## OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, April 28.—A large part of strained and repudiated the idea that Mr. Emmerson's two hours' speech on the intercolonial railway was taken up as a means of bringing Mr. Blair to with statements that no one at leas from the maritime provinces will deny. Mr. Emmerson is not in favor of the views have not been opposed except by the organ of his own party in New Brunswick and the group of politicians who formerly controlled that paper. ember for Westmorland was excessively eloquent in describing the resources of Eastern Canada and in pointing out the noble work which the I. C. R. had to perform in cementing the union. He went a little out of his way to explain and exaggerate ignorance of Western Canada which prevailed in the maritime provinces during the first ten years of confeder ation. According to Mr. Emmerson Montreal was only known in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during the early seventies as a town in the neighod of Caughnawaga, and Toronto was distinguished as a town somewhat near Niagara. This dense and colossal ignorance was not universal in the maritime provinces ten years after confederation, but according to Mr. Emmerson it prevailed so extensively in his own neighborhood that when he had thoroughly exhausted the re-sources of Eastern Canada he went to Boston to prosecute his studies instead of seeking Montreal and Toronto, Mr. Emmerson explains that so great has been the change that his own son has gone to McGill under circumstances similar to those which compelled the father to seek a foreign shore. It is not quite clear that Mr. Emmerson junior, or the other young men who have passed beyond the limits of the eastern schools go to Montreal to study law. But that incident must not inter fere with the Emmersonian argument.

Mr. Emmerson says it is believed in 1896 was to transfer the Intercolonial to a private corporation. Mr. Emmerson does not say who believes it, but everybody knows who advocated the transfer, and if the idea ever obtained support it was through the persistent and repeated advocacy of the organ of the minister of railways. No one else ever promoted the theory in Eastern la, and the doctrine never gained great headway.

Mr. Emmerson devoted half an hour to the defence of the purchase of the Gilbert property at \$475 an acre. He explained that this land was within the city limits, and caused it to be understood that it was the same kind of property as the Harris land, for which the late government paid \$1 a foot. He also sought to delude the strangers by stating that the land was bought from conservatives and that the owner had refused \$1,250 an acre for the same property when the Ath-letic Association at St. John wanted to purchase it. Afterwards, in disoussing the matter with Mr. Fowler, nerson maintained that mars lands in his own county were worth anywhere up from \$160 am acre.

It may be remarked here that Mr. Fowler pointed out the fallacy of the argument that this marsh is within the city limits. The member for Kings port from New York connecting Dr. stated that the city limits reached out beyond the One Mile house and infor the sale of the I. C. R., but stating cluded property worth very much les than \$100 an acre. He might with truth have said that the property reached out four miles from the city, including a score of farms, containing land which can be bought for \$5 an acre, and a great quantity of wilderness land which has practically no

The house was more anxious to hear Emmerson's explanation of the theft of McManus' letter. This was the subject which he could not adorn with the embellishments of his rhetoric or deluge with the overflowing tide of his eloquence. But he could at least be original and instructive in dealing with it. Unfortunately Mr. Emmerson did not arise to the occasion. He gave no reason for the abstraction of that letter and its concealment for some weeks while the owner was looking for it. He only stated that when it was produced the opposition members did not want to see it, and that they were confused and surprised when he placed it be-

It is undoubtedly true that mem bers were surprised and confuse when they found a letter which had a man has a claim which is hones been taken out of the owner's desk brought into the committee by the aber for Westmorland. They were also impressed with the fact that the proved by other evidence before the letter appeared. No member of the house will not believe that the document would ever have been seen if the facts concerning it had not been previously dragged out of the witness so that its concealment was no longer an advantage to the government. What business had Mr. Emmerson with that Why was not Mr. McManus allowed to find it in the desk wher it belonged and bring it to the committee as he was ordered to do? This was the question which Mr. Emmer son should answer and which he has not answered. He says that he always intended to produce the letter if the enquiry reached that point, which ms to mean that he always intended to produce it if the facts were proved without it, and that he intended to keep it if the facts could te concealed. The whole intention as shown by Mr. Blair's examination of Mr. Pottinger and of Mr. McManus was that the committee should understand that the ministe did not interfere with the contracts. Mr. Pottinger was asked that question by Mr. Blair and satisfied the committee that the minister gave him his own way. But here was a case of direct interference where the minis-ter himself overruled the engineer and the inspectors and ordered the accept-ance of ties which both had rejected The document proved it and the document was stolen. It was after the facts were proved by the unwilling testimony of Mr. McManus that the letter was produced by Mr.

The member for Westmorland was very profuse in his professions of Logan, M. P. for Cumberland, came to

terms. Mr. Fowler gave a glowing account of the reconciliation between Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Blair, which culminated in the forgiveness of the minister and the minister's acceptance of pardon with many manifesta-tions of emotion. An episode in that compact might be the incident when Mr. Emmerson, after carrying around Mr. Blair's letter for some weeks with-out telling the minister he had it, called him quietly out of the committee and showed him the document. It is not the part of a disinterested chron icler to say what has happened in private between the minister and the pre-sent friend of his bosom. It appears, however, that Mr. Blair has been able within the last few days to confer one important favor upon Mr. Emmerson as may be shown when the names of the coronation contingent are an nounced. We may perhaps assum that after carrying around a clouder brow for some time Mr. Emmerso sized up the situation, concluded that Mr. Blair was master of it, and solllo quized in the words of Tennyson: The years with change advance:

If I make dark my countenance, I shut my life to happier chance

Mr. Fowler spoke some sharp truths luring the few minutes in which he addressed the house. He does not agree with Mr. Emmerson that the minister of railways has refrained from interference with elections. He de clares that the Intercolonial has been a party machine in Kings county, in terfering in federal, local and municipal politics, and that in the last by election coercion was brought to bea upon the employes of the I. C. R. The minister of railways wanted to know who did it, but Mr. Fowler said tha he would not be fool enough to give the minister a chance to turn out another officer who had been compelled to do the party's bidding against his own will. Mr. Fowler pointed out that Mr. Blair had not yet ventured an explanation of the purchase of useles ties or of three times the quantity needed. Neither had he or any one else given an intelligent defence of the letter stealing enterprise which had been disclosed. Mr. Fowler said that Mr. Emmerson had come into the house admitting that he was the receiver of stolen goods and an accessory before the fact of the theft. It was no defence that the man who procured the etter was a brother of the owner, and in fact there was no defence for the whole shameful transaction. Mr. Fow ler has no complaint to make over the extension of the I. C. R. to Montreal, but he condemns the extravagant cos and corrupt method by which that ex-tension was brought about and the wasteful and extravagant expenditure which has been made since

The episode of the Dominion Securi ties Company is one of the mysteries of the times. Nobody has been able to explain the fearful and wonderfu prospectus of this concern laims to have pretty near all the subsidies and all the railways belong ing to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Haggart has a private reemphatically that Mr. Blair had appeared on the scene and explaine that the sale could not take place. Mr. Plair himself states in the house that he has at various times been approached with regard to the sale the road, but that he never consider ed it, and this agrees with the New York report. But the minister and Mr. Pugsley himself testify that the attorney general of New Brunswick had no part in the matter, while the New York interview expresses the opinion that Mr. Pugsley encouraged the New York people to believe they could acquire the government road.

Incidentally the discussion in the house turned on to Mr. Pugsley's position as an "intermediary," as Mr. Bennett called him. Mr. Bennett says that Mr. Pugsley's services are sought when a claim is before the minister, "It is a notorious fact," he said, "that if there is a claim to be pressed against the department of railways, not only in New Brunswick but in the other provinces as well, the parties who are disappointed in pressing their claims seek recourse from Mr. Pugsley. Is it not an odd thing that when and straightforward he cannot go to the department with a counsel from his own province or city, but is advised that if there is anyone who can truth concerning the letter had to be steer his claim through the department it is Mr. Pugsley." Mr. Blair de clared that this statement was not true. Mr. Pugsley had only appeared before the government once in that capacity, and that was three or four years ago, in regard to lands expropri ated opposite Quebec. Mr. Bennett read a letter showing that this did not occur three or four years ago, but one year ago. The letter was addressed to Mr. Blair by Mr. Pugsley and sent from Fredericton in support of a case in charge of Mr. Charles Archer, a lawyer of Montreal, asking \$2.25 a foot for this land. Mr. Blair's statement that this was the only case may be a surprise to a great many business people who have had affairs of this kind. Possibly the minister of railways will not say that Attorney General Pugsley has not been retained by many companies seeking railway subsidies or extension of railway subsidies, even though these applicants are not from the maritime provinces or even from Canada. The minister states that Dr. Pugsley is a very eminent lawyer, but these claims for subsubsidies or extension of railway require an eminent jurist, and if they did the province of Ontario is not without lawyers of considerable capacity. What one may say here may have a tendency to bring more business to the attorney general of New Brunswick, but it is due to Dr. Pugsley to say that the minister seems to have rather understated his services on behalf of persons having business with the rallway department.

OTTAWA, April 29.-When Mr. H. J.

frieadship for and confidence in the minister of railways. He asserted be a sort of tribune and advocate of without a smile or a blush that the relations between them had never been strained, and repudiated the idea that the could ever have intended the letter as a means of bringing Mr. Blair to says of his \$2,000,000 Chigmento railway claim. When Sir Charles Tupper sa for Cumberlandshe was apt to have things a good deal his own way, or else he wouldn't play. When Mr. Dickey succeeded him and while he sat as a private member he was a force to be reckoned with, for no sovernment could control his vote. Logan is not constructed out of sugh stern material. The head of this government does not need to concern himself very much about the attitude of the member for Cumberland. His vote is a pretty safe one, provided the inducement when the members are called in is sufficient to take him away from the ladies' gallery.

Last year, as I am informed, Mr. Logan put a motion on the paper in favor of mutual preferential trade. Having done so much, he did no more, apparently considering it unnecessary to move the resolution, or to treat it with anything but contempt. When Mr. Logan's name was called, he managed to be absent or was willing that the motion should stand over. At the end of the session it met the fate of the other innocents and perished by strangulation.

This year Mr. Logan was early hand with a resolution setting forth that in the opinion of the house, sidering the general prosperity of Canada, the minimum wage to be paid to trackmen and other laborers on the government system of railways should oe at least \$1.50 per day." This motion stood in Mr. Logan's name for two months and part of another, and was passed over on private members' for want of an advocate. Yesterday it was reached, and as this was the last chance Mr. Logan concluded to pay some attention to it. It appears there was a perfect understanding and rehearsal of the programme Mr. Logan was to express consideration for the laborer. Mr. Kendall, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Emmerson and the other members on the government side representing Intercolonial constituencies were to follow and express deep sympathy and heartfelt pity for the Intercolonial trackmen. Each was to tenderly explain the distressed condition of the laborer and eloquently call upon the government to relieve him. The nier and the minister of finance were to follow, expressing the like pitiful sentiments. Then Mr. Logan was to be asked to withdraw his motion because Mr. Blair was even now in negotiations with the labor representatives, and would arrange everything at the close of the session.

This nice little habit of bringing in motions expressing the pious wish that the government would do something, and then withdrawing the motion at the request of the government, has become quite familiar. The members who appeal to the sympathy of the audience are able thus to explain to their clients how nobly they have done their duty. At the same time they have not disturbed the government or taken any step of a practical kind.

It remained for Mr. Monk to provide an antidote for this evil, for an evil it has come to be. All kinds of humbug are more or less demoralizing, and this articular kind is an offence to hones instincts and to British straightfor wardness. It is not very easy to prevent a man from moving buncomb re solutions. Nor is it easy to prevent him withdrawing them after he has exposed "the pageant of his bleeding heart." But Mr. Mank dropped in yesterday with a quiet little amendment. Mr. Gallery, one of the young members for Montreal, a supporter of the government, had pointed out that the laborers on the canal were worse paid than those on the railway. Having done his duty he subsided. Mr Monl pointed out that Mr. Mulock's letter carriers, stampers and sorters, were no tetter paid than either class of government laborers. This was especially bad, in view of the fact that Mr. Mulock is minister of labor, and professe a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the working man. Mr. Monk therefore proposed his amendment that not only the trackmen but the canal men and the letter carrier should have a minimum wage of \$1.50 a day. When the time came to carry out the last part of the programme and the premier had invited Mr. Logar to withdraw his motion, and Mr. Logan had consented as it was arranged he should do so, and Mr Hughes of Prince Edward Island, who seconded Mr. Logan's motion, cordially consented to withdraw, Mr. Monk calmly observed that he was so impressed with the justice of the resolution and of his own amendment that he could not allow them to be withdrawn, but proposed to take the sense of the house on the question.

This hitch in the programme produced consternation in the ministeria benches. There was a little hurrying to and fro, and Mr. Fielding thrust himself into the gap. He said that Mr Blair was dealing with the Intercolonial men, but was not very well an could not be in the house that evening Mr. Mulock was thinking seriously over the unhappy fate of his letter carriers, that he top was ill, and had to be away. No good purpose could he served by taking a vote at this stage in the session, and therefore he moved the adjournment of the debate, which is equivalent to six months hoist, since the motion cannot be reached again this year. Mr. Monk who was seconded by Mr. Borden, resisted this motion, so that the friends of the working men on the government side were all brought up to the ringtolt and made to vote on the ques tion. With the exception of two the voted for the adjournment, for deeply as they were concerned over the troubles of the railway men, they were still more concerned lest the govern ment should be put into an unpleasant position. Only two government sup-porters, Mr. Gallery of Montreal and Mr. Puttee of Winnipeg, broke away from the ranks and cast their vote Mr. Monk against the adjournment.

The debate was not without interest. Mr. Logan having stated in his reso-

erity of living had greatly increased, so that for the workingman it was rather a adversity. Mr. Johnston an Dr. Kendall maintained that a man was worth \$1.50 if he was fit to be employed at all, a view which is not supported by Mr. McKinnon of Prince Ed ward Island, who took the ground that a level scale of wages was not desirable, and that some men were not worth \$1.50 a day. Mr. Emmerson was deeply and tearfully sympathetic, and Mr. Puttee explained that the low pay on the government road prevented the C. P. R. employes obtaining an increase of wages. Mr. Tarte higher wages paid, but at the same time informs the house that he can get two or three times as many men as he wants at the present rates.

Mr. Morin, whom some people desoribe as a typical habitant, but who is rather a type of the tough adventurer who came from Brittany with Roberval, expouned the doctrine of inequality. Speaking in his slow, deliberate way, as though he were translating word by word from the original French, though as a matter of fact he speaks very good English, he winted out that the wages and salary bill paid by the government was quite high enough. The trouble was that while some very good men got only \$1.25 a \$2,400 a year. "I see them about here," said the member for Dorchester, "and I find by the report that they are getting \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year, and I don't believe if they were turned out they have strength enough even to beg. Some of them are seventy years old and can hardly walk, yet they are kept and paid two or three thousand dollars a year without doing anything, while a laboring man gets only \$1.25 and he has to work hard, and if he is not able to work he loses his job." Mr Morin does not set up to be a leader o men, but it is a singular fact that no less a person than ex-Premier Farguharson of Prince Edward Island in a subsequent speech gave a feeble re petition, very much diluted, of the same argument. So did two or three other members in the ministeria benches. It was quite a day for Mr

Mr. Borden of Halifax did not quite see why the motion should be withdrawn or adjourned. If Mr. Blair and Mr. Mulock were dealing with their men, it would be no disadvantage to the parties for the house to express an opinion. For himself he did not think that the question of the prosperity of the country was an element in the case. The laborer should have enough to live on comfortably in any case, and his pay should not be varied seconding to the financial condition of the coun-

Of course Mr. Fielding's notion wa carried, and the case stands just as it did before Mr. Logan made his motion. He knew before he spoke that Mr. Blair was entertaining a delegation of the trackmen as well as he knew it after Mr. Fielding told the house so. In fact, Mr. Blair had himself announced the fact in the house the day before. If there was a reason for moving the resolution, there was the same reason for not withdrawing it and for not allowing it to be adjourned. Mr. Logan did not vote because, as he explained, he was paired with Mr. Lefurgey, an opposition voted member, who would have against the adjournment. Mr. Logar said he also would have voted against the adjournment if he had not been paired. This is a remarkable use of a our and enabled Mr. Logan to be counted in favor of the adjournment

y killing a vote on the other side We have therefore this series of positions occupied by Mr. Logan. Knowing the situation between Blair and the railway men, he moved his resolution and supported it with a speech; without any additional information he consented to withdraw it; found himself unable to do that, he recognized for the purposes of this ote, a pair which he had made on party questions with a member who would have opposed the government the house that if he had not been paired he would himself have opposed the government motion. There were three divisions yester-

day. The first took place on a bill of Mr. Campbell's to incorporate the Niagara Power Co. This is a concern which is establishing power houses at Niagara Falls to convey electrical energy for street railway and electric light purposes to Toronto and other Ontario cities and towns. It seems likely to acquire a sort of a monopoly at Niagara, and is said to be closely connected with the Street Railway Co. of Toronto. There is a feeling in Toronto that the town ought to have a little more control of these matters, and the mayor and solicitor of the city have been here endeavoring to mitigate the powers of the corporation. In this particular case they ask that the power company be compelled to sell the power that they have to spare to any municipalities requiring it. One purpose of this is that in case the city of Toronto should take over the street railway, as it has the power to do some years hence, the Niagara Power Company should not be in a position to hold up the city.

Mr. Campbell, who stands by the monopolists every time, wherein he differs very much from Clarke Wallace, his predecessor, refused to make this condition. Mr. Clarke of Toronto, supported by Mr. Osler, pressed their demands to a division of the house. They found the whole government against them, and their motion wa defeated, having received only one vote on the government side, while all the opposition but five voted for the

Mr. Campbell was a prominent figure in the next debate concerning the market gardeners. In the West York by-election and in the by-election for Laval, which took place at the same time, the tariff on garden truck was a prominent issue. These constitu encies are near to Toronto and Montreal, and are largely occupied by small farmers and hothouse gardeners. Within the last few years there has been a great development in winter



ous increase in the importation of journ to San Francisco and hold one winter vegetables and early spring day's session there. products from the United States. Mr. Campbell told the people of West York that he was going to have this thing stopped, and to show how serious he was he rushed off to Ottawa, before he was elected, to trouble Mr. Field. ing about it. The market gardeners in the neighborhood of Halifax and St. John may remember that they also have heard some promises of additional protection In Laval Mr. Leonard, who captured the constituency from the government, also promised to advocate the market gardeners' cause.

Mr. Leonard is not an Englishman s his name would seem to indicate by the spelling. At home his name is pronounced in three syllables, Le-onore, and he is no more English than Mr. Carroll is Irish, or former Speaker Ross of the senate is Scotch. He is learning to speak the English language as fast as he can, and being a young man and a clever one, will no doubt be successful. But yesterday he addressed the house in French. His argument is a very direct one. He points out that the profitable season or market gardening in the neighborgood of our large cities is the early spring and winter, and at this time products are rushed in from the Southern States, at a cheap valuation for duty purposes, though the price to the consumer is high enough. Most of these articles are of the nature of luxuries, which can stand a tariff, and there is no reason why the United States products should not pay to the Canadian treasury as large a duty as Canadian farm products have to pay when shipped to the United States It was pointed out by Mr. Leonard, Mr. Monk and others that the market gardener pays a pretty high duty on everything he uses. His tools, his clothing, the glass for his conservatory and hot-beds are all protected, while he himself is exposed to severe competition.

Mr. Campbell did not rise to the occasion. He is not the kind of man to quarrel with the government simply because he has taken a pledge to do so. He mildly expressed the opinion that the duty ought to be higher, but reminded Mr. Leonard that Mr. Fielding had declined to make any change in the tariff this year, and therefore it was inopportune to ask him to make any. This is to say, Mr. Fielding would have had Mr. Campbell's support if he had done what Mr. Camp bell had required of him, and is equally sure of Mr. Campbell's support when he refused to do it. Mr. Fielding moved the adjournment in this case also, and this motion was carried with the usual vote, except that Mr. Calvin supported the amendment.

Mr. Morin, who voted for the gardeners, appeared at the division on this the warmest day of the session, with his coat buttoned to the chin and his coat collar turned up. After the vote was announced he suddenly disappeared. He afterward explained to Mr. Borden that when the bell rang for the vote he was down stairs taking bath. He had only time to put on his coat, trousers and shoes. The gardeners of Dorchester have no reason to doubt the friendship of their repre-

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

ORONHYATEKHA RE-ELECTED. Is Again Supreme Chief Ranger of 1 O. F. by Acclamation.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 30.-The econd day's session of the Independent Order of Foresters was taken up in debating resolutions made by the supreme chief ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha in his report read yesterday, and in electing officers.

Dr. Oronhyatekha was re-elected supreme chief ranger by acclamation. Judge Wedderburn of New Brunswick was re-elected past supreme chief ranger by acclamation.

It was decided that the sitting of the supreme court shall be restricted BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE

DORCHESTER, N. B., May 2.-Bert Killcup of Dordhester, nineteen years of age, is in jail here on a charge of attempting an indecent assault upon Mrs. Amos Patterson of Cole's Island. Mrs. Patterson, who is a respectable woman about forty years of age, had been in Sackville and was walking home by way of the railway track. She had passed over the railway bridge when Killcup, who was working with a gang of men at the new highway bridge near by, followed her and, tak-ing hold of her, threw her down, but a team frightened him. A complaint was laid before Stipendlary Cahill, and when Constable Stewart Estabrooks went to the bridge to arrest him he jumped into the river. He worked off his heavy boots in the water and swam part of the way across until a current turned him back. Before he reached the shore, the constable, who saw Killcup was in imminent danger of drowning, jumped in and pulled him out. The prisoner was taken to Justice Cahill's court and remanded till Monday for preliminary examination. Killcup refuses to talk about the mat-

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY. intention to bring forward at the colonial conference in June the subject of colonial contributions to the navy.

The following facts should be noted: The royal navy, which costs this year £34,000,000, protects the sea-borne commerce of the entire empire, annual value £1,347,000,000.

The colonies, which possess one-fifth of that commerce, contribute less than one-hundredth of the cost of protecting it. Ninety-eight hundredths are contributed by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom.

Though the colonies contribute less than one-hundredth part of the cost of the naval defence of the empire, their population is more than onefourth that of the United Kingdom and their revenue is nearly half that of the United Kingdom.

## Valuable Advice to Rheumatics.

Eat meat sparingly, and take very little sugar. Avoid intoxicants, keep away from dampness, drink water abundantly, and always rely on Nerviline as a quick reliever of Rheumatic pains. Being five times stronger than ordinary remedies, Nerviline's power over pain is simply beyond belief. It cures also Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, and all pain, whether internal or external. Large bottles, price 25c.

NATURALIZATION UNDER WRONG NAMES.

On the application of several Syrians for naturalization at the recent term of the county court, held at Yarmouth, N. S., His Honor Judge Savary condemned very strongly the practice of giving their English names on account of a supposed identity of meaning or similarity of sound. The name that a man bears in his own country, and in his own language, is his name all over the world, and should neither be translated nor perverted into an Anglo-Saxon name in the process of naturalization. Such a change was wrong on social and international grounds, and might work harm in extradition cases. or to the person himself if he should ever revisit his own country, and there have occasion to claim the privilege of a British subject. He therefore de clined to naturalize a man who signed. his name "Nickles," which was probably a Syraic form of Nicholas (Nickles) under the Anglo-Saxon form "Nichols." He spoke of two Eastern foreigners who had been naturalized here, one under a purely English, the other a North American Indian name instead of their real names.

HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS

Constipation, Indigestion, Pimples and Sallow Skin all indicate the need of Wheeler's Botanic Bitters. They purify and cleanse the Stomach and Blood of all impurities. At all dealers, 25 cents a bottle.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on and spring gardening, and a tremend- to eight days, when the court will ad- joints limber and muscles in trim.

or so that important Recognisi prevent in Central Ex gicides and prove their menting fruit trees buds in ea ered that tically rid apple trees and the pr stroys the the scales then remov wind. In order should be should be scales may proportion water has

so far, but lime be go eyster shell very effecti There good, econ the oyster Kerosene for this pur the insects the insects in this way ime you athe lime my can see with covered or The advar chard in the food in the and made cultivation. eultivation mer, is proused by the becoming a crop. When ture in a d ploughed ur the land caphould be be much of th be transpire growing pla der towards usual time, contains ple method.

Many orch
and have re
not be pro
them. The
plant young
are many o
for, would
glect is the
fitable crop
orchards su
tions are he tions are them back is sults desired. The trees, not too hes should be to permit a from ission of probably. probably, b they and the ous diseases most certain Spraying season, and from top to and Paris fully grown branches of comes more are admitted appear. If other scale

> tain to be it shallow in the shallow in the sod is ed up with ground shot rowed until isers if the to be had; at the rate the ground then be foo conclude the sults would vigor in the perhaps, no The secon pruning she oughly spraunder in the rowed or BOEF

> > Parliament

should be sp other materi As the ord tain to be in

LONDON, just publish on account March 31, of operation A second the new ta amounts to 025,000, of v by the inc 377,000. The until March 1985. until Marc £11,200,000. pension of £13,868,000. eeeds of no period, lear to be char 148,000. A third t

A num friends c gations and Har parsonage 30th of Mrs. Per handsom dining ch and a pu prise to words kindness. by the la his many esteem d Mrs. Per to this

PRESE

broke up. was spent A GOOD When ;

With Yo

prayer b

along, ke Kendrick too much