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THE WEEKLY SUN.
ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 12, 1898.

BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

The full report of the recent debate in the British commons (on the appropriation for the establishment of a frontier force in West Africa is interesting reading. Mr. Labouchere, with characteristic inaccuracy, misrepresented the position of the government, and drew forth in reply a strong yet moderate speech from Mr. Chamberlain, which was so effective that when Mr. Labouchere's motion for a reduction of the vote by £130,000 was put it was defeated by 234 to 27.

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that while England had continued in West Africa for some years past her policy of cautious and gradual expansion, France and Germany had begun to manifest extraordinary activity; and it became a question with the British government whether the history of Gambia and Sierra Leone, where they were anticipated by others, should be repeated in the case of the Gold Coast colony and Lagos. Proceeding, Mr. Chamberlain said:

Germany and France, especially France, have during the last three years been carrying out military expeditions at enormous cost, and spreading all over the hinterland until a part has been reached to which we have no undoubted claim. I cannot look at this action on the part of France without some admiration from their point of view for the courage, devotion, and persistence of the policy in regard to these great possessions. But it is a policy which France has undertaken without any corresponding action on our part, the result of which has been that the colonies on the Gold Coast and Lagos would be situated in the same way as Gambia and Sierra Leone have been situated. Under the circumstances that I have detailed to the house we are abandoning our old policy, which is a policy of cautious and gradual expansion. We are obliged to go forward more quickly than we should have done if we alone had interests there. We have no other choice. In the first place what we did was to send agents into our hinterland—not that of the French or the Germans, but our own. We treated with the native chiefs, which we thought would secure us against any foreign competition. It was a policy of cautious expansion. We have continued as before to hold those colonies as claims pegged out for the future, but to refrain from doing anything to develop the resources at the disposal of the colonies enabled us to do so without any demand on the taxpayers of the country. But we found that in spite of these treaties, and in spite of the fact that we communicated them to our allies on our border, France was many times thought these facts did not preclude them under international agreements from coming into our borders and endeavoring to make treaties which, though they were subsequent, were nevertheless set up against us. We have done this in necessary order to what has been called a frontier force. The present forces for the Gold Coast and Lagos are almost entirely made up of the mere police of the west district. The creation of that force is necessary, and will be necessary, whether our differences with France are arranged satisfactorily or not. The government are absolutely united in their determination to do this. They will exhibit a most conciliatory disposition in dealing with these matters, whilst they will be ready even to make concessions of territory which they think to be theirs, in order to acquire the friendship of a great nation with which they desire to remain in cordial unity. On the other hand, they will not allow the important interests of this country to be sacrificed.

CONDEMNED BY ITS FRIENDS.

Condemnation and criticism of the deeds of the Laurier government are not confined to the opposition press, as every now and then respectable liberal journals are forced by a sense of public duty to utter a loud note of protest and warning against some particularly flagrant offence. It generally happens, however, that under the crack of the Ottawa party whip, the would-be independent journal is compelled to eat its words and endorse that which it had condemned. As a notable example, there is the Toronto Globe, which at first denounced the Drummond railway deal, but hugged the scheme to its bosom as soon as the government announced the startling details of this raid on the treasury. Just now the Montreal Witness, whose loyalty to the liberal party cannot be called in question, is exposing one of the latest shady acts of the administration. It says:

The leasing of Yukon dredging rights by tender has resulted in eighty-four persons nominally, but judging from family groupings, probably from ten to twenty, almost all liberal party men, and almost none of them having ever seen Yukon or knowing anything about it, having secured eleven hundred miles of river bottom in that territory to the exclusion of those who have undergone hardship to reach that territory, and who are its natural heirs. It is probable that these rights have been acquired only to trade with and to take advantage of the Indians who are able to use them. The principle of well in dealing with the Indians, which was recently so successfully adopted in connection with the Yukon timber limits, would surely have been better in dealing with these river bottoms. If it had been possible to dispose of these rights at a time when those who knew something about their value might have had a chance at them, it would have better satisfied the disinterested public.

The Ontario press is getting the measure of the minister of railways and canals. Says the Toronto Mail and Empire:

Kingston having elected Mr. Hart, may now while for its locomotive. Twice before did Mr. Blair mock the Limestone City with this locomotive mirage. If Mr. Hart should be unequipped again, the minister of railways and canals would doubtless once more hang up this locomotive contraption for the Limestone city to vote for, and after the election send the order to Philadelphia.

LOCAL INTERESTS SACRIFICED.

The increase of local rates on the Intercolonial did not come as a complete surprise to readers of the Sun. This journal pointed out months ago what the natural and necessary consequence of the new policy would be. The programme is to compete with other roads for the through traffic at great cost. Other roads have the advantage in distance, but Mr. Blair and Mr. Harris are great scorers of geography. But somebody has to pay for these ambitious experiments. And when the Intercolonial began to fight with other more direct roads for the through trade it had to adopt the practice of great railway monopolies, which get all they can out of the people along the line of the railway who cannot escape. The interests of the people along the route of the Intercolonial are sacrificed to the ambitious schemes of the minister of railways. The farmers, the lumbermen, the small traders must suffer, and so far as can be seen no one gets any benefit. The Intercolonial will probably not pay any better than it did before. What is squeezed out of the countrymen is lost in the bigger schemes.

OSTEOPATHY EXPLAINED.

A Sunbury county subscriber writes to the Sun:

"Will you kindly throw some light on the new medical science called Osteopathy? What is it, anyway? I imagine it is some kind of massage treatment."

The Sun takes much pleasure in answering the enquiry. In the first annual announcement of the American School of Osteopathy, the only school of the kind in the world, situated at Kirksville, Missouri, U. S. A., we find the following remarkably lucid definition of Osteopathy and osteopathic practice:

"Osteopathy may be formally defined as the science, which consists of such exact, exhaustive and verifiable knowledge of the structure and functions of the human mechanism, anatomical, physiological, and psychological, including the chemistry and psycho-physics of its known elements, as has made discoverable certain organic laws and remedial resources within the body itself, by which mature under the scientific treatment peculiar to Osteopathy practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial or medical stimulation, and in harmony with its own mechanism, cal principles, molecular activities, and metabolic processes, may recover from displacements, disorganizations, derangements, and consequent disease, and regain its normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength."

What could be more clear, more definite, more comprehensive than this definition? It leaves little to be said in the way of explanation of this most truly scientific method of "healing without drugs," for osteopathy not only protests against the introduction of medicines into the system under unnatural combinations, because of their danger, derangement and destruction of the nervous structures that control the fine functions of the system, but it claims that all the prescriptions of the most orthodox pharmacopoeia are inorganic and are of no nutrient use to the body. Osteopathy recognizes surgery as a science that, when correctly applied, is based on exact anatomy, but holds that as at present practised it is too often hasty, bungling, and ignorant of the curative resources of nature and of their control for remedial results. To illustrate this claim, we quote the following from the college catalogue:

"The operation for appendicitis could be easily averted if the operator had the osteopathic knowledge of the nerve and blood supply of the appendix, for it is controlled on the same principle as the prolongation and contraction of the snout of a turkey gobbler."

From the same authoritative source we gather that the three basic ideas of osteopathy in its most comprehensive form are embodied in the terms of Matter, Motion, Mind. "These constitute the trinity of its working elements. These indicate the comprehensive sweep of its radicals and its relations. These three terms suggest its logical unity and its chronological development, its analytic insight and its synthetic foresight. These reveal the organizing tendencies of its initial premises and the completed summary of its concluding propositions."

As the bones are pre-eminently the means by which the physics and dynamics of the body are made operative and effective—we are quoting Dr. A. T. Still, the discoverer of osteopathy—"very little osteopathic work would be possible without using the bones." Osteopathy is neither massage nor "manual therapeutics," as no osteopathic diagnosis or treatment is possible "without the most exact and practical knowledge of all the parts and processes of the physiological and pathological man." It will deeply interest mankind to hear that "the special nerve centres and principles by which some of the greatest remedial effects are secured in this science, and art, were discovered by Dr. Still, and are neither recognized nor understood by any other school."

A SACRIFICE FOR LOVE.

For a while a high-class Shakespearean company had occupied the boards of the Theatre Royal in the provincial town of L., and after a night they had played to crowded houses.

The great actress who was the star of that particular heaven had smiled into the boxes, graciously accepted bouquets from the stalls, and bowed her thanks to the gods in the gallery. But she had never yet been conscious of two pairs of eyes which each evening had followed her every movement from the pit, while the owners of those selfsame eyes had hung breathless on her every word.

But no—not both the owners. At the commencement of the week they had been absorbed in the beautiful woman who, with her dazzling loveliness and fair, gracious presence, walked the boards each night in some new character, but as the week waned Gilbert Stone found that the tiny, slight girl beside him was occupying more of his thoughts than the brilliant creature who impersonated Shakespeare's heroines so perfectly.

Who the girl was or where she came from he had not the least idea. She might think it was mere coincidence, but the man knew it was not. The accident which placed them side by side each evening in their modest seats in the pit. The first night it had been chance, but the second and the third it was not, and he could hardly have confessed to himself what the feeling was which made him watch her so eagerly at the early door.

Love? No, it was not love; not such an everyday thing as that, surely. It was worship—a blind, mad worship which he had suddenly conceived for this fragile child.

Gilbert was a mechanic—a very Goliath. Tall, broad and strong as a giant, while she—she was a slender, dainty thing, with a white oval face which seemed to have been carved out of ivory, and eyes as blue as his programme or her opera glasses, which they had got into the habit of sharing. He couldn't believe it was love. It was reverence, devotion; and yet, if there had not been that strange, invisible barrier between them, which made him so much quicker to recognize than women—nay, love it should have been!

But she was as far above him as Juliet was above Romeo in the balcony scene. And there was no climbing up for him, no hope of her descending to him, as he knew. Well, but while he might be content to sit there under the spell of her sweet presence, and perhaps some day there might be a chance when he would be able to serve her. Shakespeare had been his ruling passion from his boyhood, but now this unknown girl had changed all that.

And she—Vivian Sydney—this week had been an epoch in her life. Her father, a colonel in the Indian army, had died years ago, leaving her and an invalid brother alone in the world. Expecting for the care of this brother, Vivian had been brought up by a wretched old maid, entirely by herself, and she was quite a tiny fragile child. Lamplight "Tales from Shakespeare" had been her ideal of everything. As she grew older the great plays became her friends; and now, in spite of the fact that she must face the world alone, in spite of her brother's feeble remonstrances, in spite of the fact also that she must devote herself of all hope of a winter gown by spending her slender savings on this treatment, she was strong upon her feet, and she must.

So to and fro she went, and as she left the theatre she was always dimly aware that a strong, protecting arm came between her and the crush, there was always room for her in the hurrying crowd that swept from the pit door.

All eyes save Gilbert's, and his drank in the girl's fragile beauty, under the cover of the dim light, as though he could never drink enough of it. He knew now that he loved her. It was no longer the worship at a distant shrine; it was the passionate love of man for woman! But even as he raised her hand and put back a stray lock of hair he noted the slim, white fingers, the little blue-veined wrist, and, glancing from that to his own toll-worn palms, he told himself once more that she was not for such as he.

Poor she undoubtedly was, poorer probably than he, or she would not be taking her pleasures thus. But no matter what her circumstances, that great barrier, "class," stood between them. Men marry beneath their class every day; women seldom or never.

But hark! A low murmur rose behind the stage, which quickly swelled into a cry of terror, and a multitude of human voices joined in that awful paralyzing cry of "Fire!"

In one moment the scene was one of wildest confusion. The fire began behind the stage, but that wonderful iron "curtain," which was to be such a safeguard in emergency, had grown rusty on its hinges, and now had time of presence of mind to remember how it worked. There was one thing better than presence of mind, and that was absence of body.

pressed, for already they were leaping and dancing in fury among the "wings," and red tongues of fire were shooting upward and licking the "flies."

The crowd surged on toward the exit. Women were being trampled under foot, and a frenzy of terror, were fighting their way; utterly forgetful of their manhood, they were hurrying aside all who came in their path. It was useless to enter the contest and strive to make a way through this frantic throng.

Suddenly an idea came to Gilbert, and quick as thought he lifted the girl in his arms and prepared for action. Opposite to the exit where the human stream was flowing was a narrow window—which he had noticed often. It was high up in the walls, but he remembered that passers-in by the stage door used it as a peep-hole to see if the house was filling; it was near to the stage entrance and close to the open street.

Still holding Vivian, he made his way through the blazing smoke; the window was higher than he thought, quite above his reach, but with almost superhuman strength he wrenched the benches from their places and piled one on another till he could reach the sill. The aperture was small, he knew—too small for even an ordinary sized man to scramble through; but she was a slip of a girl—she would have room enough.

"The flames were rising higher, the cries of those in peril more frantic, struck than before, when at last he succeeded in breaking the glass and wrenching the woodwork from its frame.

"Come," he said hoarsely, "while there is time! There is a door close to your left hand—a swing door; it is sure to be open to the street."

"But you!" the girl cried. "You go first and draw me up!"

"No, no!" Gilbert said. "I shall give you my hand."

He placed her on the sill, and for one moment her arms clung round his neck as he raised himself to his full height on the tottering, piled-up benches. The blood surged to his brain, and the flames roared hoarsely in his ears. He would have given the world then for a kiss and thought it well lost, but he must not baffle her by betraying himself. She would be safe, and well, who knows?—in heaven there will be no barriers of "class."

In another moment she was seated on the stage sill, and Gilbert had caught and knotted the silk sash she wore.

"Now," he whispered, "when I lower you down you will go as fast as you can to the door? You promise?"

"But you are coming? Oh, you are coming, too?" she cried in anguish, and her tiny hands clung to his own.

For one moment he gazed into her eyes; then, raising himself with difficulty he pressed his lips to the fingers lying in his grasp.

"Remember," he said, "the door is to your left. Now go. Go!"

And he turned again to face the blinding, suffocating smoke, the angry, lurid flames, and knew what he had done—he knew that he had done it for her, and that he would never see her again.

"I shall meet you by another way!"

And Gilbert turned again to face the blinding, suffocating smoke, the angry, lurid flames, and knew what he had done—he knew that he had done it for her, and that he would never see her again.

"Never think of me," he said. "I shall meet you by another way!"

Then he lowered her gently, and let the scar—the last link which bound him to her and earth—slip from his grasp. And the girl, who had been with terror, stumbled along as he directed, the words ringing in her ears:

"I shall meet you by another way!"

And Gilbert turned again to face the blinding, suffocating smoke, the angry, lurid flames, and knew what he had done—he knew that he had done it for her, and that he would never see her again.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Goschen's Speech in Presenting the Estimates.

Over Twenty-five Million Pounds to be Expended on Naval Works.

Speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty Received With Cheers.

LONDON, March 10.—In the house of commons today the first lord of the admiralty, the Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, in presenting the naval estimates, pointed out that with the outlay on naval work the expenditure amounted to the colossal sum of £25,550,000, which, he explained, was even considered inadequate in some quarters.

Mr. Goschen explained that the navy was in a transitional state, to which many of the admitted deficiencies were due. Moreover, he added, the government was introducing a series of improvements. The jubilee displays had been great, but they had not reached the ideal standard. Referring to the channel squadron, Mr. Goschen said it was the most powerful ever gathered together, its duties being not only to parade the channel, but also to engage in offensive operations in time of war.

Mr. Goschen dilated upon the quiet and unostentatious increase of the British fleet in China waters by four vessels from other foreign stations, as being an instance of the naval preparations.

Mr. Goschen said he hoped the admiralty would not be too hardily pressed to communicate its plans, but he assured the house that in the distribution of cruisers, for instance, the admiralty had considered carefully the protection of every trade and every food supply route, and he trusted that "if times darkened" the admiralty would have the confidence of the house, and the admiralty would be found doing its duty.

Touching upon the increase in the personnel of the navy, Mr. Goschen would then have said that the navy had no lack of recruits for the navy. In fact, he added, only one in eight boys were accepted, and the supply of stokers was also improving. Mr. Goschen denied that the navy was under-manned, declaring that every vessel which took part in the jubilee review was as fully manned as it would be in time of war. He admitted there was a paucity of officers, but he explained that could be easily remedied.

Touching on the building programme, Mr. Goschen said he would defer furnishing particulars regarding the proposed new warships in order to keep foreigners in the dark concerning their plans, but he could say that he had adapted to the special circumstances which the past year had revealed in various parts of the world.

Mr. Goschen then deplored the recent industrial struggles, and appealed for an increase of pay for the British seamen, the merchant marine. He said that if it were economy or impossible conditions on either side, British sailors and ships were ousted by foreigners, then "God help us." He concluded: "If peace shall again reign in our centres of industry and maritime institutions, and if the sea re-asserts herself by an increase of merchant seamen, then the nation may look forward in confidence that if there be peace it will be peace with honor, but if war, which God forbid, it must be war crowned with victory." (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Allen (radical) advocated greater efforts, and moved an amendment that greater provision be made for manning the fleet.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (conservative), seconding the amendment, urged a larger reserve of men, and suggested that Great Britain should buy all the vessels now building in England for other countries.

It is reported in the lobbies this evening that the Russian imperial ukase ordering the disbursement of 90,000,000 roubles for extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships, will cause the government to make a considerable increase in the naval estimates.

The house rejected Mr. Allen's amendment. Many members urged an increase in the naval reserve. Sir Charles Dilke (radical) said: "Everybody must feel that the circumstances are such that we might find ourselves at war with a European power, and that there is some risk that two other European powers might be disposed to seize the opportunity to make demands we would be disposed to comply with. Nevertheless, the present estimates are the estimates of procrastination and delay. The position of our navy, compared with those of other nations, is worse than it was two years ago."

Mr. Goschen, in a general defence of the estimates, said he thought it would be better in a time of crisis to complete and organize available vessels and resources than to devote their energies to building vessels that would not be ready for three years. The other powers, he argued, would meet with the same difficulties as themselves. Great Britain was still able to send more ships to sea at short notice than other nations. If there had been two or three first class battleships for sale in England, he would probably have been asked to purchase them, but there was none such for sale. Russia had made great industrial progress, but the other powers were still compelled to have their ships built in England, the United States, Germany, and Japan.

Mr. Goschen said he did not think that even those who had denounced the estimates as "the estimates of procrastination" would suggest that England should give orders for armor to the United States at the present juncture. (Laughter.)

With regard to the suggestion of the honorable member for the Forest of Dean (Sir Charles Dilke) that the government should raise recruits for

the naval reserve in Newfoundland and the colonies, he must say that there were great administrative difficulties in the way.

The discussion then dropped. The morning papers all urge the government to keep pace with Russia, but no alarm is expressed, since it will take Russia years to build the new vessels.

The Times says: "The speech of the first lord of the admiralty (Mr. Goschen) is not the sort of language British ministers lightly use. We understand it at home, and hope it will be understood abroad."

PARLIAMENT.

The Conclusion of the Debate on Yukon Railway Bill.

Hon. Messrs. Foster and Tupper Once More Show Up the Deal.

The Yukon Bill Carried this Morning—Cos-tigan Among those Voting With the Government.

OTTAWA, March 10.—Hon. Mr. Foster resumed the discussion on the Yukon bill, speaking till recess. He confessed that there were, apart from the merits of the case, many things to prejudice the public against it. There was duplicity and misrepresentation at every stage of the transaction. There was contempt of parliament and refusal of the competition to contractors, suspicious secrecy and pledge-breaking by the premier and his colleagues. These were side-lights on the subjects. Hon. Mr. Foster's review of the course of the government was a severe criticism of Laurier and Sir John's proceedings. But he was disposed to free Houghton speech of the initial responsibility. Taking up the question of routes, Hon. Mr. Foster was unable to see that the Stikine route, now that the temper of the United States congress was understood, was as good as that of the Dalton trail. But he considered that in order to hold the young market for Canada the true route was by the way of Edmonton. However that might be, it was clear that the proposed railway would not be useful this year. Mr. Foster closed an eloquent speech by protesting against the closing of the best of the gold deposits from the working people.

The house was crowded while Hon. Mr. Foster was speaking, and all the galleries were filled. It never happened before this session. Mr. Foster's speech sustained his splendid reputation as a parliamentary speaker. Dr. Sproule and Mr. McMillan continued the debate until after midnight.

Sir Charles Tupper said that as the ministers seemed disposed to base their case largely on some observance he had made before parliament met, now he proposed to make a few observations. Sir Charles went on to show that nothing he had said justified such a contract as was now before the house. He had spoken before the contract had been printed, and after a misleading account of it had appeared in the government press. He paid his respects to Hon. Mr. Sir John, who had lectured Sir Charles on parliamentary behavior and had bolstered up his own case by garbling quotations.

Sir Richard Cartwright spoke till 3.30. Mr. McMillan of British Columbia, government supporter, proposed a second amendment in favor of calling for tenders. He condemned the contract as improvident and condemned the land grant.

The speaker ruled this amendment out of order.

Mr. Casey declared his intention of opposing the main motion.

Hon. Mr. Sir John was speaking at 4 o'clock this Friday.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The vote was taken at 4.30, when the amendment was lost by a vote of sixty-five yeas to one hundred and nineteen nays. Costigan, Hale, Bethune and Hughes voting with the government.

NOTES.

The senate today devoted a large part of its sitting to a discussion of the Drummond railway investigation. Sir Mackenzie Bowell proposed that the senate committee refrain from action until the commons committee proceed. If the committee's inquiry was thorough and the report according to the evidence, the senate committee would be unnecessary. If the committee did not do its duty, the senate could take the matter up. Senators Miller, Almon, Boulton and others disagreed with Sir Mackenzie's proposition, and wanted to go on with the investigation. The minister of justice and Senator Power agreed with Bowell, whose proposition was adopted.

NOVA SCOTIA.

To Urge the Extension of the I. C. R. to North Sydney—Miners Killed.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., March 10.—Premier Murray and Dr. Kendall were appointed delegates by a mass meeting today to visit Ottawa and urge the extension of the I. C. R. via Little Bras d'Or and Sydney Mines to North Sydney, in connection with the construction of a deep water terminus.

A miner named William Momfret was killed in Sydney mines pit this morning by a fall of stone. He leaves a wife and two children.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 10.—James Giles, 28, single, of Halifax, was killed by an explosion at Kempsville gold mines this afternoon. The blast hung fire and Giles went back down the shaft to find the cause of the trouble, when it went off.

His Expectation.—"I spec," said the colored inhabitant, as he rubbed his head, "dat de railroad gwine ter use me fer dam, 'dat 'dat did you do?' 'I went ter sleep on de track, eh, and de engine struck me an run off en smashed tsef ter pieces.'"

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FREDERICTON Chestnut and He reported today at not certain whee two live carbo ever animals they be shipped from ten, and go from shipment to the E

The civic elect Monday, 14th inst tomorrow. So fa the field are as for Mayor—W. Hamilton Reid.

For warden John Macpherson, H. Anderson, H. Ann's ward, C. Vauvart and E. ward, Patrick F. E. H. Ann; C. Moore, Joshua L. Lucy; Kings wough, Cyrus F. M. ANDOVER, Vt.

The circuit court to contractors, Judge J. J. Russell. Never since there been such during a session jurymen were im two sets of both a juryman.

The second jury Coroner Wilson connected with the Griffith and son. action by the C. of the Griffiths for wood, was also for jury to one of the case came before but was thrown of been warned by t has been stated, w of the Griffiths.

The grand jury found that there evidence to put t trial, and they w The other cases Russell, and the Q and Snar.

Russell, who w stealing money from pleaded guilty and two months in the Hartsgrove and with robbing and aryan peddlers. about the first of the defendants ha since, Hartsgrove six months in the loved to go till ne recognition of tw The same thing plained about at t happened again. Juvrs were all wa 19 a. m., and the J court room till grand jury made a judge calling his grievance, and w steps would be tak future.

MAUGERVILLE, Man.—McLean recently lost a mean inflammation. The sold a pair of Perol Clark of St. John. Deere are being a severe back of B course it is chag dian. The council do not think it wor a game warden for reason is now very MILLESTREAM, K Missa Bell, who have been called Hon States owing to the their father, Andre Messrs. McAuley l her quite extensively the spring.

The men from the been working in the have returned, after very tedious winter. Miss Annie Dagh the residence of the 4th inst. A very es sent.

Smith's mill at quite a business s Mrs. Watson, da Sheek, who has be agreed with Sir Mackenzie after an absence of een years.

Goggin Bros. are phone posts. GLASSVILLE, M snow blockade ma with traffic here an hood. Business w standstill, the stores trade. Where snow our roads it piled u a height of fifteen quence was that i portaging teams w roads, however, ar and everything is Lumbering operatio The cut on the S urge the extension of Little Bras d'Or and North Sydney, in connection with the construction of a deep water terminus.

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