POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033



# LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Cedars will be opened in June and continue its summer hotel business as usual.

A car of choice horses from 10 to 16 hundred pounds at Thos. Hayes' stable, 15 Germain street.

The New Household Manual and Ladies' Companion is a valuable book for the household and a copy should be found in every home. It may be obtained from R. A. H. Morrow, 59 Garden street.

The sub-committee on the application of J. Fraser Gregory and others for a lease of the islands above the falls will meet Wednesday afternoon when all persons interested are invited to be present.

The Shore Line trackmen are out on strike. There are 16 in number and they are asking for an advance in wages of 20 cents a day. Trackmen have been getting $1 per day and foremen $1.25 per day.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this paper for tenders for sorting and rafting the logs picked up in the river below Fredericton and now held in the several booms. This is a large contract and keen competition is expected.

That some United States business people are hazy on the geography of Canada is illustrated by a ridiculous address on a letter received from a firm in Akron, Ohio, by a Moncton gentleman. The address reads, "Prince Edward Isl., Moncton, N. B., Canada."

Miss Louise Webster, formerly teacher of elocution at the Ladies' College, Sackville, was married a few days ago at Quebec to Wm. T. Giles, of Toronto. Miss Ethel Webster and Miss Cook of Sackville, were the bridesmaids and Mr. Barrick, of Winnipeg, was groomsman.

There were 12 deaths last week, resulting from the following causes: Convulsions, 1; carcenoma of liver, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cancer of throat, 1; disease of spinal cord, 1; heart failure, 2; inflammation of lungs, 1; old age, 1; paralysis, 1; phthisic, 2.

The police of the city have received word from W. S. Stout, general manager of the Dominion Express Company, to the effect that F. S. Ballard, C. P. R. telegraph operator at Neepawa, Man., left that place on October 24 with $330.85 of the company's funds, also money orders and is supposed to be in New Brunswick.

The St. John board of trade has fallen in line with the boards of trade of other Canadian cities in endorsing the scheme of preferential trade within the empire. At a meeting held last night the local board adopted a resolution on the same lines as the resolutions which have been passed by the boards of Montreal, Toronto and Orilla Ont.

There is the sum of $700 in the city bank to the credit of Patrick Maloney, late deceased. Up to fifteen years ago Mr. Maloney was a successful shoemaker and by steady application to his trade and the exercise of thrift, accumulated this competance. He made no will, but the money will probably be divided amongst his sisters and brother. A sister resides here and his brother in the States.

The last of the series of entertainment with which St. John's Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., has been last week celebrating the centennial of its organization, concluded Saturday in right royal Masonic style. It comprised a banquet at which more than 250 members of St. John's Lodge and officers of sister lodges sat down, and incidentally the unveiling of a portrait of the late R. W. William F. Bunting, whose name stands pre-eminent among the many distinguished craftsmen who have belonged to the lodge.

A ceremony which will be of especial interest to the pastor and people of Exmouth Street Methodist church will be carried out on Monday evening next when a mortgage for $1,700 which has been standing on the church parsonage for almost 40 years will be burned. The mortgage was held by the Eaton estate and of the money with which it will be liquidated about $1,500 was raised in connection with the century fund. It is expected that the remaining $200 will be secured at next Sunday's services.

After several weeks of operations at Palmer's Point log boom, the tug boats Hercules, Sea King and Waring arrived at Indiantown Sunday forenoon, the Sea King having in tow from the Reach a boom of 10,000 pieces, which she deposited in the Mill boom. It is a matter of doubt as to whether the Hercules and Waring will return up stream, but the Sea King left again Sunday night. She had on board Arthur Sewall and his appliances for "sacking" the logs which lie along the shores at Oromocto. The term "sacking" means to remove into the stream whatever sticks have become stranded at Oromocto there are many in this condition.

By reason of a difference of opinion as to who should possess the child, Mrs. Townsend Logan solicited the assistance of Officer Semple on Saturday afternoon. It appears that Mrs. Logan (whose husband was drowned recently in the Kennebecasis river) has a relative named Randolph Logan, who resides on Chesley street. About a month or more ago Mrs. Logan had occasion to journey to Somerville, Mass. Her child, a male infant about six months old, she left in the care of Randolph Logan's family. When the mother, who is at present staying with Mrs. Appleby, of Brussels street, called at Randolph Logan's house on Saturday for her baby it is alleged that she found her errand somewhat in the nature of a task. Finally as a last resort she went to the North End police station, procured Officer Semple and with his escort returned to renew her efforts. This course was successful, but not before a candid exchange of remarks relating to the guardianship of the baby had passed between the mother and Randolph Logan's family.

Mr. John Connor, of St. John, who arrived here yesterday morning, returns to the commercial metropolis this evening. Mr. Connor is here in the interests of the St. John Valley Railway. The time limit in the charter of this company had lapsed and Mr. Connor is seeking to have the charter revived by the legislature. The government have expressed themselves as opposed to reviving charters unless fully satisfied as to the bona fides of the company. In this case it is set forth that the work was suspended because of the death of one of the contractors and that until his business affairs were wound up a legal title could not be secured, and hence the suspension of the work, or, as it is put by others, the delay in operations. Mr. Connor thinks that under these circumstances the legislature will revive the charter and that in a few years the construction of the St. John Valley will be completed.—Fredericton Gleaner.

The fund for the benefit of the hospital nurses of this city who distinguished themselves during the smallpox epidemic, has unfortunately not awakened a great deal of public interest among our citizens and has lagged in subscriptions. As it is desirable that the fund be closed up without delay, however, the opportunity for receiving subscriptions will be presented only until Saturday next, after which date the fund will be closed and turned over to the nurses for distribution. The testimonial is certainly a worthy recognition of the valiant deeds of courage of girls who deserve public cognizance of their heroism. Any who wish to contribute further to the fund will, therefore, please send their subscriptions to the Daily Telegraph this week. All contributions will be acknowledged in these columns.

### In the Courts.

Equity Court.

In H. R. Emmerson and W. Frank Taylor, trustees, etc., Mary J. Keilor vs. Pascal J. LeBlanc and Ogaline LeBlanc, his wife, a suit for foreclosure and sale under a mortgage, the bill was taken pro confesso for want of appearance; James Friel, plaintiff's solicitor.

In Joseph Wood vs. Henry S. LeBlanc, Raphael P. LeBlanc, Julian P. LeBlanc, Samuel A. Dupuis Amos Sonier, Charles Breau, Jude Gaudet and Samuel Gaudet, motion was made by James Friel and Hon. Wm. Pugsley on behalf of the defendants, to dissolve an ex parte injunction granted the plaintiff, restraining the defendants from cutting wood on certain lands in Westmorland county. M. G. Teed, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff. The matter will be heard again on Friday, April 11, at Fredericton.

In Penery vs. Hanson et al, order was granted on the application of T. P. Regan for the plaintiff, calling on the defendants to show cause why Hon. A. T. Dunn, executor of John McLeod estate, and Mrs. Sarah Cullinan, administratrix of the James Cullinan estate, should not be made parties to the suit in the place and stead of John McLeod, deceased, and James Cullinan, deceased.

Probate Court.

Letters of administration of the estate of the late Charles Howard were granted to his widow, Mrs. Minnie Howard. The estate consists of $200 personal property; Chapman & Tilley, proctors.

The will of the late Mrs. Mary J. Wark was admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Annie E. Smith, a daughter of the deceased and wife of Charles M. Smith. The estate consists of $2,400 real property and $200 personal property; A Rankine Bedell, proctor.

Letters of administration of the estate of the late Patrick Maloney were granted to his sister, Mrs. Catherine Hanley, wife of James Hanley. The estate is valued at $700 personal property; S. A. M. Skinner, proctor.

# SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

## Commission Decides on New Meeting Room—Investigation of North End Case Ordered.

At a meeting of the slaughter house commissioners Friday afternoon, chairman Hay, Sec. Shaw, Inspector Simon, and Commissioners Berryman, Drake and Gallagher were present.

The monthly schedule of killing was as follows:

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Calves. |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Damery | 102 | 46 | 1 |
| John McCarty | 296 | 16 | 30 |
| Kane & McGrath | 115 | 10 | 6 |
| Peter O'Connor | 12 | .. | 1 |
| M. J. Collins | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| Total | 502 | 75 | 45 |

The houses were reported in a satisfactory state, and the only discrepancy which appeared during the month was the killing on the 3rd, of a cow suffering from tuberculosis. The matter had been amicably settled by the owner's promise to send the carcass to the fertilizer.

The board's assessment for the current year is the usual amount, $600. It was decided that notices be shortly issued for the benefit of those desiring to apply for licenses.

A letter was read from Wm. C. Simpson, secretary for tenants of the Market building, in reply to the board's communication regarding new quarters. He stated that the room in which the Agricultural Society meets could be let them.

Com. Berryman moved that this offer be accepted and possession taken at their next meeting on the first Friday in May. The rental per annum was stated by one of the board to be $12.

The motion was carried.

Com. Drake made a strong plea against forsaking the Water street premises.

Com. Berryman referred to the reputed action of an Indiantown meat packer slaughtering an animal for public consumption in his barn. He considered it within the province of the board to instruct the inspector to investigate and if necessary to ask assistance from the North End police.

The inspector was instructed to proceed.

### Repatriation of Canadians.

It is announced that a great number of French-Canadians who had emigrated to the United States have come back to the province. The Quebec government has an agent at Worcester, Mass., who, each year, sends to the commissioner of colonization a complete list of the French-Canadians who leave the New England states to come back to the province. The agent is Mr. J. P. Lucier.

According to Mr. Lucier's returns, 36,081 French-Canadians returned from the United States to the province of Quebec, with the intention of settling permanently, from 1897 to the 30th June, 1901, inclusive; 3,905 in 1897; 8,234 in 1898; 5,561 in 1899; 8,241 in 1900, and 10,140 in the first six months of 1901. All these people came back by the Fitchburg railroad.

No statistics were furnished the commissioner of colonization for such traffic over the other railroads of the United States. It is not possible to suppose that all the French-Canadians who, from 1897 to 1900, returned from the United States to settle in the province of Quebec, came by the Fitchburg railroad. A large number must have come by the Boston & Maine, the Canadian Pacific, the Central Vermont, the Delaware & Hudson, the Quebec Central, the Grand Trunk, in a word, on all the railways on the lines of which French-Canadian centres are to be found in the United States.

# WERE MANY IMMIGRANTS.

## FIGURES OF WORK AT SAND POINT BY UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

### More Than Four Thousand Passed Through to Uncle Sam's Domain -- Some Cases of Parties Held Back or Deported.

The past season has been a busy one for the immigration officials and the new immigration building has been constantly in use since its construction, although it is not yet altogether finished.

Commissioner John Thomas, of the United States immigration service, with an able corps of assistants, has had a great lot of work to do in the examination of all immigrants who were destined to the United States and his duties have been made harder at times on account of lack of facilities. The total number of passengers examined in St. John from December 1 up to March 13 is 4,739 and of this number 3,963 went through to the States, having passed the necessary examination, and 776 were detained. Out of the number held over 468 were detained on account of not having the required amount of money, 8 for favus, 37 for trecoma, 13 for hernia and 41 for miscellaneous causes.

Under the strict examination made by Commissioner Thomas and assistants if a person destined to the United States is found to be undesirable, that person is to be deported to the place whence he came and in carrying out this rule Commissioner Thomas has found great difficulty on account of the rejected person being aided by outsiders for a small sum of money in trying to evade the officials and get across the border at some point.

Of the number held over 32 were actually deported and of these six were for favus, eight for hernia, ten for trecoma and eight for other complaints. Among the latter were one insane person and an idiot.

There were 25 or 30 bond cases during the past season. These cases are where the immigrants undesirable persons to enter the States but where friends promise to look after them.

All kinds of schemes have been resorted to by persons about the city to try to avoid the officers and get undesirable persons into the United tSates and although some may have escaped the officers, others were caught, but in fact nearly all those rejected by the United States officers are allowed to remain in Canada. Among those detained two died—one, a man, at the General Public Hospital, and the other, a child, in the cars at Sand Point.

A few weeks ago considerable difficulty was experienced when the officers attempted to deport 16 or 18 Jews who were detained for several reasons. These persons were aided by citizens to evade the officers, which they did, and they are now residing either in St. John or other parts of Canada.

The last arrival of immigrants was on the steamer Lake Superior about a week ago and of these 675 went through to the States, making the total number up to date 4,638. Of the last lot 180 were held over, mostly for money, while six or eight were for medical causes. There were landed at Halifax for the winter season up to March 29, 1,241 persons destined to the United States.

Commissioner Thomas expects to finish his work in St. John in a couple of weeks, the next large passenger list being on the steamer Lake Ontario, which is due the last of the week.

Mr. Thomas and his assistants have made hosts of friends during their stay in the city and can be assured of a hearty welcome on any future occasion.

### St. George's Church, Moncton, Annual Meeting.

Moncton, N. B., April 7—(Special)—At the annual meeting of St. George's church (Episcopal) tonight, these officers were elected:

Rector—Rev. E. B. Hooper.

Church wardens—I. W. Binney, G. A. Dodge.

Vestry clerk—J. G. Wran.

Vestrymen—W. D. Martin, W. Powell, J. G. Wran, H. M. Fairweather, H. S. Bell, R. W. Hewson, H. H. Schaefer, S. Watters, S. Gordon, C. Atkinson, J. Baxter, A. H. Newman.

Auditor—J. B. Magee.

Delegates to synod—R. W. Hewson, W. D. Martin; substitutes, J. G. Wran, H. M. Fairweather.

Ushers—F. W. Newman, Rex Browne, M. Gourley, Jos. Baxter.

A resolution was passed regretting the removal of G. R. Joughins, ex-I. C. R. mechanical superintendent, from the city.

### Soldier's Funeral at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., April 7—(Special)—The body of Lieut. Webster, which arrived here on the steamer Corinthian from England, was brought ashore this afternoon and placed on a gun carriage and the deceased given a full military funeral. The Royal Canadian Regiment, with full band, and firing party, and the Royal Artillery, together with the commanding officers of the militia battalions took part in the cortege. The body was sent to Kentville for burial.


# CROUPY COUGHS OF CHILDREN.

The tendency to croup is a foe that all parents have to fight. Croup comes in the night, when the help must be right at hand if it is to be helped at all. Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is a blessing to all families where there are children subject to attacks of croup or any mean cough. It has a wonderful reputation for its efficiency and fully deserves it.

You cannot tell what night your child may wake up choking to death with croup. In such a case what do you do? Send for a doctor and wait an hour, or perhaps two hours, while the child is gasping for breath? How much simpler where the true specific for croupy coughs and all throat troubles is right at hand. Indeed, no other way is safe with young children in the house.

Adamson's Cough Balsam is a most delicate medicine for children, relieving the little throats at once. Its action is soothing and certain. It clears out the phlegm, which produces the croupy condition, and is a safeguard which no mother who knows about it will dispense with. All coughs and inflammation of the throat or bronchial tubes are cured by the Balsam with promptness that surprises. All druggists sell it. 25 cents. "The Bonnie Bee," F. W. Kinsman & Co.

Brown in the bottle.


The king of Siam owns an army corps of 500 elephants, all well trained for military purposes, and under command of a general.

# DEATH OF R. C. JOHN DUNN.

## Well-known Architect Passed Away Sunday Night--Splendid Buildings His Monument.

R. C. John Dunn, the well known architect, died Sunday night in the General Public Hospital, after a lingering illness.

St. John had no citizen who was better known or whose demise will be more sincerely regretted than R. C. John Dunn. Of a kind and genial disposition he made friends of all with whom he came in contact; ever with an encouraging word or cheery salutation he was as familiar to St. John people as are the many of our handsome buildings which owe their being and beauty to his creative skill. In his profession he was surpassed by none, equalled by few. As a citizen he was a plain, unassuming man who did his duty as he saw it in the sphere in which he was placed—a son of St. John who will be deeply mourned by his brother citizens.

In his biographical review of prominent New Brunswick citizens I. Allan Jack wrote of Mr. Dunn:

"R. C. John Dunn, the well known architect of St. John, was born there in 1837, the eldest son of John and Martha (Gould) Dunn. On the paternal side he is of Irish ancestry, his father having been born in Derry, Ireland, in 1804. John Dunn, a lad of twelve years, in 1818, after the death of his father, came to America, following the footsteps of his brother James, and settled in St. John. At a later date their widowed mother arrived. John Dunn learned the cabinet maker's trade and subsequently became a manufacturer of lumber. For this purpose he erected a mill, in which he had the first planing mill in St. John, and also imported large quantities of mahogany. Retiring from this business in 1854 he bought a farm in Musquash which he cultivated until his death. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was of English parentage, her father, Charles Gould, having come from Somersetshire, England, with his family. Mr. Dunn died in 1889, at the age of 85. He was for many years a member of the municipal council.

"R. C. John Dunn began the study of architecture when a boy, with George N. Smith and later acquired a fuller knowledge of its practical details. For the sake of more extended observations he went abroad, visiting the celebrated buildings of various European countries, and widely increasing his knowledge of existing architectural monuments. Upon his return he took a course of study in Boston and subsequently he worked in various parts of the United States spending considerable time in Chicago. In 1875 he returned to his native city, where he opened an office and has since been most successfully engaged in professional work. He has superintended the erection of many of the imporant buildings since erected in the province.

"Mr. Dunn was made a Mason in the Charles W. Moore Lodge at Fitchburg, Mass., in 1866. He was one of the first members of the Knights of Pythias in St. John. In addition to the above it might be noted that in Chicago Mr. Dunn was engaged with an eminent architect named Boyington, and his work was so satisfactory that he was tendered a partnership in the business but declined. While there, however, he made the plans for one of the largest hotels in Chicago. He was at one time in partnership with Morgan Smith in this city, under the firm name of Smith & Dunn. Upon the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Dunn continued the business in his own name.

He has contributed largely to the growth of St. John, among the prominent buildings which were designed by him being the Pugsley building, the Aberdeen and Alexandria school buildings, No. 1 and 5 engine houses, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum annex and the handsome residence of Geo. K. McLeod, Orange street. He drew the plans for the departmental buildings in Fredericton, the wing to the public hospital, the Bathurst court house and jail and the Chatham court house. He was superintendent of extensive repairs to Trinity church and the remodeling of the Fredericton city hall when that biulding was converted into a theatre. There is hardly a county in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia whose public buildings do not bear the impress of his fashioning hand.

As an architect his forte was in his ability to keep from exceeding his estimates and he enjoyed the confidence of all who had occasion to engage him.

Socially Mr. Dunn was one of the most popular men in St. John. He possessed a keen wit and an appreciation of the humorous side of life and as a raconteur could invariably bring a smile, which gift made him the life and centre of any party.

The deceased gentleman was never married. He leaves three brothers, Hon. Albert T. Dunn, surveyor general of New Brunswick, and one of the representatives of St. John county in the provincial legislature; Thomas A. W. Dunn and Fred B. Dunn, of St. John. His sisters are Mrs. S. J. Parkin, of Princess street, where he lived, and Mrs. C. C. Clinch, of Musquash.

His relatives will have the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of all citizens, for R. C. John Dunn was deeply honored and loved in life and will be as deeply mourned now that he has passed to his reward.


### High Pressure Days.

Men and women alike have to work incessantly with brain and hand to hold their own nowadays. Never were the demands of business, the wants of the family, the requirements of society, more numerous. The first effect of the praiseworthy effort to keep up with all these things is commonly seen in a weakened or debilitated condition of the nervous system, which results in dyspepsia, defective nutrition of both body and brain, and in extreme cases in complete nervous prostration. It is clearly seen that what is needed is what will sustain the system, give vigor and tone to the nerves, and keep the digestive and assimilative functions healthy and active. From personal knowledge, we can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for this purpose. It acts on all the vital organs, builds up the whole system, and fits men and women for these high-pressure days.


### Manchurian Treaty Today.

Pekin, April 7—The signing of the Manchurian convention by Russia and China has been arranged for tomorrow.

The son of Prince Ching, imperial envoy to the coronation of King Edward, left here today for London.

It is said that the total area of the gold fields of Western Australia is more than 324,000 square miles, or just one-third of the area of the colony itself.


# Weekly Expenses Reduced

*Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1901, by Lever Brothers Limited, at the Department of Agriculture.*

IF your grocer mixed sawdust with meal, or sand with sugar, would you be satisfied to purchase either compound, however cheap it might be? Certainly not, for everyone knows there is no nourishing property in sawdust, and no sweetening property in sand. To purchase sawdust in meal, or sand in sugar, is not merely buying something useless but something harmful, and that later will cost double for doctors' bills what pure food would have cost.

Adulteration in food is repelled strongly by everyone, because he or she feels directly its harmful effects, and has to pay dearly for the experience in health and pocket. People generally, however, do not think so much of the direful effects of adulteration in household requisites because they do not realize or have not thought out the cost to themselves of such adulteration. Size and weight of the article for a given price often overbalance every other consideration.

If a woman were buying a sweeping brush, is it not better to pay a little more for the brush with double the number of hairs or bristles than to purchase a cheaper one with so few hairs that it will not take up the dust at one sweep, but requires two strokes for one stroke of the better brush? It stands to reason that the cheaper brush, requiring double the number of strokes, will wear out in half the time of the other, it will never do its work so efficiently, and will require double labor to do the same work.

In the poorer article one has to pay the same cost for the labor of manufacturing, the same cost for storing and handling, the same cost for carriage, as for the better quality. It is common sense to calculate that the best ought to be the cheapest.

When one makes a purchase it should never be because the article looks cheap, but because of its thorough suitability for the purpose for which it is required.

This essay is intended to bring more particularly before householders the waste and expense incurred weekly by the destruction of linen and other washable clothing in the washtub. The example quoted in this essay is given as an illustration—not that it will apply in every case to the letter. It is a fact put in approximate figures that it may be the more forcibly grasped by the busy housewife, who has little time to think out the subject for herself.

In many families the value of the clothing washed weekly would be less, in other families the value would be much more, and the life of the articles washed would depend upon their quality. The one important fact remains, that common, adulterated soaps will wear out the clothing in less time than Sunlight Soap.

What does the good woman pay for when she purchases common, adulterated Soaps?

She pays the same labor charges on the adulteration that she would pay on the pure article.

She pays for increased handling and storage charges on the extra weight of adulteration.

She pays still extra charges for freight on the adulteration.

She pays the price of soap for a loading material that is no earthly good to her.

She actually pays for ingredients that are directly harmful to the clothes and skin.

Finally, and worst of all, she pays for the clothing that is worn and burnt out in half the time by the impure soap.

Soap for nothing could not pay for the injury done week by week in the wash by the use of impure soaps. It is false economy to reduce by one-half the life of an article costing, say, even as low as $1.00 for any fancied saving in the cost of soap to wash it. Sunlight Soap more than pays for itself in the longer life of the articles washed with it. If Sunlight Soap were double its price, it would pay to use it.

Sunlight Soap is a concentrated soap containing nothing but what is required in the operation of washing the clothing. Adulterated soaps made from impure fats and slaughterhouse offal are loaded with material to make weight, and to balance the adulteration an excess of alkali is allowed to remain in the soap which, while it may by extra labor to the housewife remove the dirt, will burn the nap off wool and the face off linen.

The manufacturers of Sunlight Soap place the following guarantee on every tablet of this soap that is sold to the public:

"$5,000 reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, Ont., to any person who can prove that this Soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals."

In the example of Weekly Expenses Reduced no estimate is taken of the saving in the coal bill that is effected by Sunlight Soap. The saving in coal bills alone would pay for all the Sunlight Soap required for an average weekly wash. The operation of washing with Sunlight Soap is so easy; full directions are on each card-box.

In the world to-day there are three women using Sunlight Soap to one using any other soap manufactured, and the reason is simply that those who have been induced to try Sunlight Soap, however they may be induced to try any other, almost invariably return to Sunlight Soap, and become constant users.

Some people fancy that the harder the soap the better, little knowing that it is the easiest matter possible for a manufacturer to harden any soap by adulterating it with non-washing compounds or with resin—the cheapest ingredient in soap making.

Sunlight Soap is an "oil soap" in distinction to what are known as "tallow soaps." The combination of the pure oils and fats in Sunlight Soap is so balanced that a perfectly pure neutral soap is the result. Every particle of Sunlight Soap is a washing compound—not a particle of waste product.

## EXAMPLE

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clothing for a small family as washed week by week, valued at say $ | 25 | 00 | | |
| Soap used for washing 26 times, cost say | 1 | 30 | | |
| | 26 | 30 | | |
| Impure, alkaline soap burns the clothes and the friction of hard rubbing wears them out in say 26 weeks—cost per week for clothing and soap $ | | | 1 | 01 |
| Supposing the life of the same clothing washed with SUNLIGHT SOAP were doubled—that is, the clothing lasts 52 weeks instead of 26 weeks— | | | | |
| On a weekly wash of the value of $25.00, the expenses would be reduced about 50c. weekly=$26.00 saved in the year by using SUNLIGHT SOAP. | | | | |

**SUNLIGHT SOAP** —**Octagon Bar,** is described by users as an ideal shape for laundry soap. A purer than Sunlight Soap is not made in the world to-day. If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost. 402


# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### Errors in Fisheries Report.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—The report of the department of marine and fisheries for 1901 is at hand. We have always entertained the idea that the blue book could not err and it has become a synonym for facts. But if all government reports were as misleading as parts of this one are, we would be obliged to place it in the same category as the weather almanac. And if all government reports were as exaggerated as this one is, it would be no task to prove Canada a prosperous country. When men by the thousand are credited with earning three times as much as they really do it seems, instead of having a report of the fisheries, we have a fish story. It would be far better to have no report than one which gives erroneous ideas to the public. Certainly, if the document was intended to show up prosperity under Liberal rule, parts of it are admirably done (or overdone.)

We will not undertake to say who is at fault or that anyone is at fault, but will point out a few items which are erroneous, endeavoring to keep strictly within the actual figures. According to the statements of the report there were in Digby county 1,391 men and boys drawing bounty for fishing, and the value of the product was $1,341,183.75, or to each man and boy $965 beside the bounty. Considering the fact that many of these spend part of their time in other occupations and thus add to their incomes we should judge these men to be quite well off. And if the farmers got hold of these figures we would not blame them for petitioning the government to take the bounty from the fisherman and to hand it over to them. Men and boys with an income of about $1,000 a year have no great need of government aid.

But that such is the case it would be safe to say that no man in the county would admit. If the fishermen of the county have made one-third of the sum stated above they have had a good season. And it is ridiculous to quote them as doing any more. They are a sturdy, self-reliant people and are making a comfortable living, but their incomes are much more limited than the report shows.

Taking the case of Westport, a town of 750 people, situated on Briar Island, the majority of the people are dependent on the fisheries, though by no means all. This little town is credited with fish to the value of $1,463 per family (taking the ordinary number of four to a family.) This is beside all the wealth produced by artisans, etc. Surely a wealthy town this must be. The value of fish caught is placed at $274,295.00, or nearly four times the assessed value of the town. There were 222 men and boys employed and they had an average income of $1,236.00. It is rather strange that, with such a large annual income per head, that the population and assessed value has remained stationary for a quarter of a century. One-third the estimate would be $412 for each man and boy, an amount still in excess of the actual figures.

The report says that 70,000 quintals of dried hake were caught. We would take this to be a typograhical error if it were not used in several different calculations. Divide the number by 30 and you have a somewhat accurate figure.

To take another item—8,000 barrels of fish for manure at 50 cents a barrel. The men bargained to sell at 10 cents per barrel. We could enlarge, but enough has been given to show the trend of the report from Westport. Westport, according to blue book, had 100,000 quintals of dried pollock, hake, cod and haddock. This would be 166 cargoes of 600 quintals each. Who saw enough trading schooners in Westport to carry off the product? Ask the business men of the place and they will tell you it sounds fishy.

At the risk of making government reports ridiculous, we call the attention to the fact that eight fishermen in Smith's Cove captured fish to the value of $27,951.25 or about $3,500 per man. But Gulliver's Cove is still better with $3,787 per man. What lucky fellows!

Thanking you for your space, I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours sincerely,
JAMES A. PETERS.

Westport, March 31, '92.

### The British-Israel Theory.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—I was much struck with your editorial in today's Telegraph on "The Indomitable Spirit," which has set me wondering if you are a believer in the theory of British-Israel truth or if you have only "unconsciously" written a belief in that great truth. The theory of British-Israel truth is the theory that the Anglo-Saxon race are the descendants of those ten tribes of Israel that were carried away captives by the King of Assyria to the country of the Medes beyond the River Euphrates and which, according to the Bible, have never returned to this day, but which made their way via the north of the Black Sea through Europe to the place prepared for them, as mentioned in the Bible as the "Isles of the western sea."

As a reward for his great faith God promised Abraham that he should be a father of a mighty nation, that his "seed" should be as the sand on the seashore, that his colonies should belt the earth, that they should possess the "gate" of their enemies, that they should be the head and not the tail among the nations of the earth, and that they should be—see Micah v-8, Like a lion among the beasts of the forest; see also Deut. xxx-3: And his horns like the horns of a unicorn with which he shall push the nations to the end of the earth.

Our royal coat of arms is the "lion and the unicorn." Is this not truly wonderful as portrayed in holy writ?

Does not the British nation of today inherit all these promises made to Abraham and which descended down through Isaac and Jacob and through him to his son Joseph, and through his two sons, Ephraim and Manassah, represented today by Great Britain and the United States? The ten thousands of Ephraim and the thousands of Manassah. It was prophesied that Abraham's seed should be in many waters—"Brittania rules the waves." It was also prophesied that they should be in possession of "Jacob's stone." We have it under our coronation chair where His Majesty EdwardVII will sit when crowned very shortly as a true lineal descendant of David's line.

We have this stone, Mr. Editor, and in the words of the Rev. Dr. Wild, "there is not money enough in the world to buy it or men enough in the world to come and take it."

Yours truly,
W. TYNG PETERS.

Rothesay, April 4.


## If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

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# Tenders for Rafting

## DRIFT DRIVE.

TENDERS will be received up to noon of Saturday, 12th April next, by the undersigned, for the sorting of the logs that have come below Fredericton with the ice, in South Bay or other booms. Work to commence immediately.

Lowest or any tender not of necessity accepted.

J. FRASER GREGORY,
For Log Owners.

St. John, N. B., 4th April, 1902. 4-5,7i-dw


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