OTTAWA LETTER.

The Facts Regarding the Exnansion of Trade.

A One-sided Preferential Tariff That Discriminates Against Great Britain and Favors the United States.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15. - Parliament seems to have gone into the short session business. Since the house opened a week ago the sittings have never lasted more than two hours. Yesterday Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper entered a dignified protest against what he considers to be the neglect on the part of the government to provide business for the house. Al-though the speech from the throne called the attention of the common to the fact that during the session, they would be called upon to deal with important measures covering the export of food products, the laying of a Pacific cable, and matters touching on post office management, up to present time, nothing has been about any one of these questions and the opposition has been required to furnish business for the house. Sir Charles Hibbert considers this unfair, and he asked the government to bring down something to engage the atten tion of the members. He thought that it was unseemly to ask the men to sit day after day wasting time when they might well be home, and he was inclined to rebuke the government for refusing to adopt Mr. Pennett's suggestion that the house should adjourn until Monday and allow the discussion of the estimates, which is to be taken up today, to lay

It may be said that this question of adjournment brought up an interesting little discussion. Mr. Maclean asked the hon. minister of finance if he would move the house into supply tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Fielding replied that if the auditor general's re-port was laid on the table it was the intention of the government to adopt that course. Messrs. Borden (Halifax), Monk, Wallace and Prior, all suggested that it would be well adjourn until Monday, particularly in view of the fact that the auditor general's report might be brought down late in the day, and this would no give the opposition a chance to pre-pare for the debate. Mr. Wallace accused the government of delaying the auditor general's report when it might have been before the house a week ago. Mr. Fielding indignantly denied any responsibility for the delay. He York that the auditor general was his own master and that the government could not influence him in any way The auditor general was good enough to include in his report, all the correspondence down to the first day that parliament met, and although he was not prepared to say it was a wise policy, this practice was re-sponsible for keeping the report so out of the hands of the house. But the explanation was hardly sat isfactory in view of the fact that the government, and not the auditor genbureau. That is where the delay occurred, and as the opposition were in no way to blame for it, they felt that the government was just a little unfair in springing on the supply. However, last night their slothfulness was partly atoned for by the issuing of the much needed and valuable report, so that today it is quite probable the house will get down to business.

The printing of the auditor general's report suggests another little matter in connection with the publication of the blue books. Mr. Clarke asked the ministry several questions as to whether the departmental reports had been printed in the government printing office. He found that those already presented to parliament had been, but the two for which the commons is anxiously waiting had been farmed out. Mr. Tarte's La Patrie, has one of these, the report of public works, while the trade and naviga-tion returns have been sent down to the Montreal Herald to help swell their little pile of a quarter of a usand taken from the hundred the chest last year. These reports are being printed without control and at current rates. Now, considering that they are published in French and English, and that the tables used are the same in both editions, the payment of current rates ensures to the printers a good fat thing. The reason given for printing the reports outside is that the printing bureau is overworked and that it was impossible to get the books out at headquarters.

The recent delay in transmitting Prince Edward Island mails was prought to the notice of the postmaster general by Mr. Hackett. formed the house that eight days had elapsed since he had received any mail from the island, and he thought this a gross injustice to the people were thus shut off from communication with the outside world. He asked if any steps had been taken to remove this injustice, and suggested that if the steamers could not run, recourse might be had to the ice boats. Mr. Mulock, however, treated the matter lightly. Evidently he considers the welfare of some thousand of people a matter of little moment. This is how he put it: When "my friend Sir Louis Davies is able to get over from the island I will ask him about the matter." What Sir Louis Davies has to do with the business of private correspondence of the people of Prince Edward Island is something that most of the opposition, at least, can not see. Mr. Hackett tried to impress upon Mr. Mulock that it was a matter of little importance when Sir Louis Davies reached the main land, but he was shouted down from the government benches. Mr. Lefurgey, the young member from East Prince. came to Mr. Hackett's assistance at this juncture and insisted that some thing should be done to give better eatisfaction to the people of the island, but his protest, like that of his



While they are accumulating knowledge on the profound sciences, are often so ignorant of their own natures that they allow local disease to fasten on them to allow local disease to fasten on them to the ruin of the general health. Back-ache, headache, nervousness, point to a disordered or diseased local condition which should have prompt attention. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription may be relied upon as a restrict reservoir.

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and sick women well.

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Prescription' years ago."

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Adviser is sent free on receipt of 31 onecent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Mulock is concerned, before the present condition of affairs is reme-

Yesterday a delegation of the house including Messrs. Kendall, Johnson, Emerson, Gibson and Flint of the maritime provinces were to have attended the banquet to be given by Mr. Clergue at the Soo. During the day, however, the trains leaving from Ottawa were all cancelled owing to reavy snow storms and the excursion nad to be abandoned.

The opposition are still hammering away at the Grand Trunk problem. Mr. Monk, the leader of the Quebec conservatives, does not intend to let the matter drop, and yesterday asked if the government had taken any steps to ascertain exactly whether the Grand Trunk Railway Co. and the Dominsion S. S. Co. intend making the city of Portland, in the United States of America, the shipping point of both these companies, to the exciusion of Montreal. Sir Wilfrid replied that correspondence between the ompany and the government was being carried on, and in view of this fact, thought it would be unwise to make any statement.

Mr. Smith, secretary of John Con-

nor of grain elevator fame, is here in the interests of his employer. Just whether the big elevators of Montreal in view of the action of the Grand Trunk. At present the contracts have been carried out in a very indifferent manner, and at the present time it will be impossible to have the elevating plant ready for the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Connor's apparent lack of interest in carrying on the construction of the buildings is considered one of the best pieces of evidence that there is very much in the Grand Trunk story. However, it will all come out in due time. Meanwhile the people of Montreal and the government will worry along, hoping that the Grand Trunk will condescend to take a kindly view of the situation and allow Canada to have at least part of the rights so freely distributed by Mr. Blair and his associates.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.-Parliament Hill was unusually quiet today, most of the members having taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the early adjournment yesterday to get Sunday home. Many more would have gone had the arrangement prorosed on Thursday whereby the house would go into supply on Monday been carried out. But for some unknown reason the government mem-bers insisted on going into supply vesterday, but the arrangement miscarried and they were compelled after short session to eventually carry out the suggestion of the opposition made at the previous sitting. The original course was considerably criticised by those who were disappointed at their home-going. It was supposed that the government had in view Mr. Macean's intention of bringing down his resolution for the nationalization of railways, but he declined to press the measure until some more auspicious occasion offered itself and there was no business to consider. Thus little good was accomplished by the refusal to postpone the going into supply while much general disappointment

resulted. Yesterday a delegation of the Ontario Beet Sugar Association waited on the members of the cabinet to present their views in regard to granting a bounty on beet sugars raised in Canada. The representatives were F. M. Shuttleworth, Brantford; D. H. Price, Aylmer,; N. B. Gash, Toronto; Geo. E. Bristol, Hamilton; W. K. Snider, Sombra, and E. Parnell, London. A wide section of Ontario was represented by these gentlemen, who asked that one cent per pound of beet sugars be paid for the period of three or five years. They advanced as one reason for their claims the exessive cost of coal which must be used in very large quantities to reduce the beet to a marketable condition. One of them pointed out in support of his contention that as the maritime provinces received the advantage of a protective duty on coal, the west should also be encouraged, particularly in this matter. Mr. but his protest, like that of his Fielding, however, met this point by ague, was utterly ignored, and it an explanation that Ontario already be eight days more, so far as enjoyed considerable advantages

which the people of the lower prov-inces were compelled to pay for. He submitted that the duty on flour resulting, as it did, in encouraging the farmers of Ontario, offset anything that the government had done to help the miner. But the most important feature of the meeting was the bringing forward of convincing evidence of the great possibilities of the future should the beet sugar raising be taken up in such sections of the minion as are suited to its culture. Experiments conducted so far have been most satisfactory, and it is held that the only thing necessary now is to place Canadian farmers on an equal footing with those of Germany and other exporters of bounty fed sugar. From the Ontario government tests this year, it may be added, that returns of \$60 per acre from beet sugar culture will not be above an average, while from \$100 to \$120 per acre will not be uncommon.

An effort is being made to induce the government to give more encouragement to field batteries of the lower provinces. The corps at Sydney, N. S., and Woodstock, N. B., are com-paratively isolated in respect to the field artillery of the dominion. While the line battalions, garrison artillery and mounted rifles have ample opportunities for development and improve ment, the field artillery is left in the cold. At the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, held this week, the president of the artillery association, Col. Irwin, urged upon Dr. Borden the advisability of providing for the transportation each year of the entire maritime batteries, or a sufficient unit of each, to Deseronto to take part in the annual drill of the Ontario and Quebec field batteries. This course, if adopted, would bring the men of the maritime provinces into touch with the crack batteries of the west, and will be of the greatest service to them in increasing their knowledge of matters connected with field artillery drill. Dr. Borden was evidently impressed with the suggestion and promised to give it his early consideration.

Mr. Wilson, Lennox, who has been interesting himself in the I. C. R. grain elevators at Halifax and St. John, has not yet received the information regarding them which he so much desires and has moved for in the house. Mr. Wilson's interest in these buildings dates back to a visit of his to the maritime provinces last summer. At St. John and Halifax he was afforded an excellent opportunity of enquiring into the grain shipments from both ports, and he was much im pressed at the little use made of buildngs and machinery, particularly at Halifax. He found that in the case of the latter structure the government had expended a large sum of money uselessly. After the erection of the building it was left to the mercy of the caretaker, who now seems to be the only person interested in its maintenance. A somewhat similar condition of affairs was found to exist at St. John, and while Mr. Wilson does not object to the erection of grain elevators in Canada he has doubts as to whether the government is justified in spending money on such struoture and then allowing them to fall into decay. He wants to impress on the railway department the necessity of doing something, now that the elevators are up and ready for business, and when the information sought brought down he will probably have ome good advice ready for those who are responsible for the neglect to provide grain for both ports.

Mr. Ingram of East Elgin has a bill entitled an act to amend the Dominion Elections Act of 1900. It was the experience of the gentleman introducing the bill and others that the ballot used at the last election was a failure in more ways than one. He found upon investigation that many of the voters had placed their cross opposite the name of the printer of the ballot, thus rendering it void. He also discovered that frequently ballots were narked to the left of the name instead of to the right, and one of his amendments provides that the broad black line similar to the black lines across the ballot shall be printed next to the counterfoil This would necessitate the placing of the cross after the name names of the candidate or candidates, while any difficulty in regard to the printer's name will be removed by placing such name on the back instead of the front of the ballot, together with all other unnecessary vords. To those illiterate voters who nsist upon marking their own ballots this will be an important change, but

withal a welcome one. OTTAWA, Feb. 18 .- Since the Lauier government assumed the reins of government the people of Canada have heard much of the growth of their country's trade. Following the this adoption of preferential trade, increase in commerce has been attributed in a very great degree to the interchange of commodities between this and the mother country. Little has been said of the large growth in business between Canada and the United States and the taxpayer is left to assume that preferential trade has been a blessing in disguise, inasmuch as it has brought Great Britain and Canada into closer trade relations and has thrust upon this young and grow ing nation a trade system which has resulted in great advantages to the old country. These conclusions while generally accepted, are erroneous. After the adoption of the preferential trade tariff it is true that the commerce of this country did increase but careful investigation will show that the increase was not in relation to the mother country, but rather as concerned trade with the United States. Mr. Guthrie in his recent maiden speech dwelt at some length on the expansion of trade with the mother country, but the figures taken from the blue books of the trade and commerce department do not support Mr. Guthrie's contentions. In 1896 the aggregate import trade between this country and Great Britain amounted to \$32,979,742, and in 1899 it amounted to \$37,060,123, an increase of 12 1-2 per cent in three years. During the year 1896 we did a buying business with the United States to the extent of \$58,574,024, while in 1899 the figures had attained the very considerable dimensions of \$93,007,166, growth of 59 per cent. A glance at these figures will show the fallacy of

claim that the Fielding preferential tariff has increased in any great measure the imports from England.

Turning to the latest statistics furnished by the trade and comdepartment, it is merce judged by results Fielding tariff favored the United States as compared with Great Britain to an even greater extent than it did during and at the close of the fiscal year 1899. In explanation it may be said that the figures hereinafter quoted as compared with the trade of this country during 1900 cover in the case of Great Britain a period of five months, and in the case of the United States four months, so that with periods of equal length a still greater difference might be noted. The imports into Great Britain from Canada for the five months ending November 30th, 1899, were \$57,767,881; in 1900 they were \$63,535,469, showing an increase of \$5,767,588. Turning to the imports into Canada from Great Britain, we find that in 1899 they amounted to \$10.149.424, and in 1900 they totaled \$9,345,856, a decrease of \$803,568 Passing on over to the trade of Canada and the United States, we find that during the four months of 1899 ending October 31st, the United States bought from Canada \$14,898,126 worth of merchandise; and during the corresponding period of 1900 the Americans purchased \$15,203,990 worth, an increase of \$405,834. Canada bought from the United States during the four months ending October 31st, 1899 grods to the value of \$32,054,172, while in 1900, during the corresponding Canadian imported goods period, valued at \$38,105,096, showing a increase in the sales of the United States to Canada during four short months of \$6,050,924. And in the face of this overwhelming evidence to the contrary, members who sit on the government benches will insist on making desperate efforts to convinc constituents, that today Canada's trade increases are to be accounted for in the markets of the mother country more than in any other nation with which Canada does business

Mr. Maclean a week ago today in formed Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he (Maclean) was against a one-sided preferential tariff, and this statement Sir Wilfrid saw fit to quote or rather misquote at a later stage in the de bate in this way: "My hon. friend from East York, a stalwart of stalwarts, says I am against the preferential tariff." which brought from Mr Maclean the retort, "No, no, a one-sided preferential tariff." Probably Mr. Maclean had been looking over th report of the department of trade and ommerce and it was the impression he must have taken from a perusal of the figures contained therein that con vinced him that the Fielding preferential tariff is indeed a tariff with only one side.

How much Great Britain and the mother country have benefitted from this system of preference, concerning which we have heard so much, can be best shown by an analysis of the figures furnished officially by the trade and commerce department. During four months of 1900 we increased our purchases from the United States \$6,-050.924, while the United States takes only \$405,834 worth more from us than for a like period in the previous year. On the other hand Great Britain inthe extent of \$5,767,588 while we, acting in our best interests under the Fielding tariff, purchased \$803,568 worth less of merchandise than we did during a corresponding period of five months in 1899. The reason for these results is not far to seek. Today the average cuty of goods imported by Canada from the United States is 13.24 per cent., while the average duty on roods imported from Great Britain is 19.84 per cent. With such a handicap it is not a matter of surprise that the United States should be forcing Great Britain out of the Canadian markets. This is what Mr. Maclean considers one-sided tariff; this is what the malority of the opposition consider a onesided tariff, and it will probably take no great amount of such evidence to convince the people of Canada that Mr. Maclean and those of his colleagues who think along similar lines

are correct in their conclusions. But even these great advantages enjoyed by the United States do not se in to satisfy the present government, who have promised that ere long they will make another pilgrimage to Washington and there place at the feet of President McKinley and his government a few things considered as Canada's birthright which were not sacrificed on previous occasions. In the event of their success in arranging a reciprocal treaty we may expect to see the trade figures of Canada go up with leaps and bounds. Great Britain will probably be completely shut out and our imports to the United States may remain stationary, but there can be no doubt that giving the United States half a chance will mean the flooding of Canada with United States manufactures and United States foodstuffs and raw materials. Then indeed will the Laurier administration be at least of their yet unredeemed pro-

J. D. McKENNA.

A MARRIAGE QUESTION. Georgia's Secretary of State on Pebbles."

(Atlanta Constitution.) NEWAYGO, Mich., Feb. 4, 1901. NEWAYGO, Mich., Feb. 4, 1901.

Dear Sir-I wish some information regarding the marriage laws of your state, Georgia, and wonder if I could get a copy of same. The case I have in view may not be a regular one, so I will state it and ask if such parties can be legally married in Georgia. The contracting parties are cousins, also he is her uncle. Their fathers were own brothers, while he, the intended bridegroom, is half-brother of the girl's mother, making them very close blood relations. Thanking you in advance for your trouble, I inclose stamp for an early reply. stamp for an early reply

Yours sincerely, MRS. M. P. WILSON. To the Secretary of State, George.

My Dear Madam—Replying to yours of the 4th inst., the laws of Georgia would prohibit the marriage of the paries you mention. If, however, each is to the other "the only pebble," their hearts' desires may be consumated in Louisiana, I think. Yours respectfully,' Secretary of State.

Diphtheria has broken out in Charlottetown. A large number of cases are reported.

THE COST OF A SONG. nd over and over, the songs of our life

are sung,
same today as in ages grey when first
the lute was strung,
same today as in ages grey, the singer's
highest art to sing of man and the soul of man from the depths of the human heart.

To sing the song that lingers in his heart from that far day,
When men were brave and women fair and
life was in its May,
Is the singer's part of gladness when he
gives his soul to man
In a song that lives because sweet Pain has
changed his earlier plan.

The husk, the harvest and the bin and all Life's spreading plain,
To the singer must be singing if he man's
soul would gain,
Man in his soul unsatisfied strives for what
cannot be; He grasps at a star and holds in his hand a drop from the sounding sea.

Over and over and over, since the towers Time were old,
Over and over and over, since the cloud
gave the sun its gold,
Over and over and over, since the lines of our lives began,
Has man gone out from the marching host
to sing to the soul of man.

The singer who sang of the pyramid's prime has gone the ways of men; But the sun and moon and human heart are just the same as then,
The heart of man is a restless sea of variety
star and clime, And only when its depths are stirred come song on the shores of Time.

Over and over and over, since Wrong had realm and state,
Over and over and over, since the Shades on the living wait,
Over and over and over, singing of sun in the rain.
chosen of God are bringing the voice of song from pain. The cho

DE WET AND HIS SUPPORTERS A Hint on Coffee-Making in South Africa.

The London Times publishes a long letter from an officer who was captured at Dewetsdorp by De Wet, and made to trek with him 17 days before he found an opportunity of escaping The officer says: "Every responsible Boer I talked to confessed there was only one end now possible, and yet they insist on going on, being influenced to a large extent by De Wet; the curious thing is, too, that they do not like De Wet; they seem to fear him and like the way he is prolonging the war; but not a single Boer spoke well of him, one commandant going so far as to describe him as a "heartless brute." Again, his influence over his men is remarkable. They work very hard, get very little food, and trek night and day, and I heard little or no complaining, seemingly perfectly suppy and contented. The only thing think the Boer would miss would be his coffee. It had always been a puzzle to me where all the coffee came from that is used out here; any time of the day going to a farmhouse you will find coffee going; well, during my tay with the Boer laager I found ou where the coffee came from. One day we officers were desperately in wan of something besides water, and the driver of our wagon said, 'Why don't you make coffee?' I said, 'We haven't got any.' 'Oh.' he said. 'I will give you some corn.' We then roasted the corn on a tin plate and ground it and made a hot 'drink:' it was, in a word a wonderful imitation of coffee, and I have not the slightest doubt that mucl of the coffee you get in farmhouses is made in this way from roasted wheat. "I have only referred

ex-President Stevn, who was with the whole time. I was under the impression that he had lost touch with his burghers, but I can assert that this is not so; always when driving through the laager all the Boers raised their hats and treated him respectfully. The next most influential man I tak to be Philip Botha, a brother of the Botha in the Transvaal. I rode one day on a wagon with a great friend of his, who, in conversation, gave me, as thought, very excellent reason for emptying farms and bringing away women and children. He said he had just received the commando after months' 'leave;' he said he found i very hard coming back after going home to his wife and family for a month! Geo. Fourie, with his son, a doctor, and Haasbroak are men of inluence, and each has a large commando. Commandant Truiter has the Harrismith lot. From what I heard and saw myself, this is about the best fighting force the Boers have, the large majority being genuine Free

State burghers. In our journey north again De Wet did not keep to main roads at all, and chose many mountain roads, going straight across country; some of the drifts we went through were most formidable and looked quite impass able, but the Boers in their trekking go slap-bang at everything, taking the chance of wagons coming in half, and they seldom do.

HIS AMBITION CHANGED.

(New York Sun.) A young man who has always h desire to be a war correspondent seized the opportunity offered by the Boer war and went to South Africa to re present a syndicate. He was exceptionally well fitted by nature for just the kind of hard work that he expected to do. The only drawback was that his expectations fell far below the reality. There was more hardship and less glitter about the war correspondent business than he had expected. He stuck it through, had a bad attack of fever, and came home reduced in flesh and subdued in spirit. To a friend who asked him yesterday if he intended to

follow any more armies he said: "No, sir; my ambition has cha What I now hope to do is to get a little plot of ground in New Jersey and plant geraniums there in the spring. Tren I want to sit beside them all summer and watch them grow. I am willing to give the ther fellows the chance at var."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The answer of the state department to the house resolution calling for a statement of its reasons for allowing U. S. ports to be used for forwarding American horses and other supplies to the British army in South Africa, a privilege not enloyed by the Boers, will point to the well established section of international law warranting neutral nations in selling supplies to belligerents, though these supplies may properly be seized by a belligerent. It also will be shown that no obstacle was interposed by perly be seized by a belligerent. It also will be shown that no obstacle was interposed by the United States government to the pur-chase of horses and mules by the Boers, who presumably did not do so because they were unable to land them in South Africa.



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DOES A TWO-YEAR OLD BARY PAY?

(J. D. H., in Detroit Free Press.)

Does a two-year-old baby pay for itself up to the time it reaches that interesting stage? Sometimes I think not. I thought so yesterday when my own baby slipped into my study and "scrubbed" the carpet and his white dress with my bottle of ink. He was playing in the coal-hod ten minutes after a clean dress was put on him, and later in the day he pasted fifty cents' worth of postage stamps on the parlor wall and poured a dollars' worth of the choicest "White Rose" perfumery out of the window "to see it wain." vain."

wain."

Then he dug out the centre of a nicely baked loaf of cake, and was found in the middle of the dining-room table with the sugar-bowl between his legs and most of the contents in his stomach.

He has already cost over \$100 in doctors' bills, and I feel I am right in attributing my few grey hairs to the misery I endured walking the floor with him at night during the first year of his life.

What has he ever done to pay me for that?

that?
Ah! I hear his little feet pattering out in Ah! I hear his little feet pattering out in the hall. I hear his little ripple of laughter because he has escaped from his mother and has found his way up to my study at a forbidden hour. But the door is closed. The worthlees little vagabond can't get in, and I won't open it for him. No, I won't. I can't be disturbed when I'm writing. He can just cry if he wants to. I won't be bothered for—"rat, tat, tat," go his dimpled knuckles on the door. I sit in silence.

"Rat, tat, tat."

I sit perfectly still.

the door. I sit in silence.

"Rat, tat, tat, tat."

I sit perfectly still.

"Papa."
No reply.

"Peeze, papa."
Grim siltnce.

"Baby tum in—peeze, papa."
He shall not come in.

"My papa."
I write on.

"Papa," says the little voice: "I lub my papa. Peeze let baby in!"
I am not quite a brute, and I throw open the door. In he comes with outstretched little arms, with shining eyes, with laughing face! I catch him up in my arms, and his warm, soft little arms go around my neck, the not very clean little cheek is laid close to mine, the baby voice says sweetly:

"I lub my papa."
Does he pay?

Well, I guess he does! He has cost me many anxious days and nights. He has cost me time and money and care and self-sacrifice. He may cost me pain and sorrow. He has cost much. But he has paid for it again and again in whispering those three little words into my ears: "I lub papa."

has cost much. But he has paid for it again and again in whispering those three little words into my ears: "I lub papa."

Our children pay when their very first feeble little cries fill our hearts with the mother love and the father love that ought never to fail among all earthly passions.

MANHATTAN STEAMSHIP CO.

The United States Investor of Feb. 2, in the course of a somewhat lengthy reply to a question "as to the advisability of purchasing the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Manhattan Steamship Co. for a safe, permanent investment at par," says:

investment at par," says:

We should hardly class the stock of this company as a safe, permanent investment. The projected lines are not as yet in operation, and even if things go as the company's officials expect, months must elapse before the steamers they claim to have an option on are put in commission.

The status of affairs would seem to be much the same as last July, when we answered an inquiry in regard to this same company. At that time they were selling half of their 7 per cent preferred stock, or \$500,000, and expected the lines to be in operation in September. Now they are sending around circulars advertising \$250,000 of this same preferred stock, and look to have their boats in commission in March. From this it can be seen that in spite of the alluring prospects set forth in their circular last summer, the business men of New York were wary of buying. It will be noticed that among the many prominent names of directors there is not one who occupies a conspicuous position on any steamship line.

SMALL-POX.

One Death and Several More Cases at Gautreau Settle nent.

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 19 .- Peter Gautreau, aged 65 years, is reported dead with smallpox at Gautreau Vil-lage, near Dorchester. There are six new cases and four under suspicion

MEMRAMCOOK, Feb. 19.-It is now reported hat there are 17 cases of smallpox at Gautreau village. Five of the cases are serious, and it is said two will rove fatal. The road leading to Gautreau village has been closed and great precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. It is expected that all houses in that district will be quarantined immediately.

(Moneton Transcript.)

Councillor J. W. Carter, of Salisbury, was in town today and he had with him two photographs taken of small-pox patients at Cape Bauld. They presented a horrible condition and if the electors of the county could see these photographs for themselves we would hear no more about the idiotic talk of it being merely the itch. In Salisbury especially, there is a great deal of disbelief, as regards these cases being small-rox. Capt. Carter has taken the practical way in borrowing the use of these photographs to prove to his constituents the leath some character of the disease.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE S. Annual Meeting Afternoon Office

Reports of the Pre and Treasurer-Stock Yards--Son

The annual meet Brunswick S. P. C. board of trade room noon. President J. the chair and there Thos. Walker, Mrs Mrs. J. V. Ellis, I and Messrs. J. M. Ta weather, T. O'Brien man. S. M. Wetmo and W. S. Fisher. The president pres factory report, after tary. S. M. Wetm following report:

ST. JOHN, N. To the President, Of of the New Bru the Prevention mals:

Gentlemon,-I bes nineteenth annual ciety. In doing so I port I feel as the y the influence of th more strongly felt. During the elever

the annexed tabulat show) about the usu have been reported notice, and with eleven cases that ha of court, I find that age of the minor ca willing to comply wi in many cases they me for checking ther lessness, and expres would not cause me caution them. Quite a number

plaints have been re ous parts of the p a rule have to be des the parties accused. ters received, I am results have been some cases, owing being unwilling to their names, we had take further procee stated on previous find our friends are port any acts of cr under their notice, every instance us that should the case to be settled, our in willing to appear as Another fact which

before is the numb letters received, an signed to the waste it like again to inform them, that if they with their names we tice will be taken will properly sign at once investigate no case use or give out their consent respectfully request inform me (eithe 282 or by letter) of seen by them, and tend to it.

As to the shipme

sheep from Sand I

during the winter m

there is much imp year, and still feel yards are not roofe least have a deal means the cattle ar have to wade thro three feet depth of towards spring. The great extent by the tracks and piled up sides of the yards, gets warmer it me deal floor was laid low the water to ru written the mayor Timmerman of the their attention to th Timmerman ordere and cinders put in other changes. Bei fall I made it my b Grand Trunk and C found them much s here; they are root a good floor, and a der. The cattle be as comfortable a well built barn. are only used duri should be as comfo so, than those in the business is don I am glad to be ab C. P. R. officials have lately looke grounds, and have some changes, wi

> made. In the shipment during the summe ers, as far as L c much complaint to to be at Indiantor I find if at any ti to any of the men mals too roughly to comply with taken trips on and as far as I c were well handle

> trust will do away

some of the

the steamers. As regards to t to the United St and C. P. R. I fe improvements. As the greater part from Antigonish watered until th I have on severa quiries as to how to bring the shee Vanceboro, but co they reach here transit over the t ed by law, and she ears at St. John

From what I Montreal and To truck horses of t elass as those some respects b