

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Cost of the Lighthouse and Coast Service—The Provisions for Sick Sailors—The Tonnage of the Provinces.

(From a member of the Sun staff.)

Ottawa, May 10.—The twenty-seventh annual report of the department of marine and fisheries, marine branch, was laid on the table of the house this afternoon by Hon. Mr. Costigan. The appendices to this report contain reports from the chairmen of the boards of steamboat inspection and examiners of masters and mates, the reports of the chief engineer on hydrographic work, the inspectors of live stock shipments, etc.

The total amount expended on the various branches of the marine service during the fiscal year ended June 30th last was \$850,666.46, or \$79,102.57 less than the amount voted by parliament.

During the past fiscal year the expenditure for maintenance of lighthouse and coast service amounted to \$442,507.34 and for construction of lights \$28,041.93; total for maintenance and construction, \$470,549.27; while for the previous year the expenditure for lighthouse and coast service, including construction, was \$503,390.25, showing a decrease of expenditure for the year ending 30th June last of \$32,840.98. The appropriation for this service was \$534,320, the expenditure being \$31,459.75 less than the appropriation of parliament for the fiscal year.

The total number of light stations, light-ships and fog-alarm stations in the dominion on 30th of June, 1894, was 624, and of lights shown 755; the number of steam-whistles and fog-horns, 61; the number of light-keepers and engineers of fog-alarms with masters of lightships was 630.

The following is the number of lights shown, of steam-whistles and fog-horns in the dominion on the 31st of December of each year, from 1883 to date inclusive. The number of light stations on the coast of Newfoundland maintained by the dominion is included:

Year	Lights	Whistles	Fog-horns
1868.....	195	227	2
1869.....	219	253	2
1870.....	240	278	4
1871.....	264	297	8
1872.....	280	314	13
1873.....	316	363	17
1874.....	342	394	18
1875.....	377	444	23
1876.....	407	488	24
1877.....	416	509	25
1878.....	427	518	25
1879.....	443	542	23
1880.....	452	551	22
1881.....	462	553	23
1882.....	474	562	23
1883.....	484	578	23
1884.....	507	597	23
1885.....	526	617	23
1886.....	534	628	23
1887.....	561	658	23
1888.....	569	664	23
1889.....	573	675	23
1890.....	599	705	23
1891.....	605	710	23
1892.....	617	741	23
1893.....	619	749	23
1894.....	624	755	23

NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION.

The service in this province includes: 178 lighthouses, exhibiting 190 lights, 1 light vessel, 16 steam fog alarms, 1 signal bomb station, 18 hand fog-alarm, 2 fog-bells, 16 automatic whistling buoys, 15 iron buoys, 97 iron can buoys, about 700 spar and other small buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 15 life boat stations, 3 humane establishments, 4 signal stations, steamships Newfield and Aberdeen.

Towards the latter part of April heavy gulf ice was driven by long continuance of easterly winds as far west as Sambro, carrying away several automatic coast buoys outside Halifax harbor. Gulf ice has never been carried so far west on that coast within the past fifty years. As soon as the ice opened sufficiently the inspector proceeded to the Newfield to look for the buoys and succeeded in picking up two automatic and one bell buoy; the other automatic buoy was subsequently picked up adrift in the Bay of Fundy and towed into Portland by the U. S. tender Lilac, and brought to Halifax by the schooner Casper Embree. Several new buoys have been added to the list of coast buoys during the past year and have proved very useful.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

This division comprises all the lighthouses and other aids to navigation within the boundaries of the province both on the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence side. There are 24 lighthouses and 3 steam fog-alarms, attended to by 88 light-keepers and 12 engineers in charge of both lighthouses and fog-alarms, having with them 10 assistants—in all, 113 employees.

For lighthouse purposes within the dominion there were used 164,450 gallons of oil, of which 22,945 gals. were American. The Canadian oil was purchased from the Imperial Oil Co. of Petrolia, the lowest tenderer, and that used in the maritime provinces was distributed as follows: Nova Scotia, 88,963 gallons; New Brunswick, 16,763 gallons; Prince Edward Island, 4,978 gallons. New Brunswick used 2,800 gallons of American oil and Nova Scotia, 9,945 gallons. The list of prices of Canadian oil, according to contract with the Imperial Oil company is as follows:

Delivered at	Per gal. Per gal. in bbls. in cases.
Chatham	14-1-2
Sarnia	14-1-2
Hamilton	15-3-4
Kingston	16-1-4
Montreal	16-1-3
Quebec	17
St. John, N. B.	17-1-4
Pictou, N. S.	18
Halifax	17-1-2
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	18

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The total number of vessels remaining on the registry books of the dominion on Dec. 31, 1894, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels, steamers and barges, was 7,245, measuring 869,624 tons, register tonnage, being a de-

crease of 42,915 tons as compared with 1893. The number of steamers on the registry books on the same date was 1640, with a gross tonnage of 240,906 tons. Assuming the average value to be \$30 a ton, the value of the whole registered tonnage on Dec. 31st last would be \$26,886,720. The number of new vessels built and registered in the dominion during the year was 326, of 21,243 tons register. Estimating the new tonnage at \$45 per ton in value, gives a total value of \$955,935 for new vessels.

Following is a list of the number of vessels built in the maritime provinces:

NEW BRUNSWICK.	Name of Port.	Ttl. No. of Sailing Ships and Ttl. Net Tonnage.
Chatham	36	440
Dorchester	1	1
Moncton	1	1
Richibucto	1	799
Sackville	1	109
St. Andrews	12	1,186
St. John	12	1,186
Total	40	2,534

NOVA SCOTIA.	Name of Port.	Ttl. No. of Sailing Ships and Ttl. Net Tonnage.
Amherst	8	906
Annapolis	3	300
Arichat	2	23
Barrington	8	213
Canso	1	45
Digby	4	108
Guysboro	1	1
Liverpool	13	451
Lunenburg	21	1,346
Mattitand	2	356
Parvboro	10	1,709
Pictou	12	29
Port Hawkesbury	9	111
Port Medway	1	199
Pugwash	1	1
Shelburne	16	684
Sydney	10	1,355
Truro	1	1
Waymouth	3	47
Windsor	3	379
Yarmouth	8	142
Total	128	8,721

P. E. ISLAND.

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SUMMARY.

Following is a summary covering the whole dominion by provinces:

New Brunswick.....	40	2,534
Nova Scotia.....	128	8,721
Quebec.....	55	4,412
Ontario.....	64	3,137
P. E. Island.....	3	183
British Columbia.....	25	1,900
Manitoba.....	11	356
Total	326	21,243

SICK MARINERS.

Wm. Smith, deputy minister, reports as follows with respect to New Brunswick:

The expenditure on account of sick seamen in the province of New Brunswick for the fiscal year amounted to \$7,091.24, being less than the preceding year, and the collection of dues to \$3,461.02, or \$467.40 more than the previous year. Marine hospitals have been maintained at Miramichi, Richibucto and Bathurst.

The Marine Hospital at St. John has been closed; a more economical and satisfactory arrangement for the treatment of sick seamen has been made with the St. John General Public Hospital. The department entered into an arrangement with the authorities of the St. John General Public Hospital to have the sick seamen in the Marine Hospital transferred to the Public Hospital on the 1st February, 1895.

The commissioners of the General Public Hospital agreed to take care of sick seamen in entitled to medical attendance and board for the sum of 90 cents per day, the same as is paid for seamen in public hospitals in Montreal, Halifax, Quebec and Charlottetown.

The General Public Hospital, St. John, 300 seamen were treated during a cost of \$3,680.87. At Miramichi 56 seamen were admitted and received treatment 1,092 days at a cost of \$1,180.86. At Richibucto, 3 seamen were admitted and received treatment for 76 days. The cost of maintaining the hospital was \$282.55. At Bathurst, 13 seamen were in hospital 407 days. The cost of maintaining the hospital during the year was \$728.71.

The St. Andrew's hospital is in charge of the matron, who is allowed to charge \$3 per week for boarding sick seamen. No salaries were paid in connection with the maintenance of the hospital. At this hospital 5 seamen were treated 78 days at a cost of \$144.38. The Sackville Hospital has been leased to Carter Bradford for three years from 1892, at a nominal rent. The terms of the lease require Mr. Carter to keep the buildings in repair, and if the department should require the hospital at any time, it is to be handed over on notice being given.

In the province of Nova Scotia, the marine hospitals are maintained at the ports of Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenburg and Point Tupper. The total expenditure on account of sick seamen in the province of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year amounted to \$13,949.62, and the receipts to \$16,882.33.

OUTBREAK OF YELLOW FEVER.

Royal Artillerymen at St. Lucia Carried Off by the Disease.

Halifax, May 15.—Information from the West Indies has been received to the effect that between twenty and thirty men of No. 23 company of the Royal Artillery have died of yellow fever. The company left Halifax four months ago and were a fine looking lot of men. No. 20 company, now in Halifax, will be sent to St. Louis, and the surviving members of No. 23 company invalided to England.

FAT CATTLE & HORSES.

To Fatten Horses and Cattle, give occasionally the

GRANGER CONDITION POWDER

They cure Indigestion, and the food is completely assimilated. Cure Fever, Coughs, Worms, Swellings, Stoppage of Water, &c.

THE COMING EXHIBITION.

Meeting of the Directors of the Association.

Reports From Various Committees on the Progress of the Work.

Ten Thousand Copies of the Prize List to be Issued Early in June.

A meeting of the directors of the Exhibition Association was held on the 14th in the News building, Canterbury street. President W. C. Pitfield was in the chair. Reports were received from several of the committees as follows:

Grounds and buildings—C. A. Everett said the work was progressing very well along this line. The piece of ground furnished the association by the corporation was not as large as it should have been, and it would be difficult to arrange all their buildings upon them. They had about decided upon the erection of a line of horse stables along the northern side of the grounds, some 630 feet long. There will be a double line of stalls, with a aisle between. A landing stage will be erected on the extreme east of the grounds, where cattle, sheep, etc., can be unloaded from the trains. It was their intention to erect an agricultural hall on the westward street side of the grounds, 80x200 feet. Exhibits of cheese, butter, etc., would be placed in the building. Mr. Everett said he had written to the minister of agriculture, asking for a grant for dairy purposes, but he had declined. Mr. Everett said he had written to Mr. Foster about the matter and still had an idea that he would be successful in getting a grant. Messrs. Hubbard and Robertson were with them. On motion Mr. Everett's report was accepted.

R. B. Emerson, chairman of the horticultural committee, reported progress in that line. Mr. Everett moved that all the committees be given authority to add to their memorials—Carried. Ira Cornwall moved that the recommendation made by the recent conference with reference to the use at the coming exhibition of score cards be adopted. Mr. Cornwall said arrangements are now in progress for the publication of a prize list, the date not later than the 15th June. As a number of applications had been made for the privilege of issuing the prize list, the committee advised for tenders for the same, and although quite a number of tenders were received, that of E. S. Carter of the Record being the most liberal and advantageous to the association, was accepted. Mr. Carter agreeing to pay \$75 for the privilege of advertising in the prize list, to furnish the association with 10,000 copies, printed equal to the copies issued in 1890.

Jas. McAvity, chairman of the machinery hall committee, reported that he had called the committee together and they had visited the buildings. The committee had arranged with Mr. Waring to inspect the boilers, etc. He had done so and had found that about \$160 worth of repairs were needed. It was resolved that the committee be empowered to make the repairs as recommended.

For the printing and advertising connected with the exhibition, Mr. Cornwall reported as follows: The advisory board, after consulting with Mr. Everett, thought it advisable that a general announcement should be made through the papers, daily and weekly, of the proposed exhibition, and that they make special arrangements with their advertising agencies to secure permanent office for the association and were fortunate enough to secure rooms in the Daily News building at a rent of \$50 for the month during which they were required to print the notices, etc. of cleaning, papering and rendering the rooms inhabitable.

It was also found necessary to employ a stenographer and typewriter as originally understood by the directors. Some operator's services were secured at the rate of \$5 per week, and as the association already had a writing machine, Cyclopedia, and other office accommodations there will not be any further charges incurred in this direction.

Arrangements were made with the papers as already reported by the advisory board, including advertising in the five daily papers and weekly at a cost of \$117. A number of postal cards, circulars, blank forms and other printing were ordered and have been procured from the various printing offices, so as to divide it as equally as possible among the printers.

A very liberal offer has been made by Mason & McFarlane, who are publishing a guide book for the city, in reference to writing up a description of the exhibition and publishing views of the buildings, etc. The committee deemed it advisable to make a contract with them for advertising at a cost not exceeding \$25.

A meeting of the prize list committee was held and after careful examination it was decided to adopt the prize list as issued in 1890 with some few necessary amendments. Copies were at once submitted to the attorney general, to the commissioner of agriculture and secretary of agriculture, and the committee are now awaiting the decision of the government in reference to any changes they may think necessary in order to meet the views of the government, including the money which is granted for the purpose of awarding prizes for agricultural and horticultural products, stock, etc.

During the evening there was some talk with reference to the retention of Mr. Mitchell as secretary of the association. Mr. Mitchell asked \$100 for past services and \$250 for services from date till the meeting of the directors in January, 1896.

It was moved by Mr. Emerson, seconded by Mr. Hutchings, that the matter be referred to the executive with power to act—Carried.

C. A. Everett was heard during the evening with reference to the outlook of exhibition matters generally. He reported favorably.

WON THE COLONEL'S HEART.

A Social Incident in Old Kentucky.

"About a year ago," said Representative Marsh Arnold of Missouri, "I had some business in a little town in Kentucky; really a little city. I arrived on Saturday afternoon, and Sunday morning, as I started into the office of the very quiet hotel at which I was putting up, I was accosted by a dignified gray-haired gentleman, one of the sure-cough Kentucky school. As I came into the room he lifted his hat in a formal but pleasant way.

"This is Colonel Arnold, I believe," he said. "Colonel Arnold, my name is Dexter, sir; Colonel Dexter. I have no purpose particularly in calling on you, sir, except that I saw your name on the hotel book, and knowing you to be a stranger, I was afraid you might find the town a little dull. So I determined, sir, to put myself at your command and see if I couldn't do something to entertain you. I've lived here all my life; was born here, sir; everybody knows Colonel Dexter; and if you would like to walk about and look at our town, sir, perhaps I may be able to point out something which would interest you."

"This all seemed highly novel," continued Mr. Arnold, "to be thus waited on by a leading citizen who was willing to change himself with the task of entertaining me during my stay. One look in the innocent and high-bred countenance of Colonel Dexter showed me that he was entirely sincere. I told him therefore that I would like to walk about a bit, and see something of the place."

"It was too early for church, and the streets were all but deserted as Colonel Dexter and I left the hotel. As he walked along he pointed out the court house, and told me stories of lawyers, and the horses and the feuds political and personal, and was very agreeable. We had not proceeded far when he turned to me and said in an experimental tone:

"Of course, Colonel Arnold, not knowing your habits in that regard, it is impossible for me to tell whether you ever drink as early as this, sir. But you should do so, sir; my office is near at hand, and I've some old whiskey there, sir, which I keep for myself and my particular friends. Shall we go into the office, sir?"

"I said 'yes' without a hitch. Colonel Dexter was so polite as to be almost peculiar, and I had heard that these Kentuckians were great men of the duel. I didn't care to take any risks of hurting his feelings. He might resent it; so we steered without hesitation for Colonel Dexter's law office. "He gave me an ordinary water glass and a bottle, and I proceeded to pour. The size of the glass and the deep silence of the colonel as I tipped the flask led me to believe that I was in a town of big drinks. I always act like a Roman when in Rome, so I spilled out a liberal libation. Indeed, the glass was fairly half full. As the colonel made neither word nor sign, I sipped at the whiskey in the glass again in my stomach. I struck it keenly on my impression on my host, and again I didn't know just what sort of a motion he'd take as an insult to his hospitality."

"Will you have some water, sir?" asked Colonel Dexter in a tone of polite solicitation. However, I was out for a record and declined with the observation that water spoiled liquor as good as that. The colonel was radiant, and, while I noticed that he took a much more modest drink than I, it was clear I had climbed to the very height of his estimation. This shone forth as we stepped into the street. A dignified old gentleman was walking over the way. My new admirer at once called to him.

"Good morning, Colonel Spencer," he said. And then, without pausing a moment, "couldn't you step over just a moment? Colonel Spencer, I want to make you acquainted with one of my best friends, sir. Colonel Arnold, allow me to present you to Colonel Spencer. I want you to know each other, gentlemen. You will like Colonel Spencer, Colonel Arnold, and Colonel Spencer, Colonel Arnold, when you know him, sir, will be one of your dearest friends. I just saw Colonel Arnold take the biggest drink of liquor, without sugar or water, sir, I ever saw taken in my life," and Colonel Dexter rang out the words like a herald proclaiming my nobility. "It seemed sufficient, however," concluded Mr. Arnold. "Colonel Spencer and I shook hands, while Colonel Dexter beamed. I never put in a pleasanter two days in my life than I did in that little Kentucky town. I often recall Colonel Dexter as one with the true flavor of old Kentucky."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA.

London, May 15.—Hon. J. G. Ward, treasurer and postmaster general of New Zealand, will shortly leave for Canada to consult with the government regarding the proposed trans-Pacific cable and also on steamship matters. He will also continue at Ottawa negotiations for a commercial agreement between Canada and New Zealand, begun here with Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner for Canada in London.

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WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

The Member of Parliament for Cork, Served With Bankruptcy Notice.

Lawyer Chance Takes Action Against the ex-Editor of United Ireland.

London, May 15.—William O'Brien, member of parliament for Cork city, and formerly editor of United Ireland, was served today with a notice in bankruptcy for the amount of judgment, £407, recently awarded Patrick Chance, an Irish lawyer, who had acted as counsel for Mr. O'Brien for some eight or nine years, and who brought the action against Lord Salisbury which resulted in a verdict for the ex-premier.

When the litigation was over Mr. Chance had to settle up with a firm of lawyers, Messrs. Kenir and Hammond, who acted as his agents in the matter, and found that their bill amounted to £2,007. In the course of the proceedings, however, Mr. O'Brien advanced altogether a sum of £1,600, and that sum, after being credited against £2,007, left a balance of £407, which Mr. Chance claimed and was entered in his action against O'Brien.

O'Brien when he was examined in the suit said that Mr. Chance, who was formerly a member of parliament for Kilkenny, in the first series of actions brought prior to 1894, was paid out of the funds of United Ireland, which, he added, were public funds.

O'Brien also said that he saw Mr. Parnell that evening and saw Mr. Chance the same night or on the next day and asked him to proceed with the action.

HELL BORN INSULT.

Father Phelan's Remarks on the Christian Endeavor Society so Declared.

St. Louis, May 15.—The Christian Endeavorers will now look to Archbishop Kane of this city to punish Rev. Father Phelan for his editorial comment on their annual convention.

Mr. Satoili, the papal delegate who the congregation of Assbury Park, N. J., petitioned to remove Father Phelan, has written to Rev. J. R. Dawson, the sender of the memorial, that the matter belongs to Archbishop Kane. Archbishop Kane is in the rural parts of his diocese administering confirmation. A reporter called on Father Phelan, who said he had no comments to make either on Mr. Satoili's action or as to what Archbishop Kane wishes to do.

THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett Objects to the Attacks on the Sultan and Turkish Army.

London, May 15.—An animated meeting of the Association of Mahomedans of London was held tonight to consider the agitation which is so vigorously pushed against the Armenian atrocities. Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, the well known conservative member of parliament for Sheffield, was on the platform. His sympathy with the Armenian controversy has already been known in an open letter addressed to Mr. Gladstone, in which he protested in the name of common honesty and true humanity against Mr. Gladstone's condemning the sultan and Turkish army unheard. He also expressed his doubts that any deliberate atrocities were committed in Armenia by the troops, and asserted that there was, however, no evidence that the sultan was responsible.

The Armenian agitation was declared at tonight's meeting to be an attack on Mahomedanism. Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Argyll were bitterly attacked for their reflection upon the Turkish government.

A disturbance occurred at this, and Sir Ashmead Bartlett called for order repeatedly. He then descended into the hall and personally ejected the disturbers. Sir Ellis is American born, Brooklyn having been his birthplace, and he was educated at Amherst college in Massachusetts.

LETTER FROM MRS. JANE NUTT.

Douglas Harbor, May 6.

To the Editor of The Sun:

"Sir—It was stated in a recent issue of The Sun that Harvey Clark, an old 'parish tramp,' had been boarding at my place the greater part of the past winter, which statement was entirely false, as I never harbored disreputable characters at my house. I am a respectable colored woman, as any of my neighbors can testify.

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DEANERY OF KINGSTON.

A Very Interesting and Profitable Meeting Held at Rothesay.

A meeting of the chapter of the deanery of Kingston was held at Rothesay last Wednesday and Thursday, May 8th and 9th.

Rev. A. J. Cresswell read the prayers and afterwards the minutes of the last session. He also read in Greek, and H. S. Walwright read a capital exhortation on the same chapter.

Evening prayer was said in St. Paul's church at 7.30 o'clock, and there was a general disappointment felt when it was known that several of the city clergy who had been asked by the rector to give addresses (including the Rev. J. de Soyres, Rev. Mr. McKim, Rev. W. O. Raymond and others) found it impossible at the last moment to attend. However, Rev. S. J. Hanford preached an earnest and eloquent sermon from Matt. 23, 19.

The holy communion was administered in the same church at 8 a. m., the rural dean being celebrant assisted by the secretary of the deanery.