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ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Imperial Government Desires an Exchange of Artillery.

Tarte Says Paspheiac is Accessible Ten Months in the Year.

Montreal Letter Carriers and Post Office Officials and Their Treatment by Mulock.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The members of the government are greatly relieved to hear of the arrival of the Lake Huron with the Doukhobors. They were getting anxious since the vessel became overdue.

Inspectors Strickland and Moodle of the mounted police are here reporting to the government on the Yukon affairs. Moodle made the overland trip from Edmonton to Dawson.

The steaming ship Gaspesia is not likely to make any more calls at Charlottetown this winter. She received a federal subsidy of one thousand dollars for the last month's call.

The New Zealand government has asked Canada for a supply of salmon eggs to plant in New Zealand waters.

Rather disconcerting news was received Sir Charles Tupper upon his arrival here this afternoon. The announcement is one also which will be unwelcome to many Canadians, who, like Sir Charles, are interested in the development of the Yukon. It is to the effect that there will be no reduction in the ten per cent royalty on the output of gold in the Yukon, but that the amount exempted from royalty is to be increased from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

PERCE, Que., Jan. 20.—Geo. Aubert, the mail carrier, and the three men accompanying him, who were blown out to sea on a floe, succeeded in reaching Donavantsy Island this morning. The wind changed when they were about fifteen miles from shore, driving the floe back, and the men by great exertion were enabled to make a landing.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—Respecting the report that Edward Sinclair of Chatham has been appointed senator in place of the late Hon. Mr. Adams, it is now officially stated that no appointment has been made. The latest rumor is that the vacancy will go to Mr. Adams of Beaufort, brother of the late senator. It is also stated that Hon. John Costigan can have it if he desires it.

The office given to A. H. Gillmore, ex-M. P., is that of commissioner to the Paris exhibition for the maritime provinces. An advisory board to arrange for Canadian representation at the exhibition has been appointed and met here yesterday.

On receipt here of Joe Martine's anti-alien bill, it is said the dominion government will lose no time in disallowing it. The adoption of the measure is said to be greatly hampering Washington negotiations.

W. F. King, dominion astronomer, left for Washington yesterday, Laurier having summoned him by telegram. This is taken to mean that the Alaskan-Yukon boundary question is up again.

It is officially stated that as soon as the ministers return from Washington the cabinet will consider the question whether a telegraph line to Dawson shall be built as a federal work. The estimated cost of a line from Quebec to Dawson is seven hundred thousand dollars.

The exports for the six months show a decrease of a million and three-quarters. The imports increased sixteen and a quarter millions. The duty collected increased two millions and a third.

HAMILTON, Jan. 21.—J. M. Lott-ridge of the Grant Lottidge brewery, one of the most prominent business men in the city, has gone into liquidation—liabilities direct and indirect, \$175,000; assets, life insurance and bonds included, \$133,000. The principal creditors are the Canada Life Insurance company for \$95,000, fully secured in stock and insurance, and Bank of Hamilton, amount unknown. It is said the Merchants' Bank lost \$3,000. Unsecured creditors are not likely to get more than ten cents on the dollar.

TORONTO, Jan. 21.—A special to the Globe from Rossland, dated Dec. 5th, says the new gold commissioner, Mr. Semler, arrived that day. He had a narrow escape from death two miles above Fort Selkirk, the party having been caught in an ice jam. The first mail since September arrived the same day.

BRANTFORD, Jan. 21.—The city board of health has caused all the cattle supplying milk to the public to be subjected to the tuberculin test. As a result of the first test six cows were destroyed.

TORONTO, Jan. 21.—The funeral of the late Rev. Prof. MacAdam, who went through a hole in the ice Monday night and was drowned, took place yesterday, and was largely attended. Rev. L. H. Jordan officiating. The chief mourners were his widow and her brother, Mr. Cameron, of St. Stephen, N. B. This remains will be

taken to St. John for interment. TORONTO, Jan. 21.—The Ontario government has been notified that Michigan lumbermen now cutting logs will issue a writ against the government for damages if their application to be allowed to float logs across to the other side in the spring is refused. They claim the present law interferes with trade and commerce, and is, therefore, unconstitutional. The whole question is likely to be fought out in the courts and ultimately carried to the privy council.

The case of Robert Taggart, charged with murdering his wife by striking her on the head with an axe in her dairy yard, brought in a verdict acquitting Taggart on account of insanity.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The New York fish commissioners some time ago planted young salmon from the Pacific coast in the St. Lawrence near Thousand Islands, and have now asked the department here for any reports as to the progress of the fish.

The Imperial government desire to exchange a detachment of Royal Artillery for the 2nd Battalion of the militia act is amended.

Hon. Mr. Tarte has returned from Paspheiac. He says the port is certainly accessible by ocean liners for ten months in the year.

Mr. Henderson, the white man, and the three Indians under sentence of death at Dawson for murder, will be executed March 2nd.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says: The blue book issued on Saturday confirms the announcement that Mr. Chamberlain declines to give the colonies the Newfoundland railway question, for the reason that the colony is self-governing and must accept all the consequences. The blue book has no direct bearing on the fisheries.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The arbitration of the Grand Trunk telegraphers' case was begun here this morning before Chief Justice Meredith, B. B. Oser for the Grand Trunk and Grand Master Sergeant of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for the telegraphers.

This morning the telegraphers' case was presented by Grand Chief Powell, and this afternoon by the Grand Trunk by General Manager Hays. It is expected the arbitration will last a couple of days.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—The local mail carriers have decided to present their grievances to Ottawa. They complain of overwork, small pay, loss of the right to ride free in the street cars and the abolition of the annual holidays. The post office in Montreal is somewhat demoralized. Mr. Mulock in a desire to retrench has cut the staff down so small that the men are compelled to work over time, and even this is almost a daily occurrence that some mails are missed.

HAMILTON, Jan. 23.—Three yachts are being built here to contest for the honor of defending the Canada's supremacy for next August. It looks as if the Canadian would have a large fleet to select a defender from.

THE PULP BUSINESS. Enterprising Men in Western Nova Scotia are Preparing to Make the Industry Greater Than Ever.

HELIORAX, Jan. 16.—A movement is afoot to greatly develop the pulp business of the western part of the province, and it is very likely that within a year or two the industry already so successful elsewhere, will become one of the most important there, as well.

Charles Burrill of Weymouth, Digby county, left for England a few days ago to conclude the arrangements of a scheme in which he is interested, and which will be backed by English capital. The plan of the new company is to buy large tracts of timber land along the Sissiboo river, back of Weymouth, and to erect one or more pulp mills, there being a number of excellent water privileges along the river.

The rights of purchase have already been secured, and it only remains to finance the stock and begin operations. Mr. Burrill has been engaged in the lumber business for years, and as manager of the new company will have the benefit of a large experience. There is already working on the Sissiboo river a very profitable pulp manufactory, which has assumed more than experimental proportions.

Digby county is excellently adapted to this business, and in time its pulp will rival its fish. The Sissiboo Falls Pulp company, which has been established for some four years, works up over \$2,000,000 feet of logs each year. Its factory is nine miles from Weymouth town, and shipments are being made at present via Digby, transferring there for St. John. Almost the entire output is marketed in England. The company is composed of Nova Scotian and American capitalists.

GREENWICH HILL. GREENWICH HILL, Kings Co., Jan. 18. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Pitt celebrated the centenary of their wedding on Monday evening, Jan. 18th, at their residence, Greenwich Hill. About seventy-five of their friends were present, including some from St. John, Westfield, Brown's Falls, and Fredericton. After a very beautiful supper was served the evening was spent in various games and music all twelve o'clock, when the party broke up wishing Mr. and Mrs. Pitt many more happy years of wedded bliss. Mr. and Mrs. Pitt received a large number of handsome and useful presents.

DOUKHOBORS.

Arrival of Two Thousand on the Lake Huron.

A Sun Representative, Who Accompanied the Party From Halifax to St. John,

Tells a Most Interesting Story of the Habits, Customs and Appearance of the Spirit Wrestlers—Interviews With Prince Hilkoft and Other Prominent Men.

The introduction into Canada of the Doukhobors, the first instalment of whom reached here by the Beaver liner Lake Huron on Monday afternoon is being watched with great interest not only by the people of this country but by those of many others. The Doukhobors, concerning whose history something is given below, are a simple and for the most part illiterate people. They are reputed to be good agriculturists and skillful people at the various kinds of village handicrafts. That they are willing to work was amply proven by those who came out on the Lake Huron. From the time the steamer reached Batoum, where the party embarked for Canada, till she docked at St. John, men, women and children, 2,000 in all, showed an willingness to do anything and everything that had to be done on board the ship. In order to make the passage as pleasant as possible for all on board, it was a holiday trip for the ship's crew, for the immigrants did the greater part of the work. All that was required was that the crew should indicate that a certain thing should be done, and immediately a swarm of Doukhobors was at the spot ready to perform the work or tend what assistance was needed.

The Lake Huron left Liverpool for Batoum Dec. 1st, and reached her destination on Sunday, the 18th. When the steamer arrived the people were gathered in the nautilus sheds, which had been given up to their use. These sheds are built of brick and four or five of them were occupied. The Russian authorities could not even treat the people belonging to the ship properly. They refused to allow them to enter the sheds when they went up to question the Doukhobors. The vessel was no sooner docked than 200 male Doukhobors boarded her with axes, hammers and saws with which to put up their berths. Then followed the women and children, carrying bedding, boards, deals, etc., for use in the construction of the berths. The lumber was divided up on the several decks and the men set to work with a will. Berths were constructed in the lower hold, in the 'tween decks and on the spar deck, the number accommodated in the places named being 70, 70 and 150 respectively. The berths were substantially built, but with no divisions. They were made on the field bed plan. On the 22nd of December the head of the police at Batoum went down to the steamer and wished the departing Doukhobors farewell.

The Doukhobors advanced in families and submitted their passports to the police superintendent. The police boarded the steamer. Ten or twelve of those who were to have sailed in this party were on account of sickness left behind, along with two or three to look after them. It is believed that the Doukhobors should go, the majority of the Doukhobors who were left behind, were on account of sickness. The Doukhobors were very polite and showed no sign of recognition. They lifted their caps and bowed very low. One thing which seemed to trouble them throughout the passage to Canada was that they were in the way of others. Members of the party were always on the watch and they would frequently be heard calling out to others to move to this or that side in order to make room for people to pass by. The children are ever on the alert for opportunities to be of assistance to the elder people. They were frequently observed in the steamer giving up warm positions to the older people. The under deck of the steamer, which was of course the first seen by visitors to the Huron, was simply an extension of the condition of the boat below the deck. From the lower hold up the ship was as clean as any vessel that ever entered this port. But this should occasion no surprise, for scores of men, women and children were constantly at work washing the decks and fixtures put up for the accommodation of the large crew. The vessel

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The Lake Huron left Liverpool for Batoum Dec. 1st, and reached her destination on Sunday, the 18th. When the steamer arrived the people were gathered in the nautilus sheds, which had been given up to their use. These sheds are built of brick and four or five of them were occupied. The Russian authorities could not even treat the people belonging to the ship properly. They refused to allow them to enter the sheds when they went up to question the Doukhobors. The vessel was no sooner docked than 200 male Doukhobors boarded her with axes, hammers and saws with which to put up their berths. Then followed the women and children, carrying bedding, boards, deals, etc., for use in the construction of the berths. The lumber was divided up on the several decks and the men set to work with a will. Berths were constructed in the lower hold, in the 'tween decks and on the spar deck, the number accommodated in the places named being 70, 70 and 150 respectively. The berths were substantially built, but with no divisions. They were made on the field bed plan. On the 22nd of December the head of the police at Batoum went down to the steamer and wished the departing Doukhobors farewell.

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age, another a man 45, who died of consumption; a third a middle aged man, who became exhausted through sea-sickness, and died two days out from Halifax. The others were children who succumbed to diarrhoea. All of them were buried at sea. The corpses were taken into rooms and washed by the women. Short services were held in the rooms. Then the bodies were taken on deck and consigned to the waves. In the cases of the elder people, after the bodies had been thrown overboard, all the Doukhobors left the deck except six men and six women. The men lined up on one side and the women on the other. Psalms were sung by them, and the men shook hands with each other and kissed, and the women went through similar movements. A few words were uttered by one of the men and the services were over.

The Doukhobors when they boarded the Lake Huron took with them the food required by them on the trip out and a large quantity in addition thereto. It consisted of flour, sea biscuits, brown and white bread, onions, peas, rice, potatoes, salt, sugar, butter and tea. The Doukhobors do not eat either meat or fish. It was impossible for the ship to provide them with fresh water all the way out. They had tea in the morning and at night, and at noon they drank soup. The soup was made of water, and contained potatoes, peas, rice, etc. Then the passengers soaked their hard bread in it and swallowed the mixture. A lot of women were kept constantly at work peeling potatoes. Men took turns about making and baking bread. The flour used by them was very dark and the bread was almost black. It