e Canadian forces in time of

eeks of Cleverton, Chippen-
land, one of the British ten-
rs who visited Canada in 1893,
to interest himself actively
ettlement of the Northwest.
s has been instrumental in
number of desirable immi-
Canada during the past two
has recently despatched a
orty men and boys, who are
innipeg on 7th of April, for
e of whom places have been
advance on the farms in
and Eastern Assiniboia.
of which Hon. Mr. Costigan
e tonight to amend the Fish-
is in line with the present
s governing the salmon fish-
provides that under author-
governor in council, regula-
be issued, providing for the
shing for salmon with set
on-tidal waters for a period
onths, July and August, by
farmers or settlers in waters
to their own lands. Last
ill be remembered, Hon. Mr.
introduced a bill permitting
in non-tidal waters, but
it under strong pressure
wners of fishing leases, most-
Brunswick rivers. The pre-
will safeguard these rights.
ments are being made for
fisheries protection fleet into
n. The cruises Constance is
t of winter quarters and do-
ue duty in the gulf. The
as commissioned today for
he Bay of Fundy, while the
cruiser Kingfisher was also
t for duty between Cape
Lunenburg.
tter of courtesy the offer of
ew Brunswick Hussars for
vice in the Soudan has been
to the imperial government.
reciating, however, the pat-
ives which inspire the offer,
ascoigne cannot recommend
ance. He holds that it is
inconsistent at a time when
ment contemplates the ex-
of a large sum of money on
es of Canada to permit one
st regiments to leave the
Col. Domville and his men,
will have to stay at home.

ONE MORE CHEER.

Styleman Kerring, vicar of St.
kenwell, has contributed to a
er the following as being an
entiment, "One more cheer for
we have got the money, we
ships, and we won't stand any
se from anybody or anywhere."
g stanzas are an endeavor to
everend gentlman's "appropriate
nto verse:

CHEER FOR OLD ENGLAND.

ore cheer for old England,
his war nonsense she'll take;
re already manned,
ture her sons are awake,
her coffers overflow,
ne'er better equipped,
our again set aglow,
g the foes she has whipped.

the defensive she stands,
ld is she not a bit scared,
th the whole world entwine,
d the west own her sway,
ore cheer for old England,
as she ne'er better prepared,
er dependents combine,
ord and they rush to the fray.

ore cheer for old England,
not the weak to enslave,
she ever will stand,
whist power she brave.
nations combine in their rage,
wrath now ceasing to smoul-

l take up their gage,
empire, shoulder to shoulder.

ore cheer for old England,
earth let its echoes resound,
rces by sea, and by land,
emen whereever they'e found.
the shore and the main,
reshed her implacable foes,
will do it again,
re bluff, and here goes!
T. C. A.

ren Cry for
tcher's Castoria.

IN A LANDING PORT.

ates Immigration Bureau
act With Beaver Line
and the C. P. R.

n, March 31.—Commissioner Gen-
of the immigration bureau, with
of the secretary of the trease-
ered into a supplementary con-
he Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
S. line, the Housac line, the
k Railway Co., the Dominion
ine and the Beaver Steamship
modifies in certain important
he agreement of Sctp. 7th, 1893,
he responsibility of these com-
e landing of immigrants in this
this supplementary agreement
B., is added to the list of land-
is also agreed that all immi-
ed to the United States who
ve been listed in the manifest
he United States inspectors at
entry, and who within thirty
he date of their arrival at any
ports named in the agreements
for admission into or enter the
, shall be considered as immi-
ed to the United States within
and intent of the agreement,
apita tax of one dollar, instead
, on all such immigrants shall
access to the ship's manifest
ngers shall be afforded or ex-
from furnished to the United
tor whenever the same shall be
verify the landing of any immi-
further agreed that if any im-
has landed at one of the ports
e agreement shall apply for ad-
the United States within thirty
rival at port with the certificate
by section 3 of the agreement
hall be debarred from entry into
tates under the laws regulating
or if it be ascertained that the
as been previously refused ad-
the United States by the immi-
als, the railway and steamship
eing to return the immigrants
f landing or transport them to
on their line of travel as said
willing to go, most remote
ters of the United States. These
are regarded as important to
ates, as they will greatly assist
European immigrants from
United States through Canada.
overnment immigration officials
advantages in the enforcement

JOHN A CHEAP PORT.

wood having had her propellor
Rodney slip moved over to her
at the government pier yester-
Mathieson, the commander of
is very much pleased with St.
rs he was able to do here for
would have cost him $500 to
He would have been obliged
steamer in New York in order
repairs were necessary to the
re he simply had to let her
e mud in Rodney slip. His
the greater part of the work,
uired being supplied by Mr.
ney slip for the purpose was
best dock in thte world. Capt.
a genial gentleman and has a

## SCHOOL NEGOTIATIONS.

### Attorney General Sifton Announces Conference Closed.

### No Official Statement Until the Delegation Return to Ottawa.

The Commissioners not Treated With the Courtesy They Were Entitled to.

Winnipeg, April 1.—The announcement made by Sir Charles Tupper in the house of commons yesterday that he had received word from Winnipeg that the commissioners and Manitoba's representatives were too far apart to reach a satisfactory compromise on the school question, was accepted in the city as conclusive that no settlement of the question will be reached during the present negotiations. It is generally understood the Greenway government ministers have refused to negotiate while a coercive bill was under consideration at Ottawa. Whether they promised certain concessions to the dominion commissioners or made an offer to secularize the schools will not be announced till the official report is handed out. The fact that only one brief session of the commission has been held since Saturday is taken as proof of the statement that the conferring parties were too far apart to reach a satisfactory compromise.

Tonight the Free Press says editorially: "From the utterances of Sir Charles Tupper in parliament, it is plain that there is now very little hope of an understanding on the school question between the two governments. Till the gentlemen engaged in the conference feel at liberty to speak, speculations are idle as to the cause of failure. There may be some people who, sincerely apprehensive of a too ready surrender by Manitoba, feel satisfaction at this evidence to the contrary, and there may be others whose political sympathies lead them to desire a continuation of this vexed question in the political arena. Outside of these there will be found few who will not profoundly regret the failure of Sir Donald Smith's effort to avert the evils threatened, both in the province and the dominion from a political struggle over racial and religious differences."

The Nor'Wester, on the same subject, says: "The utmost deference has been paid to the Manitoba government in sending here a distinguished commission to adjust the differences if possible. All the 'sunny ways of patriotism' have been adopted to make unnecessary drastic measures by the federal government for the removal of grievances complained of by the minority in Manitoba. That they have not been met in the proper spirit, or their representatives treated with the courtesy and deference to which they were entitled, must be evident to all who are familiar with the history of events which have transpired on this question in this city within the last few days. Premier Greenway and other members of the government were absent from the city when the commissioners arrived, although they were advised as to the time of their arrival. They have been dilatory in attending the sessions of the congress and have shown throughout entire indifference as to the outcome of the attempt at settlement of this vexed question, which is disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the whole dominion. The responsibility for what may now occur surely rests with the Greenway government."

The Tribune intimates in the news columns that the conference has ended without results. Editorially it attacks Sir Charles Tupper for his speeches yesterday in regard to the conference and the remedial bill.

Winnipeg, Man., April 1.—The conference on the schools is over. That is positive and definite. Your correspondent has just seen Mr. Dickey, when this interview took place:

"Is the conference over?"

"Yes; it concluded today."

"When will the commissioners be prepared to make a statement?"

"We can say nothing until we communicate with our government."

"Can you tell me nothing as to the result?"

"No."

"Do you leave tomorrow?"

"Yes; by the St. Paul and the Sault Ste. Marie, arriving at Ottawa Sunday Morning. We leave Winnipeg with the most favorable impressions of its people and their hospitality."

Winnipeg, April 1.—Attorney General Sifton announced tonight that the school conference was closed and that no settlement had been reached. He said the full report of the proceedings would not be given out until the Ottawa commissioners reached Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 1.—Private despatches from Winnipeg tonight indicate that the federal commissioners will leave for Ottawa tomorrow. It is said that while no settlement has been reached yet they bring back conciliatory proposals from the Manitoba government. The feeling among the conservative members tonight is that if this statement is correct a meeting of the party should be held to discuss the situation and endeavor to decide on the course for united action. In the meanwhile the French liberals are in despair. They see almost total annihilation for all of them at the general elections, and have notified Mr. Laurier if obstruction to the remedial bill is continued they cannot support him.

## PRESENTATION TO DR. MACLEAN

At a reception given in Kingston hall to Dr. C. M. MacLean on Monday evening, the following address was read, and replied to by Dr. MacLean, after which speeches by Rev. H. S. Wainwright and others followed, which with music filled up the evening's entertainment. After the meeting adjourned those present were invited to Geo. Chaloner's, where they were given a candy treat by Mr. and Mrs. Chaloner.

At the regular meeting of Loyalist lodge, No. 336, I. O. G. T., held on March 27, 1896, it was resolved that the lodge deputy be presented with the following address:

To Charles Murray MacLean, Esq., M. D., Deputy Grand Chief Templar and Grand Marshal, I. O. G. T.:

Esteemed Friend and Brother—We, the members of Loyalist lodge, having heard with unfeigned surprise of your intended departure from this community, cannot suffer you to leave us without expressing our deep regret at the prospect of losing so true and valued a worker in the noble cause, so dear to the heart of every Good Templar. Two years have nearly run their course since you, a stranger to us all, came to Kingston. In that brief period you have made many and lifelong friends by the deep interest you have always taken in our local affairs, by your kind, unpretentious bearing, alike to all, and by the great success that has attended your practice as a physician, witnessing at once to your knowledge and skill.

When we think of your true value as a physician, a companion and guide of youth, we would, if that were possible, persuade you to reconsider your purpose of leaving Kingston, where you have worked up a large and ever-increasing practice, and where you are so universally appreciated; but if nothing that we may say or do can alter your determination, it is with faltering lips and aching hearts we bid you, our brother, a reluctant farewell, with the prayer that the good hand of our God may rest upon you and prosper your "going out and coming in," now and evermore.

Signed on behalf of the lodge.

GEORGE KIERSTEAD, C. T.
JOHN D. COSMAN, R. S.

## HAMPTON SCOTT ACT CASE.

### Conclusion of the Evidence Submitted Last Week.

Mr. Scribner, F. M. Sproul and F. W. Freeze Testify—Some Doctor's Prescriptions.

Following is a summary of the evidence in the Hampton Scott act case before Justices Piers and McLaughlan on March 30th:

Dr. F. H. Wetmore, sworn: I am a medical practitioner in Hampton. I have at different times got liquor from Mr. Scribner upon my own prescription. Cannot say positively to the date that I got liquor. I don't remember to have obtained a bottle of gin for Mrs. Peter White.

Ques.—Do you recollect having given any order to Mr. Scribner for intoxicating liquor for Mrs. Peter White in the month of December last since the 11th day?

Mr. Sproul objects, 1st, that it is not proper, because there must first be a sale or delivery proved to Mrs. White before the doctor can be compelled to give evidence of having given a prescription or order.

I remember writing the usual form for liquor, with Mrs. White's name on it, whether in December or not I cannot say. I do not know whether I presented it to Mr. Scribner myself or gave it to Mrs. White. I gave an order for James Dempster; don't remember the date.

Cross-examined—What liquor I got myself would be for legitimate use for patients. Always got on my prescription. All prescriptions given by me for genuine purposes. I have no interest in the sale of liquor by Mr. Scribner, directly or indirectly.

Edmund Perkins, sworn: I got no liquor within nine months from Scribner, and never asked for nor saw any on the premises.

F. M. Sproul was sworn for the defence: I remember 3rd Feb. last. In afternoon was in these justices' court defending Scribner. Went from there with Fred W. Freeze to the Vendome hotel, where we remained in the smoking room all the afternoon until the Quebec express arrived before 6 o'clock. Saw James Howes come in and out three of four times. He sat on the edge of the table in the smoking room and chatted with us, and he then went out the front door and toward the court. While in the hotel he did not go any further than the smoking room, neither did he there receive any liquor, nor did I myself give him any hint, intimation, direction or instruction where he could procure liquor, by word or sign. He did not ask for liquor or intelligence where to get it. This is true of every time he was in there that afternon.

Wm. T. Scribner sworn. Remember Feb. 3rd last. Saw James Howes at the hotel. Did not sell him any liquor that day, either by myself or anybody else; did not cause any liquor to be delivered to him either on the premises or off them. He did not ask me for any; had no conversation with him; gave him no hint or sign where he could get any. Sproule and Freeze were present; he was in the smoking room. Did not go out of the smoking room into any other part of the house. I sent no liquor out of the house to be delivered to him; he came in the front door and out the same way; he went the first time towards the court; did not see him go toward the station. Am licensed vendor for the parish (license produced and received in evidence); under it I have sold some liquor. (Book produced containing record of sales). I have the prescriptions covering the sales. I sold a pint of rye whiskey on this prescription. I know Dr. White (prescription produced); believe it sufficient and bona fide; no collusion between him and Leonard, nor any between him and myself. I filled this prescription (one produced). Dr. Wetmore gave it to me personally; also filled another prescription for Dr. Wetmore, and he delivered this to me personally. Have on file a prescription to cover every sale recorded; have sold no liquor to anybody but what is entered in this book. No liquor sold on my premises, nor any arrangements between me and any parties on those prescriptions. I have not been provided with any form by the inspector or any authority.

Cross-examined—(Prescription of Dr. Smith produced and identified). No recollection who got the liquor on it. I keep the liquor I handle as vendor in the old bar. I handle all the liquor myself, and keep the key. (Then followed a number of prescriptions of Drs. Smith, Warneford and Wetmore). I sold to Dr. Wedmore liquor mentioned in paper "20" within the time mentioned in the information. I gave to Dr. Smith the liquor referred to in paper "R" upon his own certificate signed by him. I have made no return since my appointment. All liquor sold by me was removed from the premises. Outside of the certificates I have sold no liquor between the dates mentioned. Do not sell any more than once on the same certificate, and never sell more than is mentioned in the prescription.

Fred W. Freeze sworn.—Know Feb. 3rd; saw James Howes in court and in the hotel. Sproul and Scribner were present. He came through the front door and went out same way. When there he received no liquor, nor did I hear him ask for any; nor did I give him any sign or intimation where he could obtain any; he was out and in several times.

Court adjourned to Monday, April 6th.

The counsel for the defence in this case had a letter published in three different newspapers besides The Sun, charging that the evidence published in this paper relating to this case was garbled and material points in Mr. Scribner's favor omitted. But not one of those papers published a particle of the evidence or showed wherein The Sun's summary of the evidence was incorrect. On the other hand, Mr. McCully stated in the court on March 23rd that the evidence given in The Sun was correct.

## THE MATABELE OUTBREAK.

### News of a Grave Character and Serious Consequences Feared.

Cape Town, March 31.—The news from the seat of the outbreak in Matabele increases in gravity, and details are coming to hand of the failure of the forces despatched against the natives to gain any substantial advantage over them. The rebellion is spreading, and the inadequacy of the force and equipment to quell it is admitted.

It is learned that white men, including Messrs. Cass, Handley and Burford, have been murdered at Inyati, forty miles northeast of Buluwaye. A patrol force which was sent to the relief of Inyati found that the place was too hot to hold and they were compelled to retreat.

Selous, the great hunter and campaigner, whose farm was attacked last week and who led a raid into the Mattapo hills, which threaten Buluwayo on the east, has been also retired from the hills. The Matabeles are assembled there in large force and are well victualled. Selous did not retire without trying the mettle of the black men, and in his fight with them two of his men were wounded, while several of the Matabeles were killed. After this Gifford's patrol was obliged to evacuate the store he had been protecting and to retreat.

The patrol at Gwelo has also been repulsed and Capt. Pocock wounded. The driving in of those forces will leave the country practically bare to raids by the Matabele and increase the peril of settlers in the extreme.

The Rhodesia horse has been disbanded and the Buluwayo field force has been substituted in the preparations which are now being made for a two months' campaign.

The force despatched against the blacks in the Natoppo hills reports that it is not strong enough to dislodge them their position, and asks for reinforcements to accomplish that purpose.

Cape Town, April 1.—Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, has authorized the raising of a body of 500 men at Mafeking, in Cape Colony, on the border of the Transvaal, for service in the Rhodesia. These men will be commanded by imperial officers instead of by the officers of the Chartered South Africa Company.

## THE ABYSSINIAN TROUBLE.

### The Dervishes too Strong for the Italians and Reinforcements Going Forward.

Rome, April 1.—Despatches received here from Massowah today announce that advices received there say that the Dervishes fired upon the outer works of Kasala with two cannot on March 25th. The Italians replied without result.

On Saturday Major Hidalgo, in command of the Italian forces at Kassala, sent the following despatch:

"Since the 6th we have been fighting against masses of the enemy, who have taken up a position on Mount Moaran. Up to now we have had one killed and four wounded."

Col. Slavani, who is hastening to the relief of Kassala with a force of troops, sent instructions to Major Hidalgo not to engage the enemy in a battle until the arrival of the reinforcements.

Advices received from the west state that the Dervishes have established a vast camp at Tucruf, where they are digging numbers of wells.

The news received concerning the movements of the Shoans are to the effect that King Menelik is retreating southwards with all the Ras, except the Tigrins. It is supposed that this movement is owing to the lack of provisions.

## MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 1.—At 5 o'clock the jury in the Hyde murder case brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Hyde showed no signs of emotion when the verdict was rendered, but displayed the supreme and almost imbecile indifference which he has kept up throughout the trial. The penalty for second degree murder under the statutes is life imprisonment.

The charge against Hyde was for the killing of Captain Charles Phillips during a riot of canal boatmen at Tonawanda last October.

## KRUGER AND CHAMBERLAIN.

London, April 2.—A despatch to the Times from Johannesburg says that the feeling there is more hopeful and that there is a belief that the negotiations between President Kruger and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain have taken a favorable turn.

S.S. Enrique gets 36s. 3d. on deals from Halifax to W. C. England.

S.S. Freshfield, 1,760 tons, will come here to load deals for Liverpool at 36s. 3d.

## IN THE TROPICS.

### One of the Wickedest Corners of This Earth,

Where the Negroes Fight, Drink, Swear and Break all the Commandments.

No. 9.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.)

Barbados, West Indies, Jan. 8.—When I left St. John I expected to reach Trinidad about the 26th of December, but it will the the 10th or 11th of this month before I arrive there, having been just a month on the road. A month should take me very nearly around the globe in these days of fast travel, and it seems incomprehensible that it should take me that length of time to make the trip. The reason of the delay was the fact of the Madiana having so many stops among the islands, and the detentions were rendered longer than usual, as she was unable to discharge at the ports on Christmas and New Year's. After a couple of years of steady work, though, I have not objected to the holiday and have accepted the delay and the opportunity to take it easy with great philosophy.

Another thing that prolonged the trip was a wait at Barbados. The Madiana only came this far, reaching here on Saturday, Jan. 4th, so we had to get another line to get us to our destination. Seven of us got out at Barbados and three of us are going to Trinidad in the first steamer that comes along. They are Torey, the Nova Scotia insurance man; Swale, the young Englishman who has been farming in Ontario, and myself. The Chicago doctor and his wife, Lloyd, the botanist, and Pinney, the fuel man, are remaining here for a time.

Bridgetown, which is the metropolis of Barbadoes, is the first large town I have seen in the West Indies, and in the few days I have been here I have been doing it pretty thoroughly. To the average Barbadian Barbados is the centre of the universe. This is how a little booklet of the Quebec S. S. Co.'s speaks of the island: "While the good Barbadian lives he prefers to reside in Barbados, when he dies he wants another just like it. * * * The Barbadian divides all the desirable world into two parts, one of which is to leeward, the other to windward of Barbados. For the same reason, among these islands, going south is going up to Barbados; going north is going down from Barbados." And this is quite correct. There is a great expression here—"a true Barbadian." Everyone is "a true Barbadian," if you ask them concerning their nativity.

After an experience of the island I am fully convinced that it is the most densely populated, intensely patriotic, and immensely wicked corner of this little footstool. There are more people and there is more patriotism and more precocity in cussedness than in any land under the sun. In the city's narrow streets humanity thrives and swarms. Some of the narrow little lanes are only two or three yards in width and the widest of the streets are very narrow, and they are full of shouting, gesticulating, grimacing negroes. They will lie and steal and they have no morals. They fight and drink and swear and break all the commandments. They don't bother with marriage ceremonies, and you will hear negroes shouting out at another when engaged in an altercation, "You don't know who your mother is; I know who mine is." And he at whom the remark is hurled would not seem to mind it. As soon as a stranger lands he is besieged by boys offering to show him to places of shady character. It appears that the inmates have these youths drumming up business for them.

Barbados is in rather a hard way just now. Sugar is its staple and times are very bad. The negro population is increasing all the time and they are very poor. There are over 180,000 people distributed over 162 square miles of territory, over 1,100 to the square mile. Such a crowding of humanity is not exceeded outside of China. Yet "the true Barbadian" is hopeful.

Bridgetown is a white city. The coral of its buildings and streets is white with some pink, cream and other light colors. The sun shining on its white stone walls and pavements makes the glare almost blinding. The town is characterized by whiteness in another respect. It has two white elephants on its hands. They are an insurance building and a hotel. The Barbados Mutual Insurance company put up an office at a cost of about £30,000, expecting to rent part of it out to law offices, etc. But they did not do so, and it has proved a bad investment of their capital. But it was the first really finished piece of architecture that I had seen in the West Indies. All the rest, churches, business houses, etc., had been rough, though quaint and picturesque. This had art and beauty, and columns, frescoes and all the ornamentation was handsome.

The other elephant is a new hotel, the Marine, a winter tourist resort at Hastings, two miles from the centre of the town. The building and furnishings of the hotel cost about £30,000, and it does not appear to get the business it deserves. January, February and March are the only tourist months, and they do not get very many in Barbados. The tourists who go to the West Indies usually make the round trip in a steamer. Hastings is a beautiful spot, though with a fresh breeze from the ocean always blowing.

By the way, I was almost forgetting St. Lucia, the last port of call before we reached Barbados. We were in there Friday, Jan. 3rd. The harbor is circular, with a narrow entrance, and with high hills encircling it very much like St. Thomas. Fort Castries, the town, is a small place and is chiefly important as a coaling station. It is the only island in the West Indies with docks (i. e., among those we touched at), and the war department are making preparations to garrison it instead of Barbados. This would be quite a blow to the latter island to have her thousand British troops removed. The Liverpool regiment came down to Barbados from Halifax last month. Some of them were to get off at St. Lucia to go into the new barracks which had been built there, but there was a yellow fever scare, which the St. Lucians claim was unfounded and they were sent on. St. Lucia is a splendid natural fortification, much superior to Barbados, which is very low.

One of the sights of St. Lucia are the Pitons, two symmetrical pyramidal peaks 2,000 or 2,500 feet high. They stand alone at one end of the island and they are certainly of peculiar and wonderful formation. Near by is Souffrire, an active volcano, its peak hidden in clouds.

As we passed the Pitons in the mellow twilight, Mr. Swale pointed out a lime plantation nestling under its shadow. It was of 1,400 acres, much of it cultivated, with a house and outhouses, and he was offered it for £700. It had enough of logwood on it to pay for it in a year or two. He said he had some idea of purchasing. The offer is marvellously cheap and shows the depressed state of things here.

W. F. MACFARLANE.

## BOOTH-TUCKER ARRIVES.

### The New Commander of the Salvation Army Reaches New York.

He Speaks of His Future Policy and Declares He Will Become an American Citizen.

New York, April 1.—A group of Salvation army officers met Commander Frederick St. George de Latour Booth-Tucker when he arrived on the White Star S. S. Majestic today. The commissioner travelled second-class and claims to have made two converts during the voyage. At quarantine Commissioner John A. Carleton boarded the Majestic and informed the new commander that his baby boy, Bramwell, was dead and that Mrs. Booth Tucker was too ill to come down to the dock.

The national headquarters of the American branch of the Salvation army in West 14th street was thronged with Salvationists shouting hallelujahs and amens in honor of the arrival of Comander Booth-Tucker. After an informal introduction by Com-

missioner Carleton and the attendant greetings, Mr. Booth-Tucker said in an interview:

"My policy shall be one of love and not of aggressiveness. I shall do in the sphere of new command as I have done in India. I will follow in the fashion of the American people, whom Gen. Booth so dearly loves and admires.

"The English people still hope that Ballington Booth will see the way to return to the old fold, and I shall use every means in my power to secure that end if at all possible. In regard to the transfer of the property and the legal obstacles which seem to beset myself and Mrs. Tucker, I will say that I intend to become an American citizen at once."

Before leaving for Buffalo tonight Commander Ballington Booth issued a statement reiterating as to the declarations made in a telephone conversation with Mrs. Booth-Tucker on Monday.

THE SHIP LABORERS' DECISION.

There was a very large attendance at the special meeting of the Ship Laborers' union last evening. Mayor Robertson was present and spoke for about forty minutes on the winter port and the future of St. John. He predicted that the winter port business, which had proved such a great success this year, would go on and grow until St. John would become the great winter port of Canada. At the conclusion of his speech, the mayor was tendered an unanimous vote of thanks, and as he left the hall he was given three rousing cheers and a tiger.

After the mayor had retired the meeting considered the question of allowing some concessions to the Beaver and Donaldson lines. After a full discussion of the matter it was decided that the union would not be justified in granting any concessions to the lines named, as it would tend to discriminate against the merchants of the city who are interested in the loading of the numerous steamers coming here during the year. The four dollar a day rule will therefore go into effect this morning.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## TRANSVAAL OFFER.

London, April 1.—The Transvaal government has telegraphed to Montague White, consulate general in London, that if Great Britain desires assistance in the protection of the women and children in Matabeleland, the Transvaal government is willing to allow the burghers to go there for that purpose.

## ST. JOHN MAN SUICIDES.

Bangor, Me., March 31.—W. J. Woods, formerly of St. John, N. B., a farm hand employed by C. A. Thompson of Dedham, committed suicide today by shooting himself through the heart. No inquest will be held.

## HE HAD TWO WIVES.

Montreal, March 31.—Alfred Monette was sent to the penitentiary today for three years for having two wives at the same time.

Hans had climbed up into the cherry tree to gather cherries. Meanwhile a storm came on and the farmer called out to the lad: "Come down, Hans; it is beginning to thunder."

"There's no need, father," shouted the boy, "I can hear it where I am."—Fliegende Blaetter.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work absolutely sure; write at once. Address, E. C. ALLEN, MANAGER, BOX G 6, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS,
PRINCESS STREET.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing
CLEANSED or DYED
at Short Notice.
C. E. BRACKET

ACTUAL BUSINESS FROM THE START

Since showing this wonderful system at the Exhibition held in this city last September, our attendance has increased to such an extent that two more teachers being required were engaged, and a new bank built and placed in our Business Department. The new bank is 35 feet long, with glass front and seven windows, the set of books in it costing more than one hundred dollars. There is nothing to equal it this side of Boston.

Our system is patented and copyrighted, and cannot be used in the other colleges in this vicinity.

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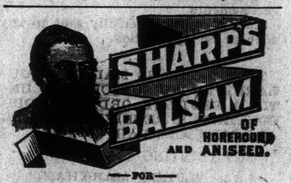

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5,000 APPLE TREES.

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE,
Westfield, N. B.

Gagetown Clearance Sale.

In order to make room for Spring Goods I will sell from this date until the 1st of April
DRY GOODS AT COST;
FANCY GOODS AT COST;
BOYS AND MEN'S CAPS AT COST;
WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST;
WOMEN'S OVERBOOTS AT COST;
MEN'S OVERSHOES AT COST;
FOUR GALLONS, BEST AMERICAN OIL for $1.00.

My stock of Choice Groceries is complete; my prices are down on hard pan. Terms cash or approved payment.

20 Tons Pressed Hay for Sale.

C. S. BABBITT,
Gagetown, Feb. 19, 1896.

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may be cured. We treat all sexual disorders of men. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. The dread alarm of Impotency, the exhaustion of Spermatorrhœa, may be CURED in *strict confidence* at *moderate expense*.

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