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#### OTTAWA LETTER.

Say the Liberal Party Does Not Want Free Trade.

Mr. Cowan Lauds Government for Increasing Protection on Tobacco by 140 Per Cent.

Hon. Mr. Paterson Still Enjoys Same Measure of Protection on Jams and Sweet Biscuit as He Did When He Thundered Against the National Policy.

writer has said that legislation stops while war goes on, and a fire in Ottawa appears to be equal to a war. There is no particular reason why parliament should have suspended operations for four days, but, as remarked in the despatches, the ministers may find sufficient reason in the to see what the future will bring. fact that they have escaped one more private members' day and two sessions the public accounts committee. There are two things of which our ministers appear to have a horror. One is the public accounts committee and the other the privileges committee. The premier has succeeded so far in of action and shutting off altogether the enquiry into the Brockville and West Huron elections. The public accounts committee could not be headed off altogether and can only be evaded. The late Sir John Thompson when in the way of exercise. He replied necessary in trying to dodge Mr. Jones. Jones is not the name of the amiable enthusiast who used to haunt politicians, but that does not affect the analogy. Our ministers do not need a gymnasium. They find sufficient physical exercise in dodging in vestigation. Even a fire can be used to assist that purpose.

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nd Hull.

This is a pretty big fire, and the cleanest one that ever a person saw. Those whose memory takes in the St. John fire remember the appearance of the town afterwards. The high ragged walls, the forest of chimneys, and the general picturesqueness of the ruins will never be forgotten. But you may stand on the hill overlooking the Flats where the fire swept here, and see acres and acres without the sign of a wall or the hint of a chimney. There are no ruins in this district. Whether it is because there were more wooden houses, and those that appeared to be brick were only veneered, or whether the fire turned everything to dust, the fact is that you have almost as clean and level a stretch of country as a burnt meadow. One can tell where the streets came, because that space is a little smoother. It is not so easy to find out where a house stood, much give an account of his stewardship to less to distinguish between houses. And it is a cool fact that for dozens of blocks there is not a single fragment of ruin as high as a man's

Down by the place where the C. 1'. left, but at a distance of fifty yards no one can tell where the buildings were. The district is all alike, whether it was occupied by large structures or by shanties. Only on the outskirts of the fire, where it was backing up against the wind, the walls and chimneys are left, but over the most of the burnt area it would not be possible to obtain a cartload of decent brick in a whole block.

The iron bridge over the slide at the Chaudiere is a sight to behold. The part of the structure are twisted and main bridge over the river remains intact, and temporary structures have been thrown across, so that a person walking, if he is a little careful, can get over. At the site of the McKay flour mill there is a picturesque heap of flour, evidently the contents of a well filled warehouse. You can see the outlines of the bags, and the flour itself looks like a pile of limestone rock. It is pretty well cooked and as hard as stone. Across the Chaudiere, Eddy's mills are a sight to behold. The outer walls are standing in some places a few feet high, and along the north side much higher. But within there is a mass of machinery, chiefly great rollers, which extend for hundreds of feet, and of course are comlishments, may be judged from the fact that the north wall along the Aylon the road by which you cross the together, if it were square, as it is nearly, an area of nearly five acres. This is the paper mill. On the other side of the street was the match facfory, some of the warehouses, the facvarious other mills and offices, together with quantities of lumber.

The surprising thing to one who has not examined the reasons is the escape of Booth's mill. The fire swept close to it on two stdes, but except that a few square feet of roof was singed, not the slightest damage was done to the mill or machinery, or the great lumber yard on which there stood scores, probably hundreds, of wagons laden with lumber. But the situation was well chosen by Mr. Booth, when he built the largest saw mill in Canada. The Ottawa, like the St. John. narrows down at the falls and jus discharged along the whole length of system of fire protection is such that he could turn a large part of the Otand during the whole of that afternoon the place was fairly inundated, so that in place of a fire there perpetual freshet. a result not a wagon load of lumber

or even a board was burned on the

vas in the piling grounds below the oridge and at the St. Louis dam.

On the Hull side the same pheno on is observed as at Ottawa. There the structures were largely of wood, and in many places the stranger can hardly tell what was house and what was street. The lumber yards along the river, where perhaps a hundred million feet of seasoned white pine was piled, are burnt clean down to the white rock. In the larger buildings the fire-proof vaults proved to be not fire proof. In the registry office the records appear to have been destroyed, and there will be a high old time adjusting the titles to lands. One lawyer, who is also a member of parliament, had all his books and papers destroyed because he thought his vaults were safe. He had a good deal of business in the way of mortgages, and is said to be considerably broken OTTAWA, April so .- A Roman up physically over the trouble and over his exertions in saving property.

The homeless people in many cases show the same apathy that usually prevails when a great number are turned on the world together. They simply stand around waiting patiently There is less active begging than one would expect. In fact there is no great need of it, as large committees are energetically working to relieve the destitute. But some time must elapse before the relief can be systematized, and in the meantime those who are more retiring are sure to keeping the privileges committee out suffer. The very poor will, as usually happens, suffer the least, because they will be provided with food and clothing and shelter in many cases as good as they had before. The great sufferers will be those working men and women who have by diligence and frupremier was once asked what he did gallity gathered some things about them, or provided a home, and that he got all the exercise that was will not ask for charity, while they have lost the savings of a lifetime. It is feared that many of these will be disheartened, and even those who go to work to retrieve their positions have a long, hard struggle before them.

> Meanwhile the house of commons will go back to work and in a few days the house will be in supply. The government seems to have been anxious to prolong the budget debate, as that side has always put up a man to make a new speech as soon as the last one is answered. The opposition is entitled to the last speech since the finance minister begun it, and the persistence of the government side in prolonging the discussion is another proof of the unreadiness of ministers to go forward with business. Of the seven or eight reports which were finally promised for last week, only one has been seen. The postmaster general has brought down his book which contains nothing that might not have appeared last November, though the title page shows that the minister did not send in the last of his copy until March of this year.

the public accounts committee. He sent a letter to Mr. Fraser, the chairman, explaining his refusal, but Mr. Fraser, in the press of business, forgot to bring it to the committee. It is, however, understood that Mr. Bourassa takes the ground that as a mem-R. station stood the railway track s ber of parliament he cannot be summoned before a committee of parliament. This is loftly ground, and so far as can be learned, was never taken before. The highest mounted mind has hitherto condescended to communicate with the committees on public business. The late Thomas McGreevy, when a member of parliament, was brought before the privileges committee to testify as to certain contracts. Some questions he declined to answer, and on the motion of Sir John Thompson, he was expelled from the house for this and other reasons. Mr. Tarte braces and beams and every other and Mr. Blair testified before a special committee the year before last, as bent into all conceivable shapes. The did Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Haggart. Col. Domville made a statement before this same public accounts committee concerning his \$300 adventure. On various times ministers of the crown have given information concerning the expenditure of public money. If Mr. Bourassa is privileged to refuse appearance he has no business with the handling of the people's

It is said that Mr. Bourassa takes another ground, namely, that he was not appointed by government, nor by parliament, but holds the position as secretary to the international commission by appointment of the commissioners. This claim might be valid if the commissioners paid him out of pletely wrecked. The extent of this their own money, but Mr. Bourassa establishment, or rather these estab- got away with \$2,200 of Canadian pubdie money, and as it is the business of the public accounts committee to enmer road is 500 feet, and the east wall. Quire into expenditure, and as Mr. Bourassa is the only man who knows bridge, was more than 400, making al- what has become of it, the committee naturally expects him to explain. The committee is not dealing with his appointment, or trying to dismiss him, but it is trying to find out what became of that \$2,200, and if Mr. Boutory for making pails and tubs, and rassa conceals the fact because he was appointed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a commissioner, and not by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as premier, or because he is a member of parliament, then so much the less credit for Mr. Bourassa. While this goes on La Patrie is furious, because members of parliament want to know. Mr. Tarte's organ, which, like the giant in the story, "smells the blood of an Engtishman," wants to know why Mr. Taylor pursues Mr. Bourassa and doesn't say anything about Mr. Charlton. Is it because Mr. Bourassa is a French Canadian? inquires La Patrie.

Probably the reason why Mr. Bouat the shoulder Mr. Booth built his rassa is asked to explain and Mr. mill. He has the wide river along one Charlton is not, is because Commisside, like a pond. Down the other the sioner Charlton is treated as a mincataract rushes, while right through ister, while Mr. Bourassa is an ofthe mill and under it is a stream ficer entrusted with the expenditure of which comes into his sluices and is public money, and who has demanded this sum as expenses incurred. If he the structure like a Mlagara itself. His paid it to himself he may have violated the law, but that is no reason why the fact should be concealed. tawa on any part of his mill or yard, Moreover, it was not Mr. Taylor, the "Orangiste," who brought up the question, but Mr. Clancy, who, as La Patrie may be surprised to learn, is As Roman Catholic.

La Patrie, with Le Soleil, is furious-

rounds. Mr. Booth's loss of lumber ly pursuing Sir Charles Tupper as an vas in the piling grounds below the imperialist. It is rather odd that it midgs and at the St. Louis dam. should be doing so while the government press in the maritime provinces is charging him with hostility to imperial federation. But there appears to be substantial grounds for the charge made by the anti-English press of Quebec. The two organs are right in saying that Sir Charles Tupper urged Canada to support Britain in the South Africa fight. They are right in saying that Sir Charles Tupper was one of the Canadians who forced Sir Wilfrid to change his course abruptly and to offer a contingent. They are right in saying that Sir Charles Tupper was desirous that Canada should pay the whole cost of the expedition. When they denounce him as the individual more than any other responsible for the presence of our soldiers in Africa, they make a charge which they can better sustain than other charges against Sir Charles

> In their fury these two journals, and particularly Mr. Tarte's paper, are devoting column after column to reflections upon Sir Charles Tupper because he has not paid the insurance on the Canadians who have fallen. At the same time Sir Charles is pressing Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a certified list of the names of those who have been killed or died from their wounds, in order that the money may be paid which is ready for distribution. The fact that another insurance company has paid life policies is at most a reflection upon the Ocean Company, and not on the parties who paid for the insurance. Probably the Ocean Company will survive this attack, especially as it seems anxious to get the information and settle the claims. The minister of militia and Mr. Tarte's organ forget that the other companies have agreed to pay for deaths from all causes, and therefore the proof in Where their case is much simpler. life insurance was effected all that was wanted was proof of death. Where the insurance was against death in action, or as the result of wounds received in action, more specific proof is naturally required. It will be received in due time and the claims will be paid. After all, when private individuals personally pay for and chtain insurance out of which from thirty to forty families will receive a thousand dollars apiece, they are at least entitled to something more than criticism and sneers.

But what about the government insurance? It will be remembered that all the government organs announced last October that the insurance effected by Sir Charles Tupper was of very little benefit compared to what the government was negotiating. This latter, the organs said, would give a thousand dollars for every man who died, after he left our shores, whether in battle or by disease. Something happened before that arrangement was completed. Mr. Tarte was in Canada then, and after the announcement was made the government concluded that the insurance would cost too much. Mr. Bourassa does not propose to The ministers thought the country could not afford to pay it. So the soldiers who went away from Canada assured that their lives were insured by the government have since found out that the arrangement was never made. In explaining it away, some of the ministers announced that the government would take the risk itself and pay the lesses. We have not heard anything since about these payments. Perhaps instead of finding fault with Sir Charles Tupper's insurance, it would be well for the ministers to carry out this undertaking.

> OTTAWA, May 2.-The budget debate will be ended when this letter is printed and perhaps the interest will have somewhat subsided. The four speeches yesterday were all worthy of attention and at an earlier stage of the discussion the day's debate would have been decidedly interesting. Mr. Craig's arraignment of the government on the score of its duplicity and dishonesty was to the point and not too long. Dr Macdonald of Huron is one of the well informed men on the government side, though he cannot be called an interesting speaker. He devoted himself largely to a discussion of the future of the Northwest the character of the new immigrants. The doctor has great hope of the Galicians and Doukhobors, and is not at all troubled over the polyglot population in the western country.

Mr. Clancy is one of the stronger men on the opposition side, and generally presents a case in some fresh aspect. Mr. Clancy maintains that the increases of duties made by this government more than compensate for the decreases. The removal more than a mildon dollars put upon The difference is that the tobacco. people of Canada had to pay the tobacco duties, while the people of the United States get all the benefit of the removal of the corn duties. The same thing happens in regard to the duties on binder twine and barbed wire, which have been removed. The oil duty has been reduced by one cent, and this was presented with a good many other cants to the oil combine.

Mr. Clancy is of the opinion that the present growing time is a harder one for the farmer than some other times. He quotes export prices to show that in all articles sent from this country off the farm, with two exceptions, the average price has been lower during the past three years than during the previous three, or the previous eighteen. This applies to horses, cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, beef, hams, pork, wool, bran, barley, oats, rye, beans, peas and hay. Wheat and wheat flour alone are slightly higher during the last three years than in the previous three, but even they are lower than the average of the 18 years of the late government.

On the other hand Mr. Clancy gave a list which will fill a page or two of Hansard, containing articles purchased by the farmer, every one of which is higher in price than it was in

Mr. Clancy paid some attention to the minister of customs, who went about in 1896 with the peculiar test of his own. Mr. Paterson is a maker of biscuits, confectionery, and jams. It was alleged by conservatives in old

### When Women Get logether

what do they talk about? Their ill-health! They tell about their aches and pains, describe their symptoms in detail, endeavoring to prove their special trouble the most trying and dangerous. Why do they do this? Beknown

daily duties, thinking sacrifice really meritorious. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred these women be-come chronic dyspeptics. You can tell that by their lack-lustre eyes, spiritless movedisorders; it always precedes consumption!
If you are wise, you will take some invigorating herbal preparation such as Karl's Clover Root Tea, which has been in use for nearly Root Tea, which has been in use for nearly fifty years, and has never been known to fail in curing all bowel and liver troubles. It gently stimulates the whole digestive system so that your food is perfectly assimilated and converted into pure, rich blood, which keeps the nervous system of the body healthy and the muscles firm and strong. Your backaches, headaches and sleeplessness will all vanish under the influence of this grand remedy. Nayls Clover Root Tes.

edy, Karl's Clover Root Tea. Ask your druggist for it, or write to S. C. Wells & Co., 52 Colburn street, Toronto, Ont., and they will send a sample package free of charge. Sold throughout the United States and Canada at 25c. and 50c., and in England at 14. 6d., 2s. 3d.

times that Mr. Paterson had grown rich under the national policy, and Mr. Paterson used to go around repeating this charge: "Take this home with you," he said, "if a law which has Paterson rich and you poor is a just law. \* \* It is no discredit to me that I am opposing a law which makes me rich, and which oppresses the poor." These were fine utterances, but Mr. Clancy meets them with an exhibition of the present tariff, which shows exactly the same duty on confectionery, on sweetened biscuits, on unsweetened biscuits, on jam and all Mr. Paterson's product as there was before. Evidently Mr. Paterson has lost his hostifity to riches.

Mr. Cowan of Essex spoke two hours and a half, and two hours of that was about tobacco. They grow tobacco in Essex and in Kent, and Mr. Clancy is one of the farmers who grow it. Mr. Cowan charges Mr. Clancy with nostility to the Essex tobacco grower, himself included, because Mr. Clancy objects to the million dollars additional taxation on tobacco. Mr. Cowan says there is no taxation paid by the tobacco users. He insists that Canadian tobacco is good enough for anybody, and that under the additional protection forty per cent. instead of ten per cent. as formerly of the tobacco used in Canada is grown here. Mr. Cowan admits that the imported tobacco manufactured by Mr. Macdonald, Tuckett and others has been advanced twenty cents a pound in price by reason of the duty, but he sees no reason why people should pay that when they can get tobacco made from Canadian leaf, with a Virginia wrapper round it to make a plug look well, at 50 to 60 cents a pound. Mr. Clancy is accused of dense ignorance and of downright hestility to his own constituents when he ignores the fact that Canadians can escape the tax by using their own tobacco.

speaker, and he added to the interest of stock feeding in preference to ship- dent and secretary are sons of two of his speech by producing samples of various kinds of tobacco, and frequently gesticulated with a plug in Granby whose product Mr. Cowan pro- Gaudet has been admitted as an at- ford. duced and commended for from 15 to torney. matter. Mr. Cowan shows that under the increased duties the consumption | town, of Canadian tobacco leaf has increased 600 per cent., and is now two-fifths of the whole consumption.

On the whole, Mr. Cowan gave a great National Policy speech. The one at Georgetown. protectionist argument was never pushed quite so far even by the conservatives, for the late government so arranged tobacco duties that the na- firm. Mrs. Johnson's brother, L. A. tive leaf paid only five cents a pound excise, while the foreign was taxed 25 cents. This was a protection of 20 cents per pound on the leaf, or 140 per cent., as the average price of the leaf seems to be 14 cents as imported. A party which has denounced a thirty per cent. protection on other goods the duty on corn has been offset by might have regarded this as high enough for protective purposes. Mr. Cowan does not share that view, and his whole speech was a denunciation \$15; G. Thistle, \$15; R. Ledwell, \$8. of the late policy, which only protected tobacco 100 per cent., and was an argument to show that a protection of 200 per cent. did not increase the price to the consumer. The present protection is 240 per cent., as the excise rate is 39 cents per pound on imported and five cents on native. The increase is 14 cents per round, which is exactly the average price per pound of imported tobacco. Mr. Cowan has not yet explained who pays this \$1,070,000, which Mr. Paterson, in reply to a question, gives as the additional revenue collected from tobacco by reason of the change of duty. There is no doubt that under this 200 per cent. protection the production of Canadian tobacco is increasing at a tremendous rate, and it is possible that it will yet amount to two-thirds or more of the total consumption. It was a very extreme protection, by far the largest that we had in this country, under the late government. Under the present government it is probably larger than is known in any protectionist country in the world. Such a policy might almost secure the growth of oranges and figs in Canada. S. D. S.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

# P. E. ISLAND.

Death Claims Several People of Good Old Age.

Tryon People Sink Much Money in Vain Attempt to Reclaim Marsh Lands.

Rev. Mr. Teasdale Will Abide in Digby-Charlottetown Sons of England; to the Front -Small Shipments of Cats and Petatoes This Spring.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 3 .- A. 'hl-

is, wife and children have returned from several years' residence in Ansonia, Conn., They intend settling in their old home at St. Peter's Bay. Isabella Grant McNeill, wife of John Smith, died no Appin Road recently. She was the first woman to settle in that community. James McNeill of Cavendish has also passed away, in his 83rd year. He was the fourth son of the late William McNeill, at one time speaker of the Island house of assembly. A few days later Mrs. Joseph Steele died at Souris. She was a daughter of the late Angus McDonald of Scotchfort. A fourth death was that of Ewen Macmillan of West River, aged 85 years. Mr. Macmillan was for many years a master mariner, and later in life settled upon a farm. There is also included in the chapter of deaths the demise of Robert Dewar of New Perth, aged 71 years. Dr. Dewar of Southport is a son of the N. D. C. M. deceased. Mrs. George D. Longworth of Charlottetown, who has been in

denly on Wednesday. Mrs. A. D. McKenzie and five children of Central Bedeque leave in a few days for Montana, where Mr. Mc-Kenzie has been residing for some

failing health for some time, died sud-

time. The dwelling house of William Mc-Neill of Tignish was burned on Tuesday afternoon. In the house was \$250

in cash, which was also destroyed. The death took place on the 26th in the club rooms on Friday evening ult., at Chilliwack, B. C., of Malcolm McLeod, formerly a station master at Kensington. He was a native of Springton, Lot 67, and left the Island about ten years ago.

An iron girder, weighing ten tons, fell on Joseph P. Doyle of Lot 67, in Boston last week, and so injured him as to necessitate the amputation of both feet above the ankles.

At the general annual meeting of the Charlottetown Lawn Tennis Club twelve rew members were admitted. Percy McMahon, son of George Mc-Mahon, station agent at Emerald, has returned from Moosehead, Maine, where he was operator on the C. P. R. John B. Gunn, formerly a watchmaker in Summerside, is now serving in Company E, 17th Infantry of the United States army.

salary.

Produce is moving slowly in Char- Mr. McDonald. lottetown. Potatoes are 20 cents per | Neat speeches were made by Messrs. fat cattle in the province and some already rendered by the club and prefine general purpose horses. The sup- dicting for the same greater political our growers have adopted the system interesting fact that our new presiping the raw material.

Frank J. Croken of Freetown has him at least ten cents a line. For it gone to Springfield, Mass., where he late Hon. James W. Chandler, also a all goes in Hansard next to reading has secured a good position in the of- member of our legislature before confices of the electric company of that federation, and contemporaneously Dr. W. H. D. Brown, formerly of

Charlottetown, was married in Chicago on the 25th ult. to Gertrude Eashand of that city. Four vessels are being built this spring along the Montague river and

Mrs. A. S. Johnson has gone to Frederiction to reside, her husband having taken a position as traveller for a drug W. Lemont, accompanied her. Joshua Smallwood, lately employed in the tailoring establishment of Woodman Bros., Alberton, has gone to Hillsboro, N. B., where he has accepted a posi-

tion. P. E. Island men have won four out of five prizes at Quebec for short course efficiency certificates. Hurdis McLean, now of South Africa, wins \$25; R. Donahoe, \$20; C. O. McDonald, Summerside's contribution to the patriotic fund has reached \$370, and the whole province has con'ributed over \$5,000.

Rev. E. J. Grant, for several years pastor of the Christian church at Summerside, has gone to Acadia, N. S., where he enters upon a pastorate.

Mrs. Archibald McIntosh of Summerside died Wednesday, aged 63 years. A husband, two sons and three daughters survive. One of the sons is Rev. Major H. McIntosh of Cavendish. George Hyndman, son of F. W. Hyndman of this city, and for several years on the Bank of Montreal staff at Brantford, has been promoted to Toronto.

The Sons of England held a social in Charlottetown recently, and as a result they have handed over to the Red Cross society \$133.30.

Lester McFarlane of Sea Cove Head has returned from Worcester, Mass., where he spent the last five months employed in the hospital for the in-

Rev. J. J. Teasdale, who resigned the pastorate of the First Methodist church, has gone to Digby, with the intention of residing there for some

At the annual meeting of St. Peter's congregation it was shown that the receipts during the year were \$4,731. Limerick was intoxicated, or the police The church wardens, W. H. Stewart, F. R. Foster and E. N. Harper, were re-elected. Leith Brecken was elected were elected as follows: Mr. Justice at \$12, which the city must pay.

Hodgson and W. C. Harris; substi tutes, W. A. O. Morson and

The remains of Arthur R. Raynor son of Abram Raynor of Back Road, near Summerside, have been brought home for interment. Mr. Raynor's death was due to an accident while working on a new elevated bridge between Charlestown and Boston. A large piece of timber fell upon him, crushing him severely. He was taken to a hospital, where he lived only a few days. The deceased was only twenty-five years of age and had been narried about a year and a half.

Word has been received of the death in Wallace, Idaho, of John J. Crawford, formerly of Tryon, Mr. Crawford moved from Tryon less than a year ago and settled with his son in Wallace. The deceased was over 80 years of age. Mr. Crawford leaves two sons. Rev. Ernest, stationed in Ontario, and Alexander in Idaho. There are four daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Bagnall, wife of Telegrapher Bagnall, for several years a resident of New Brunswick:

After spending \$1,800 towards reclaiming marsh lands in Tryon the owners have decided to abandon the effort, owing to the difficulty of resistng the action of the tides.

MT. STEWART, P. E. I., May 1 .-Spring is very backward, and it looks now as if nothing will be done towards seeding before the 15th.

The lobster fishermen are preparing to put out their traps as soon as the ice leaves the coast. Quite a large number of muskrats

are being shot now. Louis Handrahan shot fourteen one afternoon. J. A. C. Rodgerson carried off the gold medal at the closing exercises at Dalhousie as well as took his degree of

#### MONCTON.

Sir Charles Tupper Club Bleets Officers. J. W. Y. Smith Chosen President and Dr. N. L. Bourque First Vice-President.

MONCTON, May 4.-The semi-annual meeting for election of officers of the Sir Charles Tupper Club was held and was largely attended, and the club's affairs (financial and otherwise) found in a healthy and satisfactory

condition. Looking back over the period of the club's existence, and judging of its utility as a factor in the interests of the liberal conservative party, it was pronounced a success beyond the most sanguine hope of its promoters. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Jno. W. Y. Smith, ex-M. P. P.; 1st vice-president, N. L. Bourque, M. D.; 2nd vice-president, Wm. Mc-Beath; sec.-treas., R. L. Botsford, M. D. The committee are to be named by these officers and submitted to the next meeting. Upon the new president taking the chair, the thanks of the club were tendered to the retiring president and secretary respectively, Rev. Alfred Nicholson, a native of E. B. Chandler, M. D., and W. M. Charlottetown, is now pastor of the Denald, for the able, painstaking and East End Presbyterian church of High efficient manner in which they had so Bridge, New Jersey, and has recently pleasingly discharged their duties durreceived a substantial increase in his ing the past hix months. This was ably responded to by the doctor and

bushel, cats 32 cents. Eggs are 10 F. W. Sumner, ex-M. P. P., and W. F. cents per dozen and butter 22 cents Humphrey, M. P. P., touching, among per lb. There are a large number of other things, upon the good services ply of cats and potatoes for shipment achievements in the future. One of is smaller than in former years, as the speakers referred to the somewhat James D. Hyndman, now of Portage legislature of the province before conla Prairie, has been admitted as a federation, viz., the late Sir A. J. barrister of the supreme court. Gilbert | Smith and the late Hon. Bliss Bots-

This was similarly the case with the retiring president, who is a son of the

with Messrs. Smith and Botsford. The club starts on its second half year with bright prospects and has in its selection of president chosen in Mr. Smith a man who has already shown a keen interest in its affairs and has the energy and other attributes eminently qualifying him for the position. The influence of the Sir Charles Tupper Club will be an important factor on behalf of the party which has for eighteen and more years shown its ability to strongly, wisely and honestly administer our country's affairs.

# FREDERICTON.

Judge McLeod Quashes the Conviction in the Joshua Limerick Case.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 6.—The water in the main river rose about six inches yesterday, but has remained almost stationary today. In the Nashwark the height has not increased to any noticeable extent, and all fears for safety of the booms at Penniac and the mills at Marysville have been removed. A special train. with Supt. Hoben on board, was sent out from Marysville yesterday to inspect the track along the Canada Eastern. The line for many miles is under water, but there are no serious

washouts. The pulpit of the Methodist church was occupied this morning by Rev. Mr. Moor of Woodstock, and bonigh: by Rev. Mr. Bolter of Amherst. Both gentlemen preached very acceptable sermons. Today is the missionary anniversary of the Methodist church. The Lyceum company presented Othello to a good sized audience in the Opera House last evening. The play was splendidly put on and was a success in every way.

City Clerk Beckwith today received the judgment of Judge McLeod, to whom was appealed the case Joshua Limerick, who was arrested for drunkenness on last Christmas eve and subsequently convicted of and fined for intoxication. Judge McLeod reviews the evidence quite fully and quashes the conviction, finding that the evidence does not show that Mr. were justified in arresting him.

The point taken by Mr. Limerick that Judge Marsh had no authority to treasurer and W. T. Tidmarsh audi- try the case, is dismissed by Judge Mctor. Delegates to the diocesan synod Leod. The costs of review are taxed