

HE WATER.

O. Trevelyan Re-Parliament.

end the Merchandise Rejected.

The Right Hon. G. (local), secretary for the... of Lord Rose...

under Mr. Gladstone... distinct traces of... abolition of pur...

30.—The Evening... London cablegram... another political r...

The Times this... that Lady Henry... by physicians wa...

The secretary of... Joseph Chambe... of commons to...

in replying to James... promised to... to profit by the...

1.—The Star's cable... \$500 to the lord... fund, which today...

of the famine fund... relief of India's... of India's creat...

On the stock ex... and in all the... of the city church...

ONCTON. May enter the Convent at... the Scott Act.

1.—J. S. Benedict, for... States consul at... to remove to Camp...

that Maggie, the... dutcher tragedy, will... at Memramook...

WHITE-WEAR SALE—1897.

The value for the price of our White-wear this season is far ahead of anything we have ever shown.

SHIRT WAISTS FOR 1897.

We have already opened up some of the daintiest patterns and most fetching styles in Shirt Waists that will be shown.

NEW PRINTED CAMBRICS AND LAWS FOR 1897. NEW BLACK DRESS MATERIALS FOR 1897.

REPEAT ORDERS.

We have received another lot of those Shaker Flannel Night Dresses, 75c. to \$1.25; also Ladies' All-wool Under Vests, at 45 cents.

DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

FATAL CONSUMPTION.

Most Deadly of Communicable Diseases in New York.

The New York health board considered on Tuesday a report on tuberculosis made by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, its pathological expert.

After saying that in the last twelve years there has been a reduction in this city in the mortality from tubercular diseases over 30 per cent, the report shows how deadly consumption still is.

"During the past year nearly 9,000 cases of tuberculosis were reported to this department, and nearly 6,000 deaths resulted from this disease. It is conservatively estimated that at least 20,000 cases of well developed and recognized pulmonary tuberculosis now exist in this city, and an additional large number of obscure and incipient forms of the disease.

"The knowledge now at our disposal regarding the methods of extension of pulmonary tuberculosis entirely justifies the belief that its ravages can be certainly be limited by proper sanitary control and appropriate treatment as can other infectious diseases, more acute, more dramatic and more readily communicated, but at the same time far less prevalent, less fatal, and incomparably less important to the welfare of the community.

"From the beginning of this work the officials of this department have encountered, in the utter lack of proper facilities for the care of consumptives, an obstacle to practical success so great and so disheartening that we feel impelled to urge our conviction that the grave responsibilities which rest upon the health department in this matter cannot longer be adequately sustained without the immediate establishment, under its direct control, of a hospital for the care and treatment of this disease. No week passes in which the officials of this department do not encounter many instances in which the members of many households, numerous inmates of crowded tenement houses, employees in dusty and ill-ventilated workshops, and many others are exposed to imminent peril from victims of this disease, to whom either the doors of our overcrowded public institutions are closed, or who reject all proffered assistance and instruction, and, from ignorance, indifference or inability through weakness due to the disease, scatter infectious material broadcast, and thus diminish their own chances for recovery and imperil the health and safety of others.

are. In such cases the sanitary suggestions of the health department inspections are now futile and effective action impossible. We are convinced that no other factor is so potent today in perpetuating that ominous death list from pulmonary tuberculosis as the lack of proper facilities for the care of the poor of this city stricken with this malady.

"The best medical opinion forbids that persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis be treated in association with other classes of cases in the general medical wards of general hospitals. This opinion is based on the daily observation that consumptives, when occupying hospital wards in common with other classes of cases, not only constitute a serious source of danger to other patients, but that they are themselves placed under peculiarly unfavorable conditions. This is an opinion which the former action of this board has done much to establish and extend. It has very properly resulted in the exclusion, to a large extent, of persons suffering from this disease from many of the general hospitals to which they were formerly admitted.

"As the health department has already declared its conviction that pulmonary tuberculosis is a communicable disease, and has taken steps looking toward its prevention, and the information at hand shows that it is far more fatal than any other communicable disease with which the board has to deal, and destroys each year more lives than all the other communicable diseases together, it would seem self-evident that some sufficient and far-reaching measures should be at once adopted to protect the inhabitants of this city from its further ravages.

"We would, therefore, respectfully recommend: "First—That such action be taken by the health board as seems necessary and proper to at once secure the provision of hospital accommodations, under its charge, for the care of the poor suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, who, as active sources of danger to the community, may properly come under its supervision.

"Second—That an amendment be made in the sanitary code declaring that tuberculosis be officially considered a communicable disease, and formulating regulations under which its sanitary surveillance shall be exercised.

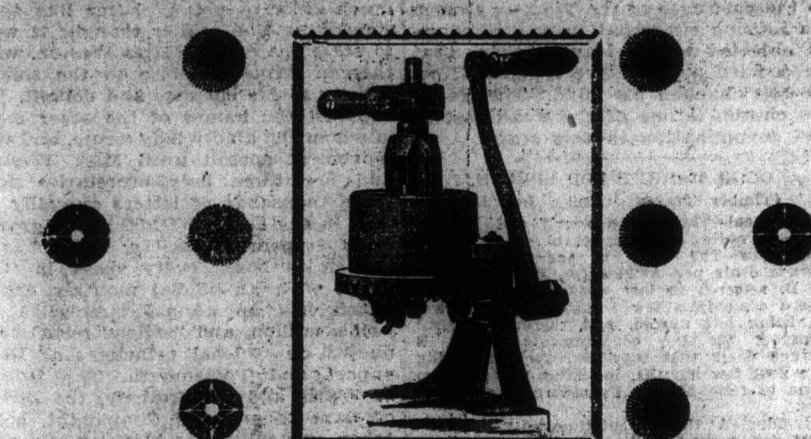
"Third—That all institutions in this city which admit and treat cases of pulmonary tuberculosis be subjected to regular and systematic inspection by officials of this board, and that specific regulations be established for the conduct of such institutions, in accordance with the proposed amendment to the sanitary code.

"Fourth—That the scope of the measures designed for the education of the people in regard to the nature of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the methods to be taken for its prevention, be enlarged and a closer sanitary supervision be maintained over individuals suffering from this disease in the densely populated tenements and public buildings of this city."

TOO GREAT A STRAIN.

"Do you dread the ordeal?" inquired the sheriff. "Oh," said the condemned murderer, "I know it will just kill me!"—New York Press.

MANN'S CELEBRATED GREEN BONE CUTTERS.



Are certainly a very necessary article with owners of poultry. When hens are fed on GREEN CUT BONE they lay from 200% to 400% more than without it. The increase of eggs in a very short time will pay for one of these CUTTERS.

No. 1. With Crank Handle.\$7.50. No. 1. With Balance Wheel.\$10.00.

Hundreds of people are using these Machines, and find them a PERFECT SUCCESS. Will send to any address upon receipt of price.

W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited), MARKET SQUARE.

ON LOYALIST SOIL.

Beckles Willson Makes Some Remarks About St. John.

His Railway Information May Have Been Extrigcted from the Daily Telegraph Files.

He Had a Talk With Mayor Robertson, Who Pronounced the Ashburton Treaty the Greatest Diplomatic Blunder Ever Committed.

(Cor. of London Mail.)

St. John—Travelling westward, between Halifax and St. John, is the small manufacturing town of Moncton. It is not for its manufactures, however, that Moncton is celebrated, but because of its being the headquarters of a certain line of railways, owned and operated by the Canadian Government, and known as the Intercolonial system.

I had heard a great deal for and against the Intercolonial railway, and, now, without any bias whatever in the matter, I am prepared to say that the Intercolonial system has been a serious loss and drawback to the prosperity of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Government railways have never been a signal success anywhere. But in the case of the systems are, its monopoly by government has made the evil on all parts of the country alike.

But let competition arise—let a private corporation step in, private enterprise be sure to outstrip the necessarily rigid methods of any government. Where a directly elected government rules the politician rules as well, and when politics can influence the working of a railway, Heaven help its passengers. Some of the examples given me by a prominent public man, did he not vouch for their accuracy, would seem to me incredible. An engine driver—let us call him John Smith—having been drunk on several occasions, was dismissed a few days later; a telegram came from Ottawa: "Put John Smith back."

A certain conductor committed an unprovoked assault on a passenger in the presence of witnesses. To avoid his being prosecuted against criminally he was transferred, owing to political influence, to another division of the line. Trains are habitually from one to three hours late. If the complaint has political influence the passenger is sure to be run regularly for a day or two; if not, he has lost the votes of the conductor, the engine driver and the train hands. Several years ago, when the working of the railway was being discussed in the House of Commons, the government, the Canadian Pacific offered to take over the line running from their terminus at St. John to Halifax, and operate it for the government at the existing rate. The profit to the maritime provinces would have been incalculable. Sir William Van Horne declared that it would mean a million a year directly from his company, and at least twenty millions indirectly.

But the chief benefit to be derived from the making of Halifax the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway instead of St. John was the establishment of a fast steamship line to Europe. Had Halifax been the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway steamers making twenty knots an hour would ere now have been plying between that port and Liverpool. It must not be supposed that the past and present condition of affairs in the province of New Brunswick, which is the actual minister of railways or the manager of the road. It is simply the fruit of an indelible system, which will deserve government inquiry.

Here is an imperial unity brought home with vengeance. This district was incorporated in 1832 as the British American Land Company; and they control much of the land and most of the water privileges of Sherbrooke.

The citizens declare that the policy of the agent of this corporation—Mr. Henniker—is a "dog-in-the-manger" policy. It is so conservative as to seriously hamper the progress of the town; and the agent of the company, several times putting prohibitive rates upon water privileges, which elsewhere are given free, gratis, and for nothing.

One Sherbrooke citizen of high local repute said to me that but for the action of the company several saw mills, two boot and shoe factories, two paper mills, and a furniture factory would within the past twelve months have begun building on the Macgill. "By allowing," said he, "these enterprises water privileges the company, by the sale of lands and rents to the operatives, would have made many thousands a year. Instead of that the mills have gone elsewhere, and the company, to secure nothing of the town, has gained nothing."

BECKLES WILLSON. PREDICTED HER LONG REIGN.

(Literary Digest.)

It is interesting to note at this juncture that the date of the queen's accession to the throne was looked upon as a happy omen, which has been verified. It was the longest day in the year, and Cruikshank's Almanack contained the following comment: "Queen Victoria proclaimed—The Longest Day."

The queen proclaimed upon the longest day; May this coincidence be not in vain, But prove prophetic of her lengthened way. And to her longest day prolong her reign."

suffered owing to the decline in wooden ships; but her fierce loyalty to England still, I take pride in pointing out, remains the loyalty of her forefathers.

THE CHARACTERISTIC OF ST. JOHN.

and, indeed, of the whole of New Brunswick, is timber. Everywhere you go the eye meets the timber; the business—half between a bush and a roar—slices the spruce and pine and hemlock into planks, to be shipped to the four quarters of the world. There is no port in Great Britain which does not get a consignment of these planks. From the time they are cut in the forests, and twenty years ago St. John had a greater tonnage of timber than any city of similar size in the world. Just now St. John shares with Portland, Maine, the distinction of being the winter port of the Canadian steamship lines, to whom the St. Lawrence is barred from December to May.

Portland, Maine. These words touch upon the sorest point in the political anatomy of the maritime provinces, as indeed of all Canada.

Portland—very good; but why in the name of all history or diplomacy—why Maine? "The Ashburton treaty," said Mr. Robertson, the mayor of St. John, to me, "was the greatest diplomatic blunder ever committed. By fixing the boundary between Canada and the United States north of Portland, England gave to the Americans what they didn't particularly want, and robbed her colony of what nothing now can ever replace." The

VAST INJURY DONE TO CANADA BY THE TREATY TO THE WEST OF NEW BRUNSWICK BEING AMERICAN TERRITORY, MUST BE COMPUTED AT BILLIONS OF MONEY AND MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

Until the Canadian Pacific railway obtained leave, and decided to, build across Maine, a detour of many hundred miles northward was necessary; and even now their privileges are subject to the whims of the viceregent. The all Canadian route from Europe to Montreal would have been invaluable had northern Maine been our territory—now shipping must go round Cape Sable to St. John, a costly and, owing to the Bay of Fundy tides, sometimes an impracticable detour. Yet northern and central Maine is today, as far as population and interests go, as Canadian as Quebec.

"Three or four rods of snow; let the driver have it," wrote Voltaire in jest. We are brothers. Don't let us quarrel over a few degrees of latitude," said Lord Ashburton. Benedict Arnold, the famous American traitor, said for his years in St. John he had never been so friendly to the British as he was here.

The following explains itself: My Dear Superintendent:—The annual circulars are appearing from the different Dominion W. C. T. U. departments, and it is only right that you should have your annual letter early in the year.

The New Year's meetings of the different corps of the Canadian militia are being held and soon the work of the annual drill will begin. I am fully persuaded that much good remains to be accomplished by a patient continuance in your judicious circulation of literature.

I do not know whether an effort has ever been made to address the men at their headquarters; if not, try this year to do something in that way. Write the officer in command for his consent, and if secured let the men have the best talent that can be afforded them, and from those who appreciate the militia.

It has been my privilege during the past year to visit two first halls in the Dominion during drill. To have seen so many young men standing shoulder to shoulder, obeying the voice of command to qualify them for the defence of their country, was most impressive and stimulating.

As Christian women may obey the command of our Great Captain and stand shoulder to shoulder in doing all we can to remove the stumbling block of intemperance, endeavoring to influence every young man who has put on the Queen's uniform for the defence of the realm to become an abstainer.

You have, during the year just closed, received a list of the different corps of the militia of your country; that each local superintendent is supplied with lists of the battalions or companies in their different cities or towns.

The Canadian Almanac, published by Copp & Co., Toronto, contains the militia list, and can be bought for 15 cents. This will be a good book of reference.

Identify yourselves as "Servants of the King" with the militia of your country, and prove to those zealous young men who are so painstaking in their work that you are prepared to render such service as will best promote the spiritual, moral and physical interests of the militia.

I have communicated with the secretary of the English Army Temperance Association to ascertain the basis of that successful organization, and trust to lay before you in the near future the desirability of having their committees ready for work during the twelve days of the "camp." It is not known yet when or where they will be, but when the course of action is arranged and committees instructed in the best way of procedure, all that would remain to be done would be to obtain the permission of the district officer. Should he object to allow a tent within the precincts of the camp, opportunities for listening to addresses might be arranged for by the local W. C. T. U.

With every blessing upon your work, I remain, faithfully, ROBERTA E. TILTON, Supt. Soldiers and Militia, D.W.C.T.U., Ottawa, January, 1897.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the race.

Through the courtesy of friends I have received the first annual report of the Nova Scotia W. C. T. U. This is a neat, well looking pamphlet flanked on either side by substantial looking advertisements. There are 88 pages, well indexed and containing a carefully compiled and convenient statistical table.

The officers for 1897 are: Mrs. M. R. Chesley, Lunenburg, president; Mrs. G. Rowe, Yarmouth, 1st vice; Mrs. Frank Woodbury, Dartmouth, 2nd vice; Mrs. Frank Powers, Lunenburg, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. Charles Arlholtd, 22 Inglis street, Halifax, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Batford Black, Amherst, Treas.

There are twelve departments of work, all of which were well reported during the year, apart from membership fees, the sum of \$1,615.22. Of this sum less than \$50 has gone into the organizers' fund, six unions and one "Y" having contributed. The unions collected \$484.04 for the Armenian fund. The constitution and by-laws adopted by the union are similar to those of the N. B. society.

A good directory has been provided and this will be given to the column as soon as space offers.

On Tuesday, Jan. 26th, the W. C. T. U. of north end made a donation visit to the S. A. Rescue Home on Elliot row. It was intended as a "surprise" to the officers of the home and proved to be such when six or seven ladies marched in and for a while took peaceful possession of parlor and nursery. Such visits are especially pleasing to the ensign and her staff, as apart from the pecuniary help given, the assistance, the advice, the sympathy manifested is highly appreciated.

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With every blessing upon your work, I remain, faithfully, ROBERTA E. TILTON, Supt. Soldiers and Militia, D.W.C.T.U., Ottawa, January, 1897.

REPORT OF LITTLE GIRLS' HOME.

The result of the year's work in connection with the "Home for Little Girls" on the whole satisfactory. Although we felt that more might be accomplished along this line if all our members were interested. We have had much encouragement from the general public this year. Many donations of goods of all kinds, as well as money, have been sent to the "Home," all of which has been duly acknowledged through the press. During the year there have been eleven little girls cared for. Three of them have been regularly adopted into good homes. A fourth one is on trial with a woman who seems to be interested in the child's welfare. Three of the children are boarders, not a very profitable idea. The father of the children was unwilling to sign papers of release, but the committee thought these children should be cared for, as there was no mother to look after them, and they were receiving their education chiefly on the streets. An older girl of the same family was taken into the home at the same time, but proving unmanageable, had to be sent back to her father. She is now living with a lady in the city, and seems to be doing better. There has been very little sickness in the home during the year. No contagious disease has entered. Only the little every-day ailments that children are heir to.

We cannot help but feel that this work of caring for these little ones is really the work the Master would have us do. When we think of the ones who have gone from the home, now so pleasantly situated; Lily, the loved daughter of well to do people; Jeanette with a kind father and mother; dear little May, the pet of the home where she is; our hearts go out in gratitude to our Heavenly Father for those few of the many who have been rescued from what might have been a life of misery.

It would have been impossible to carry on this work of the home if the committee had been obliged to collect rent. This building has been contributed free from rent by Mrs. W. W. Tupper, who first conceived the idea of starting a home for children who were not eligible for the P. O. asylum.

Many thanks are due the sisters of the W. C. T. U. who have collected the means which have been so liberally given to carry on this good work. We must make special mention of three—Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Crookshank and Mrs. Davidson—who have never ceased their efforts in this direction ever since the home was started.

The press, too, who have so kindly again and again received our notices of acknowledgements of moneys, etc., and have never refused us publication, we heartily thank.

Total receipts for year 1896-97 \$457.36 Expenditure 422.37 Balance 34.99

DEGENERATE DAYS.

Maxwell Gray, the English novelist, writing in the New York, talks over the degeneracy of the modern novel. She ("Maxwell Gray" is the pseudonym of a woman) writes:

"A glance at current fiction proves the Ten Commandments to be quite obsolete. Good folk are out of vogue; the worst characters the better; in fiction, drama, and even poetry. Do not Mr. Hardy's people daily degenerate, while our newest writer falls in good and gutter stories? Virtue went out when Mrs. Havens came in, and with half-a-dozen strokes of his wizard pen, made us the slaves of vice and blackguardism, and the victims of brutalizing habits with the best of benevolence. Faithless of heart steals over the average living sinner, on closing the brilliant pages of Mr. Kipling's despondency weighs upon him: 'We cannot all be ruffians,' he sighs, 'such heights of profanity need not be attainable only by the few.'"

A serious lapse from villainy is a frequent motive in this writer's dramas; but the best of her vengeance is the worst. Characters are rarely, if ever, guilty of respectability. 'As for the past, but now laid down in manuscript, what ails it? What double-barrelled villainy in the Brothers of Ballantree, beginning with a single account of the story gradually brings the good brother to an almost greater badness than that of the wicked one. The first of the first is faint and feeble; but Edward Hyde is a fund. In the Ebb-tide there is not one decent character. Women are usual; they are from the writer's evident conviction of the tremendous goodness of the sex. We cannot help but be continually struck by the character, since fashion is as capricious in fiction as in the real world; and, again, with a little will, would come to us, again without criticism, let us hope, and respectability is to be won with a weight, heavy as frost and deep almost as life."

LAURIER'S DELEGATES TO ROME

London, Feb. 4.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail claims to have authority for announcing that the position of the Pope in the matter of the Manitoba Catholic schools, and as the political questions in Canada, growing out of their future, is not that of arbiter or counselor. The correspondent adds: "I believe that the Canadian delegation which visited Rome desired to persuade the head of the Catholic Church and influence him for the purpose of preventing Catholic bishops from spilling the entire compromise by reason of obduracy."

ONE GOOD REASON.

(From Harper's Round Table.) Mrs. Warmheart—"My good man, why do you let your children go bare-foot?"

Prof. O'Hoolihan—"For de reason, me'an, dat I have in my family more feet than shoes."