# WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B. DECEMBER 1, 1897.

# MARCHING BACKWARD.

### Plain Truths About British Trade.

By E. E. Williams, Author of "Made in Germany."

As citizens, also, it is largely your own fault that the foreigner beats you. In that corporate capacity you fail, lamentably. Therein you give the manufacturer and the producer an excuse for their stupor. They say, "What is the use of tyring to hold the position against the foreigner, when the government, instead of add-ing us, as the foreigner's government does, clears the ground for the enemy to march over, and allows all sorts of obstacles to be put in our path to obobstacles to be put in our path to obtsruct us, and prevent our making successful sallies be explicit, the British govern-

cheaply-produced

itors in neutral markets.

We are deprived of our most effect

negotiated with Belgium and Ger-

many. As it is, those treaties will be

the poor ineffective screeds of diplo-

matic twaddle (minus the foolish col-onial clauses) which their predeces-

sors were. As it might be, they could

be made effective battering-rams for

beating down some part of the tariff

wali which hampers our access to those countries. But what hope is

ome of our newer colonies?

ment has abolished all tariff restric-tions on the import of foreign, and often bounty-fed imports, which, owing to cheapness of production abroad and cheap transport hither, compete un-fairly, and often irresistibly, against home products in their own market. No other country-not even Mr. Bal No other country-not even Mr. Bal-four's Turkey-stripe its producers naked of government protection. On the other hand, the British government the other hand, the British government does impose a tariff duty on certain imports which do not compete with home production, which duty is in consequence paid by the consumer. This increases the cost of living in England, and

Indirectly Hampers Industry.

Our European competitors are provided by their government with a magnificent system of technical education; many important industries are thus equipped with a powerful weap-on in the fight for markets. There there of the adoption of such a policy when our government is so afraid of the Cobden bogey that it will not is a sort of something called techni-cal education, which lurks in odd corners of some of our towns. Few peo-ple know much about it, and those to death our home refineries, brought who do are not warm in their expressions of approval; the system has no cohesion, is poorly endowed, and sig-nally fails to make any impression and is retarding the development of worth the name on the mental equip-ment of British youth.

we are now considering I should Foreign governments mostly work award second place to transport. Our farmers are hopelessly beaten in the their own railways, and search care-fully for the interests of their own industries by granting them every possible transport facility, particular-ly in respect of the export trade. The British government does not own the British railways; it grants railway companies monopoly powers instead, and when the companies use their powers for the purpose of crushing home industries too shamelessly, and the public outry because becomes too clamourous to be ignored, certain half-hearted and mostly impotent measures are taken to hold the mon-opoly powers in check. Foreign gov-ernments subsidise their steamship lines, and take care that their people their own railways, and search carehome market by the very much lower rates which are charged on the foreign produce which passes their doors. Our manufacturers find themselves severely Handicapped in the Export Trade by reason of the low rates charged to foreign shippers on their railways, as well as by the lower ocean freights well as by the lower ocean freights which the forsigner pays. I will not enlarge on English railway rates here, important though the subject is, be-cause I understand the matter is shoully to be dealt with at length in these columns. I will just draw your attention to the fact that though Engerimients subsidise their steamship lines, and take care that their people get good value for the money. The British government subsidises the Peninsular and Oriental company, even more lavishly than foreign govset good value for the money. The British government subsidises the Peninsular and Oriental company, even more lavishly than foreign gov-ernments subsidise their companies, and sits idly by while the companies, and that therefore the matter comes in the formation of a shipping ring,

mesis is overtaking the manufacturer. In the middle years of the century, when England, owing to a variety of caused, had unquestioned supremany as the world's workshop, the manu-facturer's limited vision could not forecast the growth, at the end of the century, of foreign industrialism. To-day manufacture is falling into the pit which it digged for its sister. Foreign manufacturers, as well as foreign foodstuffs, are fooding the country, and underselling the home products. The evil does not end with a spotled home market. The security of a good home market in their homes which protec-tion gives the foreign manufacturers, enables them to dispose of their cotton, yarn and opium to tweive rupees a ton. The P, and O, replied by reducing theirs to 1-12 rupee; and then, as if that were not enough, of-fered to carry cotton to Japan free of charge, that so they might effectually Surplus Outfit at a Lower Price than the Englishman, with a ruined

crush opposition! There is one officer matter in con-nection with shipping which should be tabulated. The London Dock nome market, can afford to sell at. This also, in no small measure, goes to explain the triumph of our competcharges are so numerous and so high, in comparison with those of Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp, that much Rotterdam and Anoverp, must inter of our entrepot trade, particularly in drugs, is leaving us for the continent. This, rather than the operation of the ive means of making terms. We cannot-as Germany, for instance, has Jone with Russia-go to the foreigner and say, "Unless you reduce your heavy duffies against those of our Merchandise Marks Act, is the ex-planation of much of the loss in Longoods which we are particularly anxdon's mrechant trade. I have reached the end of my space ous to sell to you, we shall put a

thumping duty on those of your goods thumping duty on those of your goods which you particalarly desire to sell to us." Think, in visw of the great power which is till left to us, what excellent terms we might in this way secure for our expont trade. You have an apposite instance in the new treaties which will shortly have to be manufield with Balenium and Ger-I have but barely touched on many important causes of England's rétro-gression, which are open to remedy by civic action. But I think I have said enough to convince you that both as citizens and as business men, you have largely yourselves to blame for success of the foreigner. the

ERNEST E. WILLIAMS.

BRITISH EXPORTS.

Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie's Speech on the Decline of Exports in the Last Ten Months.

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- The Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the board of trade, made an important even put a countervailing duty on bounty-fed beet sugar, which has done speech before the chamber of commerce of Creydon today, taking as his some of our oldest colonies to the theme the decline of British exports during the last ten months, upon verge of starvation and revolution, which he gave warning against American competition now "ousting the Irish trade." Mr. Ritchie declared In the category of trade evils which that the Dingley tariff and the englneering trade dispute were mainly re-sponsible for the recent decline of xports, and after pointing out that England had no weapons against the tariff, said there was a great deal of talk in commercial circles about the serious competition of Germany, but he thought they were too apt to overlook a much more serious competition -the United States.

"The facts are serious," he continued, "and call upon us for the exercise of all our powers to enable us to maintain our position in the commecrial world. There is no doubt the United States are executing orders which bught to be executed here. As we all know, an American firm obtained the contract for the central underground railway of London, as its bid was lowrallway of London, as its but concerns er than those of the English concerns and it could deliver the supplies three months ahead of the British tenders. Many important continental orders and it could deliver the supplies three nonths ahead of the British tenders. Many important continental orders ave gone to America. "The same is to be said of Egypt d Laman micros the sound to be said of Egypt

## An Address Presented to Premier

LEFEBVRE BRIDGE.

Emmerson.

#### The Formal Opening of the Bridge-Description of the Structure-The Speeches.

COLLEGE BRIDGE, Nov. 23 .- Today was a gala day at College Bridge, being that set apart for the formal opening of the new steel bridge. Long

before the hour set for the opening a large concourse of people had as The government party, which consisted of Premier Emmerson, Surveyor General Dunn, the minister of agri-

culture, Mr. LaBillois, Hon. A. D. Richard, W. W. Wells, M.P.P.; L. P. Ferris, M.P.P.; Mayor Robinson, M. P. P., of Moncton, accompanied by Judge Landry, A. R. Wetmore, government engineer; A. E. Killam, Willard Kitchen, builder of the substructure; Mr. Peters of the Record Foundry

Mr. Haines, superintendent of bridge work, and many others arrived by C. After the party had made an inspec-

ed the platform and announced that he was about to open and hand over to the public the new bridge, but be fore doing so he would ask Mr. Wetmore, the engineer, if the structure was safe. Receiving a reply in the affirmative from that gentleman, he spoke of the great pleasure it afforded him to open the new bridge. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the first bridge had been opened by a former student of St. Joseph's College, Mr. Justice Landry, who was then minister of public works. He also remarked that as a former student of St. Joseph's, and as present minister of public works, it afforded the greatest pleasure to open this handsome new structure. He then paid a glowing tribute to the late Fr. Lefebvre and the good he had done, the province by founding the college that was situated on yonder hill, In

recognition, he said, of the good done by this great man, he and his col-leagues had decided to dedicate the new bridge as a monument to his memory. He therefore would christen it "Lefebvre Bridge." Pronouncing these words he threw back a large flag which hung over the end pillar of the bridge, and exposed to view a large nickel plate, which bore the following nscription:

Lelebyre Bridge, Erected 1897, by Province of New Brunswick. Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Chief Commissioner, A. R. Wetmore, C. E., Government Engi-

Willard Kitchen, Builder of Substructure. Record Foundry and Machine Co., Builders of Superstructure. The chief commissioner then re-

marked that one good quality of the bridge was the material had been ob-tained in this county, and therefore

that the commissioner who had open-ed the bridge today was a former student of St. Joseph's, and he also hoped that the commissioner who would open the next bridge at this place would also be a former student The Third Installment of of the same institution. Concluding, he said that he thought that the "Napoleon Smith" appear opening of the next bridge was a great many years off, as, from the appearance of this bridge it looked as if it would stand for a century. in This Issue of the Speeches were then made by Hons. C. H. LaBillois and A. D. Richard. after a picture had been taken. The bridge, which is one of the best

Weekly Sun,

Napoleon the Great was a

great source of wealth and

fame to numerous folk who

lived subsequently to his de-

mise. Of his numerous de-

scendants none are more en-

NAPOLEON SMITH,"

whose adventures are told in

well known author. The life

and history of this modern

descendant of the great

French warrior and states-

man are full of incident, and

Camp and the Grove" in a

fashion that will keep every

reader of the Weekly Sun in-

terested from the first line to

the last of this great serial.

The search for the millions

left by Bonaparte to Napoleon

Smith, the thrilling events of

his army life in America and

France, his double wooing,

and a psychological incident

make up a story of surpass-

"Napoleon Smith" will run

Now is the time to subscribe

for the Weekly Sun, the peo-

ple's paper. Only one dollar

DROPSY THEATED FREE posi-tively CUREDwith Veg-cases called hopeless. From first does symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten daysat least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculuous cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE by mail. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, specialists, ATLANTA, GA.

THE BULLY BOYS.

Sixty Years Ago Joe Medill Played

Football in St. John.

Game Between Carmarthen Street Bully Boys

and Marsh Road Team Recalled

ing merit.

for several months.

per annum in advance.

pointedly illustrate the ups and downs of " the Field, the

a fascinating manner by a

tertaining than

in the province, is a steel structure o two spans, supported on three piers. Each span measures 200 feet in length and 20 feet wide.

The substructure was built by Wil-lard Kitchen of Fredericton, and the iron work by the Record Foundry and thine Co. of Moncton. It is estimated that the bridge will cost between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars.

GOLD ON TOBIOUE.

The Lost Giberson Mine Discovered by One Bailey.

#### Will th: Tobique Start'e the Wor'd With a Klondyke?

FORT FAIRFIELD, Nov. 22.-George Bailey has returned to town with specimens of gold ore that he claims were taken from the famous "lost Giberson ,mine." For months Bailey thas been searching for this place. The mine has for years been partiy a well established fact and partiy a myth. Now Balley's return seems to establish the fact that Giberson really told the truth. Under these circumstances Fort Fairfield and the Tobique region near by in the province is having a little Klondyke excitement of its own.

Nearly a score of years ago one Giberson was a lumberman on the St. John river. He explored his own tracts, and after he had bought some land in the Tobique region, which not far from the eastern Maine border, he went over the traot carefully in order to locate the streams and the best growth. It was while he was engaged in this task that he discovered the gold mine that his reports made famous in that section. Giber-son was alone on his exploring trip, but he mined enough at the spot to discover that the deposits were rich and extensive. He brought out a bag full of samples that he collected over quite a wide radius. These he car-ried to St. John and had them tested by experts. The ore was pronounced to be rich enough to return large profits to any one who chose to mime it. In fact the assayists were enthusiastic over the quality of the

hat, so Giberson assured not culled, but just as he

them up. For, he ex-We trust this when Alderman Plotte nakes the speech of his life advo-tating his ordinance making football proposed to operate the



They Reach New a Horrible

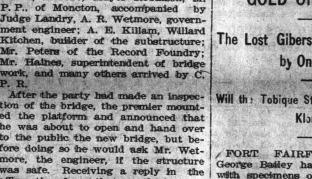
Of the Prosecutions E of the Spanish

Burned and Unmerciful paper Correspond

NEW YORK, Nov. bord of New Orleans Kansas, Wm. Leavitt Wm. Gildea, a native a naturalized citizen States, and Charles B subject, the master a the crew of the school who were released las son in Cuba, arrived ing on the steamer S

vana:

Vana. Although in a depl on account of their o filthy and unhealth nineteen months, and during the whole of taken out and shot the five men were they landed here. The men wore the which they had on at capture on April 25, 1 Another equally happy Julio A. Y. Quesada, t insurgent who was or by Werley but work or the by Weyler, but was p Blanco, a friend of father, who before th in Mexico had for ye fessor in the Havana. The six men were g arrival by an enth gave them a hearty poor wretches were spond to the cheers honor. Captain Labo one of those assembl The meeting between a touching one. The others cried with joy the hands of the re whose eyes were sur rallid and their form Req. resentatives of t were also present a their greeting to the their lives for the Libre. Young Quesa of Gonzal's De Quesa the C. ban Junta in young man, who had studies in Columbia fight in the ranks of t was cantured in the Representatives of was captured in the a surgent hospital by th was sentenced to be on Nov. 4th last. The story of the can on the Competitor, it death by a court man forts made by the Un rnment in their AM brought on a conflict States. Their release demanded by the Un ait the last moment yielded to the deman This is the story sada told tonight co lease. It will not s friends, who conside martyr for freedom. While a member of in the Pinar Del R can.e possessed of knowledge of which I saving of my life. L dered about half a the hospital tent, w of the infantry battal The mouse made by free myself aroused panions, and they rusistance. During the lowed my friends wer of them was killed. After the conflict bound and beaten was told of I would comrades had hidd stop beating. This finding they could not sion from me they Artemisa prison, w and sentenced to be It was at this ju knowledge stood me Two prominent Spani a brigadier general not care to mention. las, principally conce in my release. They cause they knew I has make which would r thought that if I ha tell what I knew. either base cowards hold their positions scruples. soruples. They were in const tion with the insurger ing written letters to saw, in which they wanted to make which Spanish soldi attacked in district them. In turn the have free access to and be permitted This proposition w in this way we were constant commun Miaceo and Garcia. five thousand men un Gen. Núnez, while the between forty thouse sand, yet we were them The friends of your surprised to learn that his release by giving which betrayed the surgents in the Spe was this information, Blanco's friendship fessor Quesada, that Probably the most Competitor's crew is newspaper corresp tention in going to participate in the the true situation in In describing his c sequent treatment when the first shot Spanish gunboat he companions tried to boat. They were pu



British man carried in the same hold as the foreign at a much higher rate.

Foreign Governments Build

canals, for the industrial benefit. The British government builds no canals, but allows the few constructed by private persons to be crushed, in some cases out of existence, by the railway companies. Foreign governments pay special heed to the commercial work of their consulates; the British gov-ernment leaves important towns unre-presented, save by a miserably-paid vice-consul, and is satisfied with an annual report containing a few brief, unorganized notes about local com-merce, elaborated, or left bare, in the officer's discretion. These are the main heads in the description of a government system which seems spe-cially designed to clog industry. You, as citizens, are responsible for it. hals, for the industrial benefit. The ns, are responsible for it.

Let me enlarge a little. Concerning ence of tariff restrictions on imports a word must be added. Rath-er more than half a century ago a clique of manufacturers and other re-presentatives of the growing middle-class, not satisfied with the magnifi-cent more than the magnificlass, not satisfied with the magnifi-cent progress they were making, con-ceived the notion of injuring the land-ed class, which they loathed, and at the same time lowering the wages which they had to pay their workpeo-ple, by getting rid of the import duties on foreign corn, and so flooding the country with cheap breadstuffs from abroad. The philanthropy embodied in this notion was therefore nof ex-actly crystaline in its purity. Yet the high moral horse was ridden with actly crystaline in its purity. Yet the high moral horse was ridden with great vigor and deadly effect. A rhe-torician, who belonged to the silent Quaker sect, but possessed the power of persuasive speech in a phenomenal degree, stumped the country on be-half of this middle-class agitation, and paraphrased the Lord's Prayer with such skill and unctiousness, and his companion prophesied such a number of

Giorious Economic Changes

Glorious Economic Changes (which never came off) that a major-ity of the voters and legislators, mud-dled up between religious fervour and an unregulated hankering after a bar-gain, fell into hysterics, abandoned the traditional policy of all divilised nations, and threw open wide the gates to the foreigner. If the work-ing classes had possessed the suff-rage in the forties the issue for the agitation would probably have been otherwise. The Charitists, who repre-sented most of the active political working-class feeling at that time, would have none of Cobden's nostrum; as Mr. Harney, one of their veteran leaders, has taken pains to assure me. Today we are beginning to reap the fruits of our grandfathers' madness. Agriculture, in every view the best of all the industries, is dying, smoth-ered under the weight of the 122 mil-lions' worth of temperate zone food-stuffs which are yearly dumped here from abroad by producers who go praoitcally untaxed in their own countries, and are not asked to pay

countries, and are not asked to pay even a small registration fee by way of toll in this market. And now Ne-

tures are zens. I may, however, go into a little detail in connection with a point bearing on ocean freights There is a trade union among cer-

taim shipping companies which calls itself a shipping conference; it is more usually known outside as the Shipping Ring. Now combinations for mutual bance exist in all trades, and these sociations may, and do, exercise arfectly legitimate functions. The alpping Conference's operations are Alegitimate and disgraceful. The Peninsular and Oriental Company is the head and front of this institution. This company—it is important to bear in mind—is subsidized by the British government to the tune of £400.000 a year. As citizens, therefore, you can deal with it effectively, if you think it has betrayed its trust. It is an English company, remember, lav-

ishly supported by the English government. Its bounden duty, therefore, is to do what it can for English trade. This is how it does it. (I am quoting

from a government report): "Conference steamers carry American cotton goods from New York to Shanghai at 25s. to 26s. 6d., and out of this they pay the Atlantic steamer 7s. 6d, leaving only 17s. 6d. to 19s. for the steamer from Liverpool to Shanghai. This is the same class of ds competing with the goods shipgoods competing with the goods ship-ped from Liverpool, and paying the Conference steamer from Liverpool 47s. td. The same remarks apply to the shipment of machinery from the United States to China, the freight for which is about forty per cent. lower than that from British ports." "Twould not be hard to trace a cor between these facts and the

otton crisis. Here is another instance: charges have now been altered, but this is how they stood not long ago. The P. and O. start a vessel from Antwerp and take Belgian iron des-

Antwerp and take Betglan fron des-tined for India at 10s. a ton. That ship then comes to London to load up British iron for the same Indian port; and the charge is 15s. 9d. ;er ton. No wonder the port of Antwerp is progressing so rapidly; and no won-der that Betglum's iron export to In-dia group from \$6.657 cwi. in 1884 to grew from 96,657 cwt. in 1884 to 1,176,179 cwt. in 1895, while England's in the same period declined from 3,473,619 cwt. to 1,956,721 cwt.; and that Belgium's steel export to India grew from 10,981 cwt. to 448,091 cwt., while England's only grew from 240,-149 cwt. to 369,753 cwt. An identical game is played in the South African trade. The president of the South African Mercantile Association, quoting from Government blue books, has pointed out that "the steamers from America are run by identically the America are run by identically the same companies who own the steam-ships running between Great Britain and South Africa, but the rates of freight from that country are actually lower than from the United Kingdom, and that notwithstanding the fact that the distance is longer, and there is absolutely no return cares"

is absolutely no return cargo."

doing work that Englishmen should have done. In consequence of the en-gineering dispute many orders are ro the Ho

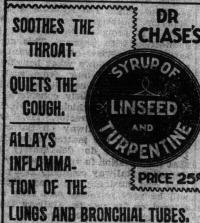
gineering dispute many orders are leaving the country and, unfortunate-ly, these orders seldom return, "America's successful competition is due to her enterprise in embarking capital, but it is yet more due to the freedom her manufacturers enjoy of employing the best machinery and working it in the most economical manuer unitammelled by the matthe manner, untrammelled by the restric-tions which have hampered manufac-turers here. Everyone having his country's interest at heart must hope that tomorrow's conference will lead to a settlement of the unfortunate engla settlem neering dispute."

## COUNTESS OF LATHOM KILLED.

LONDON, Nov. 23 .- The Countess of Lathom, while returning from a poting party today, was thrown out of a trap and killed near Wigan, Lancaster. The countess was the second daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. The Earl of Lathorn is the lord chambertain of the household of Queen Victoria. The counters was driving a pair of spirited ponies. Suddenly the animals shied, and the countess, with three ladies who were with her in the trap, were thrown out. She fell into a ditch full of water and the trap fell on top of her. When she was extricated she was still alive, but she died almost immediately after. Her body was carried to Lathom Hall. The other ladies escaped unhurt.

The deceased countess was immense-ly popular in Lancashire and promint in every charitable work.

It is not generally known that taking a teaspoonful of vinegar often cure hiccough. will



MR. CHAS. BAILEY, of Close Ave., Toronto, and Manager celebrated Jessop Steel Works, Manchester, Eng., says: "As a quick cough cure for family use, I consider Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine the most wonderful mix-ture conceivable. This medicine cured me of a severe attack of La Grippe very promptly. My wife would not consider our child safe from croup and coughs without this preparation in the house.

Sold by all dealers, or Edmanson, Dates & Co., Toronto, Oat.

to use, but not to trot upon. Dr. E. T. Gaudet then stepped for-ward and read the following address

on behalf of the people of Dorchester o the Honorable Henry R. Emmerson, Min-ister of Public Works and Premier of New

Ister of Fubic Toka and a state of Fubic Toka and a state of Fubic Toka and a state of the opportunity thus graciously selves of the opportunity thus graciously offorded us to extend to you and your illustrious colleagues in the government a sincere and hearty welcome to our grateful village. We appreciate the honor conferred yillage. cere and hearty welcome to our grateful village. We appreciate the honor conferred upon us, and beg to congratulate you warm-ly and sincerely on your recent merited ac-cession to the premiership of New Bruns-wick, a position where responsibility and dignity appear in their strongest light when the noble bearing of this circle of illustrious men, your ministers, confront our gaze. Cratified as they must feel at the acquisi-tion of so worthy a personage to be their thief, we are still more so, as we proudly remember that the leader of these leaders of men is a resident of the same parish with curselves.

remember that the leader of these leaders
of men is a resident of the same parish with
curseives.
On the occasion of the formal opening of
this magnificent bridge it seems incumbent
on us as citizens of Dorchester parish to
express to you, as minister of public works,
our high appreciation of the solicitude you
ever exhibit for the material interest of our
country. A triumph in the art of bridge
building, the noble structure opened here
today is destined, we doubt not, to span the
murky waters of the Menrancook when
our ohlidren's ohldren shall have tottered
to their graves; and will remain a lasting
monument to the wisdom underlying the
policy of that governmental department, the
weighty duties of which you have for years
discharged with honor to yourself and bene.
To to the highest approval of all political
economists, and is, we feel, an earnest of
the depth and prudence that will mark your
government's policy on all matters of general import. Endowed with all the qualities that grace the successful politican and
able legislator, and assisted by powerful
leutenants, you strongly impres us as admirably fitted for the exalted position you hold;
and, we are assured, our province must
easily reach prosperity when running on the
lines laid down by yoursel and colleagues.
Rejoting at the bright prospect of our
for the signal favor just confered upon our
plan, we sincerely wish that you may
log continue to benefit our province with
a good and sound government to the gratit.
DR. GAUDET;
M. RICHARD, J. P.. Mr. Bailley is a practical geologist, not exactly a scientific one, but a natural one, who has in the past found many valuable deposits in the region along the St. John. For some time now he has been diligently searching for the lost mime. It was slow and tantalizing work, for the deposits had been most cunningly hidden away by nature. Mr. Balley's final discovery of the mine was made in a rather singular fashion. He had shot a duck near a small pond, and in dressing the fowl for his dinner he discovered in the crop some unnistakable traces of gold. He solved to hunt that particular sec-tion over more carefully than he had done. In fact, he went all over the

and made preparations to spend the winter at the mine. He went in last

f the chizens of Dorchester parlet. DR. GAUDET, M. RICHARD, J. P. VILOT G. LANDRY, J. P., PATRICK SONIER, J. P., JOHN TINGLEY, J. P., DAMIEN RICHARD, J. P., DOMINIC BELLEVEAU, J. P., Committee Premier Emmerson in reply thank ed the people of the parish for the many kind sentiments expressed in the address for him and his colleagues. He remarked that the construction of He remarked that the construction of permanent bridges had been and would continue to be the policy of the government which he had the honor to lead. He was sure that the present bridge would last for many years and mould he a fitting monument to the discover its extent.

He has obtained control of the tract by purchasing from the Canadian government the mining rights as the law of that country provides. Mr. Balley when he went in had not de-cided whether he would come out again this winter or not, and so it may chance that no news will come from the lost mine until sorting. But would be a fitting monument to the government that had constructed it. government that had constructed it. Cheens were then given for the chief commissioner, his colleagues, Lefebvre Bridge, and the contractors. Calls were then made for Mr. Jus-tice Landry as the chief commissioner who had opened the first bridge across the Memramcook at this place. His honor, in a few well chosen re-marks, said he spoke only as a cit-izen of Dorchester parish and that his remarks would be non-political. He told how thankful the people of the parish were for this beautiful struc-ture. He was also greatly pleased from the lost mine until spring. But under the circumstances every one in this region is keeping his eye on the Tobique Klondyke

A man writing from Dawson City,

near the Klondyke gold diggings, says: "Beer is fifty cents a drink. I have quit drinking." This is an impressive example of the efficiacy of the gold cure.

a crime he will not ne tribute to the veneral With the earnest assurances of the assayists behind him, Giberson hur-ried off up the river with supplies, intending to start right in and work his new property. But in his haste to reach the place he rode on a train loaded with fresh arrivals from the old country, and from them caught "emigrant fever," so-called. He was put ashore, and in a few days died without disclosing the secret of the location of the mine to any one. Within a month from the time of

his death dozens of parties went into the woods and searched carefully for the Giberson mine. But the tract is a broad one and it is pretty certain that few of those who hunted knew much about geology or about locat-ing gold mines. Some of them brought oue some ore, but no one ever succeded in finding the real deposit that Giberson had described to the few he had taken into his confidence.

street and the Marsh Bridge was ankle deep in Back Bay mud, the greasy sphere was passed to Medil for a try at the goal from the field. Swift and sure his big right toe impelled the ball to its destination, and at the same instant his left boot was em-bedded below the diaphram of the oncoming rusher. For an instant there was joy amid the ranks of the Bully Boys, and the hosts of Marsh Bridge could scarce withhold their cheers. But dismay soon hushed the yells for victory, for "Feetball Joe" lay writhing in the mud. He had used both feet once too often. In reexecuting his dual play he had calcu-lated on landing on the soft and plastic mud. Instead, he had lighted on one of the pinnacles of rock on which his native city is founded. ground again, and at last over the ground again, and at last came across the work that the unfortunate Giberson had accomplished in getting out his samples. As soon as Bailley was certain of his find he came out to Fort Fairfield His spine was dislocated. His re-covery was a mirade of science and of his natural tenacity of life. But never from that hour has he been

week with supplies for several menths and took a companion with him. They do not expect to do much in the way For sixty years Mr. Medill has preached and exhorted against the brutality of football or slugball or of mining this winter, built will crack off what ore they can and will en-deavor to locate leads and otherwise bloodball or any sort of ball he may call it in his insame crusade, but never to this day has he called it by the prepare for active operations in the spring. Allong with his other sup-plies Bailey took a liberal stock of dynamite, and proposes to open the ledge in every direction so as to get at the heart of the deposit and to discover its even Tame of "feeaball" that gave him his sobriquet in the brave days of old when his veins were full of blood. We are pleased to know that all of Mr. Medill's bright grandsons play football with manly entinesiasm, but they avoid their grandsire's mistake of trying to kick with both feet at once. That is tabooed in the Medill family.

sions.

#### Yorkville Fire Station.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1897. Dear Sirs-Having used Dr. Chase's Pills for Costiveness, I am pleased to say that I consider them superior to any pill I ever used, as they have perfectly cured me of this trouble. THOMAS J. WALLLACE, Fireman.

The self-made man was speaking He said: "My father was a raiser of hogs. There was a large family of us"-and then his voice was drowned by the applause.

able bu tribute to the venerable humanitar-ian who for sixty odd years has been jumping on "feetball" with both his little tender footles. In the early thirties Mr. Medill, "Joe" they then called him for short, was the full-back of the Carmarthen street "Bully Boys," as they called one of the local football elevens of St. John, N. B. He was renowned for his great drop kicks, which he executed with either foot with equal dexterity. It was said that he could kick the pigskin sixty yards with one foot and simulitan onsly land the other in the pit of the consly land the other in the pit of the stomach of a Marsh Bridge tackle. It was this simple and ingenious trick that earned for young Medili the sobriquet of "Feetball Joe, the terror of the Back Bay flats," and subse-quently turned all his love for boyish sports to hate. One day when the game between the inveterate rivals of Carmarthen able to hear of a game of football without being thrown into convul-