3,715 sacks of flour VOL. 20. amer Lake Ontario

s port this evening She will be

ake Winnipeg, which

erpool on Saturday Assaye is loading She will move

gs: 24,000 bushels of flour, 300 or 400 loads

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a lot of provisions Four hundred head

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ds of flour, a lot of

3.—It is announced

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24.—The Star cable b. 24.—The Canadian

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Blake took up the

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stion of Mr. Blake

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and

SH NEWS.

Cotton and Linen Sale.

This sale was unavoidably delayed a few weeks this season by the improvements made in the department by the carpenters. It is now, however, in full swing. Special prices

COTTONS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.

17 Yards 36 inch White Cotton for..... 14 Yards 36 inch White Cotton for 18 Yards 36 inch White Cotton for..... 12 Yards 36 inch White Cotton for.....

10 Yards 36 inch White Cotton for New Printed Lawns, Cambrics, Grass Linens, Dimities and Muslins.

DOWLING BROTHERS, ST. JOHN! N. B

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

The quarterly convention of the W. C. T. U. of St. John Co. will be held this afternoon in the W. C. T. U. hall, Main street, Portland, at 3 o'clock. This afternoon will be de-voted to the transaction of business and to reading papers. In the even-ing at 8 o'clock the public are in-vited to a public meeting, when addresses will be given by prominent men who are leaders in the temper-ance movement, and by one or two ladies. There will be good music provided by a male quartette and by other singers.

The W. C. T. U. of north end held its annual meeting Friday, Feb. 26th. The officers appointed for the year were: Mrs. McAvity, president; Mrs. Dalton, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Shaw, 2nd vice.; Mrs. Branscomb, 3rd; Mrs. Jones, 4th, and Mrs. Worden, 5th vice; Miss Kirke, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Hanselpecker, recording secretary; Ferris, treasurer. The superintende, a of departments for the ensuing year: Mrs. Harrison, work among saliors; Mrs. Worden, lumbermen; Mrs. Young, parlor meetings; Mrs. Shaw, flower mission. The W. C. T. U. of north end held

Mrs. J. K. Barney, who recently lectured in this city and who has long been under appointment as W.
C. T. U. round-the-world missionary,
sails for Honoluju early in April, She
will be gone a year, and her special

Barney. She has been three times in vited to England by the B. W. T. A. and has always more engagements open to her than she can meet.

Some very remarkable women have ilustrated Neal Dow's principles in the last thirty years. It is not as well known among temperance peo-ple as it ought to be that Mrs. Genple as it ought to be that Mrs. General Grant made the first move against intoxicating liquor at the White House, she having secured its banishment from the New Year reception of the president. Mrs. Grant was succeeded by Mrs. Hayes, who was succeeded by Mrs. Hayes, who was an Ohio woman and a warm sympathizer with the Woman's Crusade. A life-long tectotaler, she never offered wine while at the White House. Next came Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland, all Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland, all total abstainers and none furnishing wine to their own guests, though, lacking the co-operation of their husbands, they could not prevent its use at state dinners as could Mrs. Hayes, because the president's views and practice coincided with her own. Mrs. McKinley is well known to be a total practice coincided with her own. Mrs., McKinley is well known to be a total abstainer, so that the six wives of presidents (President Arthur was a widower) since 1868, have perhaps dealt more telling blows against the drinking habit—and per consequence, jan during the day, the liquor traffic—than any other women who have lived. For "where the immigration bill.

table," and what is done at the White House sets the keynote of social ob-servances for millions and sends its helpful influence out into the great

and thoughtless world. "It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine," says the best of all books, and yet no king ever lived who was not a wine-bib-ber! But when the people become the king, they must hold themselves steady of head and hand, or—abdi-

-Union Signal

The Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, S. T. D., bishop of the diocese of south-ern Ohio Protestant Episcopal church, lately delivered an address on Per sonal Purity, one Sunday afternoon before an audience of three hundred men, in Sinton hall, Y. M. C. A. building, Cincinnati. With utmost tact, refinement and vigor, he treated the question of the "social evil," advocating the single standard of morals for both sexes, and the loftiest ideal of chastity in personal devotion to Jesus Christ. At the close of the address, George M. Hammell, one of our contributors, a member of the Western Christian Advocate staff, a prohibitionist and woman suffragist, made a motion that the audience, as a body of men, request the mayor of the city to withhold from bill-posters license for the posting of theatrical show bills exhibiting women in cos-tumes and attitudes which would not be permitted upon the streets. stated that a reward of twenty-five dollars is offered for the arrest of persons removing or marring such pos-ters, which, as an insult to public de-cency, should not be placed upon the boards at all. The motion was unani-mously adopted by a viva voce vote, and the bishop affixed his signature

IMMIGRATION BILL STANDS.

The United States House Passes It Over Cleveland's Veto.

Washington, March 3.-The weary legislators of the house, after snatching a few hours sleep after the recess at 3 o'clock this morning, met again at 10 o'clock and continued the work of closing up the business of the ses tion. All day and night they labored while oblivious to the sightseers who swarmed through the main corridors, making communication between the two houses almost impossible. The crowds packed the galleries until the ecupants were harly able to breathe The dreary grind of routine was almost unintelligible to them, but they held their places tenaciously for describable hum of their conversaor the high pitched voice of the reading clerk. Occasionally the monotony was relieved by a sharp skirmish, but the chairmen of the committees in charge of the appropriation bills held their own and step by step advanced their bills to the final stages. jan during the day. By a tremendous majority the house voted 193 to 37 to override the president's veto of

M'KINLEY IN CHARGE.

The New President of United States Installed in Office.

His Inauguaral Address Touching Many Questions of Public Importance.

Washington, March 4.-Wm. Mc-Kinley was inaugurated president of the United States at noon today. Addressing the many thousands assembled in front of the Capitol, the pres-

In obedience to the will of the people, and in their presence by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible States, relying on the support of my countrymen, and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer ance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every nasaken us so long as we obey His com-mandments and walk humbly in His mandments and walk numbry in this footsteps. The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called, always of grave importance, are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idle-ness to willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturba from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some re-vision. Our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The president suggest-ed that congress should appoint a commission to take under early consideration the revision of the comage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands. If such power is vested in the president he would appoint a commission of prom-inent, well-informed citizens of dif-

ferent parties.

The president continued: The question of international bimetallism will tion of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is reached where the parity between our gold and allver money springs from and is rity of its currency, and the inviola-bility of its obligations muut be pre-This was the commanding

verdict of the people and it will not Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present, of depression in business and distress among the people. The strictest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it if found and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now the only relief that ear come must be from relief that can come must be from decreased expendutires. But the pre-ment must not become the permanent been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obliganot increase, our outstanding obliga-tions, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States. The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt. We should have more revenue—and that without delay, hindrance or post-conement. A surplus in the treasury ponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accorded. ount of the surplus thus accrued, ich it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes, not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the overnment, pursued from the begin-ning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation except in time of war. The country is clear-ly opposed to any needless additions

that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and emouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the arglest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still the signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people, a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law ways been the firmest prop of the freesury. The passage of such a law ways been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law ways been the firmest prop of the free government both at home and allowed, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held to the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well high constant for several years. In the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well high constant for several years. In the redemption of international as well as local or individual differences. Since such legislation should be had sities and the patriotic aspirations of h has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years. In the re-vision of the tariff, especially, atten-tion should be given to the re-enactat and extension of the reciprocity aciple of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and adintageous markets for our surplus gricultural and manufactured pro-lucis. The brief trial given this levisiation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretion-

the products of our country by nting concessions to the rod icts other lands that we need and can-produce ourselves, and which do involve any loss of labor to cur n people, but tend to increase their employment. The depression of the past four years has fallen with espeial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country and upon none more than the holders of small more than the house farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to repromising the prosperity of former years. store the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction to aid its return by friendly legislation.

power in the making of commer-treaties, the end in view always

However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it so far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prempt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation. of the countries she visits, securing the appointment of police matrons, and holding evangelistic services. No abler or more gentle-hearted woman has gone forth on the great trip to carry the gospel message than Mrs.

Berney She has been three times inthe American nation. The great es-sential to our happiness and prosper-ity is that we advert to the principles upon which the government was es-tablished, and insist upon their faith-ful observance. Equality of rights must prevail, and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obey-ed. We hay have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer

and more universally enjoyed today than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted auth-orities must be cheerfully and vigor-ously upheld. Lynchings must pot be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalty of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice. administration of justice must con-tinue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.
One of the lessons taught by the late election which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both a law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor. This is 'n entire accord with the genius of our institutions and but emphasizes the advantage of inculbe granted to none who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations or communities. The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and it has supported such legislation as will arrivent the avecution of all arbanes. prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue char-ges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of the

produce to market. This purpose will be steadily pursued.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved the constant promotion of a safer, a batter and a higher citizenship. We must encourage the spread of knowledge and free institutions. Illiteracy must be banished from the land. Reforms in the civil service must go on, but changes must be real and genu-ine, not perfunctory or prompted by zeal in behalf of any party because it in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding either about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is a zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared

tlement of international as well as local or individual differences. Since the recently submitted treaty is clear-ly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history, the adjustment by judicial methods rather than by force of arms, and since it presents to the world the glorious example of union and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work. be the opening up of new markets the products of our country by

> it has been chosen deprives congress too often of the inspiration of the too often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the executive, because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distress us as if such contest was immediate. We can approach the problem caimly and patriotically with uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the peoopportunity for trial before the peo-ple are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essen-tial to the rightful and lasting settle-ment of the question. In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as president to convene con-gress in extraordinary session on Mon-day, the fifteenth day of March, 1897.

In conclusion I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration nately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but, to some extent, also the prejudices which, for years, have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people whose verdict is carried into effect today is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and of all the people. The north and the south no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and politics, and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation, which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic relations, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and thousands in both the off attacks the relations, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it. Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe; I will fully execute the office of president of the United States and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

This is the obligation I have reverently, taken before the Lord Most High; to keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer, and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibili-

discharge of my solemn responsibil

ST. JOHN MAN KILLED

Brockton, Mass., March 4.—Another cave-in accident occurred in the cellar of the Douglass block this afternoon. William Coughian, a laborer, was the victim, and ne died in the act of saving two fellow workmen. Coughian slipped and fell as the earth caved in and he was buried. When the body was taken out it was apparent that Coughian had not suffered. His right leg, right shoulder and several ribs had been crushed. Coughian come here from Bath last August with his sister-in-law, with whom he lived. He has a sister living in St. John, N. B.



PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

The Big Power House of the Union Traction Company Destroyed.

Philadelphia, March 3.-The big power house of the Union Traction company at the junction of 13th and Mount Vernor streets and Ridge Mount Vernor streets and Ridge avenue, was destroyed by fire tonight and nearly all the costly dynamos and other electric machinery will be a total loss. Two men lost their lives and several others were slightly injured. The dead are: A. A. Binder, aged about 35, who was knocked down and run over by a fire engine, and another man who body has not been identified, who was killed by a falling wall. Nearly all the principal grand a work.

The president next proceeded to justify the calling of the special session of congress—action, he said, that was imperatively necessary. He continued: It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of congress until more than a year after.

identified, who was killed by a falling wall. Nearly all the principal trolley lines in the city are tied up as thoroughly as they were in the street car strike was declared.

The fire broke out shortly after six o'clock, when the big stores were

pouring out their army of employes and when the principal lines are always taxed to their fullest capacity. The power house is the most central station of the company and furnishes the current for most of these lines. As a consequence thousands of persons were compelled to walk to their homes. The fire was the direct result of the blowing out of one of the eight dynamos in the power house. Sparks flew in every direction and in an instant the place was in flames. The house was a three and one-half story brick structure. The big steam pipes extending from over a dozen big bollers in another part of the building, but separated from the dynamos, broke with a thunderous volley that sounded like an explosion. ways taxed to their fullest capacity.

A LADY'S IMPRESSIONS Of a Summer Trip Through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In the Springfield, Ill., correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean of the 13th ult., the following paragraph

the morning both to the hostess, Mrs. Inglis, and Mrs. Selby, the club adjourned to meet with the president, Mrs. C. E. Hay, next week, when they will be entertained at luncheon in Mrs. Selby's honor.

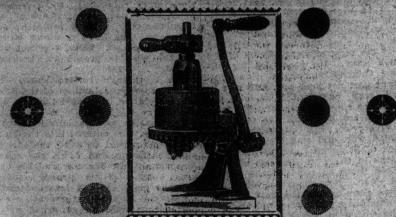
While in St. John Mrs. Selby was the guest of Mrs. J. Fred Seely, Germain street

WEDDING BELLS AT RUSTICO-

Poplar Avenue, the home of James Christie, was the scene of a pleasant event on the evening of Feb. 24th, when his daughter Hattle E. was united in marriage to B. W. LePage, merchant, of Rusilcoville, P. E. I. The bride was attired in a handsome suit, trimmed with white chiffon and golf lace, and was strended by Miss Clara LePage, sister of the groom, who wore pearl grey, trimmed with cream chiffon and lace. The groom was supported by his cousin, L. F. Dawson of Charlottetown. The knot was tied by the Rev. Geo. Miller of Brookfield, while the wedding march was played by Miss Sia Fraser of Charlottetown. About seventy invited guests were present, who partook of a sumptubus repast prepared by Mrs. Christie. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and costly presents. In the morning the young couple drove to Mr. LePage's new residence at Rusticoville, where they will reside in future.

SMALL PORTION OF PIE.

MANN'S CELEBRATED GREEN BONE CUTTERS



Are certainly a very necessary article with owners of poultry. When hens are fed on GREEN CUT BONE they lay from 200% to 400% more than without it. The increase of eggs in a very short time will pay for one of these CUTTERS.

No. 1. With Crank Handle \$7.50.

No. 1. With Balance Wheel \$10.00. 15 4519

Hundreds of people are using these Machines, and find them a PERFECT SUCCESS. Will send to any address upon receipt of price.

W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited,) MARKET SQUARE.