

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

## To Abolish the Board of Civil Service Examiners.

Rev. Dr. McLeod's Report on the Prohibition Question.

Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co., Bay of Fundy S. S. Company Subsidiary.

(From a Member of the Sun Staff.)  
Ottawa, April 25.—Mr. Reid introduced a bill to abolish the present board of civil service examiners and substitute therefor an examination of candidates for office by the minister, deputy minister and a competent official; also to extend the age of eligibility to forty-five.

Dr. Bergin introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Franchise act of 1891 in the direction of making clear the erection of new polling subdivisions in contested districts.

Mr. McIsaac of Antigonish was introduced by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Fraser and libelous charges were made against him.

In reply, Hon. Mr. Montague said three cents per name and fifty cents for the heading were allowed to printers outside the bureau for printing the electoral lists.

Hon. Mr. Haggart stated that the total revenue of the St. John River last year was \$126, and the cost of maintenance and management \$2,485.

Hon. Mr. Montague said the total amount paid to revising officers up to April 26th was \$148,287 and about \$12,000 more would be required. The cost of printing the lists was \$55,168.

Mr. McIsaac's bill to brand Canadian cheese for export with the date of manufacture on each cheese was heartily endorsed by several speakers.

Hon. Mr. Montague stated that the government would move in the matter at the proper time.

Mr. McIsaac also put on the cheese and Mr. Davin asked for some government aid for the Northwest dairies bill, which was read a first time.

The greater part of the afternoon was spent in discussing immigration, the debate arising out of Mr. Martin's motion asking for correspondence respecting the transportation of a number of Jewish peddlers from Chicago to Calgary as settlers.

Hon. Mr. Daly during the debate replied very effectively to Mr. Martin's charges of mismanagement.

Hon. Mr. Montague and the estimates might not be ready till Monday, and in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright said he hoped to make the budget speech not later than Friday of next week.

The house adjourned at six o'clock.

## DR. McLEOD'S OBJECTIONS.

The following are the conclusions arrived at by Rev. Joseph McLeod, who, dissenting from the report of the other members of the Royal Temperance Commission, has submitted a report of his own, covering five hundred type-written pages.

1. That the house of commons of the dominion made a right and wise declaration in relation to the subject when it declared in 1878: "That total prohibition is the right and only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance."

2. That the house of commons was right in declaring at the same time "That this house is prepared to enact such legislation as soon as public opinion will sustain them in doing so;" and that the house of commons was well advised in retreating from time to time, as already set out in this declaration.

3. That all the information which your commission has been able to obtain has made it clear to the undersigned that the effect of the liquor traffic has been and is seriously detrimental to all the moral, social and material interests of the nation; that the measures employed to "lessen, regulate or prohibit" the traffic have been of value and effective only in proportion as they have approximated in their operation to the absolute prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and that the revenue requirements of the country should not be considered a reason for the continuance of an admitted evil, and, moreover, could be met without the continuance of that evil.

4. That the endorsement which the electorate of different sections of the dominion have given at the ballot box to the principle of prohibition, when ever submitted, as well as many petitions, memorials and declarations of the church, courts, temperance organizations, municipal councils and other representative bodies, making it sufficiently clear that a majority of the people of Canada are in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

5. That it would, therefore, be right and wise for the dominion parliament, without further delay, to carry out the principle given, and give effect to the principle stated in its resolutions by the enactment and thorough enforcement of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental and scientific purposes.

This report bears date April 6th.

NOTES.

Mr. McIsaac has presented the petition of the Temiscouata railway in support of its bill for extension to the Intercolonial in the region of Berry's Mills.

Mr. Leckie is here to interview the finance minister with regard to a subsidy for the Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co.

Mr. Mills of Annapolis had his desk decorated this morning with two beautiful bunches of Nova Scotia May-flowers.

Mr. Chesley has received assurances from the finance minister that the Bay of Fundy Steamship company will be subsidized to Annapolis as usual, instead of to Digby only, as was currently reported here.

The government has finally decided not to grant any aid to the Hudson Bay Railway company this session. This determination will meet with the almost unanimous endorsement of the government supporters at the house, who are opposed to all

further railway grants except in those cases where sound commercial grounds exist for granting subsidies.

As the report of the Royal Temperance Commission covers some two thousand typewritten pages, the members will wait until it is printed before they attempt to master its contents.

Mr. Gilmor of Charlotte will enquire on Monday what proportion of stone, undressed and manufactured, given in the trade reports as imported from Great Britain, consists of red granite or red granite monuments.

## IN THE SENATE.

In the senate this afternoon, in reply to Mr. McIsaac, the premier said that the bill was not yet introduced.

Mr. Fitzsimmons had been dismissed from the deputy wardenship of British Columbia penitentiary by order-in-council of October, 1894, and reinstated by the same authority in March, 1895.

The debate on the address was resumed by Mr. Kaibach, followed by Mr. Bernier, the latter expressing for himself and the minority in Manitoba satisfaction with the course pursued by the federal government. He hoped the unanimity of opinion upon the subject would bring Manitoba to a proper sense of its duty and responsibility in dealing with the remedial order.

He protested against the statement that the Roman Catholic schools in Manitoba were inferior to the Protestant schools, and adduced evidence to show their efficiency.

Senator Armand, who spoke for a net of the French, contended that Sir Mackenzie Bowell on his courage in reference to the school question.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson of P. E. Island moved the adjournment of the debate.

Ottawa, April 26.—This was Prince Edward Island's day in both the commons and senate.

Mr. Bryson introduced a bill to give the railway committee of the privy council power to interfere in all cases in which companies are in three months default of the payment of employees.

Mr. Costantini introduced a bill to extend the scope of the act respecting union labels to trade marks and designs.

Hon. Mr. Foster, in reply to Mr. Davies and Sir Richard Cartwright, said the time was not opportune to discuss the telegraph in today's debate relative to the Newfoundland negotiations, but the house would be taken into the government's confidence as soon as the Newfoundland government had communicated the facts to their legislature. He said the Canadian government had not given any answer since the delegates left Ottawa, and that our government had no part in the French shore negotiations between Newfoundland and the British government.

In reply to Mr. Colter, Hon. Mr. Costigan said the government intended to change the fishing regulations for the St. John river, and that for salmon fishing purposes the tidal boundary had been fixed at Crook's point, above Fredericton.

In reply to Mr. Choquette, Hon. Mr. Haggart said the contractors for the St. John canal had not been paid for any extra work, but had intimated their intention of applying for extras.

In reply to Mr. Mulock, Hon. Mr. Haggart said the gross earnings of the Carleton railway for the year ending June, 1894, were \$15,083 and the expenditures \$18,339.

On Mr. Foster's motion Mr. McMullen's application for a return of superannuations was amended to cover the facts from the inception of the Superannuation act.

Mr. Perry made his annual complaint of the treatment of the agricultural community in the matter of winter communication with the mainland, and predicted a rebellion there unless justice was done the slanders in this regard. He said the Stanley was a failure, and pitched into the government for its delay in completing the borings in connection with the tunnel route and for ascertaining where is the best point for the boats crossing in winter, which in his judgment was not between Georgetown and Pictou he believed.

Mr. Yeo followed in the same strain. Hon. Mr. Foster said when the returns now asked for were brought down he would be delighted to discuss the matter. He showed that the contractors for the boring had not finished the work, although they tried it and had not been paid one cent. The new contract had been made, and the government expected a practical result this summer.

Mr. McDonald of Kings, P. E. I., said the Stanley was too expensive a boat, and was not properly constructed for well manned. He vigorously defended the Stanley had given much satisfaction, and which was so far the only practical line operated in winter by that steamer.

Commodore Welsh endorsed the Stanley and also the Pictou route, but had no objection to the government trying experiments with a tug boat between Shediac and Summerside, as Shediac did not have water enough for the Stanley. He said the only trouble was with wood railway, which was stopped by snow much of the time last winter when there was no reason for it.

Mr. Wood of Westmorland defended the road from Sackville to Cape Tormentine, showing that last winter was marked by exceptional circumstances, and last winter the longest detention was three days, in only one of which the iceboats crossed, while the P. E. Island road was blocked all that time.

Up to the present winter the mails had been delivered by the Cape Tormentine road with regularity. Mr. Wood's observation and information favored an experiment between the Capes with a suitable boat in winter. He was satisfied the Stanley could make daily trips between the Capes, as solid ice jams never form there. On the latter point he spoke from careful observation.

Mr. Davies said it would be unjustifiable for the government to expose the Stanley to the great dangers of the Cape's route. He then repeated his annual attack on the government for building a wharf at the end of the Tormentine railway, and not building one on the P. E. I. side and sneered at the appointment of Hon. Mr. Ferguson to the cabinet as not likely to be of any practical benefit to the island.

Senator Ferguson is a big thorn in the side of the opposition members from the tight little island.

After pretty well cleaning up the order paper the house adjourned at six o'clock till Monday.

NOTES.

At the coming annual meeting of the Dominion Life Association the report of the Nova Scotia branch will be presented. The total receipts for 1894 were over \$23,000 and the cash balance in the bank \$548.69. The Blesley team cost \$5,859. Major Ibbotson in his report recommends that in the event of there being a Scottish meeting fourteen days before Blesley, the Canadian team be sent over in time to take part in the shooting.

Mr. Gillies left this afternoon on business for Boston and will return on Tuesday.

Mr. Forbes asks for all surveys, etc., made of the Nova Scotia rivers with the object of ascertaining what rivers should be exempted from the operation of the Fisheries act.

Mr. McMullen also asks for a return showing the amount of revenue collected by the Fredericton and St. Marys Bridge Co. by years, the amount paid to the government on interest account, arrears due June 30th, 1894, and the amount since paid, if any.

Dr. Cameron asks for all papers relating to making Point Tupper the terminus of the Cape Breton railway, and with respect to the construction of a branch line of the government railway to Hawkesbury.

The senate passed the address today. Senator Ferguson of P. E. Island closing the debate in a powerful speech.

Ottawa's winter carnival realized a net profit of one hundred and fifty-one dollars, which the citizens' committee has just handed over to the city treasury as a gift.

Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Notes act, which provides that the government shall keep in reserve one dollar for dollar in gold on all note issue over twenty millions. This was passed last session but was accidentally omitted in engrossing the act.

Mr. McLeod left for St. John by this afternoon's train.

Sir Richard Cartwright will enquire on Monday what amount will be required to complete the improvements now being made on all canals in Canada; also if the government intend to deepen the canals and St. Lawrence channel to any extent; that is, what is required to complete improvements now in progress.

Mr. Davin will move a resolution on Monday favoring equal franchise for women.

Mr. McMullen asks for the name of the inspecting physician of agriculture, W. S. Harding, recently superannuated, where he resides now, etc.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Nfld., April 26.—The White-water government has decided to adopt a policy of strict retrenchment in the wake of the decision to abolish the St. John's municipal council, the government engineer's department, the fisheries commission, special road grants, grants for ocean mail service, and perquisites to government officials. A reduction of ten per cent. will be made in the salaries of all government employees who received under that amount. A legislative commission will be appointed to reduce the membership of the legislative assembly one third and the executive council will be abolished.

Economies will also be effected in other directions, principally the abolition of offices. It is expected that this scheme will effect a saving of \$300,000 yearly to the colony. This step is rendered necessary by the disaster that threatens the country, and the liabilities that mature at the end of June.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTING.

New York, April 26.—At Cheltenham last night \$50,000 was paid for an old master painting, the dissolution sale of the paintings owned by the American Art association. The painting was the work of Van Dyck. The subject was "The Marchioness de Spinoza and Her Little Daughter." Knoedler & Co., the art dealers of this city, were the purveyors of the picture which was designated by Auctioneer Kirby as the finest example of Van Dyck ever seen in this country, started with a bid of \$25,000 and ran rapidly to \$45,000, at which figure it hung for a brief period and then jumped in bids of \$200 and \$300 to the \$50,000 mark.

PRACTICAL EQUESTRIANISM.

John H. Bond, who has had ten years of experience in London and other parts of England training horses to the saddle, is now prepared to give lessons in equestrianism to ladies and gentlemen. The equipment of his stables on Charlotte street is first class in every respect. He has two fine mounts for hire, and his stock of saddles and bridles, which he recently imported from England, is superior to anything to be found in the city.

Since coming to St. John Mr. Bond has broken a number of horses to the saddle. Last summer he had two lady pupils. This year he is prepared to take a large class. Mr. Bond is prepared to give the lessons wherever the pupils may desire. Those wishing to learn to ride would do well to communicate with Mr. Bond at the Victoria hotel.

Mr. Bond is also prepared to take horses and break them in for the saddle.

## THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

## COUNTRY MARKET.

The market during the past week has varied but little. Spring lamb is lower, and potatoes have a little lower range. Butter is dull and weak, and eggs a trifle easier. Meats generally are steady. Some wild geese are offered but there is not much demand. Turnips are cheaper. Buckwheat meal is still scarce. Calfskins are firm at 9c. Our quotations about cover the range of prices in all lines.

Wholesale.

Beef (butchers) per carcass, \$0.07 " 0.08  
Veal, carcass, per lb. 0.05 " 0.06  
Pork, fresh, per carcass, 0.06 " 0.07  
Shoulders, per lb. 0.10 " 0.12  
Butter (in tubs) per lb. 0.14 " 0.16  
Butter (in tubs) per lb. 0.10 " 0.12  
Turkey, per lb. 0.16 " 0.18  
Ducks, per pair, 0.80 " 1.20  
Cabbages, per doz. 0.14 " 0.15  
Eggs, per doz. 0.10 " 0.12  
Mutton, per lb. (carcass), 0.08 " 0.10  
Potatoes, per bushel, 1.25 " 1.50  
Spring lamb (carcass), 3.00 " 4.00  
Parsnips, per bushel, 0.25 " 0.30  
Hens, per pair, 0.20 " 0.25  
Calf skins, per lb. 0.00 " 0.08  
Hides, per lb. 0.50 " 0.60  
Sausages, per lb. 0.10 " 0.12  
Carrots, per bushel, 0.20 " 0.25  
Beets, per bushel, 0.20 " 0.25  
Beans, per bushel, 1.20 " 1.50  
Squash, per cwt. 0.00 " 0.40  
Cheese, per lb. 0.08 " 0.10  
Apples, per bushel, 2.00 " 3.50

total.

Beef, corned, per lb. 0.06 " 0.10  
Pork, per lb. 0.08 " 0.12  
Pork, per lb. (fresh), 0.10 " 0.16  
Pork, per lb. (salt), 0.08 " 0.12  
Shoulders, per lb. 0.10 " 0.12  
Bacon, per lb. 0.10 " 0.12  
Sausages, per lb. 0.10 " 0.12  
Butter (in tubs), per lb. 0.14 " 0.16  
Butter, new, 0.18 " 0.22  
Butter (creamery), 0.21 " 0.22  
Eggs, per doz. 0.10 " 0.12  
Cabbages, per doz. 0.14 " 0.15  
Lard (in tubs), 0.12 " 0.13  
Mutton (per lb.), 0.08 " 0.10  
Lamb (per lb.), 0.04 " 0.10  
Potatoes, per bushel, 0.08 " 0.15  
Parsnips, per bushel, 0.08 " 0.15  
Hens, per pair, 0.20 " 0.25  
Beets, per bushel, 0.18 " 0.20  
Carrots, per bushel, 0.18 " 0.20  
Parsnips, per bushel, 0.18 " 0.20  
Squash, per bushel, 0.12 " 0.15  
Hides, per lb. 0.12 " 0.15  
Turkey, per lb. 0.12 " 0.15  
Ducks, per pair, 0.40 " 0.70  
Apples, per bushel, 0.30 " 0.40

## FISH.

So far as dry and pickled fish are concerned there is very little movement, and prices, while nominally the same, are rather weak. Fresh halibut is cheaper, also gaspareaux, but hardly any fresh cod or haddock are coming in. Lobsters are now coming in more freely. Smoked herring are so much depressed that sales have been made ex-vessel at 4c. to 4 1/2c. per box; stockers are much too heavy.

St. John's Wholesale Market.

Codfish, medium dry, 3.50 " 4.00  
Codfish, per 100 lb. large dry, 4.00 " 4.50  
Codfish, small, 3.00 " 3.50  
Haddock, 2.00 " 2.50  
Pollock, 1.75 " 1.85  
Bay herring, 0.00 " 0.40  
Shelburne, No. 1, hf. blis., 2.40 " 2.60  
Canso, per bbl., 0.00 " 0.08  
Oodfish, per lb., 0.07 " 0.08  
Longwhites, 0.10 " 0.12  
Digby chickens, 6.00 " 6.50  
Gaspareaux, per 100, 0.00 " 0.60

Resale.

Codfish, per lb., 0.00 " 0.08  
Haddock, per lb., 0.00 " 0.08  
Halibut, per lb., 0.06 " 0.07  
Primes Herring, 0.06 " 0.07

Prices ex Vessel.

Cod (med) per qt., 3.50 " 3.75  
Small, 2.75 " 3.00  
Large, 4.00 " 4.50  
Pollock, per qt., 0.00 " 1.00  
Hake, per qt., 0.00 " 0.05  
Haddock, 0.00 " 0.05  
Cod, fresh, 0.00 " 0.05  
Halibut, per lb., 0.00 " 0.05  
Lobsters, per lb., 0.00 " 0.40  
Grand Manan herring, hf bbl 0.00 " 1.40  
Smoked herring (lengthwise) 0.00 " 0.04

GROCERIES.

Barbados molasses is steady with stocks moderate. Friday was market day in Barbados, and the recent advance of 1c. was maintained. Fancy Porto Rico is marked lower.

Fancy Porto Rico is marked lower. Sugar is unchanged as yet. Grocers are anxiously awaiting the budget speech of the finance minister and speculating on the possibility of tariff changes.

Coffee.

Java, per lb. Green, 0.24 " 0.28  
Java, per lb. 0.24 " 0.28  
Matches, gross, 0.29 " 0.30  
Molasses, 0.28 " 0.30  
Barbados, new, 0.28 " 0.30  
Porto Rico (fancy), 0.28 " 0.30  
Porto Rico, choice, 0.27 " 0.30  
New York, 0.24 " 0.30  
Rice, 0.24 " 0.30  
Raisins, per sack ex store, 0.50 " 0.55  
Liverpool butter salt, 1.00 " 1.10  
Sugar, factory filled, 1.00 " 1.10

Spices.

Cream of tartar, pure, blis., 0.17 " 0.17 1/2  
Cream of tartar, pure, 0.20 " 0.20  
Nutmegs, per lb., 0.60 " 0.80  
Cassia, per lb., 0.12 " 0.15  
Cloves, whole, 0.20 " 0.25  
Cloves, ground, 0.12 " 0.15  
Ginger, ground, 0.12 " 0.15  
Pepper, ground, 0.23 " 0.24  
Black soda, kek., 0.01 " 0.01 1/2  
Sulphur, 0.01 " 0.01 1/2

German granulated, 3.45 " 0.08 1/2  
Standard, 0.08 " 0.08 1/2  
Laudanum, 2nd grade, 0.08 " 0.08 1/2  
Yellow, bright, 0.08 " 0.08 1/2  
Yellow, 0.08 " 0.08 1/2  
Paris lump, per box, 0.08 " 0.08 1/2  
Putridated sugar, 0.04 " 0.05

Tobacco.

Black, 12 1/2, long leaf, per lb 0.41 " 0.44  
Black, 12 1/2, short leaf, 0.41 " 0.44  
Black, Solake, 0.47 " 0.48  
Bright, 0.46 " 0.48

As noted last week, Manitoba flour is up 25c. Goldie's Star was also advanced another 10c. on Saturday, and the whole market is very firm at our quotations. Cornmeal is marked up 5c. over last Monday's figure. Manitoba and bran are marked lower this week.

Manitoba, 4.70 " 4.75  
Best Patents, 4.10 " 4.25  
Medium patents, 4.30 " 4.45  
Bestman, 4.00 " 4.15  
Rolled Oatmeal, 4.15 " 4.25  
Western Gray B W Meal, 3.90 " 4.05  
Cornmeal, 2.50 " 2.65  
Granulated, 2.50 " 2.60  
Middlings (on track), 2.50 " 2.60  
Bran (on track), 20.00 " 21.00  
Cottonseed Meal, per ton, 25.00 " 26.00

PROVISIONS.

There is no change in quotations.

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## THE STATE OF TRADE.

Reports Furnished by R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreets.

There are Still Signs of Improvement, but Strikes are Interfering With Business.

New York, April 26.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

Neither the steady gain in industries has ceased, and it is wholesome that there are fewer signs of hesitation in the productive industries than in speculative prices. Wages prices grow more numerous and cause some trouble, and the retail demand lags behind wholesale sales, and jobbing purchases behind production in some branches, but though many conflicting reports the fact shines out that the industries are gaining, not with a rush and a whirl, but more safely. Recovery is not often mathematically equitable, when the load of depression is lifted and men find that better things have come to stay there must be many contradictory changes.

Quite a number of works have advanced wages during the week, but strikes to compel an advance, possibly for some but not for the others, have grown much more numerous. Some shops are closing for want of orders, but a large number are being prepared for shoes and cotton goods are rising; wool and woollens are lower. It would be a distinctly unnatural movement, inviting only distrust, if it were sympathetic and with equal step in all branches.

Doubts as to whether hides and leather would be held at regular prices hindered shoe manufacturers for a time, but now jobbers want to give more orders than manufacturers dare to take who have their own leather yet to buy. The hindrance is the advance in hides, for while 7 1/2 to 10 cents more is paid for shoes, the present cost of leather makes many ten to eighteen cents dearer, and eight cents paid for western hides is said to mean higher prices yet for some kinds of leather.

Shipments from Boston for the month have been 294,447 cases against 284,618 in 1893.

The cotton mills are getting more money for goods and have quite generally advanced wages. The consumption of northern spinners, at the maximum, would be in eight months 1,250,000 bales, but they have actually taken 1,950,000 and have a profit on 800,000 bales and controlled over 4,000,000. The consumption is large and advances seem to be warranted.

Iron production, stimulated because ore, coke and oil were to be dearer, is retarded by shrinking demand for products for the navy. The business is said to be smaller than in February or March. Bessemer pig is lower and the sales of southern pig in northern markets have been large at 25 cents advance. Finished products are nearly all at their lowest price on record this week.

2,282,500 tons of pig iron, against 1,700,000 in 1893, and 1,700,000 in 1892, and 1,700,000 in 1891, and 1,700,000 in 1890, and 1,700,000 in 1889, and 1,700,000 in 1888, and 1,700,000 in 1887, and 1,700,000 in 1886, and 1,700,000 in 1885, and 1,700,000 in 1884, and 1,700,000 in 1883, and 1,700,000 in 1882, and 1,700,000 in 1881, and 1,700,000 in 1880, and 1,700,000 in 1879, and 1,700,000 in 1878, and 1,700,000 in 1877, and 1,700,000 in 1876, and 1,700,000 in 1875, and 1,700,000 in 1874, and 1,700,000 in 1873, and 1,700,000 in 1872, and 1,700,000 in 1871, and 1,700,000 in 1870, and 1,700,000 in 1869, and 1,700,000 in 1868, and 1,700,000 in 1867, and 1,700,000 in 1866, and 1,700,000 in 1865, and 1,700,000 in 1864, and 1,700,000 in 1863, and 1,700,000 in 1862, and 1,700,000 in 1861, and 1,700,000 in 1860, and 1,700,000 in 1859, and 1,700,000 in 1858, and 1,700,000 in 1857, and 1,700,000 in 1856, and 1,700,000 in 1855, and 1,700,000 in 1854, and 1,700,000 in 1853, and