The Premier and Mr. Davin Eloquently Voice Its Sympathy With the Minister of Militia.

Closing up the Business of the Session-Grand Trunk Collected Bridge Toll on a Corpse-A Rumor that a Short Sitting of the House will be Held in November.

CTTAWA, July 13 .- After routine, Mr. Foster read a statement in some has been appointed to a position in the Ottawa correspondence that the Nova St. John custom house. Scotia government had presented a claim for payment of subsidies given by the province to the Western Counties railway. The statement was that the federal parliament had in 1887 declared this railway to be for the general benefit of Cunada and consequently took over the obligation to repay the province, and that the federal government had appointed Judge Burton to arbitrate this claim. Mr. Foster said if this had been done it opened up a large question, as millions had been paid by provincial governments to other roads now declared to be for the general benefit of Can-

Hon. Mr. Fielding said the Nova Scotia government had made such a claim, but the federal government had refused to entertain it, or to refer it to arbitration. Nova Scotia had presented a claim for return of the subsidy paid by the province to railgovernment. This claim had not been referred to arbitration, but the government was willing to refer it. granted in respect to the claim of the Regina and Long Lake Railway Co.

it was deprived. The premier said a flat had been

The solicitor general introduced his bill to regulate and make uniform the rates of fire insurance, but explained that it would not be pressed this ses-

The solicitor general moved nonconcurrence with the senate amendments in the judges' bill. The amendment throws out the clause authorizing the appointment and paying the salary of three new judges for Que-

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick made a violent speech against the action of the senate and a furious appeal for provincial rights. He did not deny that there were plenty of judges in the province, if they were properly distributed, but the provincial legisla- read from the Edinburgh Scotsman patrick stirred his Fren -Canadian supporters to rapture by a fiery ap- sleeping out of doors for want of means peal to the provincial and sectional of procuring shelter. He asked Mr.

Messrs. Madore of Hochelaga and sioned manner in French.

Mr. Bergeron (conservative) Beauharnois, said he would not be intimidated by these attacks on himself and Mr. Casgrain, who had opposed the bill. He said threats that the French would be stirred up against him had no terrors. He intended to oppose the waste of public money and to take his chance in his own French riding.

Mr. Monet of Laprairie and Napierville said this session had been a bad one for provincial rights and for the rights of the people of Quebec. It began by authorizing improper interference in the foreign wars of England. It ends with the interference of the senate with the rights of Quebec. He felt it his duty to protest in both cases. He then proceeded with a stormy appeal to his fellow members from Quebec and the people of that province.

Mr. Davin discussed the constitutional aspects of the case, Mr. Bourassa added his voice to the campaign, and Mr. Stenson of Richmond and Wolfe followed.

Mr. Foster said this was a question of a legal character. It was late in the session and the matter had been discussed on its merits before it went to the senate. He had told the premier that the opposition was ready to vote on the question without debate. This did not satisfy Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick. He preferred to make a heated campaign appeal to race and sectional feeling in Quebec. Then the word was sent out to the back benches, and one after another the supporters of the government had risen to do what they could to stir to fury the feelings of the French Canadian people. This was of a piece with the campaign which went on all the time in the government press in Quebec. Mr. Foster produced Le Soleil of Quebec, the orwith this the government had sought to make this a campaign day for the purpose of stirring up strife.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he had ience on the race and religious line. If friends of his did so, he sympathized curs in the house. with them after the attacks made on his race and religion by the Hamilton for a series of meetings in Quebec Spectator and other such papers. As province. to the question before the house, the premier held that it was important to have this discussion so that we should know where we are. It was time to settle whether we were living under the constitution or were drifting into legislative union and a condition of

After remarks by Haggart, Davies the motion of non-concurrence was passed by a straight party vote of 68

to 22. The house went into supply in the to members of parliament.

the Cornwall canal. This is a vote in settlement of an old claim of a Cornwall canal contractor for the loss of prospective profits by reason of a

change of plans. Mr. Haggart condemned the transaction, stating that he had refused to pay this claim and that the payment had no justification. He and Hon. Mr. Blair argued the question all evening until after midnight.

THE SENATE. The senate put in a great part of the day over the election bill. Many amendments were accepted by the minister of justice, but some were held

The Quebec judges' bill will probab ly be taken up by the senate on Monday. It is impossible to say whether the chamber will persist in its action. A large number of senators are at present in favor of adhering to the decision.

It is understood that Thomas Finlay

NOTES. Militia general orders contain the

following 62nd Regiment, St. John Fusiliers To be second lieutenant (supernumerary), L. W. Peters. To be second lieutenant (supernumerary), G. Anderson. The following camps are ordered: 11th Brigade, Sussex, N. B., 11th Sept.-8th Hussars, 13th and 12th Rield Batteries, Brighton Engineers, 67th, 71st, 73rd and 74th Regiments. 12th Brigade, Aldershot, N. S., 11th Sept.-Kings Canadian Hussars; 68th,

69th, 75th, 76th and 92rd Regiments. 13th Brigade, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 26th July-Companies 4 and 5 of the 4th Regiment, C. A., and the 82nd Regiment. OTTAWA, July 14.—The nouse was

in committee of supply most of today and until shortly before midnight. The balance of the main estimates were ways now belonging to the federal cleared off and nearly the whole of the supplementary votes. Before the house a ljourned Mr. Fos-

ter asked Dr. Borden if it was the in-Mr. Foster asked if a flat had been tention of the government to prosecute the emergency food contractor or take action for the recovery of the money. for a cash subsidy in place of land He asked this in consequence of the granted, of which the company claims opinion of the minister of justice that a fraud had been perpetrated.

Dr. Borden said Hon. Mr. Mills must have been misinformed when he made that statement. He would consult him on the matter.

In the course of the morning sitting Mr. Oliver, liberal, of Alberta, rose to a question of privilege, and read from the interior department report the statement that the Gallician immigrants had been settled in small colonies in the west, and that the ropular prejudice against them had diminished. He desired to say that 8,000 of

those Gallicians were settled together in his constituency, and that the public feeling against their admission to this country was growing stronger every day among the people who had to live near them.

Mr. Clarke, conservative, of Toronto, tricts and it had a perfect right to that a large number of Roumanian deal with this matter. Mr. Fitz- Jews, who were on the way to Canada, were absolutely destitute, and were Sifton if this was true.

Hon. Mr. Sifton had no information, Fortin of Laval seconded this appeal, but remarked that the government was the former speaking in most impas- favorable to immigration of farm laborers from all quarters.

THE SENATE. In the senate the election bill was

before the house part of the day, and the rest was devoted to Hon. Mr. Mulock's newspaper postage bill. Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved that the clauses confining the reduction to pa-

pers circulated in the province of publication be struck out. The minister of justice contended that it was a revenue bill and could

not be amended. After much discussion the speaker ruled that it could not be amended. Hon. Mr. Mills moved that the first clause, which contained the whole bill, be adopted.

The motion was lost by a vote of 17 to 10. This kills the bill, unless it is by vote restored to the order paper. The following new clause was adopted to the election bill by the senate: Notwithstanding anything contained in any act of the provincial legislature, no person otherwise qualifled to vote at an election of a mem. ber to serve in the house of commons shall be incompetent to vote at such election by reason only of his having been absent from the electoral district in which such election is held, and in which he would otherwise be entitled to vote by reason of his serving with or being attached to any corps despatched from Canada for military service, or performing military service within Canada, whether as an officer, a non-commissioned officer, or a private, or in any other capacity, or while serving her majesty in any military capacity, or acting as a war correspondent in connection with any

war in which a Canadian contingent

is serving.

The work of the session is pretty well completed. There remains the gan of the premier, which recently pub- consideration by the commons of the lished a portrait of a conservative senate amendments to the election member, armed him with weapons of law, some fifty in number; the re-conwar and declared that "Orangemen sideration by the senate of the Quebec were bound together by solemn oath to judges' bill, the senate amendments exterminate the Roman Catholic and to which were rejected by commons; French Canadian people." In line concurrence in the estimates by the commons and senate consideration of the supply bill, with a few third read-

ings by both houses. Mr. and Mrs. Foster expect to leave never in his life appealed to any aud- for New Brunswick tomorrow aftermoon, unless some new difficulty loc-

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has arranged

A great recaption was given here to the Cttawa members who returned from the war. They own the town this week.

OTTAWA, July 16.-Mr. Champagne of Wright, chairman of the debates committee, presented a report recommending an increase of \$250 to the and Moore, the vote was taken, when translators in view of the length of the session. Discussing this report led to the renewal of the movement for an additional ressional indemnity

evening and after passing a few items | Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it would on public works estimates, took up not be advisable to concur in the de-

sion.

man Champagne persisted in advocating its adoption.

Dr. Sproule of East Grey concurred in the report, but regretted it did not include other employes, who were heavily taxed by the length of the session and who had to work long after parliament prorogued. He went on to speak of members' indemnity. The house was now, he said, in the 186th day of the session, and prorogation would not take place for several days yet. For 23 days past the members had been receiving nothing, and had to send home for money to support then in Ottawa. There would be very few sessions short of five or six months in the future. Now was the time to make the extra allowance commensurate with the demands of the situation.

Said Mr. McMullen, speaking of the proposal to increase the sessional indemnity, "I'll oppose it under any circumstances until the government comes to the conclusion that its

"(If course you will, or anything else," said a member of the opposition amid general laughter.

Mr. McWullen said he didn't think the premier was over-paid but some of the "minor ministers" might be. Messrs. Ellis, Fergeron and Casey strongly advocated the claims of the French translators.

The premier, who had discovered the general feeling of the house was against him, said the committee's report had taken him by surprise, but if the matter were allowed to stand over he would consult with his colleagues. As to the sessional indemnity to members of parliament, he thought that it should be permanently increased, but he did not think that any departure from the present system was advisable, except as a part of a general

After remarks by Messrs. Bourassa and LaRiviere the debate was adicurned on the motion of the premier. Mr. Bourassa asked whether in the event of a feeling being developed in Canada in favor of sending troops to China, the government would feel at liberty to do so without consent of parliament, as had been done in the case of South Africa.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought that perhaps the allied powers would be able to look after China without the assistance of Canada, but of course he could not say that there might not arise such a state of affairs, such a condition of feeling as had been manifested with regard to South Africa. In any event the government did not intend to propose any new legislation this session. If any question arose upon which the parliament had had time to prenounce and had not pronounced he would consider it his duty to call a special session.

Mr. Flint of Yarmouth asked what the government proposed to do on the question of improving the Scott act and enlarging its scope.

The premier replied that the government was still disposed to improve the Scott Act, although the fact that a resolution to that effect was carried in ture had refused to reorganize the dis- correspondence from Vienna stating the house by a majority of only one could not be expected to strengthen their views very much. However, they would perfect the Scott Act, if desired, and were willing to hear any representation the temperance reople wished to make on the subject. Mr. Foster-Will my honorable friend

ndicate on what line he will act? Sir Wilfrid Laurier--Perfection. I think that ought to be satisfactory. Mr. Oliver of Alberta usked if the government intended to pension volunteers disabled by wounds or disease in South Africa, and provide pensions for relations of deceased volunteers. The minister of militia replied that in all respects, as regards pension, etc., the Canadian soldiers were in the same position as soldiers in the im-

had not yet considered it. Mr. Davin complained of the character of the report from the committee of public accounts with reference to certain matters concerning himself. had merely reported the evidence to journment took place. the house, but had made no finding

perial army. In regard to any further

pension, if any were to be made, he

he thought was very unfair to him under the circumstances, especially in view of the fact that the chairman of the committee, Mr. Fraser of Guysboro, in a recent public speech had taken occasion to state that in all his experience no member of parlia- insist upon its amendment rejecting ment had been found to have taken money improperly.

done in relation to the aid of men who kenzie Bowell and others warmly rehad lost their lives in South Africa; also what was being done with reference to the men who were disabled. arily looked after by the patriotic fund. He had not taken any special action, except as provided in the bill passed this session, which contained a organized districts of Quebec be alclause with regard to allowances made to wives of soldiers in South Africa. Official adjustment of all these claims

would be made at a later period. After the session he proposed to take up all these matters and settle them, so far the date the law goes into effect. as he now had authority. The house went into committee cn supply.

On the item for payment of witness fees in connection with a judicial inquiry into election matters, Mr. Haggart asked if it was a fact that counsel would be allowed to engage solicitors with consent of the judges.

The premier replied that he had not consulted the minister of justice on this particular point, but the whole matter had been left in the hands of the judges and the government had nothing to do with it.

Dr. Sproule said in his judgment it was an indelicate thing to put Justice Falconbridge in a judicial position at this juncture, when the judge had just been appointed on the electoral commission, with which the government was closely concerned. He believed the judge to be a man of high character and well qualified for the position of chief justice, but some people would be suspicious and inclined to believe that the promotion was made for some

purpose. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it would have been most unfortunate if Judge Falconbridge had been debarred from promotion because he had been selected for work on the judicial commis-

The item passed. Mr. LaRiviere argued that in the

the item of the Gilbert contract on bates committee's report, but Chair- coming census there should be separste columns showing the origins of the French-Canadians of Quebec, Aca- in view of this consideration the tolls dians, and Scotch and French breeds of the Northwest.

Hon, Mr. Fisher was disposed to agree with the suggestion, and would consult with his officers as to its feasibility. The minister replied to Dr. Sproule that the de jure system would be adopted, as in the past. No day had yet been fixed for making the enumeration, and nothing had been decided as to the personnel of the staff.

On the further vote for the Paris exhibition, Hon. Mr. Fisher said Mr. Tarte had written to him condemning the Canadian building, and saying he had been obliged to spend a considerable sum decorating it, in order to improve its appearance. The building had cost about \$100,000, but should not have cost more than \$70,000 or \$75,000. Mr. Fisher added that although the prizes had not yet been announced, it was understood that Canada had received the highest awards in forestry. mineral exhibits, agricultural products, leather, furniture and heating apparatus, and that the Canadian canoes, butter and higher education exhibits had been highly spoken of. As to truits, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia had received first prizes, New Brunswick second rize, and Prince Edward Island third item passed. prize, while the dominion as a whole

had beaten everybody. Mr. Bergeron asked if it was true that Tarte was coming home for a to Paris Laurier-When Tarte comes back he

vill stay back. The item passed. On the immigration vote, Hon. Mr. Sifton, replying to Mr. Clarke, was

compelled to admit that the bonus to steamship agents for people coming from the continent is larger than when they came from the British Isles. He explained that this was because other countries were competing with Canada for European immigrants, and Canada had to pay the same rates to competitors or go without immigrants.

On the item of \$1,959,900 for Intercolonial railway, Dr. Sproule called attention to the fact that this made \$7.195.552 apent on capital account on the road for the past two years. He thought this expenditure was unfair to the people of Ontario, who paid the bulk of the taxes. The maritime provinces, where this money was chiefly spent, received also their share of other railway subsidies and public expenditures. He was satisfied that the people of Ontario would resent this state of affairs when they understood

Mr. McAllister, conservative, of Restigouche, could not see that the Intercolonial got more than its share. He contended that any expenditure on the line should be regarded as for the general benefit of Canada. He criticized, however, the running arrangements of trains on the line, and gave several particulars in which he thought improvements could be made.

Flon. Mr. Blair said that with through traific it was impossible to consult conveniences of intermediate stations. As to local traffic it was impossible to give a better service than unanimously. now. Mr. Blair then proceeded to give an exhibition of his favorite habit of blocking his own estimates. He made a controversial speech on affairs of the Intercolenial. This provoked a spirited discussion, in which several members took part, and it was two

hours before the item finally passed. Sir Louis Davies stated that after several years' negotiations an agreement had been reached last week between Great Britain, the United States and Russia as to the terms of arbitration of claims arising out of the seizure of sealing vessels by Russian cruisers in the North Pacific in 1892. Arbitration, therefore, would be proceeded with at once.

At one o'clock the last item in the estimates was passed and it was decided to take concurrence tomorrow. Hon. Mr. Mulock wanted to proceed with his fair-wages resolution, but the He pointed out that this committee house laughed him out of it and ad-

THE SENATE.

The political speeches against the senate in the commons on Friday got their answer tonight from the gentle. men of the upper house. Hon. Mr. Mills moved that the senate do not the provisions increasing the number of Quebec judges. An animated dis-Mr. Oliver asked what was being cussion took place, in which Sir Macsented the intemperate language of Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick and other Quebec members. Finally by a vote of 17 Hon. Col. Borden replied that all to 16 Mr. Mills's motion was rejected, cases of that kind were being tempor- so that no new judges can be appointed.

On the election bill Hon. Mr. Scott moved that qualified voters in unlowed to vote on taking the oath. This reaved father and to the bereaved was rejected by 17 to 13.

The criminal code was finally passed, the senate accepting the commons amendment fixing January 1 as

NCTES.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster left for New Brunswick today. Sir Louis Davies and Messrs. Blair and Fielding leave for "gay Paree" tomorrow. They will be away from

Canada a month. It is a holiday trip, nurely. OTTAWA, Ont., July 17 .- It took the commons just four hours to get through concurrence, the task being

completed by 5 o'clock. Mr. Bergeron brought up the question of tolls charged by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. over Victoria bridge in Montreal. He thought the tolls were an imposition on the public, and should be moderated in view of so much money having been paid out

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of the public treasury. Victoria bridge cost five millions to the country, and half- ought to be reduced. Since the discussion last week, an incident had been brought to his attention which was most extraordinary. Two months ago a man living for St. Lamberts had the misfortune to lose his son. He desired to have him interred in Notre Dame cemetery. The Grand Trunk official on the bridge not only charged for the hearse, but also five cents for the corpse. That was carrying the thing too far. Unless the Grand Trunk Railway Co. were remonstrated with. there would be a revolt in public opin-

> The premier pointed out that power had been taken under the subsidy ac by the government to regulate the tolls. This subject was engaging the attention of the government, and the Grand Trunk railway authorities had already been communicated with.

> On the immigration votes, amounting altogether to \$1,145,000, Dr. Sproule called attention to the enormous increase in this expenditure, which had risen from \$120,000 in 1896 to the present large figure. He also referred to the class of immigrants, which he considered most undesirable, especially Doukhobors and Galicians. He moved that the vote he reduced \$10,000 which was lost on division, and the whole

Other items were concurred in and the entire list finished at 5 o'clock. Messages were received from the senate informing the house that the while, but would subsequently return senate insisted on its amendment to the Quebec judges act. Also reports on amendments to the criminal code, to some of which the senate withdrew its objections and others it insisted on Hon, Mr. Fitzpatrick moved that the amendments made by the senate to the criminal code be concurred in .-

> This was carried. Certain of the senate amendments to he election act were concurred in after a protest on the part of Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick that the portion of the act referring to the Northwest Territories had been made unworkable by the

> amendments. The clauses not agreed to by the solicitor general relate to P. E. Island amendments rejected by the commons but inserted in the senate. The chief reason set forth for the commons disagreement is that the controverted election act makes ample provision for a scrutiny before two judges of the supreme court of all objected votes polled in P. E. Island.

Mr. Paterson delivered a campaign speech of great length, and Messrs. Sproule and Davin replied.

Hon. Mr. Mulock then sprang his been on the order paper for months. Messrs. Taylor and Davin protested against proceedings at this late stage of the session. Mr. Mulock assured the conservatives that the principle of the resolution would be incorporated in all future contracts for public works. as well as on railway subsidy contracts. As this is the point the opposition strenuously fought for when the mat-

ter first came up in the house, Mr.

Davin said the assurance was satisfactory, and the resolution then passed

On the motion to adjourn the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reference to the death of Lieut. Borden: Before this motion is put I am sure that the house will agree control of E. E. McCready. In a rethat I may properly take this opportunity to confirm the sad rumor which says that almost the full number of has been circulated through the corridors of the house this afternoon to ceived for the course. the effect that Lieut. Borden, son of the minister of militia and defense, met his death yesterday in South Africa. The rumor is unfortunately too true. This afternoon his excellency the governor general received a telegram from Lord Roberts, informing him that, yesterday, near Fretoria, Lieut. Borden was killed in action. Lieut. Borden was a young man who enlisted recently to fight for the Queen in South Africa. He was only 23 years of age, a young man of great promise, athletic in figure, bright, intelligent, a model in every way. He had, as I am informed, already made a mark in his career, attracting the attention of his chiefs by his coolness under fire, by his daring and by his courage, and had won the affection of his comrades by his anniable disposition. This precious life has been cut short by the uncertainties of war. Now this event, I am sure, will reach the heart of every member of this house. He is the son of a prominent member of this administration, of an old member of this house and of a popular member, and, as I am reminded, the only son. Whatever bitterness there may be of strife I am sure that before such misfortunes all such bitterness disappears, and that on both sides of the house friends and foes will unite in offering to the bemother that sympathy which can be the only solace of such a misfortune on this side of the grave. Nicholas Flood Davin of Western

Assiniboia said: I could wish that the honorable leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) were in his place in order that he might echo the sentiments which have been so fitly expressed by the right hon. gentleman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A great statesman, sir, belonging to Athens, said that of great men who died the whole earth seems to be the mausoleum. I think it may be said that even of the humblest here who dies now under modern conditions on the battlefields the whole earth seems to be the mausoleum, because the civilized world seems to be in attendance and to watch what is going forward, and I am sure there is not a man in Canada, or for that matter a man in the British empire, who will not have heard of the death of this young man, just 23 years, with all the budding hopes of youth and already crowned with heroism, whose death is so untimely and who yet died so grandly, with sympathy for his family. And especially here in this house will that sympathy be felt for his distinguished ather. I would for my part, personally as well as, if I may speak for this side of the house, express our great regret, and yet mixed with that regret there is a sort of gratulation and pride that the son of a member of our own body and a member of our government fighting for the empire, although his family are bereaved and his country

has lost his valuable life, has won the

THE SENATE. with the exceppaper bill increasing the salary of the senior judge of the circuit court of Montreal by \$500. Hon. Mr. Landry objected to going on, so that under the rules the bill could not be proceeded with until tomorrow.

NOTES. There was a curious rumor going the rounds of the lobbies today to the effect that parliament would be called together in November for a short session, that the census would be taken early in the year and that an effort would be made to get the gerrymander till through both houses by the 24th of May, and that the general elections would take place in June 1901.

OTTAWA.

Arrival of Special Teachers Engaged in England,

By Prof. Robertson Under the Macdonald Sloyd School Fund to Lead Manual Instructions in Canada.

OTTAWA, July 17 .- Three of the special teachers who were engaged in England by Prof. Robertson under the Macdonald-Sloyd school fund to come to Canada to take charge of the werk of establishing manual training in connection with the public schools in the various provinces have arrived

in Ottawa. Albert H. Leake of Leicester has been engaged in the manual training movement in England for the past ten years and has had charge of 's set of six centres in Leicestershire in manual training with the different materials, such as paper, cardboard, wood, metal and glass. He leaves toniorrow for Brockville to take charge of the summer course of manual training for

teachers which has been opened there. T. B. Kidner has also just arrived from England. He left this morning for Truro with directions to give all the assistance he can in introducing manual training of the highest order into the schools throughout the province of Nova Scotia. Mr. Kidner received his training at the technical college in Bristol and afterwards became instructor in one of the large centres under the London school board. He has also had training in "fair wages" resolution, which has the continental schools of manual hand and eye training, attending a special course at the renowned institute at Naas in Sweden.

Lindley H. Bennett came with Mr. Kidner from Bristol. Mr. Bennett has teen engaged for the past five years as manual training instructor under the school board of London, England. He will take charge of the work in the province of Quebec. Meantime he accompanies Mr. Leake to assist in establishing the summer course at Brockville.

Other teachers will arrive from England to assist in this work in a few

Under the Macdonald-Lloyd school fund a summer course for teachers of the maritime provinces has been provided at Fredericton, N. B., under the port received from him yesterday, he teachers have applied to him to be re-

FREDERICTON JUNCTION.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION, July 17.—The remains of the late Fred Simpson, who was killed by lightning in Antigonish on Saturday, arrived this morning, and were interred this afternoon in the little Roman Catholic cemetery. The parents of the deceased have the sympathy of the entire community in their loss of a promising young son.

David T. Hartt has been since Saturday given over by his physicians, and his death is hourly expected. A son of Marvin Thomas of Tracy had one of his legs accidentally broken

on Saturday. Dr. Murray is looking after him. Mrs. R. Webb had a tumor cut out of her face yesterday by Drs. McKay

and Murray. HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 18.—The Halifax Conservatory has selected Professor Heink as successor to C. H. Porter, who recently resigned to take the managership in this city of the Equitable Life. Mr. Heink is late director of the Utica, N. Y., Conservatory, and received his musical education (piano) at the Royal Conservatory, Dresden. Mr. Heink will bring a violinist to join the Conservatory staff.

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