

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 13, 1897.

\$700,000 WORSE.

We are bound to believe that the era of economy in dominion government has begun because the ministry say so. Yet the monthly financial returns continue to show that the Laurier administration is spending more money for the maintenance of the public service than their predecessors found necessary. The accounts for December are now published, and show an expenditure on current account of \$2,012,664. The current expenditure for December 1896 was \$1,916,530. An increase of ninety-five thousand dollars a month may strike the grit party as a small affair, but when the excess continues month after month it amounts to a considerable sum. The total current expenditure so far reported for the first six months of the fiscal year is \$14,061,406. The expenditure for the same part of 1896 was \$13,535,061. The excess of expenditure by the government of economy is over half a million. This increase seems to be rather large even for a party of economy.

Moreover the increase of expenditure is made on a falling revenue. The income for the six months is \$170,000 less than for the first six months of the previous fiscal year. The current account is therefore almost exactly \$700,000 worse than it was at the middle of the fiscal year which closed last June. The government is raising less revenue and spending more money for the ordinary purposes of government than the late ministry. This has been the record ever since the close of the summer session.

A curious feature of this financing is that we are every day told of some new saving that the ministers have made. One day they have dismissed men in the public works department who had nothing to do. Another day they have abolished some useless office in the militia department. Again great savings are made in the cost of some post office service. But we hear nothing of the two officers who are appointed in the place of the alleged useless official. The departments do not tell us much when they increase the cost of any public service. Vague hints that the friends of politicians are receiving their reward are, however, heard. And the monthly statements of the deputy minister of finance give us the exact state of the case.

It is a great thing for Canada to have a party of economy in power. But it comes high.

MR. MOODY'S DARING STATEMENT.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, has set people talking by announcing in New York that "there is hardly a name so unpopular in the world as that of Jesus Christ." Mr. Moody spoke with deliberation, and not hastily as some apologists have suggested. He asked: "Suppose it were possible to petition Christ to return to earth to rule us, how many of the people of New York would sign the petition?" He expressed doubts whether the churches would accept the new ruler. Then he continued: "How many ladies here would vote to have him come? I think but few hands would be raised should the vote be taken this afternoon." A contemporary says that these remarks might have been made by Ingersoll, and that Mr. Moody did not mean all he said or suggested. We are not so sure of that. No doubt the people generally would sign a petition affirming in a general way their desire that Christ should rule. But let it be supposed that the petition were sure to be answered in the affirmative, and at once. Then is not Mr. Moody's view right, not only as to New York, but as to the Christian world?

THE COLONEL AND THE DREDGES.

It is said that Colonel Tucker has caused Mr. Tarte to revoke his order about the dredges and that work will be resumed after about one week's intermission. If this should prove correct the city will cheerfully accord to Colonel Tucker his meed of praise, whatever may be thought of the minister. While the colonel has been insisting on the resumption of operations, his colleague, through the Globe, has been preparing the public mind for his fallure. The Globe, for the purpose of letting the government down easy, contends that the Cape Breton was never promised for winter dredging, and expresses some doubts as to whether it is worth while to carry on operations at this season. But if the dredging is not done in the winter by the government dredges, how can they do it at all? They will be required for other services in the spring, and the city will have to pay \$300 or more per day for a dredge to dig out the remainder of the basin.

The Albert county local election contest is likely to develop into a vigorous campaign. Mr. Emmerson is trying to rally the solid liberal vote for his candidate, Mr. Osman.

Osman is himself endeavoring to secure some support as a liberal conservative though it is several years since that party had any support from him. So far as can be learned, the conservatives are standing by their own candidate, Mr. Peck. The latter has the active sympathy of Dr. Weldon, who spent part of his vacation in the county.

A by-election contest is going on in South Brant. The principal town in the district is Brantford, where there are many factories. The Laurier candidate is Mr. Heyd, who is proclaiming to the electors that Mr. Laurier "was against any change in the tariff that would embarrass existing industries." The manufacturers, it appears, are not such a bad lot after all, and the national policy is too good a thing to be trifled with.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The January sitting of the St. John circuit court opened on the 5th instant, Chief Justice Tuohy presiding. The grand jurors in attendance were: J. R. Stone, foreman; R. W. W. Frank, D. J. Purdy, S. F. Mathew, Jas. Lee, R. T. Worden, D. O'Connell, James R. Ferguson, James Moulson, Edwin G. Nelson, Charles D. Trueman, James H. Pullen, Walter Scott, Richard Sullivan, Edwin J. Everett, D. F. Tapley, Benjamin F. Dowling, Wm. L. Prince, Thomas H. Somerville, Henry A. Doherty, E. G. Scovill, D. J. McLaughlin, Joseph Finley and Joseph A. Magilton.

The petit jurors for this court are: Ernest Turnbull, Ellisha Cosman, John Lee, John Condon, W. A. Pennington, D. J. Driscoll, W. J. Farks, E. M. Spragg, Joseph W. Potts, F. E. Savre, James Duff, R. W. Williams, Frank L. Tufts, R. W. Thorne, John W. Goddard, Thomas C. Olive, R. Sydney Sheraton, Charles Colwell, Wm. D. Morrow, John R. Richards, David S. Stewart.

His honor briefly addressed the grand jury, referring to the large attendance of representative business men and to the pleasing fact that there was no criminal business to come before them. This was not an isolated instance of immunity from crime, as the occurrence of serious crime was rare in this city, and court after court met without having to deal with other than petty misdemeanors when there was any criminal business at all. His honor wished the grand jurors the compliments of the season.

The docket is as follows: Non-Jury Causes—Remanets. 1. Troop v. Everett—C. A. Palmer. 2. Bank of Nova Scotia v. Fish—G. C. & C. J. Coester. 3. Perry v. Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.—W. Pugsley. 4. McLeod v. The Central Insurance Co.—A. P. Barnhill. 5. Temple v. The Western Insurance Co.—W. Pugsley. 6. DeForest v. Curry—G. C. & C. J. Coester.

New Cases. 1. Moran v. Union Insurance Co.—C. A. Palmer. 2. Temple v. The Commercial Union Assurance Co.—M. B. Dixon. 3. Temple v. The North American Insurance Co. (by proviso)—C. A. Palmer. 4. Torrie v. The Merchants' Insurance Co.—C. A. Palmer. 5. New Jury Causes—Remanets. 1. Golden Rule Alliance v. The Bank of B. N. A.—W. Pugsley. 2. Burpee v. Esmon—A. I. Trueman. 3. Sutherland, Innes & Co. (Ltd.) v. Fowler—G. C. & C. J. Coester. 4. Belyea v. Cobham—A. W. Macrae. 5. Bishop v. Commissioners' General Public Hospital—C. A. Palmer. 6. Anderson v. Henderson—S. Alward. 7. Cassidy v. McIntyre—M. McDonald.

New Causes. 1. Gould v. Edgewood—G. C. & C. J. Coester. 2. Starkie v. C.P.R., an action for damages for the death of the mail clerk, caused by an accident at Moosehead Lake, has been settled. J. D. Hazen acted for plaintiff.

WINTER PORT ITEMS.

The Lake Superior will be due here from Liverpool on Wednesday or Thursday. S. S. Dunmore Head of the Head line sailed from Ardrossan for this port on Saturday. She will load for Belfast. The Head line Gen. East left Dublin for this port Saturday. She goes back to Dublin from here. The Donaldson steamer Concordia, Captain Mitchell, arrived Sunday from Glasgow. She had bad weather companyed out and was a little behind time. The Lake Huron began loading at Sand Point Saturday. She took in 14,000 bushels of grain and got the balance of it Monday. Flour and deals are going in as well. Steamers Ingersoll Head and Lake Ontario, from this port for Belfast and Liverpool respectively, passed Brow Head Sunday.

(From Daily Sun of the 12th inst.) There was a busy scene at Sand Point yesterday. The Concordia was discharging cargo and the western goods were being quickly placed in C. P. R. cars for shipment. The Lake Huron will likely get away tomorrow night. She took in her grain yesterday morning and general cargo was being loaded all day at a lively rate.

(From Daily Sun of the 12th inst.) The Aloides of the Donaldson line left Glasgow for this port yesterday. The Beaver line Le Huron will have a big cargo going out. She will take, in addition to the general stuff, 225 head of cattle and 20 horses.

A Handy Signal—Visitor—"So this is the deaf and dumb ward. How do you call the pupils to dinner? I suppose you don't ring a bell." Superintendent—"No. We have a man who walks through the halls wringing his hands."—New York Press.

THE TREATY SIGNED.

Great Britain and United States Favor Arbitration.

King Oscar II of Sweden Named as Third Member of the Court.

Terms of the Twelve Articles Believed to Cover Every Ordinary Contingency.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Secretary Olney, in behalf of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, on the part of Great Britain, today affixed their signatures to a new treaty by which, for a term of five years, the two English-speaking nations agree to abide in peace and without resort to arms, all possible questions of controversy being referred to a court of arbitration, with the single exception that neither nation surrenders its honor or dignity to the judgment of arbitration.

Later in the day President Cleveland sent the treaty, and a message earnestly approving it, to the senate. The treaty consists of twelve articles and in print would fill about one newspaper column. One of the last points to be decided was that King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway is to act as the final arbitrator in case the others fail to agree on the final member of the court. The acceptance of the King and the final agreement on that detail was not called to Washington until late Sunday night, and even then one small detail remained to receive the approval of the British foreign office. At 11:30 this morning a cablegram from Lord Salisbury removed this last question and left the way clear for the formal execution of the instrument immediately on receiving the cable from Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by Lord Gough, first secretary of the embassy, proceeded to the state department. They were met in the secretary's private office by Mr. Olney and his private secretary, Mr. Blandford, and Mr. Clegg, who, as chief of the bureau of diplomatic correspondence, has charge of the drafting of treaties.

The articles of agreement were engrossed in a fair hand on the simple red-bordered paper ordinarily used for treaties and by the state department. Sir Julian Pauncefote had the honor of signing first. Secretary Olney handed him the pen and he signed one copy in the first place. Secretary Olney immediately placed his signature after that of the ambassador. This will be known as the British copy and will never leave the possession of that government.

Taking up the other copy, Secretary Olney signed it first, and Sir Julian signed after him. It is the United States copy, and likewise will remain in the possession of the United States government. After the senate has passed upon it a copy will be made of the original and this will be used in the final exchange of ratifications later on. Then both of the copies were sealed with red wax. Secretary Olney pressed his private seal, a simple monogram, "R. O.," and Sir Julian used his family crest, a lion, and the ceremonies were complete.

In the retirement of Sir Julian and Lord Gough, Mr. Olney at once took the signed treaty to the White House for the preparation of President Cleveland's message transmitting it to the senate. The twelve articles constituting the treaty deal with the subjects which are to be submitted to arbitration and the manner in which the court of arbitration is to be constituted. The language used in embracing subjects covers the common knowledge with the greatest care, the purpose being to make the terms so comprehensive that no question can arise in the ordinary dealings between the two governments which will cause a resort to war. The article which makes no exception in the case of an insult to the national honor also was so carefully framed that ordinary questions which to some extent involve a nation's honor could not be brought within it.

In short, the terms of the twelve articles are believed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian to cover every usual contingency by which a difference could arise between the United States and Great Britain. Throughout the negotiations the desire of both the secretary and ambassadors was to make the language so broad that when a controversy arose it would be accompanied by the mutual knowledge of both sides of the water that arbitration, not war, would result.

The selection of King Oscar as a final arbitrator added another responsibility to that monarch, as he has been heretofore chosen in connection with the Venezuelan boundary question. His selection closed one of the most troublesome features of the negotiations. There had been no difficulty in arranging that each country should be represented by three arbitrators of eminence in its judicial branches. The question then arose as to how a final decision could be reached with the court equally divided. Lord Salisbury felt that the distinguished character of the men constituting the court would assure freedom from national prejudice. Mr. Olney desired to remove every possibility of a deadlock by having a final arbitrator, one who could, in case of a tie, cast the deciding vote. This raised a further question as to the nationality of the final arbitrator. It was felt that in justice he could not be an American or an Englishman, while it was felt to be equally desirable that such a harmonious agreement between the two English-speaking nations should not look to a foreigner for its final determination. Finally, however, rather than open the possibility of a tie and a failure of arbitration, King Oscar was agreed upon, in case the others did not agree in choosing a final arbitrator. By this means not only is arbitration secured, but arbitration which will be effectual and final. The period of five years was fixed as the limit of the treaty as a

means of observing the efficacy of the arrangement.

Aside from the agreement made today, it is felt to offer a plan of arbitration as a substitute for war which will attract the attention of European powers generally and may lead to a further extension of the plan. The following is the text of the president's message transmitting the general arbitration treaty to the senate:

I transmit herewith a treaty for the arbitration of all matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty are the result of a long and patient negotiation, and represent concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme. Though the results reached may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unlimited and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is, nevertheless, confidently believed that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction, and as embodying a practical, working plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as a matter of course and in ordinary routine. In the future, it is an important movement, it must be expected that similar features will assume a tentative character looking to a further and more permanent settlement of the question. It is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated, not only makes way between the two nations, but also precludes those fears and rumors which of late have been so often repeated as the prophecies of a national disaster.

It is eminently fitting as well as fortunate that the attempt to accomplish results so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and sharing the same traditions, common institutions and common interests, and in principle would find a ready and happy acceptance. Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate benefits are to be realized by the two countries immediately concerned is the more eagerly. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty will be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new era in international relations.

Profoundly impressed as I am, therefore, with the promise and transcendent value of this treaty, I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with an expression of my warmest approval, and to commend it to the favorable consideration of the senate.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 11, 1897. The arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States was delivered to the senate at three o'clock. Afterwards in executive session it was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and without being read was ordered to be printed.

The president's message transmitting the documents was read in Washington. Senator Morgan suggested that the treaty should be made public, but Senator Sherman, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, replied that it should be examined by the committee before being published. This suggestion was accepted, with the understanding that the committee should have the privilege of making the treaty known.

The two treaties providing for the mutual extradition of criminals between the United States and Argentine Republic, and the United States and the Orange Free State were ratified by the senate in executive session on Saturday. The capital is \$250,000. Mr. Ashworth, the late London manager of the Bank of Montreal, is announced as the Canadian adviser for Compton, in the Canadian advisory. No properties have yet been purchased. The whole capital is to be available as the working capital of the company.

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ST. STEPHEN'S BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this society was held at the Methodist church, St. Stephen on Thursday evening last, and was largely attended, and was one of unusual interest. The president, His Honor Judge Stevens, was in the chair, and on the same platform with him were ministers of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches. The addresses delivered were all of a high order and were calculated to awaken renewed interest in the society. The secretary, John D. Chipman, after reading the society's report, made an appropriate appeal for more liberal contributions in aid of the parent society.

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SUSSEX NEWS.

Sussex, Jan. 7.—It is understood here today that the committee appointed by the municipality of Kings Co. to select a site on which to erect a post-office have chosen the well known Lyons farm, situate on the main post road, and but a few minutes' walk from Appaquai I. C. railway station. This farm consists of about eighty-five acres of very excellent land, mostly cleared, and is considered a very excellent spot for the purposes intended. The money to be paid is said to be about \$800.

George Benson, of Belleisle Creek has been a very great sufferer for some time past. Yesterday Dr. Burnett of Sussex, assisted by Dr. Murray of Sussex and Dr. Lewin of Belleisle, performed a very critical operation. Mr. Benson stood the painful operation well, and is feeling quite comfortable under the circumstances. The money to be paid is said to be about \$800.

Article eleven provides that each Article twelve provides that each government shall pay its own costs and arbitrators, and the tribunal in finally disposing of the matter shall direct whether any expense of the successful party shall be borne by the unsuccessful party.

Article thirteen deals with the routine of the tribunal, the place of meeting, etc., these to be decided by the tribunal itself.

Article fourteen provides that the treaty shall remain in force for five years and further until the expiration of a year after either party gives notice of its termination.

Article fifteen provides that the treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States and Queen Victoria, and that the exchange of ratifications shall occur in Washington or London within six months of the date of the treaty or earlier if possible.

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MANCHESTER'S TONIC Condition Powder. A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and compounded from the purest drugs and Medicines to be obtained, without doubt the most popular and useful horse medicine of the day, it not only Cures Distemper, Swelled Legs, Hides Bound, Bots and Worms, but is equally efficacious in every case where the horse's health is impaired. It is sold by Druggists and Merchants. Do not be put off with an inferior powder. Demand the Best. Take No Other. Sold by Druggists and Merchants. W. W. MANCHESTER & Co., 10, John St., N. B.

SUSSEX NEWS.

Sussex, Jan. 7.—It is understood here today that the committee appointed by the municipality of Kings Co. to select a site on which to erect a post-office have chosen the well known Lyons farm, situate on the main post road, and but a few minutes' walk from Appaquai I. C. railway station. This farm consists of about eighty-five acres of very excellent land, mostly cleared, and is considered a very excellent spot for the purposes intended. The money to be paid is said to be about \$800.

George Benson, of Belleisle Creek has been a very great sufferer for some time past. Yesterday Dr. Burnett of Sussex, assisted by Dr. Murray of Sussex and Dr. Lewin of Belleisle, performed a very critical operation. Mr. Benson stood the painful operation well, and is feeling quite comfortable under the circumstances. The money to be paid is said to be about \$800.

Article eleven provides that each Article twelve provides that each government shall pay its own costs and arbitrators, and the tribunal in finally disposing of the matter shall direct whether any expense of the successful party shall be borne by the unsuccessful party.

Article thirteen deals with the routine of the tribunal, the place of meeting, etc., these to be decided by the tribunal itself.

Article fourteen provides that the treaty shall remain in force for five years and further until the expiration of a year after either party gives notice of its termination.

Article fifteen provides that the treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States and Queen Victoria, and that the exchange of ratifications shall occur in Washington or London within six months of the date of the treaty or earlier if possible.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

Sir Charles Tupper at the Head of a Company Formed in London. (Special to the Sun.) Montreal, Jan. 11.—The Star cable says: London, Jan. 11.—The cause of Sir Charles Tupper's visit is explained by Saturday's issue of the prospectus of the new gold fields of British Columbia, limited. Sir Charles Tupper is the chairman. The capital is \$250,000. Mr. Ashworth, the late London manager of the Bank of Montreal, is announced as the Canadian adviser for Compton, in the Canadian advisory. No properties have yet been purchased. The whole capital is to be available as the working capital of the company.

ACROSS THE WATER. Sees No Reason to Rejoice—The Queen Will Express No Opinion. London, Jan. 11.—The Globe this afternoon says it sees no reason for Britishers to rejoice at the conclusion of the arbitration treaty with the United States, and that it is not in reply to numerous inquiries on the subject, the Prince of Wales issued a statement tonight saying that the Queen still adheres to her opinion of refraining from expressing an opinion on the proposals to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her reign.

AMHERST.

The Citizens Will Attempt to Stop Violation of the Scott Act. Amherst, N. S., Jan. 11.—The open violation of the Scott act in this town is to be tolerated no longer. A delegation of thirty-five of the leading business men, headed by N. A. Rhodes, met this morning and interviewed those in charge of the liquor saloons, giving them to understand that the selling of intoxicating liquors was to cease at once and for good. The Scott act is to be rigidly enforced if the saloon keepers do not stop the sale. At a meeting tonight of business men, strong resolutions were passed, including one to form a Law and Order League.

ST. STEPHEN'S BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this society was held at the Methodist church, St. Stephen on Thursday evening last, and was largely attended, and was one of unusual interest. The president, His Honor Judge Stevens, was in the chair, and on the same platform with him were ministers of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches. The addresses delivered were all of a high order and were calculated to awaken renewed interest in the society. The secretary, John D. Chipman, after reading the society's report, made an appropriate appeal for more liberal contributions in aid of the parent society.

LEE-BABBITT. At Cambridge, Mass., on January 6th, Geo. Lee, son of the late George Lee, Jr., of this city, and Miss Anna Maria, third daughter of the late Samuel Babbitt, of this city, and sister of Alderman and D. Lee Babbitt, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. Vernon Garton. The ceremony was performed at the Baptist parsonage. The happy couple will have the congratulations and best wishes for future happiness of their many friends in this city.—Frederickton Gleaner.

THE GOLD FIELDS. Sir Charles Tupper at the Head of a Company Formed in London. (Special to the Sun.) Montreal, Jan. 11.—The Star cable