## OTTAWA LETTER.

Mr. Blair's Amazing Drummond Counties Railway Bargain. -

The Case of Young Mr. Costigan and His Doings While Collector at Winnipeg.

The Raid That Siften Made on the Treasury in Connection With the Bogus Manitoba Prosecutions.

OTTAWA. May 30. It is an inpocent looking notice which Mr. Blair has placed on the file in regard to the Grand Trunk railway, but innocent as it is, it involves a lose to the country of a clear two million dollars. As was suggested some weeks ago, the worst feature of the Drummond County bargain now before the house, is that it involves the permanence of the arrangement with the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Blair has a bill now under notice which will fix upon Canada that bargain for 99 years to come. If the senate has the same idea of duty that it had two years ago, it will not allow this Grand Trunk bill to pass.

Notwithstanding the fact that this transaction has been discussed and reported many times, it may be worth while to go over it again as briefly and tersely as possible. Let us see now what Mr. Blair proposes to do with the Grand Trunk. He proposes in the first place to obtain from that company the right to run trains over a piece of road between Montreal and the Drummond Counties line. From the end of the Drummond road at St. Rosalie to the St. Lawrence river at Montreal is 35 miles. It is a level country, and the cost of the road is estimated at \$500,000 to \$600,000. Instead of building and owning an independent line from St. Rosalie to Montreal, Mr. Blair buys from the Grand Trunk the right to use this property. He pays for it \$37,500, or a little over \$1,000 per mile. This is paid for the right to run trains over the road. Now the Grand Trunk uses the property at present twenty-five times as much as the Intercolonial, as Mr. Blair informed the house last week.

The rental was fixed in this way: It was assumed that the road was worth \$1,500,000, and Mr. Blair agreed to pay 5 per cent. interest on one half the value. He does not get one half the use, nor even one tenth part, But he pays on the basis of half the use. Mr. Fielding borrows money at 21-2 per cent., but Mr. Blair pays the Grand Trunk 5 per cent. This road could be built for \$15,000 a mile, and if we make the extravagant supposition that \$15,000 a mile would have to be paid for the right of way, the whole uld be built for \$1,050,000. Even if the government had to pay 3 per est it would only have a charge of \$31,000 a year for the exclusive ownership of the road. This is for the one-twentieth part of the use of it. Moreover, Mr. Blair is not allowed to run suburban trains between Montreal and any part of this line, and therefore loses the immense and profitable local business which he would get if the government owned the road. Why should be pay onehalf the cost of the road figured at double the price for which the road could be built now, and five per cent. interest, when he gets only a small fraction of the use of the road and can borrow money at less than 3 per cent interest? Obviously if the road to be obtained it would be much bet-ter to pay the \$750,000 in cash at once, instead of paying 5 per cent. interest on it. Then it would only cost \$27,000 a year instead of \$37,500.

The next transaction relates to the bridge at Montreal. Having reached the river Mr. Blair wants to take hi trains over. He pays the Grand Trunk \$40,000 a year for the privilege of sending his trains across. The Canadian Pacific railway has a bridge at Montreal which cost a little less than a million lollars. It was built a good many years ago, when such structures are more expensive than they are now. Mr. Blair could prebuild one at the same price The cost of that to the country would at 3 per cent. be \$30,000 a year, and at 21-2 per cent. \$25,000. Then we would have had the whole bridge to use for the Intercolonial and get what revenue might be derived from selling running rights. But we are paying \$40,000 a year, or a great deal more money, for a chance to use the Grand bridge, though the Grand Trunk Co. runs 25 trains over it for every train sent over by the Interco onial. An astonishing feature is that the Grand Trunk bridge only the year before last received a dominion subsidy of \$300,000. The fact is the dominion government is bearing more than the whole cost of the bridge computed at the price for which it could now be built, and the Grand Trunk Co., which has 96 per cent. of the use of it, is saved clear of all expense and makes something besides.

Thirdly, Mr. Blair pays the Grand Trunk company \$62,500 a year for the use of station buildings and grounds and yards at Montreal. This is made up by assuming a price of \$2,500,00 for the property and allowing the Grand Trunk five per cent, on half the value It is stated that the government could provide itself with a terminus at a lower figure. I do not propose to go into that, but only to say that if there is \$2,500,000 worth of property which the railway department of Canada wants to use it ought to pay in proportion to the use it has of this property. At present it has less than one-twentieth the use of it and is paying for half the use. At present also it is paying 5 per cent. on haif the cost when the interest charged should be only half that much,

ment of half the cost of the property, then why not pay the \$1,250,060 out-right and borrow the money at current prices. But by this bill we are not only paying 5 per cent now, but agreeing to do so for 99 years. The rate of interest on the Canadian debt in 25 years has gone down from per cent to 2 1-2 per cent. Where will it be in 39 years from now? Yet Mr. Blair is agreeing to pay 5 per cent for all this period, hough in 25 years the current rate will undoubtedly be less than 2 per cent.

The Grand Trunk has got a great bargain out of Mr. Blair. It is practically doing a bank business with With the Dominion government guaranteeing \$140,000 a year, the company can float three per cent bonds above par to the extent of that interest charge. In other words, the company will borrow from English capi-talists at 3 per cent and lend to Mr. Blair at 5 per cent. If the senate has any perception of the value of its services two years ago, it will repeat its excellent record of that year if it cannot do better and induce Mr. Blair to make the same change in the Grand Trunk contract that he has made in the Drummond contract. A change from a 4 per cent guarantee to a direct purchase saved the country \$490,000 in the Drummond transaction. A change from 5 per cent guarantee to a regular purchase in he Grand Trunk transaction will save oridge, which represents an excess capitalization of \$500,000.

Sir Charles Tupper and the other opposition members had a sharp little controversy with the government yesterday over the matter of giving information. It arose over an extraorcinary prospectus of one of the British mining companies, which announced that the company had exclusive information from Mr. Ogilvie row chief commissioner of the Yukon concerning the location of mineral This announcement gave a lands great impetus to the sale of their stock and led to some sharp criticism. Mr. Colmer of the high commissioner's office at once wrote to the papers in London, stating that he had informa tion from the government at Ottawa that no exclusive information was given by government officers to any company. The question on the order paper inquired what explanation the government had to offer in regard to the matter, seeing that the prospectus appeared to quote Mr. Ogilvie's words. and the company asserted that the Ogilvie statement was given them with the express understanding that it should be used in the prospectus.

Mr. Ogilvie had made a statement to the government which would fill perhaps two columns of a newspaper. Mr. Sifton, replying to the question made no statement on behalf of the government, but threw Mr. Ogilvie's statement on the table, stating that it was too long to read. A statement of that kind is not much good on the table, where the public cannot see it, and the opposition asked that it read or taken as read, so that it might appear in Hansard. There was a sharp controversy over the matter, but the government refused to do anything about it. All the same the letter will be in Hansard, because on mo-Tupper read every word of it. It is an extraordinary statement, showing that Mr. Ogilvie did undoubtedly authorize the use of his name and the statement that he had given exclusive information to this company. He had gone over with Mr. Roche, one of the promoters, the whole matter, pointing out to him where areas should be taken up, explaining processes of operation, assisting him to perfect a sort of drilling or boring machine, of which Mr. Roche seems to have exclusive use, and generally giving the company assistance such as no other man could give and no other company ever got. Mr. Ogilvie says that he got no pay for it, and everybody will be lieve him. He is believed to be the kind of man who does not make money for himself out of his position It is probable that he would have given any other company the same assistance. If it came in his way, as he did this one. But there are hun dreds of companies in London, and it never came in Mr. Ogilvie's way to give them help. Nor would it be possible for more than one company to say to the investing world that it had exclusive information from the government officer who knows more about the Yukon than any other man in the world.

Sir James Edgar has an idea that on a mation to adjourn, circumstances made under as occurred yesterday, no ject may be mentioned but, the one originally taken up. But a subjected connected with the Yukon mining companies has wide possibilitie of travel, and it was only a short dis ance to a review of Sir Louis Davies' advice to the meeting he addressed in Wales. The minister of marine advised capitalists to exercise great prudence in Yukon investments, see that "a mine is a hole in the ground the owner of which is a liar." This view expressed by Sir Louis was followed a few days later by a letter recommending investments in a company promoted by Col. Domville, in which the colonel is set forth as a man of great capacity and trustworthiness. Naturally Sir Charles Tupper mentioned this matter in spite of the speaker's suggestion.

8. D. S. OTTAWA, May 31.-The public accounts committee did not make any further important discoveries in the cross-examination of Mr. Christie by the solicitor general, Mr. Fitzpatrick attempted to show that Mr. Christie had an imaginary grievance and therefore made complaint of the condition of the Winnipeg office under Mr. Costigan. He drew from the late deputy collector the fact that he had made no complaint, except to the department, of Mr. Costigan's conduc until after he had himself failed to secure the collectorship and had been transferred to Calgary, where he did not wish to go. Mr. Fitzpatrick contended that the change to a collectorship at Calgary from the position of deputy at Winnipeg was a promotion. Mr. Christie holds that an as-

holds a higher position than a collecthat may be, it would appear that if the government regards the offer of the collectorship at Calgary as a promotion, it is hardly open to the solicitor general to contend that Mr Christie was not a good officer.

The financial irregularities in the Costigan case so far trought forward are four. First, he received a remittance by registered letter from an officer in Virden, and after making an entry in a little book kept for the pur-pose, took away the money and the Mr. Fitzpatrick undertook to book. show that on Mr. Costigan's return to the office, three weeks afterwards, he paid the money in and restored the book, and also showed that the book in which the entry was made was not a necessary part of the accounting in the office. It happened that the money was missed long before Mr. Costigan's return, and that it had been located with the collector, who, according to Mr. Christie, declared at first that he had not received it.

The second case is that of two payments of \$20 each made to the offic and received by Mr. Costigan, who did not acknowledge them and kept the money during a two months absence at St. Paul and other places in the United States. In these cases Mr. Fitzpatrick undertook to show that the deposit of money and the filof bonds usually ter, and that the c send to Ottawa the bonds and the money together. Mr. Fitzpatrick undectook to show that in this case the bonds had not been filed, and therefore it was not necessary to hand over the money. Mr. Christie swore that the custom in all such cases was to place the money in the safe in the office, pending the completion of the transaction. In the particular case whether the transaction was completed or not, the persons who paid in the money secured their authority while Mr. Costigan was away, because it was proved that they had performed their part of the transaction. This was done by orders from Ottawa when proof of the payment had been forwarded Meanwhile the collector was appro-priating the payment to his own private purposes. Mr. Fitzpatrick's attempt to show that this was a pardonable proceeding was not very suc-

The third transaction relates to the payment of a sum of money by the city of Winnipeg for methylated spirits. Mr. Costigan got this money in the form of a cheque to himself instead of to the department, and endorsed the cheque to a saloon keeper in Winnipeg. Some time afterwards when the collector was away on one of his prolonged absences, the Winnipeg officers demanded their spirits, and then it was discovered for the first time that they had made payment In this case Mr. Fitzpatrick undertook to prove that certain formalities ought to have been performed by the city before the spirits were delivered The solicitor general did not say so but his suggestion appeared to be that it was the proper thing for the officer to make personal use of public money pending the completion of the transaction connected with it.

The fourth transaction relates to the personal use of \$300 received by Mr. Costigan for contingencies.

government officer also exam ined Mr. Christie as to his previous relation to the collector, bringing out the fact that they had been intimate friends and had often played poker together, and that Mr. Christie had professed a desire to befriend his superior officer. Mr. Christie testified that he had such a kindly feeling for Mr. Costigan that he many times lent him money and had done all he could to get him home when he was away He denied that he had violated any confidence, and explained that he had written a full statement of the case to the department when it was claimed at Ottawa that the proposed change at Winnipeg and Calgary were in the public interest. It struck Mr. Christie that the government had not shown a tremendous desire to protect the public interest in the Winnipeg transaction, concerning which he

During the past two days Sir Henri Joly has been toiling over some bills he has before the house. The minister of inland revenue is a fine old gentleman, with a very excellent heart and an uncommonly bad head. His explanations are exceedingly prolix and very confusing. He veils the most commonplace bills in a dense cloud of obscurity, through which no human mind, not even his own, can penetrate. Yesterday he had a bill to amend the weights and measures act. The particular purpose of this amendment is to provide that apples should not be sold by the barrel, whether for exportation or local trade, unless the barrel is of a certain prescribed size and order of architecture. The bill says that all apples packed in Canada for by the barrel shall be packed either in cylindrical veneer barrels having an inside diameter of 18 1-3 inches and 27 inches from head to head inside mea surement, or else seasoned wood barrels 27 inches between the heads and 17 and 19 inches diameter. There was a prolonged attempt to discover from the minister what was meant "by cyl-indrical veneer" barrels. He did not now, neither did any other mini Sir Henri was sure it was all right because his officers put in the clause The solicitor general offered an explanation that a veneer barrel was made of two different kinds of wood, but the minister of militia, who comes from the apple country, objected to

Mr. Mills of Annapolis has an idea that the measure if enforced would be a great inconvenience to farmers and barrel makers in the apple dis tricts. They would be obliged to change their style of making barrels, even though the ones they make now are full size. He did not see why apples, for home consumption at least, should be packed always in one kind of a barrel. It was often convenient for a farmer to use such barrels as he might have convenient. A shrewd suggestion was made by some of the menibers that this was an attempt

ent in making a market for the peculiar type of barrel known as eneer, which was probably patented. The confusion grew worse confounded as the discussion proceeded. Dr. Borden explained that it was usual for the farmers to sell their apples by the orchard, and the packers were the parties responsible for any dishonesty in packing. On the other hand Mr. Fraser of Guysboro plained gravely to the house that the custom in Nova Scotia generally was for the farmer to pack his own apples, This correction or contradiction has no relation to the fact that Dr. Borden had a portfolio to which Mr. Fraser may have had a better claim

Sir Charles Tupper did not offer many remarks in connection with the technical discussion of barrels, but he strongly impressed upon the government the necessity for protecting the credit of Canada in regard to exports to the English market. He advocated the greatest possible care in inspection and the use of every known means to preserve the quality of goods sent to the United Kingdom. He recalled a time when the price of hay was high in England and a Canadian article of high quality was procured by some of the people who kept large numbers of horses. They were well pleased with Canadian hay, and the beginning of a great trade was visle. At that critical point large shipity of hay, not at all fit for the purpose required, and thus the Canadian product was seriously discredited occasion of great loss to Canada. Sir Charles offers it as a warning for the future.

Mr. Bell of Pictou, the first member who brought the matter up, has succeeded in getting before the house a full report of the commission anpointed to inquire into the death of Macdenald and Fraser, two Pictou men who perished from neglect and exposure on the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Seldom has a more ghastly story been written than that of these two unfortunate men who in midwinter were, while in an advanced stage of diphtheria, conveyed for a hundred miles through storm by day and night in an open sleigh and then deposited in a box car, where they died. The deputy minister of justice has not been able to discover that any person is liable for this murder and torture, either criminally or in the way of damages So the matter stands

OTTAWA, June 1 .- When Mr. Sifton's friends and cronies in Manitoba had been operating their bogus prosecutions for some time they began to draw on the dominion government. Their bills were pretty hefty in view of the fact that they accomplished nothing. They did not render them straight to the department of justice. but sent them to Mr. Sifton, who forwarded them with his recommenda. tion to Sir Oliver Mowat's department. Sir Oliver did not take kindly to these bills. He said they were about three times too high. This was bad news to Mr. Sifton, who had obof the credit from the department and had done a little kiting of drafts for the mutual accommodation of him-self and his Winnipeg comrades, and the full payment of the bills, large as they were. Sir Oliver wrote a letter to Mr. Sifton about these charges. Apparently it was a pretty hot commurication. Mr. Sifton sent a copy to his friend, Mr. Howell, who was to have part of the money. Mr. Howell applied to Mr. Sifton, excusing the wild charge he made. In process of time this correspondence with the accounts went on the files of the auditor general's office. There it remained until Sir Oliver Mowat got out of the government and Mr. Mills took his place and an enquiry was instituted as to the financial transactions of Mr. Sifton and the other adventurers in connection with these bogus persecutions.

Then Mr. Sifton walked into the office of the auditor general and obtained an interview with Mr. Mc-Dougall. He informed the auditor that Sir Oliver's letter denouncing the piratical raid of Mr. Sifton's friends was a private and confidential communication, and he would like to have it taken off the file and given to him Mr. McDougall seems to have doubts. for he consulted the present minister of justice, Hon. David Mills. Now Mr. Mills, though he was an excessive eccnomist when in opposition, is not supposed to be a remendous obstacle in the path of any speculators of the liberal persuasion who have designs on the treasury. He is complacency incarnate and is only too willing that any unpleasant communication from Sir Oliver Mowat showing a less tractable disposition should be removed from public view. Mr. Mills agreed that Sir Oliver Mowat's criticism of payments demanded from his department out of the public money was purely a friendly grivate communication between inembers of the same family. Mr. McDougall accordingly handed the letter over to Sifton, and thus removed from the public record the statement of Sir Oliver Mowat in reference to the pre-datory instincts of the Siftonian gang in Manitoba.

But the course of robbery, like that of true love, does not always run smooth. When the investigation began an innoncent looking taxing officer from the fustice department gave some testimony about this Mowat letter. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick has now "ne hesitation in saying" that this officer went beyond his duties in giving this information. But the unfortunate man having been sworn to tell the whole truth, and knowing that this was an important clement in the case, did not see his way clear to commit verjury to the extent of withholding information Moreover, the papers containing the excuse for the charge as written to Mr. Sifton are also on the file, and they give a mild indication of what Sir Oliver Mowat said in his indignant protest. Last year the file of papers connected with these transactions was brought down in the public accounts commitsistant collector in a first-class port on the part of the manufacturer to tee. It was then discovered that the

Mowat letter was missing The cer who produced the papers said that it had been abstracted from the file. But it was only yesterday that the facts were brought out as to the man-ner of its withdrawal. The discussion occupied all the forenoon, so that the day's business of the public accounts committee consisted of a refusal to obtain information of the most vital importance in the investigation of what looks to be a handsome steal from the federal treasury.

"What has the minister of railways

to say to that ?" said Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton, yesterday, after reading an extract from his favorite paper. the Sidni Mac Tolla. The minister of railways had nothing to say, but replied with a laugh, in which the while house joined. Mr. McDougall had read the allegation in a very clear voice, but it was Greek to every member of the house, with two possible exceptions. The member for Cape Breton therefore, after waiting in vain for ministerial explanations, translated the article from Gaelic into English. If was then found to be a charge that the minister of railways is running Sunday trains in Cape Breton. Mr Charlton's ears moved in the direction of the ceiling, but he offered no remark, as it is not his cue at present to criticise ministers, even when they break the Sabbath. Mr. McDougall explains that this Sunday business is due to the dismissal of good railway men and their replacement by green horns, which has made it impossible or at least dangerous to run trains at night. Mr. Blair will obtain informa tion on the subject by and by.

Sir Louis Davies has gone into trance on the lobster question He still does not know when the lobster season will close. He knows that it will continue as long as usual, but has not yet decided whether he will carry out the recommendation of the commission extending the time in certain districts, nor does he know the length of the extension if there should be

As the lobster packers in these dis tricts have to supply themselves with material to arrange for the sale of their goods and the employment of labor it is important that they should know what the conditions are to be Sir Louis either does not know himself, or else the information is in the exclusive possession of others who may be interested. At all events the most strenuous exertions of Mr. Mc-Incrney, Mr. McDougall and others interested have not been able to elicit the information required.

The department of justice and the premier are equally in obscurity in regard to the alien labor law. It was discussed yesterday afternoon in the light of recent transactions. Grand Trunk company is said to be about to import aliens to take the place of the section men who are now on strike. Employers whose men are on strike in Hamilton have already made such importations. Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that the government cannot interfere because he has a bargain with the United States government that neither country will enforce the law during the progress of the international negotiations. Yet Mr De Barry of Buffalo, a United States government officer, turns men back with as much energy as if there was no stated that the United States law was not suspended and would not be De Barry declares that the story of the suspension is a Canadian invention and Ross Robertson of Toronto points out that though the bargain with the United States restrains Sir Wilfrid Laurier it has no restraint at all upon the American officer. He has no regard at all for high commissions or low ones

house by cebuking Mr. Blair for his laissez faire attitude. Mr. Logan held that it was the business of the gov-ernment to interfere if the matter could not be settled otherwise It was an outrage that men should be asked to accept 97 cents a day in these boom times. Mr. Logan went on to tell about the surplus in the treasury, the rush of business and the general signs of prosperity, and wanted to know what kind of an advertisement it was for the country to have it go out that 1,800 men vere on strike because they could not get any more than 97 cents a day. A mean and indecent salary it was, Mr. Robertson closed the discussion by remarking that Mr. Bertram of the contradictory deas, who claimed to have made the tariff, might also undertake to settle the strike. The debate ended with that suggestion, which Mr. Bertram is understood to have taken into consideration. S. D. S.

Mr. Lozan rather surprised the

QUIET WEDDING.

There was a quiet but interesting wedding at Leinster street Baptist church Saturday morning at 6.30 o'clock, when C. Percy Humphrey, of Messrs. J. M. Humphrey & Co., was united in marriage to Miss Nellie A. Weldon, daughter of George C. Weldon of this city. The guests included only the families of the bridge and groom The bride was married in a very pretty fawn travelling dress. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Ira Smith, pastor of the church After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey drove to the depot and took the train for Boston. They will be absent for two months and will visit England and the continent before re-turning. They received many beauti-

BURIED AT WELSFORD.

The funeral services over the re mains of Mrs. Woods, widow of the late Hon. Francis Woods and mother of Harry W. Woods, were held at Welsford Friday afternoon. The very large gathering from all parts of the country testified to the esteem in which the deceased lady, whose kindly and hospitable ways had endeared her to all, was neld by the community The services at the house and grave were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Messrs, McIntosh and The hymns "A few more McCully. years shall roll," and "Jesus, lover of my soul," and "Abide with me," feelingly rendered by the large concourse of people present

## As Soup's, Soup So is Soap, Soap.

Character and the second

You must classify soup, soap, or anything. There are many kinds, grades, qualities. In soap, that word Surprise stamped on every cake quarantees finest quality.

A pure hard soap. When you buy Surprise you have the best.

5 CENTS A CAME.

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THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY Premier Emmerson Says the Government Will Enact the Legislation Requested by the City.

The bills and by-laws committee of the common council had a session at the City hall on Thursday afternoon, The committee agreed upon a draft of the legislation they desired put through the legislature with reference to the funds in the hands of the Relief and Aid society. The bill provides for handing over to the council of the funds in the hands of the society. Provision is made for those who are beneficiaries under the fund. What is left is, under the bill, to be applied for the relief of the sufferers by the Indiantown fire. The committee instructed Ald. Macrae to proceed to Fredericton to lay the preposed bill before the government.

Premier Emmmerson, down from Fridericton Friday night, told a reporter of this paper that he had a talk with Ald. Macrae at Fredericton. He assured Ald. Macrae that whatever legislation the city promoted would be enacted by the legislature. Ald. Macrae and Attorney General White were considering the bill at the capital Friday night. Mr. Emmerson says the bill sent up by Ald. Macrae will with certain modifications be satisfactory to the govern-

A LONG, HARD DRIVE.

Flavien Chouinard, of St. Pamphile. P. Q., and a subscriber to the Sun, was in the city on Friday. Chouinard cuts logs within fifty or sixty miles of Quebec city, that are floated to the mills of St. John for manufacture. He has been operating for several years for Murray & Gregory, and he and his crew of stream drivers got into the corporation limits last Monday night with 2,500,000 feet of logs of his own, and Deschene's cut came along at the same time. The drive was thirty-six days in reaching corporation limits, and it was hard work. Kilburn, who operated on the same lands, got out one day later. The logs of Mr. Chouinard's drive came out from the Montmagny agency and the American lands along the bounlary, coming out by the Depot stream and the Big Black River. Until March the winter was very favorable for operations, and then came very deep snow. Chouinard has a camp each winter, but also had a lot of subcontractors cutting for him each sea-

## CANGER A REMARKABLE CURE.

No Knife. No Plaster. No Pain. STOIT & JJRY Dept. 1, Enwmanville, Ont.

DEATH OF REV. C. I. McLANE. A Native of Albert County, He Died at Barrington, N. S.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., May 30.—Intelligence was received last night of the death at Barrington, N. S. of Rev. C. Ingersel McLane, youngest son of the late Charles A. McLane of Albert. The deceased had been in a measure unwell for some months, but latterly had been much improved, and his sudden demise, which was due to hemorrhage, was a great shock to his family, as well as to his many friends and acquaintances, by whom he was most highly esteemed for his manly, Christian character and earnest and unwavering devotion to the work of the master. It may be truly said of the deceased that his life. though short, had been spent in doing good. At an early age he united with the Baptist church at Albert, and after a course of preparatory study was ordained to the ministry. He was engaged in evangelistic work in the west for some years, and later on removed to Barriagton, N. S. He leaves a wife and one child, also a mother. one brother, Aubrey A. McLane of Moncton, and a sister, Mrs. (Rev.) Geo. A. Lawson of Halifax. The re-mains will be brought here for inter-ment in the family lot in the Hopewell

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

SATURDAY'S AUCTIONS.

Auctioneer Lockhart sold the dwelling known as the Wetmore property, 31 Carleton street, to John Johnson for \$10 over a claim of \$711.92. The Knox house, near Lily Lake, was sold to Richard Beamish for \$2. The structure is to be removed within

a week. Auctioneer Lantalum sold the book lebts of Thomas Hunter, west side, for \$5. G. G. Gilbert was the pur-

A farm and house on the old Loch Lomond road, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. B. Thompson, was old by Sheriff Sturdee. The sale was under executions by Margaret Seeds and A. C. Fairweather. The property was first knocked down to John Ryan for \$455, but he failed to make the necessary deposit, and the sale was commenced again. This time J. R. Armstrong was the purchaser.

Read the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

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TORONTO Grand Lodg its annual meet next y the busine disposed of evening, wh to the Hort the delegate City Counc For the year invita Sarnia, Lon town, P. E. several oth and after hold the manimous Grand Lodge ance questi passing of seconded by

on, N. B.,