gamey may therefore refuse to have anything to do with the Ross commission, and content himself with repeating the charges in the legislature where they were first made. It would produce an awkward situation if he should repudiate the judicial inquiry and return to the house after the adjournment with additional documents and evidence in support of his original charge.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.)

THE SUN.

The Sun today is an eight page, seven column paper, making fifty-six columns instead of forty-eight. This change, with the recent increase in the length of the columns, makes the paper about one-quarter larger than it has been since the previous enlargement at the time of the adoption of the eight page form. This enlargement has made it possible to effect some changes in the make-up, notably on the first page. The Sun will now be able to print more news, and to display it better, and at the same time satisfy the demands of the advertisers, who have not always been able to obtain the accommodation that the management would like to give them.

This journal has not been much given to boasting of its merits, enterprise and circulation. The circulation of a newspaper is a statistical matter of record in every office of publication. There is no need to dispute about it. The character of a newspaper speaks for itself. If a journal is habitually reliable and fair its readers do not need to be told so in its own columns. If a newspaper is enterprising and accurate that fact also is known without a proclamation from the paper itself.

But on the occasion of this new departure it is not out of place to recall some incidents in the history of the Sun. This paper was the first east of Montreal to introduce the linotype machine, and the Sun's compositors were the first in the maritime provinces to become linotype operators. The Globe and Telegraph are now using the linotype machines, but for some years the Sun alone had them in this city. It may also be remembered that the Sun was the first of the daily papers to abandon the "blanket" sheet and adopt the small page form in which all five of the St. John papers now appear. At that time the Telegraph made an elaborate argument in favor of the blanket form, predicting that the papers which were making the change would return to the old style. But some years later the Telegraph, which also likes to keep up with the times, joined the procession. St. John newspaper readers remember the time, not many years ago, when the old press service supplied about half a column to a column of news each day, except on those frequent occasions when it fell short of half a column. Tired of this altogether inadequate service, the Sun was the first paper east of Montreal to make a contract for the present Associated Press service. This is not all that it ought to be as a new service for Canadian papers, but it is infinitely better than the old arrangement provided, as might be expected, since it costs much more. The Sun was not long allowed to enjoy this service alone, as it did not make an exclusive contract, and the other papers came in almost immediately.

The Sun cannot claim to be the first St. John paper to install a modern perfecting press. For several years the Gazette has been stereotyped. The Globe was the first to introduce a more complete and elaborate press, capable of printing more than eight pages at a time with great speed. But the Sun has now installed a press, which, resembling that of the Globe in other respects, is capable of printing a paper four pages larger than any other press in this city, or, we believe, in the maritime provinces. Other signs of progress and enterprise may be seen in this issue and will appear in the future. The new machinery is not built for spectacular purposes but for use, and the Sun will soon enter upon the second quarter of a century of its life with the expectation of retaining through that period its place in the front rank of journalism in this part of Canada.

MR. LELAND AND THE ALGONQUINS.

Charles Godfrey Leland, who died the other day in Florence, was not a Canadian, and knew very little about Canada. Yet he awakened a deep interest in this country from his study of the legends and folk lore of the Indians who dwelt upon the Acadian coasts. All the literature in English belonging to the Algonquin traditions and mythology begins with our own Dr. Silas T. Rand. Leland borrowed extensively from Dr. Rand's magazine articles and from his manuscripts before the Wellesley College scholars published the well known edition of the Rand papers. Other writers and explorers have taken up the study since, but Leland's Algonquin Legends gave the first cosmopolitan circulation to our native folk lore. It would appear that while the Indians who dwelt on this corner of the continent were less aggressive and masterful than the tribes farther west and north and south, they had the poetic and imaginative faculty in a greater degree. They came nearer than any to the creation of a literature of their own.

This particular study came as an afterthought in Charles Leland's life of half serious, half humorous philological and ethnological study. The Hans Breitmann Ballads can hardly be called serious literature, but it is part of a wide range of dialect writing, including Gypsy language and folk lore, Chinese English, Egyptian English, classical German translation and gleanings in the by-paths of all manner of unwritten literature.

Hon. A. S. White has not fared badly since his defeat in Sunbury and Queens in 1900. He seems to have received from the provincial government $2,200 in 1901, $4,300 in 1902, and $1,200 so far in 1903, all on account of the revision of the statutes. There is evidently more to follow. From the federal government Mr. White received in 1901-1902 the sum of $2,375 and expenses for helping Mr. Blair draft his railway act. These several sums make $10,075 paid to Mr. White "on account" for services since the beginning of the provincial fiscal year 1901.

The federal government will probably introduce the redistribution bill today. New Brunswick ministers are talking about an appeal to the courts against a loss of representation and even claim the sympathy of Mr. Blair. But Mr. Blair remains in the government and the government goes on with the bill just as if he had no sympathy at all.

It is now some two years since Dr. Pugsley gave the country to understand that the fishery award case was as good as settled in favor of the province. Now we discover that the federal and provincial governments have not yet got to the point of agreeing on a case to submit to the court.

Mr. Fielding seems to attach a good deal of importance to the farmer delegation which went to Ottawa to protest against an increase to the tariff. He does not say much about the demand from the same delegation that there shall be no more railway subsidies.

It is interesting to note once more that the Grand Trunk will have an Atlantic port. But it is worth while to determine whether this is to be a port for the purpose of an important through business, or only for the purpose of subsidies.

BOOK OF JOB.

Illustrations Sold Yesterday in London for $28,000.

LONDON, March 30.—Wm. Blake's Illustrations of the Book of Job was sold by auction here this afternoon for $28,000. The volume, which was published in 1826, contains the forty-three original proof impressions of engravings and original designs in colors.

A RELIABLE REPORT.

Away back in 1873 Henry Youle Hind, M. A., published a report on the Cumberland coal field and this report has proved to be correct so far as the Springhill basis is concerned; and, basing an opinion on this fact it is not too much to expect that his report on this section of the coast southwest of the Shulee River is also correct, and if it turns out so then there will, no doubt, in the near future, be very great operations in coal in that vicinity.

MONEY TO COOKS.

$7,500.00 Donated, to be Divided Among Family Cooks.

The sum of $7,500.00 wil be distributed between now and midsummer among family cooks, in 735 prizes ranging from $200.00 to $5.00.

This is done to stimulate better cooking in the family kitchen. The contest is open to paid cooks, (drop the name "hired girl" call them cooks if they deserve it) or to the mistress of the household if she does the cooking. The rules for contest are plain and simple. Each of the 735 winners of money prizes will also receive an engraved certificate of merit or diploma as a cook. The diplomas bear the big gilt seal and signature of the most famous food company in the world, The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., of Battle Creek, Mich., the well known makers of Postum Coffee and Grape-Nuts. Write them and address Cookery Depart., No. 467 for full particulars.

This remarkable contest among cooks to win the money prizes and diplomas will give thousands of families better and more delicious meals as well as cleaner kitchens and a general improvement in the culinary department. For the cooks must show marked skill and betterment in service to win. Great sums of money devoted to such enterprises always result in putting humanity further along on the road to civilization, health, comfort and happiness.

THE POPULAR COUNTY CLERK OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

HON. WILLIAM A. DEANE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Hon. Wm. A. Deane, Clerk of the city and county of San Francisco, was Chief Deputy in the office of his predecessor during the latter part of his term. He is a Native Son, having been born and raised in the city of San Francisco, and has for many years been prominently identified with the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, as well as other fraternal organizations. He is an exceptionally popular young man, socially and politically also, as evidenced by the ballots cast at the late election, he having defeated his opponent for the office of County Clerk by nearly 8,000 votes.

In a letter written January 28, 1899, from San Francisco, to Dr. Hartman, Mr. Deane has the following to say of Peruna:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—"I would not be without Peruna, as I have found it to be the best remedy for catarrhal complaints that I have ever used. I have tried most all of the so-called catarrh remedies advertised, and can conscientiously say that of all the remedies for catarrhal complaints recommended to me none have been so beneficial as Peruna."—WILLIAM A. DEANE.

CATARRH assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. There is, therefore, four quite well-marked varieties of catarrh. Winter catarrh, spring catarrh, summer catarrh, and autumn catarrh. In each of these varieties different organs seem to be the principal seat of the catarrh.

In the winter the catarrh is more frequent in the head, throat and respiratory organs. In the spring the catarrh seems to chiefly affect the stomach and nervous system. In the summer the bowels suffer the oftenest; while in the autumn the liver and kidneys seem to be particularly subject to the ravages of catarrh.

Of course it is not meant by this that catarrh is absolutely confined to these parts of the body during the season to which we have assigned them. Catarrh may attack any organ in any season of the year, but the liabilities are so much greater for catarrh to attack particular organs in certain seasons that these four distinct varieties have become recognized.

Mr. Robert Douglas, Homeopathic Specialist, cor. 6th and F Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C., in a recent letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., has the following to say concerning their noted catarrh remedy, Peruna:

"I have been a practicing physician for some years, during which time I have administered Peruna to a number of my patients for colds, catarrh and general debility with great benefit to them. I have paid particular attention to its effects, and I have absolute confidence in its curative qualities, and have no hesitation in giving it a most emphatic endorsement."

Hon. Clement M. Hammond is one of the best known newspaper men in New York City. He was for years editor of one of the principal papers in Hartford, Conn., later was prominently connected with the New York Recorder and New York World. He has traveled extensively and is known all over the United States for his talent as a newspaper man. Writing to The Peruna Medicine Co., he says:

Hon. C. M. Hammond

"For about six years I have had trouble every fall and winter with my voice. At times it has extended to my bronchial tubes and lungs. I think all this trouble came from whooping cough, which I had when I was about twelve years old, and which left me with catarrh. Since I have taken Peruna, my voice has been clearer than in over two years, all of which I am willing to testify to." Mr. Hammond's address is "The Arlington," 64 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Peruna is an internal remedy—a scientific remedy for catarrh. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures last. Peruna gives strength by stopping waste. By saving the means it enriches the blood. By cleansing the mucous membranes it preserves the vital forces.

No remedy can possibly supply the place of Peruna. Insist upon having Peruna. Take no other remedy. There is no substitute for this catarrh medicine. Send for a free book on catarrh. Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

WOMAN FAINTED!

After Her Lover Had Shot Her Husband.

Up-to-Date Story of Life in a New York Tenement House---Fight from Third Flat to the Front Door.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Filled with jealous anger at finding another man being entertained by his wife this afternoon, Wm. J. Peppler of No. 60 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street threw the visitor out into the hall, fought him from the third floor to the door of the apartment house in which he lived, with the wife screaming and weeping at their heels, and was there shot dead by the man who he thought had wronged him.

This man was William Earl Dobson, a cashier in a stockbroker's office. He fled, and the police have sent out a general alarm for him. Peppler was about 26 years old and a clerk. He had not been married long.

A policeman summoned by the cries of the other tenants of the house, who were alarmed by the shooting, rushed into the building, and in the hall stumbled over the dead body of Peppler, on which his wife was lying unconscious. Peppler had been shot in the side, the bullet passing clear through the body.

After being revived, Mrs. Peppler said that she and Dobson were together when her husband returned unexpectedly from work, and a fight followed, resulting in Dobson being thrown out of the room and pursued down stairs by her husband. In the lower hall the men clinched again and Dobson fired one shot. After that the woman remembered nothing, for she fainted.

Dobson is said to be a married man, with a wife and two children living somewhere in North Carolina.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK

The I. C. R. Maritime Express Near Stewiacke.

HALIFAX, March 30.— At attempt was made to wreck the maritime express of the Intercolonial railway from Halifax on Saturday evening near Stewiacke. One of the trackmen while passing over the road found obstructions on the track at Stewiacke in the shape of fishplates, one wedged solidly in the joints of the rails and the other spiked so as to rest in a dangerous position on the rail. Had the locomotive struck the obstruction it would have been thrown from the rails. The trackman just had time to get the obstruction off. Some people are suspected and arrests may follow.

ST. ELMO LIGHTS.

Met Big Icebergs—Voyage of Furness Liner to Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 30.—The Furness liner London City arrived this morning from London, after an 18-day passage. Capt. Freemantle says the weather was almost continuously bad, always strong head winds, at times developing heavy gales. Most of the storms were accompanied by St. Elmo's lights. The London City came further north than most steamers lately arriving here from the other side. She reported an immense iceberg in lat. 45 N., lon. 50 W., but ran 80 miles south and escaped the field of ice. She came 20 miles south of Sable Island, but saw only one piece of ice in that vicinity.

WORLD OVER.

By Ocean Cables and Land Wires Yesterday Evening.

LONDON, March 30.—King Edward with a suite consisting of half a dozen persons, started for Lisbon this afternoon, having a few hours previously seen Queen Alexandra off for Copenhagen. The Portuguese minister to Great Britain, the Marquis de Zoveral, accompanied the King on his journey. Owing to the rough weather prevailing King Edward decided to remain at Portsmouth tonight.

LONDON, March 30.—The publication of Marconigraph news messages by the London Times, today was the result of an arrangement between Signor Marconi, the Times and the general post office, the latter having been desirous of testing the system, which is not yet open to the public or to other newspapers.

NEW YORK, March 30—Papers were signed today by which John Wanamaker ceases to be a magazine publisher. He has sold the rights and title of his publication, Everybody's Mazazine, to the Ridgeway-Thayer Co.

WASHINGTON, March 30.— John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers; E. C. Burdett of Charleston, W. Va., attorney for the West Virginia Mine Workers, and Christopher Evans, one of the mine leaders, talked with the president today regarding the recent shooting of strikers by deputy marshals at Stanaford, W. Va. They requested that a very thorough investigation be made of the affair. The president took the matter under advisement.

GERMAN MEDIUM SUMMONED GHOSTS.

Tables Floated in the Air—And the Maximum Fee Charged for All This Was Less Than Two Dollars and a Half.

BERLIN, March 27.— Extraordinary evidence was given at the fifth day's hearing in the case of Frau Anna Rothe, the so-called "flower medium," who is being tried on charges of swindling. Instances were adduced where the spectators at the seances believed they saw heavy tables floating like feathers in the air with their legs upward. The witnesses also testified that they saw doors open and close of their own accord, and oranges and eucalyptus branches materializing out of cloudy masses. They even saw ghosts, one of which was visible for a full half hour. The fees charged were from six to ten marks ($1.30 to $2.38). The witnesses testified that Frau Rothe was invariably clad during the seances in a very light fitting black silk robe.

The evidence given brought out the fact that eminent and prominent people attended the woman's seances. Among these were a princess, a general, a baronet, countesses and clergymen and Court Preacher Stocker. Among the most fervent women believers in Frau Rothe were the wife of Adjutant General von Moltke and her mother.

VICE-PRESIDENCY

Of the C. P. R. Will Not Be Vacant Long.

Mr. Thos. Skinner of London, Likely Candidate for Office.

(Special to the Mail and Empire.)

MONTREAL, March 27.—With the return from England of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., who sailed for home yesterday, it is understood that the office of first vice-president of the company will be filled. The office has been vacant ever since Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was appointed to succeed Sir William Van Horne as president of the company. Thos. Skinner of London, England, is mentioned as likely to be appointed to the vacant office. D. McNicoll, second vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific, stated today, that the despatch from London announcing that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was there for the purpose of dissolving the North Atlantic conference was incomprehensible. It was evident that there had been a mistake. It is thought possible that what the cable means is that with the appearance of a great Canadian Pacific fleet upon the North Atlantic, working upon lines of its own, and without regard to any competitors, may mean the final dissolution of the conference which formerly regulated the rates before the appearance of Mr. Morgan's international mercantile marine.

GALLANT RESCUE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 30.—Had it not been for the prompt work of Captain Geo. Potter of the oyster steamer Mary S. Lewis, four seamen and an officer of the British tramp steamer Liranger would have perished in the Sound this afternoon.

Just before daybreak this morning, the Liranger, of Liverpool, bound from Providence to New York, ran ashore on Strafford Shoals, and when the tide fell she was in such a position that it was impossible to back her into the water. Four men and an officer, who put out in a yawl for the Middleground Lighthouse for the purpose of getting a pilot to take the steamer down the Sound when the high tide floated her, after learning that there was no pilot at the lighthouse, became exhausted in attempting to make the return trip to the steamer against the heavy wind. They were drifting about in imminent danger of being swamped when rescued by Captain Potter of the steamer Mary S. Lewis.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

CITY NEW

Recent Events in and St. John,

Together With Country from Correspondents and Exchanges.

Bark Oropa gets $7.50 on lum Portland, Me., to Montevideo.

Thos. H. Raynes will be a for councillor in the coming at Lancaster.

Neil Hoyt, stevedore, has Hopewell Cape to load the b nia. He will be away for the work. Mr. Hoyt left this mo

Recent advices from Azua, mingo, are to the effect that Wentworth was there on the 14 ed. She was detained pending tlement of a salvage claim, th having parted chains and gone

Michael Connolly of Montre was expected from England on Celtic, which arrived at New Saturday, has been awarded tract for putting in a waterwo tem at Levis, Quebec. The price is about half a million do

Edward Dalton, one of the members of the police force, and past few years caretaker of the lock-ups is severely ill at his Since Mr. Dalton's illness the l have been neglected and are to be in very bad condition, in fit for use.

James W. Stackhouse, one best known young men in St will be a candidate for elect councillor out there. The members, Messrs. Lee and will run again, but there is o open, that vacated by the death late Robt. McLeod.

WAR AMONG THE FAITH

The Combat for the Two Vacant Getting Hotter.

The question of patronage is much trouble in dominion government circles at this da offices have suddenly become There are several applicants, seem to have the pull. Unfo one office is more desirable other. In fact it is suggested will be reduced in importa salary, or perhaps abolished a This makes the competition the place of inspector of we measures.

James Barry and W. H. K the candidates to the front. M is said to have Mr. Blair's p appointment, and his case is ened by the fact that he wa successful candidate for a vacancy. The wires have bee a high temperature between and Ottawa by the friends of tie. On the other hand Mr. B a list of friends, and a recor tical service. He is said to b supported by the local go The local representatives o are with one possible exc Mr. Barry. At least they his friends, but it is whi both candidates have ass sympathy and support fro the same persons. There w esting developments if Mr. Mr. Barry have occasion notes some day.

THE SKIN ON F

So dreadful are the s burning, itching eczema frequently describe their saying that the skin is all stinging, burning fires of quenched by the use of Ointment. The first few may cause a little u cure is sure to result a healed without scar or

INFORMATION

The following letter ed by Charles Damery Hotel. It is dated on Ken Road, Somerset,

Dear sir,—I have bee Mr. Robert Baber, of dress, to try and find abouts of his brother, last known address on envelope. Should t tunate enough to find ent or latest known will communicate wi Robert, he will be ex to hear from him, o if any person can gi to what has become Robert will be ever Thanking you in a

Yours

R

[Parties interested call at the Park Hot ery will be pleased some information h

NO C. P. R. WO

(St. Jo

The C. P. R. ap coming season's wo at the head offices out in the cold. T to be made at this additional stall in a stand pipe for wa yard.

The present ra more than sufficien that can be handl harbor accommoda R. will do nothing move is made in the wharf accomm is done another sec the Bay Shore ya provements will b

Along the line to be done this s ballasting and re

AN AGE

Rev. Joseph the oldest mi in the provinc terday on his to visit his da coe. Mr. Nob time, but is pects to again mon every Su but his nature no way abated