

LOCAL LEGISLATURE

Premier Emmerson Confined to His Rooms by Illness.

The Government Bill to Encourage the Discovery and Development of Natural Gas.

Mr. Venot; Mr. Johnson and the Seat That Mr. Richard Has Not Yet Found— Notices of Enquiry.

FREDERICTON, March 24.—The house sat from 2.30 till 6 o'clock this afternoon. The greater portion of the time was taken up by the speech of Premier Emmerson on the address, which was passed shortly before adjournment.

The house went into supply on Wednesday, before which time the provincial secretary has promised to have the report of the auditor general laid before the house.

W. W. Wells of Westmorland was this afternoon chosen chairman of the committee on taxes and means. The Carleton county men are up in arms because Mr. Carvell was not chosen speaker. They are making all sorts of threats and had a meeting today, at which much fault was found with the government. They say it was understood that the up river counties men were to get something, and are beginning to inquire what there is left for them.

The kicking being made by the Carleton county members for some share in the spoils is calculated to lessen Mr. McKewen's chances of being solicitor general of New Brunswick. Mr. Carvell having been passed over in the selection of speaker, he and his colleagues contend that he should be made solicitor general. They have some sympathizers outside of Carleton county, and Carvell's chances may be good after all.

Urban Johnston of Kent is not having a very pleasant time of it. Every effort that the government and its supporters can bring to bear on him has been used to induce him to resign his seat in favor of Mr. Richard of Westmorland. Mr. Johnston gave the matter his careful consideration and this afternoon, according to agreement, announced that he would not give way. Not only has the influence of the local government been brought to bear upon Mr. Johnston, but pressure has also been brought to bear from Ottawa. Mr. Johnston is determined not to go out. Various offers are said to have been made to Mr. Johnston. One of them, report says, was that he would be paid more than his sessional indemnity. It is said Mr. Venot of Gloucester has been using his influence to make Mr. Johnston remain in the house, hoping thereby to get a position in the executive as an Acadian representative. All sorts of stories are afloat relative to Mr. Johnston. To a friend he remarked today that he was now about 75 years of age and that the day was over in the selection of speaker when he would be called home. He did not intend that his descendants, when they passed his grave, should be in a position to remark: "There lies Urban Johnston, who after living an honest life for 75 years, at last sold himself."

A bill will be introduced by Mr. Hazen, the object of which is to vest in the Horticultural Society of St. John the property belonging to the Highland Park Company. The property adjoins that of the Horticultural Society, by whom the bill is being proposed. The Highland Park Co. long since ceased to exist, and the stockholders thereof are petitioning the legislature to pass the bill. The bill introduced this afternoon by Mr. Hazen provides for a system of elections, so far as the ballot and method of voting are concerned, similar to that now in use in Dominion elections.

What Mr. Hazen said Thursday afternoon relative to the solicitor generalship was about as follows: "Was the promise to Mr. McKewen not carried out because a gross breach of faith on the part of a section of the liberal party took place in the recent election made it dangerous for the government to open St. John, or was it because, with the solicitor generalship still vacant, it would be easier to induce Mr. Johnston to resign than to make place for Mr. Richard in Kent?"

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill this afternoon which seeks legislation to give the Horticultural Society of St. John power to make by-laws which will secure the keeping of dogs off the Rockland Park. The bill also provides for legislation which will prevent the driveways in the park from becoming public roads through use by the public.

The amendment made to the game law extends the close season for beaver from two to four years.

Messrs. Laforest and Gagnon, the representatives of Madawaska, arrived here Thursday night and were sworn in by Chief Justice Tuck this morning.

In his annual report Dr. Hetherington of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum refers to the fact that no change has taken place during the year in the resident officers. The hospital, he points out, has proven of great value to those who have been physically ill as well as rendering their care much more easy and effectual. An operating room has been completed and equipped during the year, which has been a means of aiding in the work. The patients have been provided regularly with amusements of different kinds, with very much benefit to their physical as well as to their mental condition. It has been his aim, Dr. Hetherington says, to give employment to all physically fit and such mental condition as would warrant safety. Out-

door exercise has been practiced to the fullest extent practicable, and with excellent results. Dr. Hetherington wished to convey to the citizens of the city and county of St. John his religious services every Sunday in the chapel. There has been a larger attendance this year than usual at the religious services. Thanks are returned to the ladies and gentlemen who have contributed to the patients' happiness by the musical entertainments given by them. Dr. Hetherington refers to the important improvements completed during the year, viz: The installation of a complete and first class electric light plant. The removal of the laundry from the basement to the portion of the west wing formerly used as a carpenter shop. The removal of the carpenter shop from the main building to one of the outbuildings, thus very much lessening the risk of damage by fire. The further improvement in the sanitary condition of the building, viz., in the plumbing and sewers and in the renovation of the basement and building generally. The walls and have been much improved, with the end in view of providing better facilities for the airing and exercising of the patients. Dr. Hetherington made the following recommendations to the house: The purchase of a steam sterilizer for disinfecting of dressings, linens and bedding. The provision be made for the isolation of tuberculous patients. That a portion of ward 7 be appropriated for a spray and vapor bath, which was considered very necessary for the health of many of the patients. The following figures will probably be of interest:

Table with 2 columns: Male, Total. Rows include: Number of patients at the beginning of the year, Admitted during the year, Discharged—Recovered, Improved, Unimproved, Died, Remained in hospital, Patients were supported during one year as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Male, Total. Rows include: By the province, By friends, By friends partially, By municipalities partially, This report of W. A. Quinlan shows that the total production of the farm was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Male, Total. Rows include: Potatoes, Carrots, Manure, Fertilizer, Parsnips, Cabbages, Onions, Squash, Hay, Clover, Fodder, Oats, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Eggs, Corn, beans, peas, etc., and small fruits for daily consumption.

The crops, the steward added, were, generally speaking, very satisfactory, and the yield a good average, with the exception of potatoes and peas. He says he is convinced that potatoes cannot be profitably raised in that vicinity, and has therefore decided to relax his efforts in that direction. The oat crop was disappointing owing to the wet season and the clayey nature of the soil. Attention was directed by Mr. Quinlan to some urgent needs of the premises at the annex, a new barn, to be used exclusively for horses, to replace one in very bad repair. The present water supply at the annex is altogether insufficient. Other minor matters of repair were also shown to be needed.

Table with 2 columns: RECEIPTS. Rows include: To paying patients, To refund post office, To receive general grant, To expenses commission, To balance forward, Total.

Table with 2 columns: EXPENDITURE. Rows include: By salaries and wages, By medicines, instruments, appliances, etc., By fuel—coal and wood, By mess, poultry, fish, game, etc., By butter, cheese, etc., By bread, confection, etc., By barley, vegetables, By tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, Fruit, spices, etc., By bedding, clothing, boots, shoes, straw, matting, etc., By borers, cows, hogs, fowls, hares, labor, fertilizers, implements and repairs, By hardware, crockery, glass, etc., By oil, brushes, brooms, pails, hardware, etc., By electricity, printing, advertising, telegrams, telephone, freight and expressage, To light—gas, oil, candles, etc., To officers, travelling expenses, removal of patients, To not classified, To refund paying patients, To commission's meetings, To pens, etc., To sinking fund, 50 Vic. cap. 21, To balance forward, Total.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 24.—Mr. Shaw gave notice of inquiry: Is it the government's intention during the present session to appoint or employ a law clerk?

Hon. Mr. Dunn committed the bill amending the game law. He explained that the bill merely proposed to extend the close season on beaver for two additional years. The bill was agreed to and read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to encourage the discovery and development of oil and natural gas within the province of New Brunswick, and Mr. Hazen a bill in amendment of and in addition to the act relating to elections to the general assembly.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the report of the Boys' Industrial Home; a return from the municipality of Kings Co. showing the indebtedness and assessed value of property; a return showing the indebtedness of the city and county of St. John; also the reports of the schools of the province for last year; also the report of the superintendent of the lunatic asylum for last year.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, from the committee to nominate all standing and general committees, reported as follows: Contingencies—Farris, Dunn, Carvell, O'Brien (Charlotte), Venot, Bar-

nes, Laforest, O'Brien (Northumberland), Mott, Glasier, Lawson, Robinson, Gibson, Whitehead, Shaw, Scovill, Osman.

Accounts—Robinson, Tweedie, Osman, Barnes, Whitehead, Humphrey, Glasier.

Legal practice and procedure—Mott, White, Carvell, Pugsley, McKewen, Hazen, Lawson.

Standing rules—Venot, Burchill, Wells, Shaw, Smith, White, Fish, Library—Robertson, Thompson, Osman, White, Burchill, Hazen.

Privileges—Tweedie, White, Emmerson, Wells, Hazen.

Corporations—Burchill, Tweedie, White, Dunn, Lawson, Todd, Carvell, Glasier, Barnes, Robinson, Melanson, Laforest, Scovill, Osman, Gibson, Thompson, Shaw, Robertson, O'Brien (Northumberland), Burns, Mott, Venot, Carpenter, Emmerson.

Municipalities—McKewen, Farris, Emmerson, Tweedie, Lahti, Gagnon, Forter, Smith, McCall, Campbell, Whitehead, Hazen, McLeod, Pugsley, Wells, Humphrey, Johnson, Legere, O'Brien (Charlotte), Fish, Poirier, Scovill, Russell, Farris, Lahti, Farris, Smith, McCall, Campbell, Carpenter, O'Brien (Northumberland), Legere, Scovill, Poirier, Porter, McLeod, Osman, Johnson, Melanson, Gagnon, Glasier.

After a speech by the Hon. Mr. Emmerson, the address passed without division, and Messrs. Robertson, Lawson and Farris were delegated to present it to the lieutenant-governor. Just before adjournment the public accounts of last year and the auditor general's report were referred to the public accounts committee.

(Staff Correspondence of the Sun.) FREDERICTON, March 25.—The house sat from 2.30 till 3.30 this afternoon. There was but a small attendance of members. Premier Emmerson was not present, being confined to his room at the Queen Hotel. The St. John representatives have left the capital till Monday.

Very little business was transacted. Reports were submitted by several committees, but there was nothing in them of any importance. Several notices of inquiry were given by the opposition members, all the matters to be taken up on Wednesday, which promises to be a busy day.

Mr. Melanson gave notice of motion, seconded by Mr. Humphrey for a detailed statement showing the banking operations of the government.

Mr. Hazen, in connection with the Horticultural Association bills, asked for the speaker's ruling on the question as to whether they come within the class of local bills, or of a private nature, which, under the rules, are exempt from the payment of fees.

The speaker ruled that those words only applied to bills in relation to cities and municipalities.

Mr. Hazen then gave notice of motion to suspend the rule in the case of both the bill introduced by Mr. Robertson and that introduced by him.

Mr. Venot of Gloucester rose to a question of privilege. He said the St. John Daily Sun of Saturday contained a statement which did him an injustice. The statement was as follows: "It is said Mr. Venot of Gloucester has been using his influence to make Mr. Johnston remain in the position in the executive as an Acadian representative." Mr. Venot said he wished to give a flat contradiction to what the Sun had published. He never in any shape or form attempted to interfere with Mr. Johnston in the performance of his duties. No one regretted more than he (Venot) the defeat of Mr. Richard in Westmorland. He wished that county and did all he could to elect Mr. Richard. This should be sufficient to show that he had no thought of attempting to usurp the position Mr. Richard held in the cabinet. In justice to himself, his constituents and the Acadians of New Brunswick, he took this, the first occasion which offered to put himself on record as not having attempted to influence Mr. Johnston in any way.

Mr. Venot assured the house that he would not do anything which would tend to keep Mr. Richard off the floor of the legislature.

Despite this denial by Mr. Venot, the general impression among the members of the house is that the gentleman is not shedding any tears over Mr. Johnston's refusal to resign, and that he has no intention of resigning himself so as to make a vacancy in Gloucester for Mr. Richard in which county, if Mr. Emmerson's claim that every man in the county is a supporter of the government, is correct, the administration would have no difficulty in securing the election of their late solicitor general.

Among the notices of enquiry were the following: By Mr. Humphrey—What, if any assistance by way of bonus under the provision of chapter 30, sixty-first Victoria, an act for the further encouragement of agriculture, has been granted by the commissioner for agriculture up to the present time? What are the names of the persons or corporations to whom such assistance has been granted; where are the mills located, and what amounts have been paid to each? What applications have been made for bonus and by whom from the date of the passage of the act until now? Has the commissioner for agriculture undertaken any mill now constructed, in course of construction, or in contemplation, and if so where are such mills located?

By Mr. Glasier—Is it the intention of the government to erect a permanent stone and steel bridge over the Orococto river at the village of Orococto this year?

By Mr. Hazen—When was the Upsalquitch bridge built and by whom? If by contract, who tendered for the work and what were the amounts of the tenders, what was the total amount paid for the construction of the bridge to the present time and to

what persons or persons was such amount paid? Who was the inspector and what amount did he receive for his services? Is it true that in the building of the bridge the plans and specifications upon which tenders were called for were altered after the contract was awarded, and if so, what were the changes in such plans and specifications, and under what circumstances were they made? Has any scaling pine been used in the construction of the bridge in places where the original plans and specifications called for hard pine, and if so, who authorized the change? Is it true that some of the braces or other timbers of the bridge have fallen down or gone out of place?

Humphrey gave notice of motion, seconded by Glasier, for a statement in detail showing what public works are now under construction and not appearing in the public accounts till 1898. The amounts paid down to this date on account of any public works or contract by warrant, check, accepted draft or drafts or otherwise. If any such public work let by tender, then the names of the several tenders for the work, and the names of the respective tender and the names of the tenderers to whom each contract was awarded, with the amount of the contract in each case.

The government bill to encourage the discovery and development of natural gas and oil within the province, provides that the lieutenant-governor in council may grant a license to search for oil and natural gas within an area or areas in the province to be specified in the license, and may incorporate for that purpose. The license shall be granted for a period not exceeding five years, and shall specify the areas to which such license shall apply. The company shall bona fide within two years from the date of the license explore for and produce not less than \$20,000 in boring for oil and natural gas, and not less than \$20,000 in each year afterwards, and not less than \$100,000 within the five years. There is a provision for the extension of the license for a further period of five years on similar terms, if the licensee has fully complied with the terms of the first license.

THE OLD WORLD. Paris and Berlin Sorely Afflicted With La Grippe.

Exceptionally Cold Weather in England— Prof. Koch to Visit the Tropics— Famine and its Attendant Horrors in Russia.

BERLIN, March 23.—The influenza is raging here and the death rate is heavy.

PARIS, March 23.—Paris is suffering from the scourge of influenza. The deaths during the past seven days have been 238 above the average.

BERLIN, March 23.—The German battleship Odenburg given as a gift and went around near Kiel today during a heavy snow storm.

LONDON, March 23.—Exceptionally cold weather continues throughout England, varying from 10 to 20 degrees of frost. There have been heavy snowfalls in the north, and several deaths from exposure are reported. Similar storms prevail on the continent.

BERLIN, March 23.—Prof. Robert Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist, who in 1883, at the head of the German cholera commission, visited Egypt and India, and then discovered the so-called "comma" cholera bacillus, will start with an expedition next month for the Tropics, to continue his investigation as to the nature and origin of malaria.

The Reichstag has made a grant of 60,000 marks in aid of the undertaking.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The newspapers of the city publish pitiable accounts of the condition of the so-called famine districts of Russia, especially Samara, in the eastern part of European Russia. The efforts of the Red Cross society have started off the horrors of actual starvation, but the society's funds are almost exhausted and the distress, compelling the consumption of garbage of all kinds, has produced an epidemic of terrible mortality with typhoid, typhus, scurvy and other pestilential diseases.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. THE CASTILIAN WRECK.

BOSTON, March 31.—Captain McGray of the Dominion Atlantic line steamer Prince George, which arrived this morning from Yarmouth, N. S., reports that on Thursday, while on passage from Boston to Yarmouth, he steamed within three miles of the steamer Castilian, which was recently wrecked on Gannet dry ledges. The wreck has broken in two and the forward part is swung around and heading southeast. The separations between the two portions of the wreck is sufficiently wide to permit the passage of small steam craft between them.

NEWFOUNDLAND. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 24.—An arrangement for settling the political crisis has virtually been concluded. Sir James Winter, the premier, will retain the premiership until the end of the year, which will permit him to conclude his work as a member of the British-American-Canadian commission. He will then take the chief justiceship. Mr. Morine, formerly minister of finance, succeeding him as premier.

Mr. Morine will now re-enter the cabinet, but the only obstacle in the way of a settlement is the question of a re-arrangement of portfolios consequent upon his recall.

WOULD MAKE WOMEN VOTE.

New Zealand's Exercise of a Universal Suffrage Plan.

The Franchise Given to Women Gradually, and Now It is in Full Operation—Mr. Hugh Lusk Tells of Its Workings—How He would Purify Politics in this Country.

(New York Sun.) There is a man in town who says that American women not only ought to have the privilege of voting, but be made to use it. He is Hugh Lusk of Auckland, and has been a member of the New Zealand parliament for ten years. In Mr. Lusk's country women vote, and he is so enthusiastic concerning their discrimination at the polls that one naturally believes that the women must have done a good deal towards giving him his seat so many times. When asked how woman suffrage had worked in New Zealand, Mr. Lusk said:

"Admirably, admirably, and if it prevailed in this country today you people wouldn't be in such a stew. Women obtained the ballot just seven years ago with us. New Zealand the process of obtaining suffrage was a very gradual one, lasting sixteen years. The women didn't clamor for it. A friend of mine, Mr. Montgomery, suggested that the women should have the same privileges with men in regard to appointment and serving on school committees, and so I introduced an act known as the Lusk act, though it didn't originate with me, by which the word male was struck out.

LATE IN LICENSING COMMITTEES. The women took such keen interest in school matters and helped to elect such desirable men on the school committee that four years later their privilege was extended to the licensing committees.

Licensing committees control the sale of liquors. We have no saloons, barrooms, gin mills, whatever you call them, as you have here. We have six provinces, and up to 1884 the male ratepayers elected a committee of five persons every two years who controlled the liquor licenses. Male voters who were not ratepayers could not vote for these committees, and of course the women couldn't until 1884, when the word male again received a death blow, and since that time women ratepayers have as much say about who shall form these committees as the men."

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE. Three or four years later a general municipal act was brought in from the colonies, and women obtained the full power to vote, to sit as councillors and mayors. Gradually these steps led up to further emancipation, as the women here say. After this act had been in operation a few years, and many women had served most successfully on city councils and some few as mayors, a proposal was made that every person twenty-one years of age should have full voting privilege. The chief argument advanced was that women had not only shown an ability, but willing readiness to take part in the affairs of the government. The right to do so was granted them, and they have taken part in two general elections. A new parliament is elected at the end of every three years. Of course, men can stand for re-election, but at the end of the term every one goes out.

WOMEN DO VOTE. "Women have taken an increasingly active part in these elections. In the last election something like 37,000 women were enrolled and over 33,000 of these voted. That knocks the foundations out of the argument or objection that if woman once got the ballot she would not use it. True, there is a very strong inducement to vote in New Zealand. There it is held that a person must vote or lose his franchise. This has the effect of making every one active. At the last election about 33,000 men and upwards of 33,000 women voted out of a total of less than 210,000 voters."

EFFECT UPON TEMPERANCE QUESTION. "As I said, we have no saloons. The liquor shop is merely an adjunct to the hotel. No house can be licensed to sell liquor unless it is a house with a certain number of rooms for travellers. The law provides that the district puts in five men who say 'We are in favor of granting no licenses.' Or 'We are in favor of granting more licenses. There are seventy-nine electoral districts, and in some licenses have been refused altogether. The local wish cannot be overridden in this matter, since the people elect these five men. The law is very strict in regard to these licensed houses. If three convictions are obtained by the police against a licensed person for supplying liquor to a person in a state of intoxication, that man is not considered fit to hold a license, and it is taken from him. There is very little drunkenness there. The consumption of liquor is one-half of what it is in the Australian colonies, and one-third of what it is in England. There are no very large towns there, and in one of 10,000 inhabitants not more than five or six hotels with a place of 10,000 people here it is not uncommon to find from fifteen to twenty or even more drinking saloons."

FRANCHISE GAINED WITHOUT AGITATION. "One thing has been marked about this woman suffrage question. The women have never agitated. They have quietly gone on accepting what has been granted to them from time to time, and have made the most of their privileges. The men have been more anxious to grant than the women to obtain.

"It is not so here, where politics is a trade. Your men very properly see that the trade would not prosper if

women had the ballot. There would be no such thing as a political boss here if women had suffrage, and to my mind, as a stranger, I think the political boss is the curse of this grand country. A boss must be able to divide spoils among his henchmen, or else he would soon have no henchmen.

"One of the greatest shocks my moral sense ever received was when I learned that an American citizen who was running for judge had borrowed \$30,000 for the purpose of securing his place on the bench. Imagine that man's position on the bench if the man from whom he had borrowed the money had a case before him!

BETTER PAY FOR WOMEN. "If American women had the privilege of the ballot, your women school teachers would not be so unjustly treated as they are. In your own states, where women vote and in every country where they exercise that right, men and women receive the same pay for doing the same work if they do it equally well. It seems very hard that your women teachers are paid less than men for doing the very same work equally as well. It is more than hard; it is utterly unjust. It is farcial to retain teachers in the school because they have served there for a long period. Ability, and not service, should be the guarantee of retention, and when man or woman shows inability, he or she should be turned out and a capable teacher substituted.

"Woman suffrage in New Zealand is successful from every standpoint, and I think that it is bound to be so in every country. I am getting to be quite an old man, and shall never visit America again, but I hope someday to hear that the clever and lovely women of this splendid, patriotic land have secured the right which is theirs, a right which I am sure they would exercise for the best interests of their country."

IN THE PHILIPPINES. Forty-Five Killed and Hundred and Forty-Five American Troops Injured.

Capt. Stewart, of Colorado, and Colonel Egbert Among the Officers Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Advice from Gen. Otis were watched with keenest interest by the war department officials today and Assistant Secretary Melckjohn, who, in the absence of Secretary Alger, is acting secretary of war, remained in his office throughout the day in order to keep in close touch with the progress of the fighting.

Many army officers and other officials were also at the department and the president was kept advised as to the developments as indicated in Gen. Otis's despatches. Early this morning the first message from Gen. Otis was received and was soon followed by others, whose contents gave the officials here their first general idea of the operations of the last two days.

The list of killed and injured which General Otis had promised, was awaited anxiously by the department, friends and relatives here of the officers and men in the Philippines, but it was late in the afternoon before it was received.

Much regret was expressed at the death of Col. Egbert, the only regular officer among the killed. He was among those who distinguished themselves at Santiago, being wounded at San Juan and brevetted for his conspicuous gallantry in that engagement.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The war department has received the following cablegrams: MANILA, March 25. Adjutant General, Washington: 4.30 p. m.—MacArthur has driven the enemy, strongly entrenched, in large force north of Polo. Will continue to press him. Insurgents have strong entrenchments from Caloccan Malobos, which have taken months to construct. (Signed) OTIS.

MANILA, March 25. Adjutant General, Washington: Attacks on hall and pumping station last night easily repulsed. MacArthur, with moving column, has driven enemy, but cannot gain north of Polo on account of roughness of country. Must strike railway south of that point; this will enable most of Aguinaldo's troops to escape north. Still he may oppose, as best of his army, consisting of released prisoners of war former native Spanish troops concentrated there. This northern army will be pressed south of city. Three thousand insurgent troops from southern Luzon provinces have concentrated and Lawton will take care of them. Affairs satisfactory. (Signed) OTIS.

MANILA, March 25. Adjutant general, Washington: Entire casualties yesterday one officer, twenty-five enlisted men killed; eight officers, one hundred and forty-two men wounded. Officer killed, Captain Stewart, First Colorado. List cabled immediately. Today's fighting south and around Polo determined MacArthur with three brigades united, having artillery and cavalry, engaging the enemy. Col. Egbert, 22nd Infantry, killed. Our lost thus far moderate. Enemy's heavy. Army gunboats on coast and in estuaries west and north of Polo very efficient; troops in excellent condition and spirits.

MANILA, (Signed) OTIS. Our casualties today much lighter than yesterday's. The total reported since the engagement began is forty-five dead and one hundred and forty-five injured.

Recent heavy snow falls and cold weather point to an unusually heavy frost along the St. John river which the ice breaks up.