

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Another Great Day for the Irrepressible McMullen.

What He Said and What He Carefully Omitted to Say.

The Superannuation Question and How the Reformers Reformed in This Direction.

(Staff correspondence of the Sun.)
Ottawa, June 10.—As regularly as the flowers bloom in the spring the subject of superannuation becomes a theme of discussion in parliament. It is not surprising that this should be so, seeing that the charge for superannuations has reached \$262,302 a year. The contributions to the superannuation fund are \$64,000 a year. Last year it was a few dollars under that figure, the year before it was a little over \$64,000. The net outlay after receipts are deducted is in the neighborhood of \$200,000 a year.

A year or two ago Mr. Foster undertook to reduce this excess of expenditure by increasing the charge on the civil servants on superannuation account. This year he has a bill on the order paper to make the extra charge applicable to the whole inside and outside staff instead of only to recently appointed officials. This bill should nearly double the revenue, and certain restrictions which it is proposed to introduce into the payments will reduce the expenditure.

Mr. McMullen is a natural foe to superannuation. He goes at it once a year with both jaws to speak. He has introduced a bill and made a speech this week. His bill was ruled out by the speaker as one which could not be constitutionally brought in by a private member. The constitution was, however, in no danger from Mr. McMullen's speech, and so he went on with that. Mr. McMullen was easily able to prove that many superannuated officials have drawn a great deal more out of the fund than they have paid in. Those who have paid in large sums and drawn nothing are dead or were recently retired. From the other names he read a list of 90 superannuated men who had paid in comparatively little and had drawn out large sums.

It was an interesting list. It included the names of five persons who have drawn in all more than \$20,000 since their retirement. The largest amount paid to one man in the schedule was \$39,916 to F. P. Robbidge, assistant engineer, retired in 1871. Next to him came J. Leslie, ex-postmaster of Toronto, retired in 1879, who has since drawn \$39,798. The third largest annuity was drawn for \$28,104, and the fourth \$24,640. So the list went on down to \$748.88. "I may add," said Mr. McMullen, "that every name on the list is that of an officer who was superannuated by honorable gentlemen opposite."

This was not all. It was shown that the amount paid was in some cases largely increased by the operation of a law which permits the government to add a number of years, though not more than ten, to the time of service of the official retired. The system provided that the retiree's allowance shall be in the case of one who has served 35 years or over be thirty-five one-hundredths of the salary at retirement, and for those who have served a shorter time one-fifth of the salary for every year of service. By adding years to the record the allowance is increased to the extent of one-fifth of the salary received at retirement. Now it was shown that in the case of fourteen persons mentioned there had been three to ten years added. "If," said the orator from Wellington, "the act had been honestly administered the balance would have been on the right side today." These extra allowances on account of fictitious years of service were instances of dishonest administration.

So much for what was said. We will now consider a few things which Mr. McMullen did not say. When he read his list of 90 persons now on the list he carefully omitted those retired by his own party. He went back as far as 1871 to find the dates of retirement, and pursued his enquiry down to 1873. That was the year when his own friends came into power. So he looked up for a spring and made a clear leap over five years, lighting in 1878. "Every one of them retired by honorable gentlemen opposite!" That was true, because of the running high jump of the acrobatic member, but not because the honorable gentlemen who were not opposite refrained from superannuating. Let us see what they did.

The grit government came into power in the fiscal year 1874. Before the year was out they had put dozens of civil servants on the retired list. But by that year the payments made superannuated officials was \$64,442. The next year it was increased to \$71,371, and the year after that to \$101,627. By the end of the grit regime it had climbed still further and was practically double what it was at the beginning of their reign. It is now a little more than double the amount at the time Sir John Macdonald came into power in the fiscal year 1879. Roughly speaking each party has doubled the superannuation outlay in its time. But the liberal conservative period has been fifteen years and the grit period was only five. Or if we compute the arithmetical increase only we still find that the increase was the most rapid under the Macdonald administration. We also find that the second largest increase made in one year was made in 1876, the first year of the grit regime, which may be remembered in St. John as the year in which Mr. Howe was retired at \$1,400 a year to make a place for Mr. Ellis.

Taking a hasty look at the returns as found in the old sessional papers, we find that from April, 1872, to February, 1873, there were thirty-three officers retired with an allowance. Sir John Macdonald was premier during this period, which covered a general election. The return for the period down to January, 1874, was not printed. From January, 1874, to February, 1875, a little over a year, the number superannuated was no less than 62. Mr. Mackenzie had succeeded to power in the October previous to the beginning of this period and these were his superannuitants. But the good work went on. From February, 1875, to November of the same year, a period of some nine months, the number of officials retired was 52. I cannot give the number retired during the next three months, but from February, 1876, to February, 1877, there were 47. During the next year 27 were added to the list. From February, 1878, to the time of the retirement of the grit government, a period of seven months, 23 more were retired.

Nor can it be said that the privilege of adding various years to the term served was neglected by Mr. Mackenzie and his friends. Justice should be done here by the announcement that they never failed to discover and use such opportunities as these. During the ten months of 1872-73, of which I have record, there were four cases in which additional years were added to retired civil servants. This was Sir John A. Macdonald's doing. But in the first thirteen months of which I have record during the so-called reform administration, extra years were allowed in ten cases, or one-sixth of the whole. In these ten cases the full period of ten years was piled on. There were seven cases of additional years during five months in 1875, and five cases during the year ending February, 1877. During the remainder of 1877 nine cases of added years are recorded and five of the superannuitants made during the last nine months were credited with extra years. It might have been stated that after the Mackenzie government was defeated at the polls and before it resigned office, nine superannuations were brought about by the speaker as one which could not be constitutionally brought in by a private member. The constitution was, however, in no danger from Mr. McMullen's speech, and so he went on with that. Mr. McMullen was easily able to prove that many superannuated officials have drawn a great deal more out of the fund than they have paid in. Those who have paid in large sums and drawn nothing are dead or were recently retired. From the other names he read a list of 90 superannuated men who had paid in comparatively little and had drawn out large sums.

It will not be amiss to mention a few particulars, instances of superannuations under the regime supported by Mr. McMullen. Mr. A. E. Meredith was deputy minister of the interior when the Mackenzie government appealed to the country in September, 1878. Mr. Buckingham was Mr. Mackenzie's private secretary, and also a personal friend. He had been before he became an energetic party man. When the government found itself defeated, Mr. Meredith was retired and Mr. Buckingham appointed in his stead. Mr. Meredith was described by Mr. Mills, who had been the head of the department, as an old man, and Mr. Mills went on to say that when a man had reached the age of Mr. Meredith it was to be assumed that he was no longer fit for service. Mr. Meredith was 62 years of age. Mr. Mills himself is now three years older than that, and considers himself fit to take charge of a department when a change of government occurs anytime in the next ten years. Sir Richard Cartwright is now about the age at which the deputy minister was retired, and he has already signed his resignation. Mr. Weldon and Mr. Mills, at about the same age, are seeking re-election in St. John, and Sir Oliver Mowat, thirteen years older, is presumed to be fit to lead the government of Ontario. Mr. Meredith has proved that he was not the head of his life by drawing his superannuation allowance for seventeen years, at the rate of \$2,500 a year.

Mr. McMullen's list of persons who had been superannuated by "honorable gentlemen opposite" did not contain the name of a man who had received as much as Mr. McMullen's list has drawn \$39,916. But Mr. Meredith, who was retired by a defeated government to make room for the premier's private secretary, has taken no less than \$42,840. This is also a case of added years. The public accounts report gave as one of the reasons for the retirement of this official his "long service." He had in fact served 32 years, but the government kindly added three years to that time, so that he draws an allowance based on 35 years' service. The extra years increase the total amount that has been paid by \$3,672.

Take again the case of our old friend, John Howe. He is now about starting on the twentieth year since his superannuation. It has cost the country \$36,000 to pay for vacating the St. John post office in 1876. Only three of Mr. McMullen's 90 retired officials have drawn so much. The St. John Globe which seems to have been impressed by Mr. McMullen's speech, should look up this case.

Another case is that of John Langton, who was retired in 1878 from the post of auditor general, which position fell to J. L. Macdougall, a grit member of parliament, whose misfortunes in the election courts were mentioned in a previous letter. Mr. Langton had served 23 years when he was set aside. Sir Richard Cartwright, following the system which Mr. McMullen abuses so frequently, added ten years to the record. Mr. Langton's allowance on the basis of his actual service would have been \$1,876 a year. The imputed ser-

vice of ten years more brought it up to \$2,712 a year. He died a few years after, having received \$45,486 from the superannuation funds, or considerably more than has been received by Mr. Meredith. On the basis of his actual service Mr. Langton would have received \$13,440 less than was paid him. It is said that he performed excellent service for insurance companies after his retirement, which seems to show that he was not exactly incapable of performing public duties.

Other instances of added years might be mentioned. A Halifax official who had served five years was retired with ten years added, trebling his allowance. Another officer who had served 13 years was credited with 23, an extra which has cost the country \$5,000. A reverend gentleman in Halifax, who was retired from the service in 1877, had an allowance of \$1,000 a year immediately engaged at \$1,000 to act as agent for a leading insurance company.

An official at Hamilton who was superannuated about 1878 by Mr. Mackenzie with an allowance of \$700 a year, had been in the service of the government for 11 years, and had received \$4,536, or half as much again as he received in salary during his official life.

The statement of Mr. Mills that a man between sixty and sixty-five must be considered to be incapable of doing the work of a man of thirty members out of the house of commons, and cut a big swath through the ranks of would-be ministers, as well as of those now in office. It could be shown that the Mackenzie government appointed men to office at an age which the same ministry held to make a man incapable of performing public service. On this part of the subject it may be further said that one-third of the surviving members of the retired list made by the Mackenzie government are in receipt of increased allowances by reason of years of service attributed to them contrary to facts. Nearly all these added years were added to their time of service, and in half the cases where the additions were made it had the effect of doubling the annual charge.

These are some of the facts which Mr. McMullen omitted to mention. Yet they seem to be of importance. If it is said that the doing of the grit government are ancient history and not now a live issue, the reply is that dead or alive it is an issue which still costs the country a great deal of money every year. The facts go to show that the burden of the superannuation charge is one which is not shared equally on the other. They seem to show the system was more abused under any later government. But the time appears now to have come when both parties of the house might go to work like rational men and try to make it right. The effect of the present system to that end may be discussed in a future letter.

No. 2.
Ottawa, June 11.—The visit of the treasurer of New Zealand kept the members of the two chambers out of their places yesterday, but they were quite busy with the visitor from Antipodes. Mr. Ward, though not yet fifty years old, is a very considerable man in his part of the world. As one of the chief men in a government of citizens, he has assumed the position of banker for the farmers, and is generally more socialistic than any other colonial minister, he is an interesting man to meet. In his case it happens that a socialist and radical is likewise an ardent imperialist. He does not leave New Zealand with the intention of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada, but it is just possible that the talk of yesterday may culminate during this session of the dominion parliament in legislation toward reciprocity with our friends in the southern seas.

The second week of each month brings news to the finance minister which makes him happy. The dominion expenditure is kept well within the estimate, and the revenue is much better than last year's. The deficit for the current year will not be reached. Mr. Foster claimed that the shortage would not be more than \$4,500,000. It now appears that the deficit will be at least a million, and Mr. Foster spoke in April and May have come to the April statement was better than was expected. That of May is still more encouraging. It will be remembered that the balance for the nine months ending with March this year was some three millions over report. The deficit for the last year, but April of this year made a better showing than April of last year. As for May here is the comparison:

	1894.	1895.
Customs	\$1,584,171 37	\$1,586,501 64
Excise	220,000 00	210,000 00
Public works	308,336 84	333,753 27
Miscellaneous	177,896 27	183,271 24
Total	\$2,290,404 48	\$2,299,526 15
Expenditure	\$3,324,865 32	\$3,083,039 25
Decrease	1,034,460 84	242,896 57

The increase in receipts and decrease in expenditure make together a gain of \$676,906.95. Two-thirds of a million is a great gain for one month, and if it fairly represents the improved situation the government will come out in a fine financial position by this time next year.

The behavior of Mr. Edwards, M. P., has raised a grave question of political morality. Mr. Edwards is a grit member representing Russell, which is the next county to this one. He owns and operates one of the biggest saw mills in Canada, and probably manufactures close on to a hundred million feet of lumber every year. The mean trick he played on his friends of the opposition was performed last Friday when a number of them went fishing in the neighborhood of the St. John custom-

house. The main question before the chamber was whether Mr. Quinn of St. John sold lumber to the government at extortionate prices. The tender price for spruce seems to have been for tongued and grooved spruce, \$12.75, and for 3 by 4 spruce scantling, \$12.25. But there were a few lots of spruce scantling sold at \$14 to \$17. Mr. Gibson of Lincoln, who is a contractor of wide experience and a vigorous party man, took the lead in the criticism. He declared that the government had paid \$17 for scantling 3 by 6 and 3 by 4, which price he at one time declared to be \$10 too high, and at another time to be treble the right price. Dr. Borden and Mr. Bowers of Nova Scotia, Mr. Davies and others thought that it would be safe to follow Mr. Gibson in asserting that stuff of this kind was only worth eight or nine dollars. Mr. Edwards worked the right price down to six dollars. The first snag struck by Mr. Gibson was put in his way by Mr. Wood, who after pointing out that special dimensions of timber might very well cost \$14 to \$17, as he had known to be the case in Moncton, said the price actually paid for the scantling discussed by Mr. Gibson was not \$17, but \$12. Mr. Gibson admitted his mistake after some squirming, but still contended that \$12 was three to six dollars too high. It was at this stage that Mr. Edwards contended as support against party allegiance. He said that the value of spruce lumber on the Ottawa river was about the same as at St. John. He had sold many cargoes of spruce deals at nine dollars per thousand. The opposition members objected to this statement as supporting their contention. But Mr. Edwards went on: "That is the price in the rough. Scantling for division purposes in buildings, retailed and delivered to buildings costs \$12 to \$14 per thousand." He added that if the wood act falls, dried and manufactured for flooring purposes it was worth four dollars a thousand more. As the price he quoted were in excess of the price paid for the same stuff for the custom house the opposition members could not condemn the prices without making their comrade an extortioner.

The question of political ethics is whether Mr. Edwards did right to come to the relief of the government against his own friends. On the theory that "politics is war" it was a kind of treachery for him to do so. It is something like giving the enemy information of a contemplated strategic movement. On the theory that it is the business of the house in committee of supply to criticize the items of expenditure with fairness and to make public as far as possible the facts, Mr. Edwards did right. But there are many members on either side of the house who would not have interfered in this way with a campaign carried on by their friends.

Some members of parliament have an agreeable way of advertising their counties. They bring the local products to Ottawa, or have samples sent here for distribution among their fellow members, not always forgetting the representatives of the press. A member from the Eastern Townships has been bent on bringing up a consignment of maple sugar from his locality. A representative of a country in which the distilling interest is important, opens at Ottawa an occasional case of whiskey from his native town. The late popular opposition whirler, who lost his seat in the political whirlwind following the election protests of 1891, and who has since closed his account with the politics and other affairs of this present evil world, never failed to send the press gallery certain boxes of cigars. Possibly they were not made north of the West Indies, but the newspaper men smoked them with as much enjoyment as if they had been the product of "my own Canadian home." Another has taken to the habit of Mr. Trow and the cigars still come. The boys burn them to the memory of the late general postilion of the grit party, who was never seen without a cigar in his mouth, save when addressing the house, which he never did but once a session, and then only for a few minutes. There are members from the Niagara district who produce grapes and peaches at late seasons. A wealthy senator from Hamilton has a fine conservatory, and in the winter season delicate gifts of flowers find their way to the desks of members. There was formerly a member from British Columbia who had sent to Ottawa for his friends samples of Pacific Coast cod and Fraser river salmon, which the wild western man claimed to be the equal of the Atlantic products. Mr. Blanchard, the stonemason, takes the view that this pleasant sample of business should not be left with the middle and western provinces. The other night he gathered together his friends and enemies, if he has any, and invited them to eat the shell fish of the Carusquet coast. The experiment was a great success. It was found that the circumstance was fruitful of song and laughter, and story and joke. It has long been known that wine maketh glad the heart of man, and it is now made clear that lobsters, oysters and clams of the Gulf of St. Lawrence are open to the same criticism, when they are open to any.

"Have you tried very hard to win your constituents over to your views on the theories of municipal policy?" inquired the citizen of the healer who was running for the city council. "Have I?" repeated the alderman candidate scornfully. "Well, you ought to just see my bar bills during the campaign."

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WESTERN WAYS.

There are three questions that now command a good deal of attention among the good people of these western plains. These are the Manitoba school bill, the Hudson Bay railway, and the coming exhibition. The first two are of national importance. The Manitoba bill has, while only local in its issues, been made to yield a great deal of political capital and not a little religious strife and bigotry. Now that the issues are beginning to be better understood, and the fact is apparent that the question at issue is not one between rival sects, but is simply whether we will as Canadian citizens live up to our constitution and maintain our own laws and institutions, or permit them to be trampled on whenever it suits the convenience of politicians to do so. The writer will frankly admit that he came to Manitoba with strong prejudices in favor of the position taken by the Greenway government. Seeing the good effects of our own system in New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia, and the bad effect of separate schools in Newfoundland, it was natural that separate schools would not be his ideal of education. When, however, he found, upon most of the Greenway government was forcing on the Roman Catholic people a system of sectarian Protestant schools, and were refusing all reasonable offers of compromise, and were busily engaged in appealing to the worst passions of bigotry and religious intolerance, the matter assumed another aspect. There are several things that Canadian Protestants of this time are to be aware of. One of them is to become a party to the oppression of any sect or nationality within the wide domain of the dominion. They cannot afford to have their good name made a by-word in the world in order that one of the most corrupt, unscrupulous cliques that were ever allowed by law to plunder a community should be sustained. That these schools are simply and solely for the purpose of religious instruction by the Catholic board, and are not for the purpose of religious instruction by the Protestant board, is a fact that there were two school boards in Manitoba up to the passing of the Act. These were denominated Protestant and Catholic schools respectively. The religious exercises in the Catholic schools were those prescribed by the Catholic board, and the religious exercises were those chosen by a Protestant board for the Protestant schools. Now, when the act of 1890 was passed, the Catholic schools were abolished, but no school was made in the Protestant board as far as religious exercises were concerned. Had the government abolished both systems of religious instruction, the result would have been no charge of favoritism. This was just what they did not do. As the religious exercises with which the public schools are closed are exactly the same as were the religious exercises witnessed by the writer in operating the Presbyterian Sunday school in St. John. If these were not Protestant, then tell us what are Protestant schools. The truth is that the people of Manitoba are far from supporting the present government in their contention. The masterly bargain struck before the present system and the old regime. Between all the sects and nationalities, the people of the province of the act of 1890. Apart from a section of the clergy, who seem to think that anything that annoys their Roman Catholic neighbors must be right and in the interests of Protestantism, the vast majority of the people of Manitoba welcome any change that will promote peace and a good understanding between them and their neighbors, without reverting to the old times of abuses and inefficiency of the separate schools of 1870. It is the realization of the desire of the more liberal Protestants that has forced the Greenway-Martin-Sifton combination to change their ground and seek a way out of the difficulty.

As to the Hudson Bay road, a careful study of public opinion, gathered in visiting almost every town in the Northwest, has led the writer to the impression that the present scheme is intensely unpopular outside of Winnipeg. He has met wise and sensible men, not a citizen of that town have a good word to say for it. The people say this: "We are all in favor of the Hudson Bay road. We want it, and it is necessary for our success as a people that we have an alternative competing road. It is also necessary for the defence of the country that there be a ready communication with England in case of war. We have, however, now two roads to the Saskatchewan valley. There is the Prince Rupert branch, which runs within a few miles of the place at which it is proposed to cross the Saskatchewan. The Manitoba and North-Western railway runs alongside of this proposed road for two hundred miles in the same direction. What we object to is that the construction of this branch from Winnipeg will not bring us one mile nearer Hudson Bay than we are now. Let us have a road from the Saskatchewan valley, these two roads now made, and running direct to Port Churchill. It is to be hoped that the eastern people will see that the interest of the people of the Northwest and the money of the dominion is not thrown away in an effort to subsidize the most selfish and grasping community on this continent. No one, 'not even in Winnipeg,' has the sense to see that the money of the dominion is not thrown away in an effort to subsidize the most selfish and grasping community on this continent. The coming exhibitions both of Regina and of Winnipeg will be most interesting. The time chosen for the display is the worst that could be selected in some respects, but was forced on the managers by the fact that at no other time could the C. P. R. give rates that would be necessary to make it a success. In the fall, when the farmers would be in the best position to show the results of their efforts, the railway would be in all probability be struggling with the greatest crop ever garnered in the west. The prospects are now the very best ever seen, and the spirits of the people are as a consequence quite buoyant. No expense or trouble will be spared to make the Regina fair a success. One of the ablest of the English journalists that have made Canada their home (Wm. Grant, Esq.) who accompanied the Prince of Wales through India and was a special war correspondent for some of the London dailies during the Franco-German war and the troubles of the Commune in Paris, is now busily engaged in writing up the various departments. New Brunswick readers will be interested in the fact that a countrywoman has ready made a collection of stories, verses and plays, gathered during some sixteen years of pioneer life on the prairies. The author is a daughter-in-law of the late Hon. John Simpson. She is now living in Regina and has been a resident of the Northwest since 1870. Prairie Pot-Pourri will be the first story book ever written in the Northwest and the Northwest will be the first story book ever written in the Northwest and the Northwest will be the first story book ever written in the Northwest.

There shall be weeping. Singular Death of a Clergyman While Preaching. Birmingham, Ala., June 10.—A singular death occurred in the colored Baptist church near Double Springs on Sunday. The pastor, Rev. Greenleaf Lee, a young man, strong and healthy, was preaching on death. He worked himself into great fervor, describing the tortures of hell, and quoting from the Scriptures. As the words: "There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth" issued from his lips, he fell to the floor, and in a few minutes was dead. Doctors say the cause of death was rupture of a blood vessel, caused by excitement.

TEETH OF MAN AND ANIMALS.

A horse has 40 teeth and a mare only 36, wanting the tusks, or so called "wolf teeth." The ox and sheep family have 32, each lacking the eight incisors in the jaw. The hog has 44 teeth and the dog 42. Where the dental formula is perfect in all varieties of the human species it is found to show 32 teeth. St. Louis Republic.

A TRAP.

Minnie, Mr. Billie, if I should consent to be your wife, are you sure you would never object to my drawing a check on you to buy opera tickets when asked, never—er—in fact, never object to any expenses which I might wish to incur for my entertainment? Mr. Billie—Darling, I swear I will!—Minnie—Well, Mr. Billie, if you can't hold on to your money any better than that, I must say no—Judge.

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Western Railway company is famous. The corridor cars are divided into sections, and the other saloons will be found to be most convenient for private parties. These special cars and compartments may be engaged, and seats may be reserved in the corridor and dining cars, on application to the railway company's officials, who meet all steamers at Queenstown and at the landing stage, Liverpool. The new arrangements for direct rail transit from and to the landing stage will be appreciated by ocean travellers who are in Liverpool, the object of the London and North Western company being that inconvenience and expense in crossing the city in order to reach the train for London and elsewhere, shall be entirely done away with. Similarly, the London and North Western Railway company's special trains, which are run from London to connect with steamers sailing from Liverpool, will travel direct to the new station at the landing stage there, and passengers will simply have to walk across the stage out to the tender. Later on, when the lengthening of the landing stage is completed, the ocean steamer will come right alongside the stage, and thus even the slight inconvenience of conveyance to and from the steamer by tender will be avoided.

HAD TO GIVE BOTH OR NONE.

As one entranced she stood and looked at the fatal spot where the cruel waters had closed over his head. "He has yielded his life for me," she moaned. The tempest tossed her hair in wet ringlets over her shoulders, and she shivered. "And his was a double life too!" The extent of his sacrifice had a tragic fascination for her—Detroit Tribune.

MADE BUSINESS OF RELIGION.

A wealthy religious man of Glasgow, Scotland, recently requested of the street car companies the privilege of printing scripture texts on the back of the tickets used by the workingmen in the commission hours. But no sooner was the privilege extended to him than the car companies got in hot water. They were charged with discriminating against workingmen by assuming that they needed texts more than the people who used the cars at other hours of the day. They tried to explain the matter; but it was of no use. And the matter they were obliged to print the scripture texts as though they were paid advertisements. So now the texts are printed like this: "Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden." "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: To visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world. Adv."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOURERS.

Extensive preparations are being made for the success of the convention of Maritime Union of Christian Endeavor and Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, to be held in Truro August 20th, 21st and 22nd, says the Truro News. A large representation of delegates from all over the maritime provinces is expected. The committees have been actively at work for the last month, and everything is being done in a most systematic manner. The first service will be held in the First Presbyterian church which the address of welcome to the delegates will be delivered, and in the evening a public meeting will be held. While the convention is in session, appointments will be made for a grand rally in each church in town that is connected with the work of the convention.

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THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

NEV

It is too late! The tired head groaned. Wrote his grand. Bore off the pro. peers through each hand score years. And Theophrastus had but begun. Chaucer, at Wood. At sixty wrote. Goethe, at Weimar. Completed Faust. past. These faded. How far the Gu. flow. Into the Arctic. Where little else. —New.

IN W

St. John Boys tion

How a Party of S Cam

(Contrib

ever heard of freeze to death after you spent the winter in our intention camp. To the presented the was tent set snow bank, a sending great for fun in su. Many people ing in summer selves, but c had the rare camp. From a heard there for fun in su to prove or Athol" was p. About two r village of Nor the father of brated on the. These know raised on it were to spend. The party St. John boys. And to 15 years, agined that th things lively ing circumst ranged before should be m December 26th. The appointed anticipation a venture whic the Union de we were take country people had to sell, si stance, and a to ourselves. rived at our means of tra the camp, wh frozen up and ing very drea good fire on it a more chear one coming t would have b indee.

The camp w built on the s. berman's. It summer before who had exp thought on t them, being warm on the s. At every coe feet from the whole width, with a large sides of the to hold the d. At a corner, rafters were hung baskets, and middle of the stove, and fo one corner. a every day snowshoes, things upon the greater p not least, was stocked with cake, and judg longer than a were no judg By the tim rights, we fe bed time, bu we had to d. hausting our result was a ed till the " morning, wh general dela and mindfu friends "not clated, after. In order to k. wath filled. it was so h to get any r had finished it would be fire go to be. was to be o. In the mor see; that th commence of we again re day soon as time, we trie sides soft and attempt stove was n only, and h. coking, we fire that if on the same th the steak w eat, but an have taken leather. Wh state we f became uni to a near f entertained u stories, leaped eight snow, and joyed when diet was fr on to your money any better than that, I must say no—Judge.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOURERS.

Extensive preparations are being made for the success of the convention of Maritime Union of Christian Endeavor and Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, to be held in Truro August 20th, 21st and 22nd, says the Truro News. A large representation of delegates from all over the maritime provinces is expected. The committees have been actively at work for the last month, and everything is being done in a most systematic manner. The first service will be held in the First Presbyterian church which the address of welcome to the delegates will be delivered, and in the evening a public meeting will be held. While the convention is in session, appointments will be made for a grand rally in each church in town that is connected with the work of the convention.

THERE SHALL BE WEeping.

Singular Death of a Clergyman While Preaching.

Birmingham, Ala., June 10.—A singular death occurred in the colored Baptist church near Double Springs on Sunday. The pastor, Rev. Greenleaf Lee, a young man, strong and healthy, was preaching on death. He worked himself into great fervor, describing the tortures of hell, and quoting from the Scriptures. As the words: "There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth" issued from his lips, he fell to the floor, and in a few minutes was dead. Doctors say the cause of death was rupture of a blood vessel, caused by excitement.

TEETH OF MAN AND ANIMALS.

A horse has 40 teeth and a mare only 36, wanting the tusks, or so called "wolf teeth." The ox and sheep family have 32, each lacking the eight incisors in the jaw. The hog has 44 teeth and the dog 42. Where the dental formula is perfect in all varieties of the human species it is found to show 32 teeth. St. Louis Republic.

A TRAP.

Minnie, Mr. Billie, if I should consent to be your wife, are you sure you would never object to my drawing a check on you to buy opera tickets when asked, never—er—in fact, never object to any expenses which I might wish to incur for