HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL. Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOIELS IN THE DOM-The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

For ear even of the largest and most conveniently up SAMPLE ROUMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel

street entrances and also connecting with Hotel OiMce.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite the Steamboat Landing, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

27 A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

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Office: Queen Street, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL

Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

B. H. TORRENS, M. D. M. DENTIST,

Office and Residence, Saunders HALL'S Building,

Near Queen Hotel. F'ton, june 2-26 1 yr.

DR. R. MCLEARN. Office and Residence, Corner Queen and Regent Sts.

Office Hours. 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M Telephone, 66.



A. S. MURRAY, Agent, Fredericton, N. B. ALSO AGENT FOR THE

"Yost" Type Writer. DILES. Any One Suffering from Any Form of "PILES,"

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RAILWAY LANTIC DIVISION.

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ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS In Effect Jan. 20th, 1895.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME. 5.40 A. M .- Week days for Woodstock and point 5.40 A. M.—Week days for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.
6.00 A. M.—Week days for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North: Bargor, Portland, Boston, and points West and South.
10.55 A. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.
3.20 P. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction and St. John, Vanceboro, Montreal and the West, via the Short Line.

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 10.10 a. m., 6.20 p. m.
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 1.30, p. m.
Woodstock and North, via Gibson branch, 5.40 D. McNICOLL.

C. E. MCPHERSON, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent 8T. JOHN, N. B. Gen. Pass. Agent. MONTREAL.

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Latest Cloth for

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Suitings,

THE TAILOR,

be persuaded, and try this truly wonderfu

IT WILL GURE YOU.

Price 2,5 and 50 ets. a bottle.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers

HAWKER MEDICINE 60., LII.

St. John, N. B.

W. E. SEERY

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new

stock of

CLOTHS TWEEDS,

---COMPRISING---

Spring Overcoating,

Enitings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP

in the

STYLES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

WILMOT'S AVE.

A Village Lot,

Or Expecting to Have One,

WILL ...

PAY YOU

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To secure the Invaluable Help, the Best Information the thousands of Plain, Practible, Useful

AMERICAN AGRICULURIST.

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-THE-

American Agriculturist,

INSTANT

Mends Solid as a Rock.

else. Grocker or Glussware mended with it w never break in the same place, will be found stronger than before. It is of gr

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

A Pointer.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

F'ton, July 21, 1894. Trustee Estate of J. E. & R. S. Sanson

Nails! Nails!

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Hints and Suggestions give in the

A Home in the City

HAVING

A Farm,

A Garden,

and Trouserings.

Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP

Come in and see my Cloths and hard pan prices. It will pay you to do so.

NEXT BELOW C. P. R. OFFICE,

New Stock

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In lots and at prices to satisfy all.

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With Borders To Match._

BOOK

STORE. THE SUN.

The first of American Newspa pers, CHARLES A, DANA, Editor,

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit, these first, last and all the time, for-

Daily, by mail - - \$6 a year Daily and Sunday, by mail \$8 a year

The Weekly, - - - \$1 a year

The Sunday Sun Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c. a copy, by mail, \$2 a year

Address The Sun, New York.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Liverpool. Derry, Halifax, and

Portland. From Liverpool.

Cabin passage, \$50 and upwards; Second Cabin, \$25 and \$30; heturn, \$55; Steerage, \$12.50. Round Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal

Glasgow via Liverpool and St. John's. N. F., to Halifax. Sailings Fortnightly.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York

Service.

New York STATE OF NEBRASKA.... STATE OF CALIFORNIA... Cabin, \$40 to \$60; Second Cabin, \$25; Steerage, \$10. Reduced rates for clergymen. For Staterooms, Tickets or further informatio

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Just received by rail: 25 KEGS Steel Wire Nails, 45 boxes Horse Nails, 1 barrel Pipe Fittings, 12 boxes Window Glass, and for sale by Frank I. Morrison, Fredericton.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

Till The Soil.

The first spring work in the farm garden is making a hotbed. It will furnish fresh vegetables when they are a relish and cost comparatively little, for everything is at hand except the sash and that when once procured will last for years. The ordinary hotbed sash is six by three feet, a very convenient size, although any old sash will answer the purpose. Construct the frame as wide as the sash is long and as long as it is desired to make the bed. Have 12 inches high at the front and 18 at the back. About the first of April, haul out a few loads of fresh horse manure which has begun to ferment, and place in a square flat pile. In a few days when it has begun to heat quite violently, fork over, shake it out well and throw out all frozen lumps. Make into a bed at least 11 foot thick and extending a couple of obscures the issue between Manitoba and feet beyond the frame all around, treading it down firmly. Manure thrown loosely end, it will be seen that the real issue is together will heat rapidly for a short time not a religious but a constitutional one. and then become cold, but when it is The Dominion is not a monarchy with a a gentle heat for six or eight weeks. When the bed has been prepared, place the frame upon it and bank it up well to the top

with manure. It is now ready for the soil. Use light garden loam which has been prepared the fall before. This had previously been placed in a heap and covered with manure to keep it from freezing, so that it can be had when wanted. Neglect of this item may cause some delay in making the hotbed, for the ground is usually frozen April 1st and it is difficult to procure soil from the open ground. Place five or six inches of earth on the manure, leveling mostly concerns us in the every-day busi- Cost of works. and fining with an iron-toothed rake; then put on the sash and leave the bed of the omni-present tariff. The municipal Paid to members of the firm as alone for a few days before planting the laws, with which every citizen must reckthe manure may become so hot that the minutest detail, are the creation of the

Always keep the bed full. As soon as population yearly.

one crop is taken out put in something Open the bed and let in fresh air when the weather will permit. As it becomes warmer the sash may be removed alto-LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE must always be replaced when it turns cool toward evening. When the water begins to gather on the inside of the glass, it shows that the air is getting damp and heavy and if not changed the W. E. SEERY, will get too high, but always avoid letting in a cold draught directly onto the plants. Water sparingly in cold weather and never when the sun is very bright. for the drops of water on the leaves leaves so that they will turn brown. For or Village or Country the plants will turn yellow and cease to evenly balanced, it may be an English thrive. To avoid this let the bed become it a thorough soaking. On cold nights or and English-speaking element of the peoin stormy weather the glass should be ple, being reinforced by immigration, will covered with matting or boards or even hay or straw to keep the temperature from falling too low. A well managed for the trouble. Once enjoyed it will be ure of having early vegetables will be an ample reward. All prepared by thoroughly Experienced, Intelli gent men, who know well what they talk and

COOKING BEEFSTEAK.

Nine Hundred Engravings in each volume, bring clearly to the understanding, a great variety of Labor Saving, Labor-Helping Plans and Here are three essential points in cooking beefsteak, says a writer in the Contrivances, Illustrations of Animals, Plants, Buildings, Household Helps and Conveniences, Pleasing Country Gentleman. Have pan very hot do not cover; do not salt until ready to IT IS IMPOSSIBLE For anyone to consult these pages without gathering take from the pan. A gas range is best for cooking beafsteak, as with it one can many hints and suggestions, each one of which, is worth many times the small cost of this Journal most readily get the pan at the proper for a whole year, ony \$1,50, postpaid. temperature. The grease used should be beef tallow or butter—no hog fat. Put in the steak, and in one minute turn it. 52 and 54 Lafayette Place, New York. CROCKERY MENDER. THIS preparation will mend anything that is broken, and will hold like grim death, and is ponounced by experts to be the greatest article ever invented for the purpose. It will cement Leather, wood, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, and everything will be found stringer than before. It is of great value for mending furniture and cementing tips on Billiard Cues as well as for a thousand other purposes. Anyone can use it. It is in liquid form, and always ready for use, requiring no heating, but sets quickly. Price, 25 cents a bottle. Made by East Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole Agents, F'ton, N. B.

NLY a few days more to the season of Cheer fulness when all mankind forget the strife of business at d try to make others happy and be happy themselves. This is the time of merry-making, of giving and of receiving. What will you give the loved ones, the wife, the mother, sizer or friend as a remembrance, to make for them a season of rejoicing—a Merry Christmas? Have you thought of
it? For usefulness, for comfort and for enjoyment
there is nothing like a good, keen cutting Carving
Knife, a pair of good Beissors, or a good Cooking
Hange, Clothes Winger or Carpet eweeper. will make poor steak almost palatable.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR LONG PERIODS. JOHN E. SANSOM and Robert S. Sansom, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, doing business under the name and style of J. E. & R. S. Sansom, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 5th, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON,

Trustee Estate of

Numerous methods of preserving eggs are in use. The idea of all of this is to keep air out of the egg, as by such absence of oxygen decay can be arrested for a considerable length of time, especially if the eggs are perfectly fresh at the start and are kept in a cold dark place. The standard method, most used by speculators and dealers, is to put the eggs in limewater. The process is as follows, this recipe having been widely sold at \$5 under pledge of secrecy:

daily and then let stand until the liquor | birds?

has settled and is perfectly clear. Draw or carefully dip off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment at the bottom. Take for the above amount of liquid 5 oz. each of baking soda, cream of tartar, saltpeter and borax and an ounce of alum. Pulverize and mix these and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water and add to the mixture about 20 gallons of pure limewater. This will about fill a cider baralways stand an inch above the eggs, weighting it. This amount of liquid will

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS (Toronto Globe.) When the passion that for the moment the central authority at Ottawa is at an tained in its full strength as a necessity of government, but a confederation of provinces, each supreme in its own local affairs, and which at the time of the union gave up only those powers necessary to the securing of uniform trade regulations and the proper conduct of the railway canal, postal and similar interprovincial conveniences of commerce. As a matter of fact, although not a few of our Imperialist friends seek to magnify the central authority by characterizing the Provincial Legislatures as a species of glorified county council, it is the Provincial power that ness of life, if we except the one matter | Profits. provided for out of the Provincial purse. | might come back to the politicians. planting, but transplant tomatoes and Ottawa collects, roughly speaking, \$8 year- Taking the case of the Esquimalt Gravcabbage once or twice before setting in ly per head of the population of the Doling Dock by itself, the sum of \$581,841 it gets its second or third pair of leaves. power there is collected in this city alone "donations" that came back to the politic-Set three inches apart each way and it for municipal, educational and similar ians was about \$26,000. Would it not be

will soon become large enough for use. services more than \$20 per head of the cheaper—and certainly more deleterious The gradual encroachment of the Do- mit the party in office to insert in the minion authorities upon the rights of the estimates just before an election an provinces, and the attempt to centralize adequate sum for campaign purposes? power in the hands of the Federal Gov- We should know how much a stated gether during the middle of the day, but of the constitution and to all the tenden- and we should not think of every new cies of modern statesmanship. The nearer public contract let as another open tap the Government is to the people the bet- driven into the treasury barrel. ter are its functions likely to be performed. dress of grievances that are national, and of new public enterprises that may easily plants will smother, or the temperature the probability is that the Federal en- some day hold us back from the gate-way would vastly increase the difficulties of with a stake in the country simply cannot governing. The Liberal party has always discuss any newly proposed public work stood for the doctrine of non-interference on its merits. "Oh, if you go in for that, with the legislation of the Provinces when the politicians will make a nice penny out under the glass act as a lens and burn the such legislation was within their consti- of it," they say, and this fear jaundices are agricultural implements and whiskey. tutional powers. In purely Provincial their whole conception of the enterprise. Some furniture could be sold there, but it this reason in bright weather the water- affairs the Provincial majority must govern We distrust the politicians at Ottawa, and would have to be on the stamp of an ing should be done either in the morning or there is an end of Provincial rights. as a consequence, we are very unwilling English maker, as the people are very or evening. If too much water is given To-day, with a population of French and to give them any further opportunities to partial to English goods and will buy the bed will become soggy and dead and | English, Catholic and Protestant, almost | steal. Province that suffers from interference. quite dry before watering and then give But the probability is that the Protestant Rights Secured to France by Treaty the expense of catering to the peculiar grow much faster than the other, and if Quebec is now induced to lend her aid to France will take a hand in Canadian poli- Tompkins, "in spite of all efforts that can an attack upon Provincial rights she will tics.' These were the words of a French be put forth by protectionist countries." hotbed will more than pay any family be furnishing a precedent that may be inofficial as we looked from the heights of The laying of a cable from Vancouver jurious to herself when her relative Cap a l'Aigle upon the south shore of to Sydney he characterized as a wild-cat made every spring. It will require a weight in the councils of the nation is Newfoundland twelve miles away. What scheme, the benefit of which would aclittle attention every day, but the pleas- diminished. Quebec's best safety, her he meant was that with absolute sover- crue to the Mother country and not to best chance of continuing her distinctive

SALT FOR STOCK. We are surprised when passing through upon French Canada. the country to find so few farmers who use rock salt for their stock. Whenever world that she should. She controls leave of absence to go over and teach we find a man that uses it he speaks of it 800 of the 2,000 miles of the Newfound- the New Zealanders how to beat the in the highest terms. The writer can say land seaboard, and will continue to con- Canadians in the European cheese If it is covered so closely that the from experience that there is no other trol it in the Confederation, while here at market. steam does not freely escape, it will be way of salting stock nearly so satisfactory St. Pierrie she has 6,000 resident subjects less tender. Unfortunately some grease in every way as by the use of the rock. | and 8,000 birds of passage who come to It is a settled fact that stock salted once fish in the spring and return in the fall the choice is between good meat and a a week take too much when given to to St. Malo, a place enshrined in every mysteriously of late in Prince Edward shiny stove, I say choose the former. If them, which has the effect of wasting French-Canadian heart. French vessels county, Ontario, and traces indicated that the steak is salted while cooking, it will much nutrition in the animal which the of war patrol the west shore and will a wild animal had made a meal off them. will be less tender. Steak should never system requires, and before the next salt- continue to do so. The liveliest friend- A dozen men, heavily armed, were formed be chipped with a knife, and decent steak, ing day comes round ill-effects are caused ship and affection exist between the into searching party and with dogs scourproperly cooked, will not need to be in the system by the lack of salt. This French settlers on the west shore and the ed a swamp. The dogs found an animal, pounded. The steak should be cut at being the case, the farmer who depends French-Canadians of the Gulf of St. Law- barking loudly, but would make no adleast half an inch thick. A person ac- upon weekly salting, be he ever so regu- rence, and will not be diminished when vances. One dog did go forward, but was customed to cooking steak in the wrong lar, cannot fail to lose milk from his cows, they are united politically. The other soon heard to yelp with pain; their way will most invariably cook it oo long and flesh from his steers and other faten- day twenty families from Matane came growls were heard, and when the men when first he cooks it by proper methods; ing stock. Some resort to the plan of to the west shore to work in the French | reached within sight they found the masfor the juices retained in the interior of putting a little salt into the food every lobster factories. The French govern- tiff lying on the ground, his head nearly the steak are reddish, and the interior of day or two. Now this is all chance work | ment is taking settlers from Miquelon | severed from his body, and standing over the steak will be red and raw looking and cannot give the best results, as the an- and planting them there. As inshore him was an animal which looked like a when it is well cooked. One cannot imal itself is the only proper judge of how fishermen they have a share in the huge tiger. The animal was sniffing the make first quality gravy when steak is much to take, and will never take too bounties. Here on these French islands air, and lashing his tail from side to side, cooked properly, for all the juice is in the much or too little when given free access there is a strong desire to see Newfound- awaiting the oncoming of his foes. Sevneat. By the slow cooking, covering to it. Now, when stables have been fit- land joined to the Dominion. First of all, eral shots were fired. The animal was method, of the juices cooked out, one may ted up with salt boxes in the stalls, the it is felt that the impregnable position of wounded and charged on the men. It get one-third for the gravy, while two- supply can be kept constantly before them France in the west shore controversy leaped towards several and a man with a by using either barrel or rock salt—the will be strengthed by the sympathy and fork speared the creature. Then one of Ham should be cooked the same way as former having to be supplied every few support of the French Canadians. Sec- the party emptied two shots into the beefsteak—cut thick, pan very hot when days, while a four or five pound lump will ondly, the Miquelon people would rather animal's head, killing it. The tiger, for meat is put in, then turned quickly and last for weeks. Another advantage in see Newfoundland belonging to a com- for such it proved to be, measured nine not covered. On the other hand, bacon using rock salt is that it can be thrown in- munity like Canada, that is forty per cent feet from 'tip to tip' and is a beautiful should be cut thin and be cooked longer. to an ordinary manger and not interfere French, than to remain in the hands of specimen. It had evidently escaped from dreds of a lesser size. The British are a More than one-half of the iniciness and with the food. The animals can lick at the English merchants of St. John's and tenderness of meat depends upon the it as desired, and no evil results or waste Harbor Grace, with whom they have the neighborhood. manner of cooking. Improper cooking in food or salt can follow. Then, again, always been at odds. To tell the truth, easily spoils the best steak; good cooking for field salting in the summer, a lump in their eyes it will be a step towards the can be thrown on the ground, exposed to rehabilitation of France as a power in sun and rain without loss or other objection, while when barrel salt is used the the notion, but the Frenchman, even the extraordinary falling off in ordinary England, where it sells at sixpence a box will be half the time empty, and ir- French fisherman, has a soul full of regular salting results. ations and possibilities.

NOTHING LIKE FREE TRADE.

[Fredericton Gleaner, Sept. 24, 1885.] Every business man in Fredericton or York county would favor free trade with the United States tomorrow. They know that such trade, or even any reasonable measure of reciprocity, would send the life blood of a vigorous commerce coursing through the channels of our local com-

WHAT IT COSTS US.

To Keep the Tory Party in Power.

(Montreal Star, Ind. Con.) The enormous cost to the country of this system of taxing public contracts for the same means; that our mental posture party campaign purposes is naturally alarming our people who are awaiting rel. Put the eggs in carefully so as not to with uneasiness the announcement from crack any of the shells, letting the water Ottawa of the amount of the year's deficit. The debt cannot go on growing forever which can be done by placing a barrel | with never a word about repayment; and | head a little smaller upon them and even as things now stand we are paying about ten millions in interest on the pres-The same liquid should be used only once. much economy that we need as honesty— out the least doubt it is preached in thous

pour large sums into the party campaign | their own times. In the famous McGreevy cases, which | translated, not only from century to cenwere turned inside out for our inspection tury, but from decade to decade, from made comparatively firm, it will give forth strong central body which must be mainthat we have had the unpleasant privilege | principle applies to the scriptures themof looking into, we saw how recklessly public money was squandered. The min- Christian preacher is to translate the ority report on that case, which did not Bible into the vernacular of his age. fail for lack of frankness, summarised the Whenever you find a Moody or a Parkreport of the skilled accountants who ex- hurst, a Spurgeon or a Gordon, you find a amined the books of the firm; and the man who succeeds in doing this. On their result was startling. They found that be- lips the truths of revelation address us in tween the yeare of 1878 and 1891, inclusive the tongue 'wherein we were born.' Let Larkin, Connolly & Co, received from the any minister attempt to preach a sermon Harbor Commissioners at Quebec and the written twenty-five years ago, and he will Department of Public works at Ottawa, confront an illustration of our meaning. the enormous sum of \$3,138,234.58. This He may hold to the same truth he held to was divided by the accountants as follows: .\$2,184,259

salaries... This statement is instructive. These

to the mor. our public men-to perneeds in the language of today."

This last is one of the worst features of

NEWFOUNDLAND.

eignty of this Miquelon archipelago, and Canada. Mr. Tompkins says there is institutions until she herself decides to with something akin to exclusive terri- great glee in New Zealand among the change them, lies in standing for Provintorial jurisdiction from Cape Ray all dairymen over the fact that Mr. McEwan, cial rights and the doctrine of non-interalong the west shore of Newfoundland - of the Experimetal farm at Ottawa, has ference on the part of the Federal power the shore nearest to Quebec - to Belle been secured to instruct them in cheese in regard to legislation intra vires of the Isle and from Belle Isle down the east | making, and they expect to be able to shore as far as Cape St. John, France, outrival Canadian cheese in the British when Newfoundland enters the Domin- markets as far as they have our butter.

poetry about his race, its traditions, aspir- with March of last year. The figures are cisco where it brings 20 cents.

Literary Digest Persons who are familiar with the old sermons of Colonial New England, will 1894, a falling off of \$3,312,000. The readily recall the masterpiece of the great | total ordinary expenditure for the same Jonathan Edwards, "Sinners in the Hands | period is \$23,844,991, compared with \$23, of an Angry God." - how he depicted 331,755 in 1894, an increase of \$513,000 God holding a sinner over the mouth of a | By adding the decrease in revenue to the blazing pit, and rendered the cries of that | increase in expenditure there is found a | fortunes. agonized soul. It is said that this discrip- shortage of \$3,285,000. When the pro-Take 24 gallons of water, 12 lbs. of un- So you still believe in the Darwinian tion was so terrible in its effect that a vincial subsidies for the half year are slacked lime and 4 lbs. of salt, or in that theory, do you? Of course I do. What preacher who occupied the pulpit with paid on June 30, the deficit will probably the study and practice of law, has passed proportion according to the quantity of is the spring housecleaning mania but a the speaker arose and shrieked: "Mr. approximate \$6,000,000. The expendi- the second reading in the Ontario legis-

We are informed by the Watchman (Baptist) Boston, that many thousand

copies of this sermon are being distributed gratuitously. The Watchman thinks And How it is Seriously Affected by the it altogether unlikely that the profound spiritual impression made by Edwards' sermon in its day can now be revived by toward all classes of questions has changed during the last century, and the ruling ideas which determine our point of view and dominate our conceptions ard different from those of Edwards' time. The

editor savs: "That great sermon was a message to the time in which it was delivered: it is preserve 150 dozen eggs. It is not necesent debt and every additional dollar of not conceived in the spirit or expressed sary to wait to get a full barrel or smaller | indebtedness incurred adds to the amount | in the language of our day. This is not package of eggs, but they can be put in at of interest that must be annually raised. saying that the truth which Edwards any time that they can be obtained fresh. And the cruel part of it is that it is not so taught could not be preached now. Withit is not, as a rule, that we buy ourselves ands of pulpits. And men who have not too many public works, but that we pay far too much for them in order that favor. a tithe of Edwards' ability proclaim it with greater power than they would if ed contractors may make dishonest pro- they undertook to preach Edwards' sermfits, and may, at the same time, be able to on, simply because they are speaking to

"As a matter of fact truth needs to be selves. One of the main duties of then, but the old sermon will not preach. The better sermon it was a quarter of a century ago the less preachable it is now. There is no mystery about this. The things he could take for granted then he speaking in a different atmosphere, he is

VERY POOR PROSPECTS

market would take off all the profit."

Hogs and cattle have been disappearing

DOMINION TREASURY RETURNS.

The financial returns of the Dominion

March, 1894, \$3,759,326; March, 1895,

The total revenue for the nine expired

months of the current fiscal year is \$24,-

553,099 compared with \$27,845,846 in

000 compared with \$3,852.00 in 1894.

\$2,748,158.

seeds. If the seeds are put in at once, on, that set limits upon his action in the Expended as "donations," etc.... 170,447 has to prove now; what he had to prove then he can take for granted now. He is tender germs will be destroyed. About Provincial authority. The educational "donations," it will be remembered, were addressing minds swayed by different inthe third or fourth day, the heat will laws, the laws governing charity and the so largely political as to make it fair, for fluences. And this is the reason why so usually subside to about 80 degrees, then funds for their support, come from the purposes of comparison, to treat the whole few volumes of apologetics maintain their it will be safe to sow. Mark off in rows Provincial source. The students in our sum as being paid by the firm of contract-full cogency longer than the decade in about four inches apart, scatter the seed schools and universities, the sick in our ors to politicians as their share of the which they appear. The issues change. thinly in the drills; cover with half an hospitals, the insane in our asylums, the "swag." The net result then in this typiDifferent points are attacked, and new Forty-five per cent on wool carpets and inch of soil, and pat the bed down over prisoners in our gaols, the inmates of our cal case was that the country paid, roughdefences are constantly developing. Of rphan homes, are all cared for under ly speaking, \$3,140,000 for \$2,185,000 what real worth, for instance, is an argu-Provincial authority, and in a measure, worth of work, in order that \$170,000 ment from archeology constructed twentyfive years ago? Much has been said and written about 'the dead line in the the open ground, giving them more room minion under the powers exercised by it. was paid for works, the cost of which was fifty are not in demand, is that too many ministry.' One reason why men above each time. Also transplant lettuce when Under laws passed by the Provincial reckoned to be \$313,777. The amount of ministers, even if they do not preach old sermons, continue to address the mental conditions with which they were familiar years ago; they do not keep up to the times, and bring a message to present

> ernment, is entirely contrary to the spirit | party triumph cost the country as a whole; | For Establishing Trade Between Canada Thomas Tompkins, a prominent Conservative of Brockville, Ontario, and a government contractor, has returned from It is a far cry to Ottawa even for the re- the case. There is in the country a dread a visit to the Australian colonies, and on being asked what he thought of the attempt of the government to boom trade croachment in matters purely provincial of immense national opportunities. Men with Australia, he said it was a fake, pure and simple, and could not succeed. "Australia has few things Canada wants," said he, "and the only things Australia really wants from this country

St. Pierre, Miquelon, March 30.—'When Newfoundland becomes part of Canada and will be able to keep it," said Mr.

ion, will exercise a perceptible influence | The Auckland News speaks very joyfully It is the most natural thing in the ment gives one of its employes a year's

IMPOTENCY OF OLD SERMONS.

eggs to be preserved. Stir several times survival of the times when we were Edwards! Has God no ture on capital account to date is \$3,273,- lature by a vote of 61 to 27. Sir Oliver

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

National Policy.

Mr. G. B. Ryan is a leading dry goods merchant in Guelph, Ont. He used to be a staunch Conservative, and helped to establish the National Policy. But the continuance of that policy and its results, and further study of the question, have made a tariff reformer of him, and he delivered an address before the Young Men's Liberal Club of the city in which he does business, that contains more "solid meat" on the trade question than anything we have seen for some time

Mr. Ryan told his hearers that when he voted for the N. P. he supposed it was going to be only a temporary affair, maintained only long enough to give the manufacturers a start, and when that was accomplished it would be gradually taken off. Instead of that, Mr. Ryan complains, every change has been in the way of an inrease Gloves were one instance There are only a few glove makers in Canada, making the coarse qualities. They were doing well enough under the old 15 per cent tariff. But in 1879 they got it raised to 25 per cent. Then it was shoved up to 30 per cent. Then a year or two later it went up another 5 per cent. Mr. Ryan states as a practical business man, that the only result of this increase is that he has to take the amount of them out of the pockets of his customers and hand it over

to the manufacturers. Then Mr. Ryan turned his attention to carpets, and what he had to say about them ought to come home to every housekeeper in Canada. His remarks are thus

"Up to last spring they had been paying 20 per cent and 10 cents per square yard on wool carpets, equal to 45 per cent, not counting the merchant's profit on the duty, for he had to get a return from the people for the capital he had to invest in duties; on union carpets, 20 per cent and 5 cents a square vard: on Brussels and tapestry, 25 per cent. He did not believe Sir John Macdonald ever intended to make the protective system permanent, but the present government was bound hand and foot to the manufacturers. ded cost up to 55 or 60 per cent. This enormous duty was imposed to build up carpet manufactures in this country. Did it million homes in Canada, and that each home used \$5 worth of carpets each year a low estimate he believed, they would say. This meant an expenditure of five millions annually for carpets, on which was paid, either in duty or to the protect-

ed manufacturer, two and a half millions of dollars." The amount paid on duty on imported carpets does not average one year with another more than \$500,000: consequently the amount which the duty enables the manufacturers to extort is about two millions yearly. That at least is the estimate of this business man

and ex-Conservative. It does not follow of course that that amount is all clear profit to them. They may not be able to manufacture as cheaply as their competitors abroad. But even supposing them to be so inexpedient as not to make a dollar, never-

woman came into a store to buy a print dress, out of every \$1.38 which she laid on the counter, \$1 goes for the goods, and 38 cents either to the government or the them in preference to the home-made Magog cotton manufacturer. Or, take article. A small trade in vehicles might plain cottons. Suppose, said Mr. Ryan, be done if they were made to order, but that each home in Canada used \$10 worth of cotton, the total consumption would be ten million dollars, of which four mil-"The Englishmen have that market lions went as clear profits to keep the cotton combine going. He and his fellow merchants were simply tax collectors for the government of the combines without

Mr. Ryan put the matter in a striking way. "Suppose," he said, "I sold my goods at what they cost with my usual profits on them, and that the taxes on them, payable either to the government or to the combines, were collected by a special officer stationed at the door of his shop, there would be a rebellion in a week. But by the present system taxes of from 30 to 50 per cent are collected from the people in the proportion of one dollar for the government to two for the combines without a murmur." It was no wonder, with this awful draw upon the resources of the people, that stagnation prevailed. Since the N. P. Mr. Ryan estimated that the people had paid sixty-four millions to maintain the cotton factories, thirty millions to the carpet men, and thirty millions more to the

owners of the print mills.

THE MAKERS OF JAM. An English grocer, who caters, he says, for 300,000 daily customers, says jam has a great future before it. People are using it more and more every year, while the demand for butter is lessening. These facts led him to take up the jam trade Doubtless Mr. Gladstone's advice to British farmers to raise fruit and make jam, some years ago, has had effect in this direction. Australian jams are being pushed largely in India and elsewhere, and may compete in England before long. Even now most of the blackberries used in England come from Ireland, where fruit-growing, properly handled, would do much for her commercial prosperity. The magnitude of the English jam business is astonishing. One factory near Liverpool There are a score more like it, and hunsome menagerie and finally wandered to jam-loving and a jam-eating people much more so than Americans, who take their fruit fresh, dried, or canned. But the latter supply fruit to the jam-makers, especially apricots, which are shipped North America. You and I may smile at for March are gazetted. They show the from California, made into jam in Kent, revenue of one million dollars compared pound, and then exported to San Fran-

> Clara Louise Kellogg, whose sweet voice once charmed two continents, is living in New York in comparative poverty, Once she was worth nearly \$1,000,-000, but it has all been swept away by unfortunate business ventures. The once and has no way of recouping her shattered

The bill for the admission of women to Mowat spoke in favor of the bill.