PARLIAMENT.

Laurier Announces Composition of the Ballot Fraud Commission.

Out of One Hundred and Forty-six Officers Who Received War Commissions, Only Five Were from New Brunswick-Divided on Strict Party Lines.

OTTAWA, June 4.-When the orders of the day were called, Sir Wilfrid Laurier read the order in council respecting the judicial commission for investigating ballot frauds. The order sets forth that charges have been made as to substitution of ballots and other frauds committed by returning officers and others, before, after and during the election of 1898, and that it is desirable to investigate these char-

Accordingly, Chief Justice Sir Alexander Boyd, Judge Falconbridge of the Ontario high court, and Judge Mc-Tavish of the Cntario county court, are appointed to hold such an investigation. They are authorized to hold an enquiry in any case wherein the facts before them furnish reasonable grounds for such inquiry.

The commissioners are given power to appoint two counsel, learned in the law, to assist in the investigation, and also to engage reporters and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers.

The commission is authorized to go farther back than the election of 1898. The court is to proceed with all due despatch and to report to the minister of justice at the completion of each branch of the inquiry. The judges may at the conclusion of the investigation recommend any legislation they may deem feasible to prevent ballot frauds in future

Sir Charles Tupper asked that the order in council be printed, observing that he might tomorrow, after reading it, be able to offer some suggestions which would make the enquiry more effective.

The premier agreed to this.

The hard fought bill for the incor poration of the Canada National Railway company, being the company which proposes to build the line from Toronto to Collingwood, was read a second time in the house today. Mr. Clarke moved the house back into con:mittee to incorporate the expropriation clause. This was rejected after a sharp debate, by a vote of 47 to

Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$1,906 had been paid in compensation for the loss of Dewar's mill property at Barry

It was stated in reply to Mr. Ellis that 146 officers have received commissions in the force sent to Africa from Canada. Of these five were from New Brunswick, six from Nova Scotia and three from Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Ellis asked whether it was the intention to fill vacancies promoting officers now serving in the ranks in Africa, or to send officers from Canada.

The government replied that the matter was in the hands of Lord Rob-

erts. Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the house that the government had not offered

any suggestions to the imperial government respecting the settlement of the Transvaal question. Hen. Mr. Fielding's bill to amend

the Bank act passed its third reading. When the house was moved into supply. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper moved a vote of censure on the government in respect to the schooner John C. Barr. This bcat, which belonged to the North American Transportation company, was entered for duty at Dawson at a valuation of ten thousand dollars, whereas she is said to be worth at least sixty thousand. Entered at that value and paying duty on that appraisement, the John C. Barr went into business on the Yukon as a Canadian boat in competition with vessels built in this country.

The discussion was continued by Ministers Paterson and Davis, and Mr. Fraser on the government side, Dr. Montague, Mr. Borden and Clarke Wallace speaking on the opposition side. It was pointed out that the valuation was so absurdly low that the chief appraiser multiplied it by two and a half, raising it to \$25,000, but that the vessel was not confiscated, nor was any further action taken to punish the fraud than the imposition of double rates for the additional valu-

A division took place at 12.30, when the amendment was voted down by a vote of 43 to 22, a straight party vote The house then went into supply

and adjourned at 1.30 a. m. OTTAWA, June 5.-On the orders of the day, Sir Charles Tupper offered some remarks concerning the proposal of the premier about the royal commission to inquire into election frauds. Sir Charles said he has no fault to find with the personnel of the commission, nor as to the direction of the enquiry so far as its scope went. He would, however, suggest some additional ideas. He suggested that the commission should not only inquire into the conduct of persons accused of manipulating hallots, but should enquire as to who engaged them to do this work and from what source they got their pay Sir Charles also quoted Edward Blake to show that such an investigation as this could not be made effective withfrom presecution. He also asked that rect report, but it was a considerable proper provision be made for the pay- success. ment of witnesses and their maintenance. He proposed that the two counsel employed should be so selected that the opposition party would be able to give assistance to the enquiry. In view of the doubts expressed whether voters can testify as to how they voted, and in view of the importance of such testimony in an enquiry like this, Sir Charles hoped that the commission would be empowered to hear such evidence. He would also propose that the evidence taken before the privieges committee be placed at the disposal of the commissioners. Then he would suggest that as the West Huron and Brockville elections enquiry had begun and had made some progress,

tors

ne time he hoped that the enquiry uld not stop there, but should cover the whole ground and take up all ases. Whether supporters of either arty had been guilty, both parties ad or should have a common interest had or should have a common interest in preserving the purity of the ballot. And speaking for the party he led, Sir Charles said he hoped that the enquiry would not be closed until all frauds included in its scope had been exposed and all offenders, no matter what party they worked for, had been punished. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was pleased to find Sir Charles satisfied with the per-

sonnel and scope of the inquiry.
Sir Charles—"Yes, so far as it goes." As to the suggestions of the opposition leader, Sir Wilfrid promised to convey them to the minister of justice, who had charge of the matter. The premier would, however, say that he did not think it well to suggest to the commissioners what counsel they should employ, or in what order they should take up cases. It would be better to leave the latter in the hands of the judges and not interfere with them at all. Ample provision would be made

to pay all expenses. Mr. Borden of Hallfax made some suggestions as to legislation that might be required to give the commissioners the nec the necessary powers.
Sir Charles Tupper said that in view

of Laurier's statement, he did not think it advisable that further discusion should take place here. The house was then invited to take

up the government bill to amend the election act.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in moving the house into committee, made an announcement which was loudly cheered by the opposition side. That was when he asked leave to withdraw the clauses by which the mounted police and permanent force were to be disqualified from voting.

This part of the bill was vigorously denounced by the conservatives when the bill was up for its third reading. and though the ministers then defended the proposition, they have found it so unpopular that it had to be abandoned. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Casgrain, Mr. Davin, Mr. Ingram and others congratulated the solicitor general on his change of view.

Mr. Casgrain (conservative) has given notice of a number of amendments with a view of purifying elections. He stated that when the bill was in committee he would propose clauses to carry out his purpose. He proposed heavy penalties not only on the giver of bribes, but on the electors who received bribes, or asked for them, or who sought to induce candidates or agents to give them liquor or food. He proposed more stringent provisions to prevent drinking at election time. For greater security against corruption, Mr. Casgrain proposes a limitation on the amount of money which may be spent in a contest and greater fullness and detail in the accounts submitted. All the money must be expended through an agent. who would be allowed to engage only a limited number of employes at the

polls and committee rooms. Messrs. Ingram and Puttee have also election bills which they will move as

amendments. congratulate Mr. Casgrain on his course. He said that the feeling in the country was strongly in favor of the most stringent laws and the rigid enforcement of them against bribery and frauds in elections. Sir Charles would favor the punishment of bribery, both as to the giver and taker of bribes, who should be imprisoned without option of a fine.

After further discussion Mr. Cas grain proposed that the controverted elections act should be amended to give effect to the stringent clauses which he desired to embody in the election act. It was no use to provide for election inquiries when it was possible to "saw off" election protests. It was desirable to amend the law so that the abandonments of petitions by agreement between parties could not take place. He also proposed to follow the English custom by the appointment of a prosecuting officer, who should attend the trial of petitions and afterwards bring to justice all persons

shown to have violated the law. The election law was discussed all the evening. The clauses relating to P. E. Island

were held over, as they appeared to be unworkable. The clause providing the method of obtaining the provincial election list for federal purposes was found to be involved and complicated and was stood over, and several other sections

were allowed to stand. On the clause relating to the asposit, Mr. Ingram, conservative, advocated the abolition of the deposit of

\$200 by candidates. His view was supported by Mr. Puttee, labor-liberal, and Mr. Rogers, patron-liberal.

The house will probably be divided on this subject at the third reading, Mr. Ingram having given notice to that effect.

Mr. Casgrain proposed that in cities of ten thousand people the polls shall be open from seven in the morning. and that working men have precedence in voting: also that employers should be compelled to give their men time

to vote without less of wages. Seme members suggested a half holiday, and after considerable discussion the clause was left to stand. Some progress was made with the bill and the house adjourned at 12.45.

NOTES. The town celebrated tonight for the third time the taking of Pretoria. The demonstration was not equal in noise out a clause indemnifying witnesses to the one which followed the incor-

OTTAWA, June 6 .- A rather stormy afternoon was passed in the house over a question of the supply of emergency food for the soldiers in Africa. Mr. Monk, of Jacques Cartier, brought the matter up. He said he had information leading to the belief that a grave injustice had been done to the Canadian soldiers. He asked for investigation into certain allegations made in the military Gazette, and supported by certain facts. It appeared that more than a year ago Dr. Devlin of Montreal brought to the attention of the militia department a concentrated and condensed food called Proteine, which the department caused to and as this commission grew out of be tested in the force at Kingston. these elections, these should be the The result of the test of this food, first elections investigated. At the which was fed to a number of soldiers,

was so satisfactory that when the second contingent was sent to South Africa it was deemed advisable to Africa it was deemed advisable to procure a supply. Accordingly, 2,300 pounds was purchased at \$2 per pound. Meanwhile Dr. Devlin has become associated with another company of manufacturers. The goods supplied by this firm were called Vitalene, and this was bought by the department. Mr. Monk says that a can of this latter grade was recently tested by a Montreal analysist, who reported that it contained only 17 per cent of proit contained only 17 per cent of protein, whereas the genuine article tested at Kingston contained 60 per cent. It is charged that the goods sent to Africa were worth only 10 cents per pound, instead of \$2. Mr. Monk said that he did not make a charge against the minister, but he held that it was due to our soldiers who were giving their lives for the country that the matter should be investigated. He therefore asked for a select commit-

Hon. Col. Borden replied with great heat. He declared that the food tested at Kingston was of the same character as that supplied to the soldiers. He had known only Dr. Devlin in the matter. A sample furnished by Devlin when the goods were bought, was tested by the government analysist and found to be the same in quality as that tested at Kingston. Col. Borden did not himself know that the sample was the same as the goods bought, but Dr. Devlin was one of the most reputable men in Montreal, and had come to him highly recommended and he had no doubt that the goods supplied were what they purported to be. He complained bitterly of a passage in an article Mr. Monk had read, which he held to contain suggestions of corruption. Col. Borden said that Mr. Monk could have his committee if he wanted it.

Sir Charles Tupper could not see any reasons for Col. Borden's excitement. If any one had imposed upon the minister and on the force, it was in the public interest that the facts should be established and the culprit punished. If there was no basis for the complaint, it was equally important that this should be shown.

The discussion was continued, the premier, Mr. Foster, Mr. Fielding and Mr. McNeill taking part Hon. Mr. Fielding and the premier devoted their attention mainly to a discussion of the tone in which Mr. Monk had spoken, which McNeill said was not half so important a question as whether the ghastly fraud alleged had

been committed After dinner the discussion was resumed and for more than an hour the house was almost pandemonium. Mr. McNeill tried to learn from the minister of militia whether an analysis had been obtained by the government of the actual focd supplied to the troops. He put the question in many forms, but Col. Borden refused to answer.

Solicitor General Fitzpatrick began a furious sort of speech by saying that Sir Charles Tupper had apologised for Mr. Monk's speech.

Sir Charles at once retorted: "On the contrary, I said and say now, that Mr. Monk would not have done his duty Sir Charles Tupper took occasion to if he had refrained from this action. Mr. Fitzpatrick said the same thing about Mr. Foster, who also promptly contradicted the statement.

Mr. Fitzpatrick resumed with the statement that the emergency food was tested and approved at Kingston. Dr. Montague-Was it the same food that was bought? Mr. Fitzpatrick refused to answer.

He added that the director general had recommended Dr. Devlin's food and that a contract was entered into for it. The solicitor was proceeding when Mr. Monk asked him to bring down the contract to which he re-

Sir Charles Tupper appealed to the speaker, and after a stormy debate, Mr. Bain ruled that the papers be brought down at once.

After Mr. Fitzpatrick had proceeded further, Mr. Monk asked him if he would take the responsibility of saying that the food bought was the same as that tested at Kingston. The solicitor replied, amid derisive

cheers, that he would not be drawn out of his line of argument. Growing angry, he shook his fist across the house, shouting: "They dare not charge that an inferior article was substituted for the goods contracted for. They dare not make that charge of criminal conduct."

Mr. Monk here interposed: "I may say to the honorable gentleman that I do intend to make just that charge. After hearing the statements of the ministers I am now convinced that there has been such substitution."

Mr. Fitzpatrick-That is a brave act for a member to make such a charge here, surrounded as he is with immunity. I defy him to go outside the house and make such a charge against the firm which supplied the

Mr. Monk said he did not even know what firm it was. He did not know who was the party, as the minister had withheld the contract.

Mr. Fitzpatrick closed by repeating his challenge to Mr. Monk to go somewhere out doors and make his charges. When the dispute was going on about bringing down the papers, the solictor general lost his temper altogether and shouted that it was time to find out whether the majority was

to be ruled by the minority. This was cheered by the opposition, who reminded him that both sides must be ruled by the speaker. As soon as Mr. Fitzpatrick took his seat, Sir Charles demanded the production of the contract and other pap-

Mr. Fitzpatrick objected and there was another uproar. Speaker Bain finally ruled that the

papers should be produced. Col. Borden then said there was no formal contract, only an offer and approval. He undertood to explain, but the opposition insisted that there should be no more discussion until the papers came.

Peace was not restored until Colonel Borden sent the papers to the table, amid rousing opposition cheers. Col. Tisdale resumed the discussion and was speaking when Mr. Monk

rose to a point of order, stating that one paper was missing. Amid great laughter it was produced by Mr. Blair, who had taken a seat near Col. Borden and had the missing

document in his possession. The discussion was continued by

Tisdale, Dobell, Montague, Davies, Davin, Domville, Craig, McMullen, Prior and Flint.

At the close of the depate Mr. Monk said that he was now more than ever convinced that this matter must be investigated. He had made no charge in his first speech. He had placed be-fore the house certain information which had come to him and had asked for a special inquiry. He had esponded to Mr. Fitzpatrick by offering to make formal charges. now would go farther and charge Minister Borden himself with gross negligence in the matter. Mr. Monk went on to show that the food at Kirgston was a registered food. No food sold under another name could be like it. The minister tested this well known registered food and found it good and then he bought another food unregistered, untested, and hav-ing no reputation. The contract for this food was made on the same day that the tender was received, though it involved an expenditure of nearly \$5,000, and what was more important, the lives and welfare of the soldiers and the good name of the country. Mr. Foster asked the first ministe

whether it was proposed to give Mr. Monk the investigation for which he asked. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said if Mr. Monk made a statement of charges on his responsibility as a member he should have his committee, but he would not consent to the appointment of a committee on the basis of newspaper charges.

The matter dropped then for the present and a motion to adjourn was

refected Col. Prior asked Sir Wilfrid whether it was true that Lieut. Governor Mc-Innes of British Columbia has asked to be relieved of his office, as was stated by W. W. McInnes, his son, now a candidate for the local legislature of British Columbia.

Col. Laurier said that he did not recollect any correspondence on the subject. The house then went into supply.

OTTAWA, June 7 .- After the address to the Queen (for which see page one), the house took up the weights and measures bill, including the apple barrel clause. The ninety-six quart barrel was adopted.

Mr. Frost of Smith's Falls, Ontario, proposed an amendment that binder twine balls should be marked with their weight and the number of yards of twine. After further discussion the bill was

stood over. Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the patent act was discussed for a time, but was referred at last to a special committee of Messrs. Fisher, Borden (Halifax), Casgrain, Clarke, Fielding,

Fraser and Russell. The house went into supply. On the penitentiary vote Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick was asked to explain what results had come of the inquiry into St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. This enquiry cost no less than \$18,000, and the solicitor general says that many cases of wrong-doing amounting to robbery had been committed, yet no one was punished except by discharge. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the investigation was made by Mr. Bell. It occupied 140 days, and Bell was paid \$15 per day, or \$2,100, besides his expenses The total cost of the investigation was \$4,200. There were fifteen charges against the warden, some of which were not sustained. The charge that he appropriated government property to his own use was not sustained. The charge that he used convict labor on his own farm appeared to be supported. It was charged that he fed his cattle on the government farms, but he offset that by saying that government cattle fed on his farm. As to political charges, Mr. Fitzpatrick said he had not studied the evidence on that point. The political charges were summed up in the statement that he had allowed his team and driver to take a man to a political meeting. Mr. Foster tried to find out what Mr. Bell did on these 140 days, but was

not successful. He then asked who was the present warden. It was explained that it was Mr. Kirk, formerly M. P. for Guysboro, N.

Mr. Fester-"This is our old friend who used to denounce office seekers.' So he has come to his reward at last. Mr. Foster wanted to know his age but none of the ministers could tell

On the Yukon vote Mr. Foster brought up the case of Mr. Girouard, a member of the Quebec legislature, who has been employed by the federal government for two years in the Yukon. Incidentally Mr. Foster referred to the Pineau case, where patronage, or promise of patronage, from this government was used to seduce a member of the Prince Edward Island legislature into supporting a government which he was elected to oppose Sir Wilfrid Laurier said Mr. Girouard had been expected to decide whether he would give up his seat in the Quebec legislature or his office in the Yukon. He would be asked to co so at once.

The house adjourned at 1 a. m. THE SENATE.

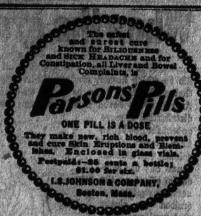
In the senate today, Hon. Mr. Mills informed Sir Mackenzie Bowell that Mackenzie and Mann had put in a claim against the government for \$333,-434 for damages on account of nonratification of the Yukon railway bill. The matter was still under consideration by the government.

The till reducing the rate of interest where no contract was made, to five per cent., was read a second time. Senator Wood said that changes like this should not be made abruptly. Public opinion should be directed to the matter, and the people ought to know about a change that might affect existing contracts. Senator Power said that five per

cent. today was more than six per cent. twenty years ago.

Senator Perly said that interest laws were not much good. Money lenders in the west would continue to claim ten or twelve per cent.

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A GREAT EGG EATER.

Kings Co. Man Says He Could Have Got Away With Twenty-Four for

Breakfast. The Sun takes pleasure in complying with a request received from R. W. R., an esteemed subscriber, to rectify an error that he says is to be found in a local paragraph in the daily issue of May 19, headed "An Easter Break fast for Three Kings Co. People." Our correspondent writes from Mountain Dale, under date of May 29th, as fol

lows: "I believe I am the man referred to Instead of eating eighteen and a half eggs, I ate eighteen. My daughter, of fourteen summers ate ten eggs, in stead of eleven and a half. My girl o ten ate eight eggs, instead of ter

eggs. "I would add, that when people publish a tale as true, and say it is vouched for by a prominent Kings county professonal gentleman, they

should make true statements. "I was only interviewed by two such gentlemen, one a Methodist minister and the other a school teacher. "I also see in the last paragraph that 'the Sun is happy to be able to add that father and daughters are doing as well as can be expected,' as though we had received some ill effects by eating the eggs.

"I am happy to inform the Sun that we received no ill effects from eating these eggs. "I think I could have eaten twenty

four for breakfast next morning and received no more injury than from a good piece of Washington pie." The Sun begs to assure R. W. R. that it published the story in good faith, having received if from what it believed to be a reliable source-whether Methodist minister or school teacher is not for the Sun to say. Its congratulations were tendered to "R. W. R.," then an unknown quantity,

when they are marked marking. They had broken the New Branswick egg eating record, without personal injury. The Sun now humbly begs to remark that it will nevermore congratulate Kings Co. egg-eaters, even if they put R. W. R.'s belief into practice and dispose of two dozen for breakfast. But it will reserve the right to use this information to the discomfiture of all statisticians who may reflect on the small egg-export trade of the province, compared with the rest of Canada.

LESSON IN PRONUNCIATION:

To the Editor of the Lendon Dally Mail:

I can't understand the public's pronunciation of General Baden-Powell's name any longer.

Would you oblige by letting it have this doggerel?

Maiden-Noel is the rhyme—not Hawarden-Towel.

Man, matron, maiden, Pray you, say Ba-den; Further, for Powell, Rhyme it with Noel.

Park street, W. G. M. I. B.

Worlds of marriage. He is marking her a call. He is at the front door rolling for her. He has put all easy of her. These are his boots newly blacked, collar spotless, his collar day of her. These are his boots newly blacked, collar spotless, his collar day of her. These are his boots newly blacked, collar spotless, his collar day of her. These are his boots newly blacked, collar spotless, his collar day of her. The sare his boots newly blacked, collar spotless, his collar day of her. These are his boots newly blacked, collar spotless, his collar ditto out-side, his gloves drawn on for the first time. his hair newly parted and olled, his face newly shaven; his haven relaw may be out, or that her parents may object, or, worse than that, some other fellaw may be there with her. The door opens. She is there and alone. He is happy.

This is a year the bear all. He is at the front door ringing for her. He has beoth parter parents may object, or, worse than that, some other fellaw may be there with her. The door opens. She is there and alone. He is happy.

This is a year after marriage. He is ringing for her. He has beoth parents and blacked, collar spotless, his event parents and ol and his daughters, because it believed

Rhyme it with Noel.

Park street, W. O. M. I. B. Parson J. E. Flewelling was in town Wednesday, receiving many happy congratulations over a family event it is a boy,-Woodstock Sentinel.

P E. ISLAND.

The Enterprising Surgiar Very Busy in Charterte own.

Dug up a Welling on Ha f-Penny Token-Appointed Port Physician at. Summers de - Narriages and

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 8.-Dr. C. A. icPhail has been appointed port physician Peter Oliver, station master at Ellerslie.

after 28 years' service on the island rail-way, sailed on Monday to visit his old British home in the Channel Islands. Rev. Daniel McLean of Lot 48 and Mary McFadyen, daughter of the late Neil Mc-Fadyen of Augustine Cove, were married on

Mrs. James Shaw died recently at Fairview, West River, aged 87. She emigrated from Scotland in 1838 and resided at West River ever since. Five daughters survive. John B. Connolly of this city and Martha dennessey were married in St. Dunstan's eathedral on Monday.

Angus Beaton, son of A. Beaton of Cale-donia, left on Monday for the United States. He took part in three engagements in the Spanish-American war, and has been spending a six months' furlough with his parents. The Presbyterian congregation of Dundas and Annandale has extended a unanimous cell to Rev. M. Buchanan to become its pasor. Rev. D. McLean has been inducted into the pastoral charge of the West Cape Presbyterian thurch.

Previous to his departure from O'Leary to open an office in Charlottetown, Dr. Mc-Lauchian was presented with a gold watch and about the conditions.

and chain and chain.

The treasurers' report at the last meeting of the Red Cross society in this city showed the cash receipts to be \$625.25 and the discursements to be \$617.46. Since the beginning of the new year this branch has sent to the central council in cash \$525, to Dr. Ryerson personally \$1.00 and goods to the value of \$467.

of \$467.

John O'Henley of Monticello unearthed a Wellington half penny "token" 1814 while ploughing a few days ago.

Rev. Daniel F. Lockerby of Pennsylvania, Pa., is visiting his brother-in-law, T. B. Alchorn, of Challottetown. His father died this spring at the age of 102 years.

Chas. A. Hardy, B. A., of Alberton, who graduated from McGlil this year, will preach in Owen Sound turing the summer. A. B. Meleod of Springton, who completed his third year in arts, will have charge of a mission field in Quebac and George Irving, who completed his second year in arts, has gone to Lennoxville, P. Q., for the summer months. onths. Mrs. Lauchlin Martin died at Belfast a few

Mrs. Laucolin Martin died at Bernst a few days ago, agel '3 years. Three sons and three daughters are left to mourn. A number of burglaries have been com-mitted in this city during the last month or two. William Elsworth has been arrested. R. B. Norton and D. A. Bruce identified ar-ticles found on Elsworth's person as part of their stolen property. their stolen property.

Mrs. William Thompson died at Albion on the 5th inst. She was a sister of William McLean and Mrs. Norman McLean of this city.

Rew. A. D. McLeod, who removes from Winslee the first of July to the Methodist pastorate of Richibucto circuit; has had a unique carriage manufactured for his private driving from his own design.

BRITISH LUMBER MARKET.

(Timber Trades Journal, May 26.) Liverpool—The spruce market keeps as firm as ever, and it is likely to do so until some relaxation in freights takes place. At present there is no indication of such an event arising for some time to come. The indicator of the British spruce market is still holding up to its former degree of altitude, and at present we see no signs of depression. Good progress is being made in the delivery of the cargoes landing here, and, taking the matter all round, spruce looks

taking the matter all round, spruce healthy.

London—The cargo of spruce oddments ex Sylvania, from St. John, made wonderful results, and if such prices could be relied upon every stick of timber grown in that locality would be cut up for this market.

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3)	10 10 24	3 by 3			9

12 to 14 3 by 7 9 5 15 to 24 3 by 7 8 15 U. S. TRADE CONDITIONS.

(Henry Clews' Circular.) The local situation is sound; and, while he "boom" must now be considered a matter of history, there is nothing discouraging in the future. The day of abnormal profits in the future. The day of annormal profits is over, and was not expected to continue. Possibly some duliness may be experienced until trade settles into more normal condiditions, but this will be only temporary. Merchandise values, have already receded considerably from high-water mark, and they cannot decline much further without the set of orders which have they cannot decline much further without ifringing in a new set of orders which have been held back for just such an opportunity. It is this "held-back" business upon which we can confidently predicate a continuance of business activity under more stable conditions than existed six months ago. Credit has not been unduly expanded; overproduction is not yet in sight; confidence in the future prevails everywhere, and there is no visible check to new enterprises. The trust mania is over, and speculation has not been pushed to the danger point. An important factor in our favor is the wonderful perent factor in our favor is the wonderful increase in the foreign demand for American manufactures, which is bound to continue and play an important part in our foreign trade returns, as well as an unlimited outlet for American skill and enterprise. WHEN THEY ARE MARRIED.

(Zion's Messenger.)

T. S. Simms & Co. have purchased from Wm. Wheeler the large block of land on Chipman's Hill, just above Schoffeld Bros., and it is understood will put up a modern building for their brush factory, etc.