Men's Spring Suits

Of the best make and best material are going very low at our establishment. The prices we have placed them at now will make them march off lively. Write us at once if you want one.

FRASER, FRASER & CO., CHEAPSIDE, Foster's Corner, 40 and 42 King Street, St John, N. B.

WE ARE AGENTS for the Stearns' Wheels for '99 high grade. They're beauties. See them before buying FRASER, FRASER & CO.

W. H. BELL, Manager Bicycle Department.

AT ST. PETER'S.

The Pope Had the Appearance of a Ghost.

His Hand Trembled and a Sad Smile Played Over His Colorless Lips.

ROME, April 16.-The thanksgiving mass at St. Peter's cathedral, which was postponed on account of the illriess of his holiness from the anniversary of the coronation, was celebrat-

brig Bertha

Lynch, Hat-

Staratthome,

nnie Bingay

H M Porlock

liva, Smith,

sch Shafner

n Mikie M Ayres. rk Alexander

Russ, for

dstone, Mii-

E Graham, ously). brig Clyde.

hark Hector.

water, April rom Caleta tow of tug

Calcium.

April 8, 33

s sLeuctra,

ship Centir-

bark Strath-Ayres for

Island for

April 14th,

pley, aged

on April J. Jermyn the late

amation

of Tem-

body is

who last

P A

The pope entered by an interior staircase communicating with the chapel of the Holy Sacrament. He was preceded by a precession of carcinals and prelates. In full vestments and wearing the triple crown he was carried along the great naive in the Sedia Gestatoria to the pontifical throne, the congregation raising loud acclamations until he took his seat. Cardinal Camillo Mazzela, prefect of

the congregation of sacred rites cele-At its close, the pope solemnly gave his blessing and was borne back to his private apartments amid renewed

LONDON, April 17.-The Rome correspondent of the Daily News, de-scribing the thanksgiving mass yes-terday at St. Peter's cathedral, says: "When the Pope came into view the whispered. He had the apof a ghost when his face, medowed by the glittering tiara, me discernible with the dark peering rom the deep sockets, hand trembled and a sad smile played over his colorless lips. Holbein night have painted him then as the cation of the vanity of human

With his left hand he waved greetings, while the right did its feeble best to mark the act of blessing. During the mass he sat with folded arms. Twice he rose, and he was supported while he knelt in prayas scarcely audible; but, in the abolute silence, his first words were "He tried to raise himself, but fell

back and pronounced he remaineder in a recumbent position. A loud cry. like the bursting of a storm, broke from the congregation, and the Pope, stretching, his haid in benediction, was carried out."

ST. ANDREWS.

ST. ANDREWS, April 17 .- In consequence of slight indisposition from an attack of cold, Rev. J. C. Berrie was unable to hold service in the Methodist church yesterday. Morning service was very acceptably conducted by Miss Berrie, who occupied the pulpit and read a sermon. The evening worship was a service of song, viduals who can master the knowledge at which Miss Claude Maloney sang a of careful and accurate milk testing sacred solo very sweetly and C. W. with its mathematical problems in Manzer gave a very interesting illustration and explanation of the Lord's Prayer, on the blackboard. Young ladies of the Methodist

church are practicing for a drill and concert of "ye musick of ye olden tyme," to be given in Memorial hall on the evening of May 10th.

The Presbyterian and Roman Caththe former from the illness of the pastor, the latter in consequence of the absence of the parish priest, Rev. J. M. O'Flaherty, who was taking duty in an outsile station.

P. E. ISLAND.

Opening of the Provincial Legislature - An Important Session

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., April 17.—The second session of the local legislature met today. During recess the former premier, A. B. Warburton, was appointed a county court judge, and Hon. D. Farquharson was called to the premiership. The speech expresses pleasure at the appointment of Lord Minto as governor general; promises legislation to further encourage dairy and agricultural interests, also to provide for the construction of permanent public works; refers to the judgment of the privy council re fisheries and states that a bill in accordance with that judgment will be

The session will be an important one, but the business is well in hand and the session will likely close in about four weeks.

MT. ALLISON.

Valuable Gifts to the Euhetorian Society-University Matters.

SACKVILLE, April 12.—The Rev. Geo. Bond, '72, of Halifax, preached a university sermon on Sunday night from the words: "Redeeming the time," "for the time is short." On his trip he brought some valuable sifts to the Euhetorian Society, a meeting of which he attended on Saturday evening. One of the presents

was the first copy of the Argosy, in 1872, a manuscript, read at a public meeting of the society held in Lingley hall. This paper is now bound in morocco and will be added to the file of the paper which the society owns. The other presents were framowns. The other presents were framed pictures for the walls of the society hall; the Forum, and the Coliseum at Rome, and fac-similes in real size of the inscription on the slab over Shutespeare's grave, and of that under the bust on the wall in the church

at Strattford-on-Avon At the meeting of the Euhetorian Society on Saturday evening the Argosy editors for next year were el-ected L J. Folkins, '90, of Moneton, is to be editor-in-chief, and R. G. Fulton of St. John business editor. The lady editor is Miss Annie Max-well of St. John

Dr. Stewart is confined to his house during the week with an attack of theumatism. Mrs. Horton is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Inch,

in Fredericton.

E. Forsey, '99, editor-in-chief of the Argosy, who has not been well for some time, has gone to Hallfax for a week to recruit has health.

Miss Mary Eleanore Wright of Summerside, who graduated in the vocal department of the Conserva-tory, gave her graduating recital on Saturday evening. She sang ten pieces, with a break between, which hiss Evans of Hampton filled with a reading. The recital was well attend-ed and very successful. Miss Minnie Penelope Moore of Charlottetown is to give a similar recital next Saturday David Allison, son of the president,

is at home on a visit.
On Friday evening the sophomores (01) "the naughty ones," gave an At Home in the residence. Only the fac-ulties and students immediate friences of the class were invited. H. P. Borden of Kentville and Miss Annie Whittaker of Hampton received the guests. The residence orchestra played a number of choice selections during the evening. Refreshments were served toward the close.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Sir-I see in your issue of the 10th with the ength of the course at the Sussex Dairy school. For the information of your correspondent and others who may have read his letters I wish to state that the courses are the same length as last year, even to the frac-Pastor's Daughter Occupies the Pulpit in His Stead.

There will have been, when the school closes on the 14th inst., four courses of ten days each, and "Fair Play" will find that that was exactly the time occupied in 1898. Any one who wished to enter the school could begin with any of these short courses and leave when the ten days' course was over if so desired. To secure a certificate of proficiency it is necessary to stay till the close of the school, and very properly so, for there are very few indiwith its mathematical problems in forty days, let alone obtaining knowledge of butter making and cheese making. It is very, very important that a factory manager should be able to test milk and divide the proceeds among the patrons with justice. In butter and cheese making some years experience as well as olic churches were closed yesterday, sure competency in the make, and forty days is a very short time in which to get an insight into the sciences underlying the art of handling milk, let alone practice in their application.

Were it necessary to go further and explain that the Sussex Dairy school is not a political institution, or that no inducements were offered students to attend other .han that they should learn something of the business, I could very easily do so. I imagine, however, the man of Oak is rather a "rara avis," and that most New Brunswick citizens are impressed with the importance of the development of the dairy resources of our province. W. W. HUBBARD.

Sussex, N. B., April 12, 1899. LONG MAY THEY WAVE.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The British steamer inirani, Captain Trotter, which arrived this morning from Ja-pan and China ports, brought a small parcel said to contain a very beautiful silk combination United States and British flag of 'arge proportions to be presented to President McKin ley. The parcel was forwarded by United States Consul Johnson at Amoy, and is of pure silk; the American and British colors being artistically arranged. Accormpaying the parcel is a letter addressed to Mr. Porter, President McKinley's secretary.

Dr. Watson, better known as "Ian Maclaren," was in a railmoad smash-up in Kansas the other day, but he was not injured in the least. Several large packages of dialect that he had in his travelling bag were crushed out of shape, but that was the full extent

PARLIAMENT.

Continuation of Debate on the Yukon Amendment.

Hon. Mr. Foster Meets With an Accident Which Keeps Him Out of the House.

Rhodes, Currey & Co. of Amherst Awarded Contract for Building Intercolonial Grain Elevator at St. John.

OTTAWA, April 14,-Mr. Sutt and, the liberal whip, expressed co and in Commissioner contended that Ogilvie find all n sary powers of enquiry and would exercise them.

Sir Charles Tupper considered this matter so grave that he could not give a silent vote. He depreciated attacks on private character, and re-gretted that the necessity existed for mentioning in this house the per-sonal behavior of Commissioner Walsh. But when a prominent London investor who came to this country with a letter from Lord Strathcoma to Walsh, afterwards waited upon Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper to tell him that he found Walsh drunk and could do nothing with the tell him that he found Walsh drunk and could do nothing with him, it was necessary to deal with the issue. Sir Charles did not say these charges were true, but held that in the interest of the country and Mr. Walsh himself that it should be ascertained whether they were true or not They were the worst enemies of honest Yukon officials who refused them an opportunity to vindicate themselves. Mr. Sifton went too far when he refused to alllow an investigation ascept by a judge of his own appointment and a packed jury. A judicial tribunal would either vindicate the Yukon administration, which would be a good thing, or eles it might convict the offenders and drive the minister of the interior out of public life, which would be a good thing for the country.

In alceive Sie Charles with the issue, Mr. Fielding resumed the debate on the Yukon amendment. He took the ground at the beginning that the government was not responsible or blam-able for any act of officials appointed to the Yukon if these acts were performed without the knowledge or consent of the ministers. All that could be expected was that the government should take care to appoint the misconduct of these men after they went to the Yukon. He declared also that it was not right to reflect on the personal habits of these officials, as this was not a subject suitable for discussion in the house. Mr. Fielding vent on to argue that when the charges were made by Yukon am-indment. He took the ground at the beginning that the government was not responsible or blam-able for any act of officials appointed to the Yukon if these acts were performed without the knowledge or could be expected was that the government should take care to appoint the the wind the proving the performed without the knowledge or could be expected was that the government should take care to appoint the the proving that the government was not responsible or blam-able for any act of officials appointed to the Yukon if these acts were performed without the Yukon if the vould be expected was that t

due to Sifton's good administration, and those who found fault in the inst, a letter from Oak Bay, N. B., Yukon were allens, who regretted that signed "Fair Play," which finds fault the gold fields are Canadian at all. We had absolute honesty so far as he knew in the financial administration of the Yukon, and Sifton's colleagues had unbounded confidence in him. Sir Louis claimed that when the late government was in power definite and charges were preferred against Langevin, Caron and Cochrane, but the opposition did not dare to take the responsibility of making accusations. Davies declared that if Sir Charles or another member would make in writing definite charges against Mr. Siften they could have a committee in five minutes. Mr Da. ries admitted that a judicial investigation might often be better than an administrative inquiry, but argued that an administrative inquiry such as the government was carrying on was better suited to the present em-ergency. He promised that when Ogilvie's report came in if any body of men in this house complained that it had not covered the whole ground r the whole time necessary, the comnission would be enlarged and the investigation be made complete. Meanwhile he asked for a suspension of judgment.

Mr. Foster said that as the hour was late he would have suggested an adjournment had Davies said anything requiring an extended repay. Mr. Foster went on to charge that the government had wasted millions of dollars by sending soldiers to the Yukon who were not needed, that the development had been kept back by excessive royalties, that nothing had been done to improve the sanitary onditions or provide trails and trans portation routes. The government had skinned the country, not for the benefit of the miners, but to keep up a useless and costly military force in the country.

Mr. Foster showed that under the late government full investigation was ordered into many cases of civil service irregularities on the vaguest possible charges, yet this government demands specific allegations in regard to irregularities occurring thousands of miles away and refusing enquiry without it. Mr. Davies had said that the government wanted to get to the bottom of the Yukon frauds, yet they were voting down the proposition providing the best method to get at the bottom of it. The government contended that there was no ground for inquiry but idle gossip, vet they had been compelled to order an investigation oy Mr. Ogilvie. Both parties, agreed that an investigation was arded. The difference was only as to methods. The government maintained that Sifton's hired man was the proper court to try Sifton and his friends, and the opposition wanted a stronger and more independent tri-

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the adjournment of the debate. Replying to Sir Charles Tupper before adjournment, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he could get no confirmation of the report that the United States government had issued a decree forbided.

ding the importation of Canadian Adjourned at 11.30 p. m.

THE SENATE., the senate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell ed to know if the government had kept its promise made last ses-sien during the debate on the amendment to the franchise act to make representations to the governments of those provinces in whose election law no appeal was permitted to the judges from the decision of the revising officers, had been carried out.

Hon, David Mills said that such re-presentations had been made to the provincial government in Quebec. Hon. Mr. Ferguson gave notice that he would move for a return of the contracts entered into by the government for the carrying of mails from the I. C. R. to Cape Tormentine.

perial government was about to impose additional stamp duties on col-onial securities, Sir Charles pointed out that when he was high commis-sioner the government of that time proposed to class colonial with foreign securities for high stamp duties. He, with representatives of other colonies, waited upon the chancellor of the exchequer and induced the government o abandon the measure.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he though

the high commissioner was attending to this matter, but promised to communicate with him at once.

"Mr. Fielding resumed the debate on

country.

In closing Sir Charles said it would have a bad effect on the country it the minister of the interior should take the position that he will have no investigation except one of his own cousin and dependant.

Sir Louis Sir Charles said it would be prompt in sending Mr. Ogilvie to the spot, with a free hand to investigate. Mr. Fielding claimed that the opposition had no right to complain of the cost of keeping soldiers in the Value of the cost of keeping soldiers in the Value of the country.

the capital, and argued that the delegates were all reliable men. In closing, Mr. Fielding suggested that Sir Charles had found all his charges exploded and all his predictions unverifled, and had turned for new capital to a country, four or five thousand miles away.

Dr. Sproul explained the reason why the Klondyke nugget men probably felt the need of money for a lobby. An article read by Hon. Mr. Fielding claimed that the opposition at Ottawa would be on the side of the miners. They knew that no money would be required to obtain their sympathy. The Klondyke lobby, remarked the doctor, was evidently designed for the other party.

some length, arguing that the London Times' charges were not nearly so strong as was represented, and that they had not seriously affected public cpinion in England and on the Continent of Europe. He quoted many English papers to show that the opin-ion expressed was on the whole favor-able to the administration of the Yu-Mr. Mills of Annapolis observed

that Davies and Fielding had exhibited a suspicious amount of heat and fury. He pointed out that Mr. Fielding was pursuing much the tactics that he and Mr. Longley used in the Nova Scotia legislature to head off investigation into the Cape Breton road money frauds. Mr. Cahan's Cape Breton charges were clearly sustained by facts and evidence, but the Nova Scotia government tried to get out of the difficulty by sending a member of the accused ministry to hold the investigation. Mr. Mills reviewed the conduct of Mr. Fielding in many matters, stating that Mr. Fielding had shown himself on more than one occasion to be 'a blatant hypo-

Mr. Morrison of New Westminster moved the adjournment of the de-bate, and the house adjourned at midnight.

Mr. Foster met with an accident on Saturday evening which prevented his appearance in the house today. He struck his head against a beam in his barn, cutting his forehead rather seriously. He was to have spoken at Brockville this evening, but was unable to go, and Sir Charles Tupper has taken his place.

N. H. Rhodes of Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst, who is here, has been informed that his company has been awarded the contract for the construction of the Intercolonial elevator at St. John. The price is about \$175,-000. There were two other tenders, one Canadian and one from the United States. The foreign tender was above that of Rhodes, Curry & Co.,

Col. Domville gives notice of motion for all papers relating to charges made against the officer commanding the 8th Hussars, together with all papers relating to the fire at Camp. Sussex, and the inquiry that follow-

which was the lowest.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Has Few Friends in the New FARM PAPER Brunswick Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson's Resolution Affirming That It Was a Besirable Thing for the Province.

FIREDERICTON, April 12.—Horn Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill be confer the right of franchise upon the to further provide for the calling is and the redemption of certain deben tures, and to amend 54th Victoria, chapter 11, to aid in the construction of railways.

Hon, Mr. Tweedie submitted a return of the Moncton hospital; also a statement and return of votes polled in the several counties of the province in the recent provincial elections. Mr. Robertson introduced a bill in-corporating the imperial Dry Dock company of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said theit as many members had engagements for this evening, and as the discussion of the woman suffrage resolution would perhaps occupy all afternoon, he would move that further consideration of supply be made the order of the day for tomorrow.—Carried. FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson moved his resolution with respect to woman suf-

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this house the time is now ripe for the rauetment of a law providing that the rights of citizenship shall not be de-nied or abridged on account of sex but that full franchise shall be granted to the women of this province on the same terms as to the men."

Mr. Emmerson said he had intro-duced the resolution in response to a largely signed petition from the women of all sections of the province, and so confident was he of its passage that he also introduced a bill complying with the terms of the peti-tion. There had been a great change in public opinion on this question within a few years. There could be no take the position that he will have no investigation except one of his own cousin and dependant.

Sir Louis Davies replied with great the opposition had failed to bring ferward a specific charge, or any evidence supported by the name of a witness. He said that the good to due to Sifton's good administration, the control of the complain of the compl part of the women. But he would vote for the resolution, and if it carried he would be the first to come forward in favor of passing a bill to allow women to enjoy the full fruition of their just rights and claims.

Mr. Porter in seconding the resolu-tion contended that "the banner of liberty should be carried to the heights of progress and prosperity by the gentle hand of the Lady of the

Mr. Pugsley said he was not entire-ly opposed to the granting of cuffrage to women. Some years ago he had voted to grant the suffrage to widows and spinsters. He was not quite so strongly in favor of that proposition now as formerly. The hon, leader of the government had admitted that he had his doubts, and he (Pugsley) was inclined to think that if the honmember was called upon, as a result of the passing of this resolution, to prepare a bill enfranchising the wo-men, he would then become still more dubious on the subject. It was a mat-ter of remark that though Kings county was one of the most enlightened counties in the province, no sentiment had been expressed there by the women in its favor. Before a change so radical, so permanent and far reaching was adopted, the question should be submitted to the peo-

He moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Hazen:

That all the words of the resolution after the word "house" be struck out, and that the following words be sub-stituted in lieu 'hereof: "That the petitions which have been presented praying that a law may be passed women on the same terms as those now enjoyed by men, are entitled to the respectful consideration of this house, but that in view of the important change which would be effected by the enactment of such a law, and the duties and burdens which would thereby be cast upon women, as a resultant of the conferring upon them of the right of suffrage, it is desirable that the fullest possible information should be obtained as to the results of such a policy in those countries where it has been adopted, and that a committee of five members of this house be appointed, whose duty it shall be during the recess to enquire into the results which have followed this conferring of the right of suffrage tent to which women have availed themselves of the privilege, and generally to obtain such information as may guide the house in reaching a wise conclusion of this question; the committee to report the result of their

the legislative assembly."
Mr. Robertson said, in view of the petitions from St. John, which included the names of the most influen tial citizens of that city, he felt it his futy to state briefly the position he ccupied. As to the question of whether women were prepared 'o take the full responsibility, he would ask, why not? If politics was a scheme of evil and must always remain so, without

investigations at the next session of

THERE'S ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD

copy. Address ::

devoted exclusively to the interests of the farmers of he Maritime Provinces. Send and get a free sample

CO-OPERATIVE PARMER. Sussex, N. B.

pe for the future, then he would should pause before introdu-omen to that unclean arena. he did not take that view of our political life. You might as well attempt to dam Niagare as stop this agitation. He hoped the day was not far distant when this legislature would unanimously confer to the women of this land, that was enobled by the heroism of Lady. La Tour, their just

rights. (Applause.) Mr. Hazen said, while the hon. Mr. Hazen said, while the hon.
premier was making his speech, he
had referred to the petitions. He
found that fully one half of the 2,183
names from St. John were those of
men, and he believed fully one half
of these would vote against the prorostion submitted here. No petitions whatever had been received from Madewaska, Victoria, Gloucester, Kent or Kings, Only 3 per cent, of the women of the country had asked for this legislation, which showed that no strong feeling existed in its favor.

that no strong feeling existed in its favor.

Mr. Emmerson said he proposed to exercise his privilege of closing the debate. The hon member from Sunbury had referred to the petitions being signed by comparatively few mames. That argument had no weight whatever. No general effort to obtain signatures had been made. The petitions were not circulated throughout the province. He deprecated the underground methods of the opposition, proposed by the hon, member from Kings (Pussley) and did not think the legislature should delegate its right of enquiry to a committee. If the house felt that the resolution should be negatived, he (Emmerson) should be negatived, he (Emmerson) felt that the amendment should be negatived also. It was unmanly to shunt this question off by a side pro-

Mr. Pugsley said he had no inten-tion to side track the resolution, as the hon, member (Emmerson) had in-The amendment being put to the house, was lost on the following di-

Yeas-Pugsley, Hazen, Purdy, Melanson, Humohney, McCain, Wells, Rubinson—3.

Rubinson—3.

Nays—Emmerson, Tweedle, Dunn,
Labillois, Farris, Mott. Lawson,
Thompson, Whitehead, Scovii, Osman,
Burchill, O'Brien (Northumberland),
Fish, O'Brien (Charlotte), Porter,
Barnes, McLeod, Gibson, Campbell,
Veniot, Robertson, Shaw, McKeown,
Carvill, Todd, Smith, Russell, Glasier, Carpenter, Johnson, Gagnon,
Poirier—33.

The original resolution was lost on the following division: Yeas—Emmerson, O'Brien (Char-lotte), Porter, Robertson, Russell, Glasier, Smith—7

Glasier, Smith Nays Tweedle, Dunn, Labillois, Farris, Mott, Lawson, Thompson, Wells, Whitehead, Scovil, Osman, Burchill, O'Brien (Northumberland), Purdy, Melanson, Humphrey, Carpenter, McCain, Johnson, Gagnon, Poir-10,-34.

OTHER BUSINESS. Mr. Mott 'ntroduced a bill further relating to the town of Campbellton.
On the motion for first reading, Mr. Pugsley said the bill contained provisions of a most objectionable character, that could not by any possibility commandiately the independent of ity commend itself to the judgment of the house.

Mr. Emmerson-The hon., member is out of order. is out of order.

Dr. Pugsley—No, I have a perfect right to oppose the first reading of the bill. It proposes to alter in a most material way the terms of an award which has been made between the town of Campbellton and the Campbellton and the Campbellton are uncomed to did not prepare to did not did not propose to divide the house, but in view of the gross injustice that would be perpetrated by this bill, he desired to raise his voice in protest at this early stage.

Mr. Mott said the statement of the

hon. member was most unfair, and Ra would reply to it when the bill was in House then adjourned.

MANITOBA.

Three Thousand Barrels of Flour Per Day-Preparing for General Elections.

WINNIPEG, Mah., April 17.—Ogil-vies fittend increasing the capacity of their mills here to over 3,000 barrels per day.

The revision of the voters' list has been ordered by the Manitoba gov-ernment in preparation for the gen-eral elections.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

BUDGET DEBATE

Reply of the Leader of the Opposition, The Market

To the Speech of Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie.

Revenue Fell Below While Expenditure Exceeded Mr. Tweedie's Estimates.

But the Prov. Secretary Says He Hopes to Reverse This tected. Record for the Current Year.

METERS. SEESTIMAL PROMES TO SEE THE PROPERTY OF STANKING SEE

Mr. Hazen's Masterly Review of the Government's Sins of Omission and Commission.

FREDERICTON, April 12.--After rece's Mr. Thompson's bill further relating to rates and taxes in the city of Fredericton was further considered and agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Thompson committed the bill relating to civic elections in the city of Fredericton and for other city purposes, which was agreed to with amendments.

Dr. Pugsley introduced a bill further amending the N. B. Medical act 1881, and Hon. Mr. Emmerson a bill amending section 39 of the Municipality act.

THE ESTIMATES.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted a message from his honor the lieut.inant governor transmitting estimates of the sums required for the service of the province, not otherwise provided for, for the current year: and in accordance with the provisions of the British N rth America act recommending such estimates to the house,

-Authoritistration of Justice.	
Equity chamber, St. John,	
rent	
Judges' chamber and law	
library	Control of
Lighting court rooms, St.	
John	
Equity reports 500.00	
tadara reports sacros	
	\$ 1,505.
	\$ 1,000.
Agriculture.	
Doot of Agricultura addi-	

Agriculture.
Dept. of Agriculture, addi-
tional 500.00
Butter and cheese factories
additional 100.00
Encouragement of dairying 4,500.00
Dairy school 3,500.00
Farmers' and Dairymen's
Association
Institute meetings 1,500.00
School for harticulture 150.00
A STATE OF THE STA
\$12,2

Education.	\$12,261.00
School houses, por dis- tricts	enter pare de
Legislature.	\$1,100.00
Librarian	

Librarian	3500.00	
Books for library	500.00	
Ass't clerk	500.00	Ð
Secretaries of committees		23
and engrossing clerk	1,100.00	
Chaplain	80.00	
Sergt. at arms, at \$4 day	140.00	
Door keeper at \$2 per day.	70.00	
Messenger, \$2 per day	70.00	
Five messengers, etc., \$1.50		li di
day	262.50	
Three pages, \$1 per day	105.00	

Five messengers, etc., \$1.50	
day	
Three pages, \$1 per day 105.00	
Three pages, at per day 100.00	
	\$3,327.50
Public Works.	
Eoads and bridges\$165,000	
Steam navigation 7,950	
Road machinery and plant. 5,000	
Legislative buildings, etc 6,500	
Normal school 2,500	
Lunauc asylum 8,000	
Miss. exp. department 2,850	
	\$197,800
Contingencies legis, and public	
departments	14,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution, main-	
tenance	500
Flisheries protection	1,700
Game protection, additional	2,500
Game protection, additional	3,000
Lanatic Asylum, maintenance	42,000
Natural History Soc., St. John	125
Natural History Soc., Chatham	100
N. B. Historical Society	125
Public health, concingencies, etc	1,000
Public hospitals	6,000
Public printing	11,000
Refunds, crown lands	203
Surveys and Ry inspection	4,000
Unforseen expenses	2,000

Total expenditure for year\$304,244.28

BUDGET SPEECH. Hon. Mr. Tweedie, in moving the that he proposed to refer to matters in his financial address that he would not consider it necessary to refer to only for the fact that this was a new house. There was not, however, much scope for the finance minister of the province to make any very extended remark, nor to present any very novel subject, as our revenues limited and the expenditures every year very nearly the same. The largest item of receipt of course was the dominion subsidies, which last year amounted to \$483,510.36. Territorrial revenue came next. It was hard to estimate this item owning to the uncertainty of the lumber cut, or the amount derived from the annual sale of licenses. Last year he had esti-matel for territorial revenue, including stumpage and sales of licenses, mining receipts and game returns, \$155,000, whereas the amount actually

received was \$151,959.63. The same observation might be made with regard to fees in the provincial secretary's office, which vary greatly from year to year. The succession duties of course depend upon the number of deaths and the value of the estates. Last year the govern ment estimated something more than

he had predicted a balance over the expenditure of \$6,038.52. He regretted expenditure of \$6,038.52. He regretted paid out upon criminal prosecutions that that had not been verified on achief been larger than expected, owing count of a shortage of revenue and to a number of important cases that some other expenditures, which he would explain in detail. The fact was that there had been some \$18,000 larger sum than was paid during the loan. In his address the other day the of an over expenditure. A great deal last four years. The outlays upon leader of the opposition had rather

of criticism was often made upon the fact that over expenditures were made, but as he had already said, it was not possible to estimate some of these items closely, and an over-expenditure was no more evidence of mismanagement than an under expenditure would be. Last year the territorial revenue had fallen short of the expectation by \$3,040.37. The fees the provincial secretary's office, which had been placed at \$10,000, only came to \$8,311.45, an adverse showing of \$1,889.43. The lunatic asylum was \$7,500, whereas only \$5,610.57 was received. Agriculture had been esti-mated at 400, but \$2,250 had been received. Private and local bills, placed at \$700, had realized \$549.99. from incorporated companies were placed at \$23,500, which was exceeded by \$1,860.47, as the receipts came to \$25,360.47. Succession duties were estimated at \$14,000, but only came to \$8,197. Receipts from Queen's Irinter were calculated at \$900, which was not reached by \$134.57. Liquor licenses came to \$21,425.20, as compared with an estimate of \$20,500. Misneous receipts were estimated at \$3,000, but only \$848.11 were received. The total revenue for the year was \$708,809:18, while the estimate had been \$10,221.32 greater.

With regard to the lunatic asylum receipts, Mr. Tweedie said these were made up of receipts supposed to come from the municipalities for pauper patients. The estimate would have den a correct one if all the municiralities had made their returns at the The amount generally large increase in agriculture receipts was owing to the faict that the government had received \$2,600 of insurance upon the horse barn. As regards the amount owing by estates, this was in no way a loss to the province are interested as the surveyor general was doing his best, without fear or favor, or regard for personal considerations. no way a loss to the province, as it these posseners brought to justice. would eventually be received. Referring now to

THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES for the past year, Mr. Tweedie said that he had placed administration of justice at \$17,850, whereas the real was controlled by the surveyor genamount paid out proved to be \$19,the estimate of \$23,150. The Boys' Industrial home had cost \$1,300 instead of \$1,500 estimated. Contingencies had exceeded the expectation of \$13,000 by \$1.862.21. On education he had estimated an cutlay of \$200,344.48, and the amount actually paid was \$201,012.85. Fisheries protection had cost \$1,748.31, while only \$1,500 had been provided Executive government had for forest fires, but the season had been a damp one, and only \$450 was ed to \$2,483.18. Interest was placed at \$123,000, but amounted to \$126,505.96. The legislature had cost \$406.90 less than the expectation, or \$20,870.60. The lunatic asylum had cost exactly what was estimated. For game protection there was \$2,500 provided, but \$4,640 had been expended. For immigration \$949.17 had been expended, not placed in the estimates, but authorized by act of assembly passed after the estimates had been out through. The outlay upon mining had been \$547.61, while the estimate was \$500. Public health had been placed at \$2,100, but only \$1,361.32 had been expended. Refunds crown lands had amounted to \$261, or \$61 over the estimate. Surveys and railway inspection had cost \$2,786.60, or \$213.40 less than expected. Upon the Sportsmen's exhibition at Boston \$3,907.70 had been expended. No estimate had been made for that, but it was authorized by the act passed last winter. The revision of the statutes had cost \$1,479.48, or \$2,-052 less than the estimate. Unforseen expenses, placed at \$2,000, had

amounted to \$1.032.25. The total expenditure therefore had een for the year \$727,049.75 as contrasted with the estimate of \$712,-991.98, an excess of \$14,057.77. Hon. Mr. Tweedie then referred in detail to the causes which had operated to vary the estimates, taking up in turn the various items. Criminal prosecutions, under the head of administration of justice, had cost \$417.28 over the estimate. For reportment estimated something more they got from this source, because only half the amounts had been pally, as the reports were somewhat behind and the government had not felt amount. ing decisions of the supreme court justified in paying the full amount until they were finished. The amount

agriculture included 1,000 for flour mills not estimated for fast year.

The expenditure upon contingencies had exceeded the estimate by \$1,-862.53. Taking up in detail the items there were two unusual grants in 1898, the outlay for The Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley for school ibraries, and repairs to University, ter of fisheries protection an unusual expenditure had been created by the stocking of some of the lakes, particularly Loch Lomond with trout. This cost \$394.80. The fish exhibit at St. John hald produced an oulay of \$7,500. Referring again to the matter of

FOREST FIRES, Mir. Tweedle said the province had forest fires, but of late years the government had taken every possible means, with the funds at their disrosal, to protect the forest, and he had been educated to the immense importance of having our forests pro-Under the system of long leases the lumbermen were now tak-ing far more interest than formerly in looking after their lands. It was an absolute necessity, however, that the surveyor general should have more money at his disposal for this service. The province had a heritage country should be proud, and it was the prime duty of the government to see that they were efficiently conserv-

ed. (Applause.)

Upon the item of free grants, Mr. Iweedle said that under the act that would be introduced by the government there would be no necessity for this item appearing again. It was intended to bring in a bill repealing the acts with regard to the settlement of crown lands, and all the acts would be consolidated and new provsions made. On game protection more had been spent than ever before, but it should be noted that the revenues from game licenses were increasing every year. Hon, members would be surprised to know how rapid the advance had been. In 1894 only \$30 had teen received from game licenses, in 1895 \$112, in 1896 \$352.50, in 1897 \$1,993, while in 1898 the amount had been Now, with regard to this 4.831.82. important matter of game protection again, many candidates in the recent election had been unthinking or the scrupulous enough to raise the cry hat the poor man was being deprived of the privilege of killing a moose. It was easy to raise such a canvas as that, but it should be remembered that it was in the vital interest of the country and of the poor man himself that our valuable game supply should be maintained. Every moose in the country today was worth from \$500 to \$800. The amount received by very small item compared with what sportsmen had brought into the province last year. Sportsmen were coming here in greater numbers every year, and they would continue to come as long as they were assured that they were more likely to find the game The exhibit at Boston had been an exreriment, but the result had been a largely increased number of sports-

Passing on, Mr. Tweedie said that the expenditure upon immigration 804.69, an excess over the estimate of ing residents of the Danish settleeral's department. Some of the lead-\$1,954.69. The outlay upon agriculture | ment in Victoria thought it would be had been \$26,138.99 as compared with well to endeavor to induce some of their people to settle in this province. The Danes and Scandinavians, from their cleanly, thrifty disposition, are perhaps the best class of immigrants that can be secured for a country. The surveyor general, as an experiment, has expended \$518 in sending an agent over to see what could be done. Of course in this province we labor under great disadvantage fallen short of the estimate of \$28,720 cause of the competition of the Northby \$1,079.66; \$1,000 had been provided west, especially in view of the strenuous efforts the dominion government was making to settle that country. spent. Free grants expenditure had He thought, however, that in a few been placed at \$2,500, but had amount. years, as the agriculural advancement of New Brunswick became known, that we might expect a fair share of the tide of immigration now flowing to other parts of Canada. The province was handicapped by want of funds that might be advantageously expended on the service. In this connection he desired to pay his tribute to Mr. Miller, the active, intelligent agent of the province at London, who was doing everything in his power to promote the interests of New Brunswick. Referring to

men coming here to hunt.

THE ITEM OF INTEREST, Mr. Tweedle said that it was made up of interest on bonds \$120,652,95, on bank accounts \$5,053.01, on Foresters' deposit \$800, making a total of \$126,-505.96. The outstanding coupons on 31st October, 1897, amounted to \$8,-735, and on Oct. 31st, 1898, \$6,908.75, leaving a balance of \$1,826.25. The reduction in the amount of outstanding coupons had contributed to the excess of expenditures over estimate, and this added to the general excess of expenditures over receipts would account for the excess over estimate. The interest on the loan of \$250,000 for permanent bridges, under 54th Victoria, chap 3, amounting to \$10,000, is charged as provided by law, to public works. The substitution of 3 per cent bonds for \$873,500 of 4 per cent. cid not affect the interest account in 1898. It would, however, reduce the interest account in 1899 as far as the 4 per cent. bonds were concerned, to extent of \$6,183. As the redemption of \$291,000 of the 4 per cent. is carried over into 1899, and one half year's interest of course will be paid in 1899 on that amount at 4 per cent. the full benefit of the 3 per cent. loan will not be realized until the following year. The saving will then be \$7,638 annually. This would pre-vide a sinking fund at 3 per cent. that would amount to about \$600,000

thrown cold water on the recent loan, and stated that the favorable rate secured was owing to the plethora of capital that existed rather than to the good financial position of the province. of education, Mr. Tweedie said that He (Tweedie) did not think that was correct. Money would not be advanced at 3 per cent. or any other rate unless the security was good. He building, each of which amounted to the rate obtained on that loan was one \$1,500. The estimate for election her that the province of Nova Scotia had been exceeded by \$16.30. In the main been unable to secure for its recent loan. The best Nova Scotia could get, after listing the loan in London, was about 88 for its 3 per cent. while New Brunswick got 96. (Applause). New Brunswick got this rate, too, in Montreal and Toronto, for its position financially was thoroughly known. The 3 per cent. Ican was nearly as good as the latest loan of

suffered greatly in the past owing to the dominion, which secured a rate of 93 at 21-2 per cent., when commission and brokerage charges were added. The premier of Nova Scotia had thought it a most remarkable thing was glad to say that public sentiment that New Brunswick would float such a loan, and said he wished he had been able to do it. He would like to run an election on it. The opposition press had been in sore distress to find some other colony that had made a better loan than our own. They had tried Australia, but found the facts against them. They had at last found that Cape Colony had sold its bonds die) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a source of pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent elections indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far :listant when these detractors would have no place in the affairs of the country. Let us all, whether liberal or conservative, stand up for the province 'n which we live and not send abroad to the financial centres of the world statements that

have upon them the marks of mendacity and untruthfulness. With regard to the 'unatic asylum, insinuations had been made that the recent visitation was planned in order to give I on. members a chance to attend the Costigan banquet. He would leave it to hon. members to decide whether that inspection did not enlarge their views as to the importance of that institution and the manner in which it was being conducted. He was satisfied that what they saw must have completely answered charge that it was being run in a reckless, extravagant manner. If the leader of the opposition was sincere in his declarations that he intended to give the government no factious opposition, he could not seriously criticize the management of that institu-

With regard to the question of mining, hon, members were aware that a few days ago a bill was introduced by the government with a view of developing the mineral resources of the province. It had been long felt that OIL EXISTED IN THE PROVINCE and the government fell that aid should be given to have it thoroughly It was impossible with out giving reasonable concessions to induce people to put capital into minand that the matter of prospecting for oil and natural gas would be prowith in an intelligent and ousiness like manner.

Referring to the recent discoveries of gold at Cross Creek, Mr. Tweedie said that nearly \$2,000 had already been received from applicants for He did not know that gold existed there in paying quantities, but he knew that the district was in a gold region and had every hope that it would produce favorable results. straight road of progress and pros-He had hopes also that the Baltimore shale of Albert Co., hitherto esteemed of little value, might result in the development of a great industry. On the service of public health there had been no extraordinary or special expenditures during the year. In public printing the estimate was

exceeded by \$1.14. It should be stated

that the reports of public works and lunatic asylum for 1897 were not included, the accounts for these services not having been submitted in time for payment before the close of \$303.50, the latter \$191.96. If those had been included the estimate would have been exceeded by \$496.60. At the last session of the house, the public accounts committee had made certain recommendations in regard to public printing. It was suggested that the government should get a new scale. During vacation he had taken occasion to get a report upon the subject from a practical printer, D. G. Smith of Chatham. The latter had interviewed several printers and had written a lengthy report which embo an amended scale. (Mr. Tweedre read lengthy extracts from a report received by him from Mr. Smith, dated July 25th, 1898.) He fully agreed with Mr. Smith that there was no necess-sty for much of the matter in the reports of the board of works and surveyor general being incorporated in the auditor's report. Whether Mr. Smith's amended scale was lower than the one that had been in vogue, he could not say. He had submitted the same to the auditor general, who had the right to do as he chose in the matter, as he was entirely independen't of the government. He had acted upon the suggestion of the public, accounts committee and there his authority ended. Upon the item of public works, Mr. Tweedle said the which supply had been brought down, chief commissioner would doubtless, at a later date in the session, speak on his own behalf. Turning to the

ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT

YEAR. Mr. Tweedie said he would like very much to place in the estimate the sum that was due the province upon Eastern Extension claim. That claim now amounted to some \$230,000. In 1891 a delegation consisting of Mr. Pugsley and himself had gone to Ottawa, to press this claim upon the government. They had presented a nemorial to Hon, Mr. Foster. hon, leader of the opposition (Hazen) the other day had referred to some statements he (Tweedie) had made about election times in regard to this

matter. He did not say that the Hon. Mr. Foster had made no effort to secure the payment of this claim, though Sir Charles Tupper had reported in favor of it. He (Tweedie) had not charged Mr. Hazen with opposing when he was at Ottawa the payment of this claim. He did charge .im with not promoting it, and now he challenged him to show when his voice was raised in parliament or out of it in favor of justice being done to the province he represented. hon, member had given evidence this session of a very inquiring disposition. He would like to know when he had inquired when at Ottawa about this eastern extension claim?

The hon, minister of finance promised to give them their careful attention, yet he (Tweedle) had never heard a word about his giving any attention to the matter, nor had he received any further advice from him whatever. He felt justified in saying therefore, that though Mr. Foster now seemed very desirous of custing this government from power in the interests of the province, vet when he had it in his power to promote the interests of New Brunswick he had stood mute and passive and made no move whatever. (Applause). It might be said why had not the present government in the last three years adjusted the matter. The answer to that was that the claims of the province had tedly been prejudiced by the act that the previous government had refused to recognize them. (Applause). He (Tweedie) was glad to be able to say that while he had not placed this \$230,000 in the estimated receipts for the current year he was as sure as a man could be of anything that before this time next year the amount would be placed to the credit of the province. (Applause).

FOR THE CURRENT YEAR vere \$760,510.36. The amount estimated from territorial revenue was \$150,-Hon. members might ask how it was that so large a sum was expected from this source when only \$151,000 was received last year. From the best information obtainable there would be derived this year from the rdinary sources of territorial revenue \$165,000. Besides that it was the intention of the government to have surveyed and offered for sale large blocks of untaken lumber land: now lying waste in the various counties. Mr. Tweedie then enumerated the ther items of estimated receipts. Dealing briefly with the

The receipts estimated

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES he said that \$36,251 might seem a very large amount to grant in aid of agriculture, but it seemed to be demanded. The agriculturists of the province were progressing at a rapid rate. The dairymen's association was a parliament that any land might be proud of. The farmers' institutes held throughout the province been of the utmost benefit in the different communities, and there was a feeling of encouragement and contentment today observable among the farmers that had not been seen before for many a year. (Applause).

Mr. Tweedie put the total ebt on 31st Oct., 1899, at \$3,012,113.33. Though the government anticipated

AN INCREASED PRVENTIE it. The hon, member for St. John (Robertson) had a dry dock scheme which he wanted the government to The prosperity of St. John meant the prosperity of the province. It also meant 80 cents a head for adcitional population to the government. He hoped then when the next census was taken it would be shown that New Brunswick was entitled to \$50,000 per capita additional subsidy, (Applause.) St. John was now on the rerity; the people were full of home not far distant when iron ship building there would take the place of wood. The government was also committed to the policy of cold storage, which was necessary to provide, a market for the agriculturists. The erection of pulp mills all over the proince was in itself ushering in a new industrial era. There was no ground for the suppostion that our lumber lands were being depleted. More lumber was being cut than ever and the the fiscal year. The former had cost lumber lands of the province are being well conserved. The eyes of people outside of our own boundaries are upon us. We find them taking an interest in our mines and minerals. All we need is a little more pluck and energy among ourselves. The time for belittling our own province has gone by, the idea is growing that we have before us a bright future, and only public spirit and well directed energy is needed to make our province a veritable garden that will blossom as a rose. (Loud applause.) Mr. Tweedie finished at a quarter to 11 o'clock, and was followed by

Mr. Hazen said he had listered with a great deal of interest to the financial statement just deliverer by the honorable provincial secretary. had listened to it with interest because he thought it was the first duty of a representative to make himself familiar with the public accounts and with the financial position of the province, so that he might be able to intelligently discuss and criticize the fiscal policy of the government. He wished he could say with equal truth that he had listened to the remarks of the hon. gentleman, because he had thought, considering the late day at that the provincial secretary was taking time for the purpose of laying before the members of this house the people of the country a more full, complete and accurate statement of the affairs of the province than he has laid before us tonight. He had hoped that the provincial secretary would have compared the expenditure of past years with the expenditure of the present year, that he would have made a statement of how the debt had been incurred, and generally would have given a full statement of the financial position of this province. He had not done this, however, and he (Hazen) felt that that duty would to a certain extent devolve upon him-

a pure hard soap. A purity that makes a hardness. A hardness that wears well.

5 cents a cake.

inconcessors. dent Mckinley, and also the great Napoleon Bonaparte. This might be true, but he (Hazen) did not think the honorable gentleman Possessed the qualities of the great Napoleon, or he would not, at the death of the late Hon. James Mitchell have allowed himself to be ousted and turned down from the premiership, to which he was entitled, and have allowed another gentleman of less experience and no greater ability to be put over his head, simply because that gentleman was a liberal and belonged to the party in power at Ottawa.

The hon, provincial secretary had taken occasion in his speech to deliver to the opposition a lecture on patriotism. This was not an original course with that hon, gentleman, Members of government when they are attacked very often when they have no proper defence to offer, say that the attack is one that is going to do a great deal of injury to the country, and that the men who make the attacks are not animated by patriotic motives. He would assure th hon. provincial secretary that he (Hazen) and the gentlemen who sat around him needed no lecture on patriotism at his hands. The men who are lacking 'n patriotism are the men who grossly mismanage the affairs of the country and squander the people's money. He would commend to his hon. friend the definition of patriotism given by Sir Samuel Johnson, who said that patriotism was the last refuge of the scoundrel.

REFERRING TO WHAT IS KNOWN

as the Eastern Extension claim, the

hon, provincial secretary had assured

us in the most positive and certain language that the amount due us will be paid within a very short time. Why, sir, the language placed by the government in the mouth of his honor the lieutenant governor in the speech from the throne delivered on the 10th of February, 1897, was if possible, even more positive than the language used by the hon. provincial secretary tonight. Again in the speech from the throne at the opening of this session we were assured that within a very few days the whole thing would be settled, and now the provincial secretary tells us tonight that the matter will be settled right away, but he makes our hopes shrink a little by talking about a reference to arbitration. He has gone out of his way to discuss the position of Hon. George E. Foster and myself with reference to this Eastern Extension claim. He states that I accused him of saying on the hustings that the claim would have been paid had it not been for the hostility of Mr. Foster and myself. I did so accuse him, as he was so reported in a Northumberland county paper. I am pleased to see that the hon. gentleman modifies that statement, but he says now that I did nothing to strengthen the hands of the government of this province in their just claim in the dominion government. He (Hazen) wished to say now, as he had always said, that he believed this was a just claim of the province of New Brunswick against should be paid, and when the hon. provincial secretary and the late hon. Mr. Mitchell were at Ottawa in conrection with the matter he (Hazen) had done his best to assist them in every way in his power to have the matter adjusted. The present minister of railways (Hon. Mr. Blair) had been at Ottawa for three years, and he had not been able to have the claim paid. He (Hazen) sincerely trusted that the hon. provincial secretary was not too optimistic in the position he had taken tonight with reference to this claim, and he hoped he had good ground for the statement that the claim would be paid.

The hoc. provincial secretary referred to the cost of public printing, and he says that 'n order to find out how to arrive at a fair basis on which to make the charges for public printing he had adopted the splendid plan of getting a report from so thoroughly independent and reliable a source as Mr. D. G. Smith, the editor of the Chatham Advance, and who has received sums far in excess of what the work could be done for elsewhere. Mr. Smith, in order to get the necessary information, consulted with the gentlemen who have been doing the government printing for years, and on the information received from them he based his report, and submitted a scale of rates which should be paid. Such a report would be perfectly value'ess. It would not be human nature for those gentlemen to suggest a means by which the cost of the public printing should be reduced, thereby taking money out of their own pockets. Why did not the hon, provincial secretary consult independent firms, and from the information received from them make up a scale of fees which should be paid? He says that the new scale has been handed to the auditor general, and he hoped that officer would be able to effect a saving in the cost of public printing. Everybody knows that the auditor general is the servant of the administration, and that he will pay what the government says. If the government would take some such course as he (Hazen) had suggested, he was satisfied the result would be to save to the people of this province thou-

oublic printin TO THI Mr. Hazen sa cial secretary appear that speech from that the cree not good. Wh

sands of dell

bonds were ium was not causes and r deeper and br wide extent th could be offer the non. gent tend to say th ter now than addition of \$ debt has inci province. He our six per c there was a is an abundan seeking good i of interest. ' went on to s as the last sa minion govern appeared that minion bonds a rate which interest 2.87 claimed was cial secretary government fo in giving awa subsidy to the way Co. Hi comes after that course w tleman was a and supported that time the did not posses of the public

rate of interes sidy. The value n lands by Mr. not be accepted York (Mr. Wh the N. B. Land only a short tin to the assessor that many of th Referring to of the governn did not think great results the department

of immigration

head the prese

He had never

The rate of in

as six and se

thought it bet

lands than to b

practical inter population of th matter of su tainments and surveyor gener yet fallen a cl He (Hazen) w unto himself a people would efforts which h increase the po ince of New Turning to th Hazen said it rent revenue f less by \$36,393.41 revenue was \$7 rent revenue for a falling off, a 393.41 in 1898. In year the govern plus of \$6,000, b has to admit a hon. gentleman

revenue of the

scribed, in fact

no one can reg

the fact that a

THAT BE

fiscal year we i \$18,000, which prohave to be paid as it keeps pil year. We find venue for 1898 ritorial revenue government rece revenue the sur in 1898 they on a failing off of year. The bonde ince on October ded debt was crease during th The net debt of the close of the 867,26. or an incr the year. The gr ed by \$144,902.33. vince whose reve pleasant thing t after year, altho

ding to the bon

a sum which av The report of has not in past ous for the am which it contai only way in wh get any detailed moving for a re bringing the ma neagre the info the past, the re any other in the port for previou our provincial d report for 1898 w ment. The gove off from the pe representatives hich had been

Passing on, M not think it wou to review the fir for the past fifte sources of reven had which the had not. In the ernment received from the domin

his might be lid not think n 1.ossessed have allowed turned down which he was wed another ecretary had

when they to offer. say that is going injury to the ald assure the that he (Haare the men the affairs of r the people's mend to his s the last re-

IS KNOWN n claim, the short time. laced by the of his honthan the n. provincial the whole and now the it a reference one out of his ition of Hon. yself with ren Extension accused him gs that the id had it not f Mr. Foster cuse him, as Northumbernan modifies ays now that n the hands province in ominion govished to say claim of the vick against and that it the hon, prohe late hon. he (Hazen) sist them in to have the esent minis . Blair) had e years, and erely trusted cretary was position he

nt that the orinting, and find out how on which to blic printing ndid plan of litor of the who has reof what the d with the n doing the ears, and on rom them he ubmitted uld be paid. human nato suggest a of the public ced, thereby ir own pockon. provincial endent firms, on receive cale of fe He says that hoped that lic printing. ill pay what the governich course as ted, he was d be to save

reference to

he had good

sands of dellars every year in the public printing. Referring TO THE PUBLIC DEBT,

Mr. Hazen said that the hon. provincial secretary had tried to make it appear that he (Hazen) in his remarks on the address in reply to the speech from the throne had stated that the credit of the country was not good. What he did say was that the fact that our three per cent. bonds were selling at a small premium was not due to the present government, but was due to economic causes and reasons which were far deeper and broader and of more world wide extent than any legislation that could be offered in this house. Surely the non, gentleman would not pretend to say that our credit was better now than it was in 1884—that the addition of \$1,864,000 to the public debt has increased the credit of the province. He knows that at the time our six per cent. bonds were floated there was a scarcity of money in the markets of the world, while now there is an abundance of capital to be found seeking good investment at a low rate of interest. The provincial secretary went on to say that our last sale of bonds at 3 per cent. was as favorable as the last sale of bonds of the dominion government at 21-2 per cent. From information in his posse appeared that the last issue of dominion bonds at 21-2 per cent. sold at a rate which would make the rate of interest 2.87 per cent., and this he claimed was a better sale than our 3 per cent. bonds. The hon. provincial secretary blames the previous government for their lack of wisdom in giving away our lands by way of subsidy to the New Brunswick Railway Co. His is the wisdom that comes after the act, because when that course was adopted the hon. gentleman was a member of this house and supported the government which did that which he now condemns. At that time the lands of the province did not possess the value in the eyes of the public which they do today. The rate of interest was then as high as six and seven per cent., and the government of that day probably thought it better to give away those lands than to borrow money at a high rate of interest and give a cash sub-

The value now placed upon those lands by Mr. Tweedie would probably not be accepted by the member for York (Mr. Whitehead), the agent of the N. B. Land and Lumber Co., who only a short time ago had represented to the assessors of the county of York that many of them were of little value. Referring to the immigration policy of the government, Mr. Hazen said he did not think we could look for any great results in that direction while the department which has the control of immigration matters has at its head the present surveyor general. He had never shown that he took any practical interest in increasing the population of this province, and it was matter of surprise to him (Hazen) that a gentleman of the social attainments and charms of the hon surveyor general had lived in single etchedness for fifty years and not yet fallen a charm to Cupid's darts. He (Hazen) would advise him to take unto himself a wife, and then the efforts which he was outting forth to increase the population of the province of New Brunswick. (Laughter.)

Turning to the public accounts, Mr. Hazen said it appeared that the current revenue for the year 1898 was less by \$36,393.41 than the current revenue for 1897. In 1897 the current revenue was \$745,202.59, while the current revenue for 1898 was \$708,809.18, or a falling off, as he had said, of \$36,-393.41 in 1898. In the estimates of last year the government estimated a surplus of \$6,000, but instead of a surplus of \$6,000 the hon. provincial secretary has to admit a deficit of \$18,240.57. The hon, gentleman has told us that the revenue of the province is circumscribed, in fact is almost limited. THAT BEING THE CASE,

no one can regard with satisfaction

the fact that at the end of the last fiscal year we had a deficit of over \$18,000, which probably in the end will have to be paid out of a bond issue, as it keeps piling up from year to year. We find that the territorial revenue for 1898 was less than the territorial revenue for 1897. In 1897 the government received from territorial revenue the sum of \$180,126.92, while in 1898 they only received \$151,959.63, a falling off of \$28,167.29 for the past year. The bonded debt of this province on October 31, 1897, was \$2,885,-500, while on October 31, 1898, the bonded debt was \$3,012,113.33, or an increase during the year of \$126,613.33. The net debt of the province in 1897 was \$2,488,577.91, while the net debt at the close of the year 1898 was \$2,621,-867,26. or an increase of \$133,289.35 for the year. The gross debt was increased by \$144,902.33. Now, sir, for a province whose revenue is circumscribed, in fact is almost limited, it is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, year after year, although no great public expenditure is going on, we are adding to the bonded debt of the country a sum which averages over \$130,000 a

The report of the auditor general has not in past years been conspicuous for the amount of information which it contained, and about the only way in which it was possible to get any detailed information was by moving for a return to this house or bringing the matter up in the public accounts committee. But, however meagre the information has been in the past, the report for 1898 exceeds any other in that respect. In the report for previous years we have had a very full and detailed statement of our provincial debentures, but in the report for 1898 we have no such statement. The government should not cut off from the people and the people's representatives the information which had been given in previous

'assing on, Mr. Hazen said he did not think it would be a waste of time to review the finances of the province for the past fifteen years, to see what sources of revenue this government had which the previous government had not. In the first place, this government received \$28,500 a year more from the dominion government than the previous government received, by

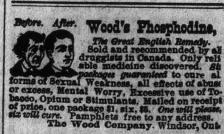
reason of the increase in the popula tion from 1871 to 1881. For the fifteen years this would amount to \$427,000. In 1884, on the adjustment of our accounts with the dominion parliament, a sum of \$713,449.29 was placed to the credit of the province at Ottawa, bearing interest at five per cent. That amount has been reduced by the withdrawal of \$183,047.09. However, the interest since 1885 has amounted to \$397,737.65. From taxes on incorporated companies, which were first imposed in 1892, the province has received \$152,180.57. From succession duties since 1892 we have received \$47,582.11. In 1896 the Liquor License Act was passed, and since that time the government has received from that source \$61,185.47, about three-quarters of which is a tax upon the city of St. John. The amount received for pauper lunatics, a charge placed upon the municipalities in 1895, is \$13,-923.65; and under the Letters Patent Act, which was passed in 1885, the total amount of fees collected has been \$13,549.70.

SEVEN YEARS AGO

the legislative council was abolished, and it was stated by those who advocated the abolition of 'that chamber that there would be a saving of \$12,-000 a year. Take it at \$10,000, and we have a saving of \$70,000. In 1883 the government house was abolished as an official residence, and it was estimated that this would effect a saving of \$6,000 a year. Put it at \$4,000, and we have a saving for the thirteen years of \$52,000. These amounts total up the sum of \$1,418,206.24 of revenue which in the past fifteen years the present government have enjoyed, but which their predecessors did not enjoy. Then again, in 1884, the year after the present government came into power, the stumpage was increased from 80 cents to \$1 a. thousaid, and in 188 from \$1 to \$1.25. It remained at \$1.25 down to 1889, and shortly after, that memorable deal of which we have all heard took place and it was reduced to \$1, where it has remained. This increase in the stumpage caused an addition to revenue, as would be seen by the following statement of the territorial revenue for the 15 years from 1869 down to 1883, and from 1884 down to 1898. For the 15 years from 1869 to 1883 the territorial revenue was \$1,-357,675.86, .while for the 15 years from 1884 to 1898 the territorial revenue was \$2,108,482.69, an increase of \$750,-806.53 in the past 15 years. Add that to the amount previously mentioned, and you have a sum of \$2,169,013.07 of revenue enjoyed by this government in 15 years over and above what has been enjoyed by other governments in this province. In other words, this government has enjoyed during its existence an average annual revenue of \$144,600.87 more than the annual income of their predecessors. One would have imagined that with that large excess of income there would have been no necessity for increasing the public debt of the country, except for subsidies to railways. The provincial secretary in his address tonight endeavored to leave the impression upon the minds of this house country that the increase in the public debt was incurred by the giving of subsidies to railways. Let us see what the facts are. The net people would have more faith in the 1884, when the present government came into power, was \$757,697.12, and on the 31st October, 1898, the net debt had increased to \$2,621,867.26, or in the fourteen years there has been an increase of \$1,864,170.14, an average increase of \$131,726.43. Let us see what proportion of this was for services outside of railway subsidies. In the first place we have withcran from Ottawa the sum of \$183,047.08. Under the Bridge Act of 1891 \$250,000 of bonds were issued for permanent bridges, every dollar of which has been spent For the Woodstock bridge \$150,000 was issued; International bridge, Calais, \$25,000; grain elevator, St. John, \$9,500. Then under the Bridge Act of 1896 debentures have been issued to the extent of \$224,280. Then there is a debit over-expenditure on current revenue of \$77,684.85; debit over-exrenditure lunatic asylum, \$6,290.50; debit over-expendature board of works, \$51,608.86, though this should Le over \$80,000. Then for the Independent Order of Foresters we have \$20,importation of stock, \$2,167.55; seed wheat, \$870.49; equity court deposits, \$31,214.88; supreme court fee fund, \$475.22. Then lunatic asylum Chas. W. Anderson, \$275; Wm. Mcbonds have been issued for \$10,000, and for Dufferin wharf \$6,000. Adding all these together we have a sum of \$1,028,639.54 of increase in the public debt not incurred by railway subsidies. The total increase in the debt Was \$1,864,170.14.

DEDUCT FROM THAT the amounts I have mentioned, and you will have the sum of \$326,030.60, which is the actual amount of the debt incurred for subsidies for railways, or less than one-half the debt incurred since 1884. And some of that was incurred by reason of legislation parsed by this government, and for which the old government was in no Way responsible

Now, in the auditor general's report the ordinary expenditure on ordinary account in the public works department is put down at \$51,608.86. That amount 's got at simply by a system of juggling the accounts. By a reference to page 51 of the chief commissioner's report, hon. members will see that in 1896 the balance to debit of department was \$32,590.05; in 1897 the palance to debit of department was \$20,936.14. Those sums would make \$52,576.19, which was to the debit of the department on October 31, 1897. Add to this the amount of over-expenditure on ordinary account for 1893, namely, \$28,586.80, and you have a total over-expenditure on the 31st of October, 1898, of \$82,162.99, while it is put down in the auditor general's report at something like \$52,000. Now,



low is it that the account is made up in this way? We find that during the year 1898 the department of public works received a warrant from the receiver general, \$95,308.80, on account of permanent bridges, and that the balance to the credit of the department from 1897 on this account was \$1,346.64, a total of \$96,655.44. During the year there was spent on permanent bridges the sum of \$66,101.31, leaving a balance to credit of permanent bridge account of \$30,554.13. They take this \$30,554.13 and apply it to the credit of the ordinary account of the department, so that instead of having that ordinary account overdrawn to the extent of \$82,162.99, as it should be, they make it appear that it is only overdrawn by \$51,608.86. This is done in defiance of the law, for the act of 1896 declares that the proceeds of the debentures shall be placed to the credit of the department of public works. and shall be used in the construction of bridges of a permanent character. This juggling of accounts is done for the purpose of deceiving, and to make the over-expenditure appear less than The hon. provincial secretary claims

some credit for a reduction of the expenditure for executive government. He forgot to say that whereas

LAST YEAR THERE WAS

CHARGED against executive government the amount paid the commissioner for agriculture, this year that amount is charged against the agricultural department and not against executive government. They want to make the sum spent on agriculture appear as large as possible, and that spent on executive government as small as possible, and for this reason they make the charge in the system. In addition to that, we find that last year the travelling expenses of the provincial secretary were charged against executive government, while this year there does not appear to be any charge for his travelling expenses. In all probability the charge will appear in the accounts for the current year. Then there was another reduction in the cost of executive government, by reason of the fact that we have had no solicitor general practically during the past year. The expenses of that office for the year ending October 31, 1897, were \$1,550, while during the past year they only amounted to \$200, paid to the estate of the Hon. James Mitchell. He (Hazen) hoped the government had come to the conclusion that the office of solicitor general was not necessary, and that they were not using this office for the purpose of obtaining political support. Then again. there is a saving in consequence of the death of the late Andrew Inches, deputy surveyor general. After his death the government found that it was not really necessary to fill the office, and by paying \$200 extra to Mr. Flewelling they were able to save \$1,000 in that way. These changes account for the reduction in the cost of executive government, and that reduction is not due to any economical management on the part of the present administration Mr. Hazen then moved the adjourn-

ment of the debate. FREDERICTON, April 14.-Hon. Mr. submitted a statement of warrants issued from November 1st, talling effect. 1898, to March 22nd, 1899; also a detailed statement of receipts from 1st ! November, 1398, to March 22nd, 1899; also a statement of payments of board of works from November 1st last to

March 22nd 1899 Mr. Hazen made his inquiry as to the construction of the span of the Dunn bridge across the Nerepis river, Petersville, Queens Co., who was awarded the contract, what was the amount and when was the contract entered into, also the names of the tenderers?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-A contract was entered into on the 3rd of March loyal to their chief. Turning to the last with William McKie, who was awarded the contract not merely for the building of the span but for the printing had not measurably inwhole work of repairing the Dunn bridge over the Nerepis river, including the foundation and approaches as well. The amount of the contract was \$219. The names of the different tenderers and the amounts were as follows: Robt. Gay and Bruce Burpee, \$595; Geo. Anderson, \$435; John \$30,000 in the territorial revenue of Kelly, \$249; M. A. Smith, \$299; P. J. the province, and was not due to & R. R. Smith, \$349; Wm. Howe, \$193; Kie, \$219; Richard Polly, \$390; Joseph Kerr, \$223. As the estimate of the department was \$300 it was decided not to accept any tender less than \$200, and that was why the tender of Mr. Howe was not considered.

Mr. Hazen-There is not much use in asking for tenders if you do not accept the lowest.

Mr. Emmerson-We generally do, but there are times when figures are quoted so far below the estimate of the department that it is not in the rublic interests to accept them. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Todd, authorizing the construction of a telephone line between the village of St. George and Letang Harbor, Charlotte; by Dr. Pugsley, further amending the practice and procedure of the supreme court in equity; by Dr. Pugsley, further amending the registry act; by Mr. White, further amending

the liquor license act of 1896; by Mr.

White, amending chapter 119 consoli-

dated statutes of fees. Mr. Hazen, upon the order of the day being reached, resumed his auexpenditure on public works, gave upon the British troops who were facts and figures to show that the some cases four times as much for Chinese and killing some. The Britbridges as was paid by the government of Nova Scotia, the I. C. R. or the C. P. R., and at considerable length exposed the extravagant and unbusiness like method in which the administration had conducted the bridge building transactions. He vigorously scored the administration for the opposition it had offered to every attempt that had been made on the floors of the house to bring about

a full and complete investigation of the bridge charges.

Winter is the most trying season of the year, so far as health is concerned. Confinement in-doors, and overheated and impure air makes even usually strong people feel dull, languid, easily tired and generally run down.

A Depressing

A tonic is needed to aid nature in regaining lost energy. April is the month of all months when a tonic is of most service.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

is the only true tonic medicine. These pills make rich, red energy-giving blood and transform listless, dull, tired and worn-out men and women into smiling, healthy, happy, work-loving people.

Thousands—some of them your neighbors—have been made well by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you must get the genuine,

NERVOUS AND WORN OUT.

Mrs. Peter Mahar, Seal Cove, Que., writes: "It gives me real pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe had it not been for their use I would now be in my grave. My health was broken down, and the least exertion would fatigue me. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; my appetite was fickle, and I was extremely pale. I gave the pills a fair trial, and they have restored me to perfect health, and I can do all my household work without experiencing the least fatigue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic I know of for weak, tired pale people."

The Genuine are sold only in Packages like the





He marshalled his facts with

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, who followed, said it gave him much pleasure to be able to congratulate the leader of the opposition upon the tone of his speech, and upon its matter and manner, and in expressing that pleasure he thought he but voiced the sentiments of all the members of the house.

Mr. Emmerson, after twitting Hazen with having assumed the pessimistic tone of preceding opposition leaders and with dealing in peanut politics, proclaimed that the members of the government had been on all occasions true to each other and opposition leader's criticisms, the pre-mier asserted that the cost of public creased since 1883, the year the old government went but of power; placed the financial credit of the province on the highest pinnacle, and conteded that the deficit of \$18,000 last year, as against a predicted surplus of \$6,000, was attributed to the falling off of governmental extravagance. The falling off in the territorial revenue was not chargeable to any fault of the administration.

Mr. Emmerson continued till recess at six o'clock, and resumed after recess, finishing at 11 o'clock. The debate was continued by Messrs. Melanson, Venoit, Osman and

La.Forest, the latter declaring himself supporter of the government. At midnight the motion that Mr. Speaker leave the chair was carried, and the house went into committee of supply, Mr. Wells chairman, and passed several items. On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie further consideration of supply was made the order of the day for Mon-

Adjourned

day next.

SEVERAL KILLED.

Tai Poo Su Villagers Fire on British Troops.

HONG KONG, April 16.-The villagers of Tai Poo Su, one of the newly acquired places in the British terridres on the budget speech. He expressed surprise that it contained no who broke out in rebellion on Friday, reference to the St. John exhibition burned some of the British mat sheds or dry dock, dealt with the vast over and then retired to the hills, fired sent to quell the disturbance. The government had paid two, three and Bitish returned the fire, scattering the

ish suffered no casualties. As the result of the conflict the governor of Hong Kong went immediately on the cruiser Brisk with a regiment, landed and hoisted the British flag in the Kow Loon extension. The Chinese headmen sent a deputation to apologize for the disorders.

COLUMBIA IS HER NAME.

Mr. Hazen spoke for an hour and three-quarter. His arraignment of the government for its misdeeds, its Oliver Iselin of New Rochelle, stating vidually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions that the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions that the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions that the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions that the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions that the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions that the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions that the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions that the conclusions they individually reach will, of course be seen as the conclusions that the conclusions the conclusions the conclusions that the conclusions the conclusions that the conclusions the conclusions that the conclusions the conclusions the conclusions that the conclusions that the conclusions the conclusions the conclusions that the conclusions the conclusions that the conclusions the conclusions that the conclusions that the concl public funds was calm, dignified and named Columbia.

RE SAMOA

What Ever the High Joint Commission May Do

To Maintain Order Will Be Subject to Approval of the Three Powers.

LONDON, April 14.-The parliamentary secretary of the foreign orfice, Right Hon. Wm. St. John Broderick, replying in the house of commons to questions today, said that arrangements had been made by the three governments to send a commission with full power to act for the restoration of order and with respect to the steps necessary for the future government of the Samoan islands. WASHINGTON, April 14.-The instructions to the Samoan commissioners are identical, the three governments having accepted a form which compromises the differences which have existed up to this point. The commission will be empowered to deal with the situation as it finds it in the Samoan islands upon its arrival. This applies to acts necessary to place the affairs of the islands in a peaceful and satisfactory condition for the time being, and whatever the commission

WASHINGTON, April 14.-At the British and German embassies the Samoan commission is considered settled beyond further question, and all attention is now being given to the departure of the commissioners. Baron Sternberg has received his instructions from Berlin. It is expected that the foreign office will send supplementary instructions to San Francisco so as to reach him before

does in this direction is understood to

he sails. Instructions in detail for Mr. Eliot, the British commissioner, will come by cable if the commissioners are to leave at once, but by mail if sufficient time is permitted.

There will be no joint meeting of the high commission in Washington, and the members of the commission who are here say there is positively no warrant for statements that any advance decision or line of action will be taken.

Mr. Tripp, the American commis sioner, is in the far west, and will probably join Baron Sternberg and Mr. Eliot as they pass to San Fran-

LONDON, April 14.—The officials of the British foreign office say the Marquis of Salisbury has agreed that in the decisions regulating the provisional measures to be taken in keeping order in Samoa unanimity will be observed. They add that the functions of the commissioners will be to strive to their respective governments, between whom further negotiations will then occur in regard to the final set-

BERLIN, April 16.- It is asserted that Great Britain officially admitted that Germans in Samoa are only triable by the German courts, and that, therefore, orders were sent from London to have Capt. Hufnagel, manager of the German plantation at Vailele, where the fatal ambush was devised, handed over to the German authorities, the commander of the British cruiser Tauranga transferring him to the commander of the German cruiser

BRISBANE, Queensland, April 16.-The German protected cruiser Cormoran, en route for Samoa from China, has arrived here. She reports that on March 23 she struck a in the Bismarck archipelago, between Kaiser Wilhelm and New Ireland, where she remained fast for six days. The cruiser will proceed to Sydney, N. S. W., for repairs.

BERLIN, April 16.- The protected cruiser Cormoran, according to reli-able information, is just now the only German vessel on her way to streng-then the German force at Apia, So-

The gunboat Moeweh has arrived at Matupi, New Britain, off the coast of Kaiser Wilhelms land, the German protectorate in Southeast Papua from which point she may be ordered to Apia speedily if the situation should demand. Both the Cormoran (1,640 tons displacement), and the Moewell (848 tons displacement) are much smaller and of less fighting power be of a temporary character and subthan the protected cruiser Hertha ject to the approval of the three (5,650 tons displacement), which is now on the way to Asian waters, where, on her arrival, the total German squadron will have a displacem 40,000 tons and an equipment of 3,400

The protected cruiser Geier, 1.776 tons displacement, is now beginning a cruise along the Pacific coast of the United States.

THE LUCKY BROTHER

Weds the Daughter of a Multi-Millionaire Linoleum Maker.

LONDON, April 16.- There was a fashionable marriage in London on Tuesday, when Lord Peel's eldest son was married to the Hon. Eleanor Williamson, daughter of Lord Ashton, whose fortune was made in linoleum. He gives his daughter a splendid allowance, a record for this side of the Atlantic, of \$150,000 yearly. Moreover, his two daughters inherit all his wealth. It is a curious fact that Lady Eleanor was formerly engaged to "Bobby" Peel. The bridegroom is former Speaker Peel's eldest son and was a recent recruit to journalism. He acted as the Daily Telegraph's correspondent in the Turko-Greek war.

Getting Even—"Why should I marry you?" the asked coldly, "Well, of course," he replied victously, "you can be an cid maid if you wish."

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

BUDGET DEBATE

sary in the interests of the province.

been issued for \$224,000 of this amount,

that if ordinary business methods had

prevailed we would have had at least

stended to make good to the house.

that the contracts for steel super-

itructures had not been properly made

after due advertisement and by ten-

private firms and favorites of the gov-

er. They had been entered into with

ment, with not only no oportunity

ven to other iron workers either in-

had been erected at a cost at least

din the public accounts committee

Anderson Brook bridge - Record

Diagee bridge - Record Foundry

As the province was charged in the public accounts with \$448.41 for the

Saunders bridge and \$1,186.17 for the

Dingee bridge, the question was ask-

ed what had become of the balance

above whalt was paid the Record com-

FREIGHT FROM MONOTON

nd the flooring and painting of the

ridges. When his (Hazen's) atten-ion was called to the fact of \$1-2

he made his enquiries of certain prac-

must be mistaken. They said that

the steel out of which these bridges

in all other provinces, and that it only

cost from 11-4 to 11-8 cents laid

down here to the person who manu-

He found that the information given

him was of the most meagre charac-

leged was that he was afraid Mr.

Was that due to the fact that Mr.

Mr. Hazen-Well, TI have reason to

the year 1895, 19 out of every 20 con-

tracts were won by the iron workers

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Is that so?

ification to the firm in Philadel-

asking rivets, and that for the

vere built was the same as was used

tical men, and they told him that he

being paid to the Record Co.

resented

mpany's account, 12,586 pounds, at

count, 3,586

side or outside of the province compete. More than that, the brid

In the first place he desired to say

Continued from page three.

(Concluded.) on the amount expended being made Mr. Hazen, upon the order of the a charge against the municipality. ger of unmecessary bridges being built. The legislature, however, without redress. He said that he wished to make it entirely clear what he had said with reference to the last issue striction of any kind authorized the chief commissioner to spend this large of hands by the dominion govern He had said that the last loan made sum of money as he thought necess was not nearly as advantageous as It appeared that up to date bonds had that made by the dominion. The latter was old at a rate which, allowing for all expenses, would amount to 2.87 per cent., while our bonds, sold at 3 and he stood before the house today to say that this money had been in large degree wasted and submitted per cent, were subject to a discount

of 4 per. cent. The provincial secretary in his adtwo pridges erected for every bridge that had been erected and paid for out dress had referred to the success which had attended the policy of the of that money. That preposition he administration with regard to the game laws and the very great benefits derived by the exhibit made in Boston. With that statement he (Hazen) entirely agreed, his only regret being that the government had not seen fit to make a like exhibit at New York. this winter. The hon, member, in his anxiety to score a point for the government, set up a man of straw and knocked it down by attacking diose who were opposed to games protection, by whom, presumably, he meant the opposition. As fareas he (Hazen) in one case four times the price paid for equally good bridges by the gov-ernment of Nova Scotia and by the in-tercolonial or Canadian Pacific railknew every member of the opposition was strongly in favor of a rigid en-forcement of the game laws, and he could assure the government that as lorg as he was in his present position would do all in his power to strengthen their hands in regard to the protection of the game. He trusted that the laws up to the present time had not been too liberal. He was inlest session accounts were examined of the superstructure of Saunders brook and Dingee bridges, which were as formed by a gentleman whose opinion was of value that herds of moose Foundry company's account pounds at 6 1-2 cents, \$223.09. were now frequently found in which there were no bulls. If that was true. it was evident that the moose supply was seriously threatened. Mr. Khight, 5 1-2 cents, \$816.09.

to be doing all in his power to enforce

the law, and Mr. Hazen trusted that a

larger sum than heretofore would be

larger sum than heretofore would be applied for the purpose.

Mr. Hazen said be had again to express his surprise that in the budget speech no reference had been made to the government's intentions in regard to the St. John exhibition or the dry dock. Doubtless the house would be told that the matter, would be dealt with in the supplementary estimates. He trusted that the hon, member (Robinson) would not be satisfied with (Robinson) would not be satisfied with soft words, but would insist upon the rights of his constituency being not disregarded—a constituency that furnished three-fourths of the revenue derived from succession duties, liquor li-censes and taxes on incorporated com-panies. He had faken occasion on Wednesday night to point out that factured the bridge. They further said that the practice was when conwhile in the general statement of the debt the amount of the over-expendittract was entered into to send the ure on account of the public works was put down at \$51,108, yet to was pria to provide the steel and the latreally larger by over \$30,000, because ter was cut in lengths and sizes, and that result had been arrived at by de. the work afterwards placed upon it ducting from the ordinary over-expense diture the balance in hand of the department to the credit of the perman-ent bridge account, and which can on-ly be expended upon that service. Some Believing that there might be That, however, was not a new practice some mistake he had proceeded to inmend From the time quire further into the matter. Taking they embarked on the policy of erect. the public works report for this provaing permanent bridges it was a com- ince for the year 1897 he had looked mon thing to find a up the permanent bridge account.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF THE FUNDS

that were voted tropped permanent, and bridge and the amount paid, with bridges. In 1891 the legislature passed the cost of inspection specified. He the act authorizing \$250,000 to be spent; would inform the house now that if on permanent bridges, for which the the blue books of the province were chief commissioner might not be able searched from end to end there could to provide out of the usual appression to be found the name of the Record priation, which bridges should in all Foundry Co., or of Mr. Ruddick or cases in which the office commissioner any person to whom one single dollar deemed it practicable, be constructed had been paid. Nor could they find with stone piers and steel superstructed what the nature of the bridge or contures. Plainty the intention of the tract was. The public reports of legislature was that this money should Canada give all such information, and be applied for me other purpose than it really seemed that the entries made the construction of permanent bridges in the New Brunswick reports were of stone and steel. In introducing the made rather for the purpose of debill the chief commissioner of that day priving the people of information. gave a pledge to the house that he Referring to the report issued by the proposed to spend only \$62,500 of that chief engineer of Nova Scotia, amount each year for four years, and found that it sate year for four years, and found that it sets out the letting of that he would lay aside for sinking all contracts under the Nova Scota fund a sufficient amount to wipe out Bridge act of 1883. The length, width the whole obligation in thirty years, and general character of all so that it would add no permanent bridges and the date of the call for tenders, the names of the persons debt to the province. None of the money, he said, would be used to build tendering, the amount of their tenentirely new bridges on new sites, ders, the tender accepted, the date of No part of it would be used to wipe the contract and contract price and out the floating debt now existing, the amount finally paid. yet in the face of this pledge it was marked contrast that was to the systom found that at the end of the first year tem prevailing in this province, as illustrated by the answer he had reend of the second year the entire ceived yesterday to his enquiry as to amount of \$250,000 had been expended. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-You are not the names of the tenders for the Dunn referring to me? bridge, and was informed that the

Mr. Hazen-No, I am referring to lowest tenderer was John Howe, \$193,

the chief commissioner of that day—a and the next was Mr. McKee, member of the government of which and instead of letting the work to lowest tenderer the chief commissi this government are the successors. But worse than that, this sum was gave it to Mr. McKee; the reason alin great part not spent in the construction of permanent bridges. We Hawe would lose too much money. find scattered throught the perman-Though Mr. McKee would only ent bridge account items like \$600 for \$26 less the contract was given to him. the Florenceville bridge, \$47 for the Oromocto bridge, and other amounts Howe was a strong opponent to the for the Estey Creek, Fredericton, Green River, Bathurst and other bridges, not of a permanent character upon which repairs were being made. believe that was the case. Passing That was a distinct and most flagrant on, Mr. Hazen said that in the Nova perversion of the powers given by the Scotia reports the tenders were given legislature. The chief commissioner of that day stated that no portion of in every instance; notices were sent to every bridge building concern in this money would be devoted to wipto every bridge building concern in
Canada, and the contract was invaritog out the floating debt, yet it could ably awarded to the lowest figure.
Yet, while this was the case, even in
amount of money had been expended to the year 1895, 19 out of every 20 conamount of money had been expended to pay for bridges that were erected the year before. The money was ex-pended on less than 118 bridges which of Nova Scotia in competition with those of the upper provinces, and last cost less than \$1,000 each, on 75 under \$500, and 23 under \$200. The money, therefore, was really borrowed to peryear the local men underbid the upper province men in every single in-stance. The Nova Scotia government form the ordinary repairs upon the bridges of the province. In 1896 the legislature authorized the government to issue bonds to the amount of \$400. not only give in their reports the full particulars of the tenders, but even pictures of the bridges, so that everyone could see what the nature of the work was. The information supplied constructing permanent bridges of steel and stone. It would have been better when that act was passed if it had embodied conby the New Brunswick reports such as to throw no light on the sub-ject whatever. Being unable, there-fore to get this information from the ditions similar to those of the Nova Scotia law, by which no permanent departmental reports, he (Hazen) was bridges is constructed unless asked forced to apply to another source. He

ENGAGED A. R. HOLA to examine and report tubes the bridges. Mr. Holmes visited these bridges and made a careful estimate

of their weights. Up to the present time no denish had been made of a single statement of fact made by him.

The only criticism made is that he was a young man receiving only a salary of \$30 a month in the engineer's office at Moncton. If his statements were not correct, why did not the government get their own engineer, an accomplished and compentent man, to refute his statements? They need not do even that for the Record Foundry Co. would have in their posession the weight of every bridge they sold to the government. Holmes was prepared to come before a committee of this house and submit to a most rigid cross-examination. In his report Mr. Holmes states that the public works reports contain no definite information as to the cost of the superstructures of the bridges he had measured, except in the case of Lefebvre, Campbell's and Blackville bridges, given on page 23 of the report of 1897, as follows:

Lefebvre Substructure, \$7,887; superstructure, \$15,350; sundry ins tion, etc., \$735.45. Total, \$23,972.45. Campbell's — Superstructure, \$10,400; sundry inspection, etc., \$270.08. Total,

Blackville - Substructure, \$5,953.95; superstructure, \$10,459.22; sundry in-spection, etc., \$336.82. Total, \$15,-

Mr. Holmes goes on to say! The pers you forwarded to me bearing upon this subject show that the chief commissioner admitted in the legis-lature last session that the prices to the Record Foundry Co. and to Rud dick of Chatham were at the rate of 61-2 cents per pound. This would appear to be corroborated by my calculations, as will be sten by the follow-

The aggregate weight of these three bridges, Lefebyre, Campbell and Blackville, is 562,388 pounds. The aggregate cost of these as given in the chief commissioner's report is \$36,-209.22, showing the cost to have been 6.41 cents per pound, taking my weight as a basis.

To enable you to make a comparison of the price per pound by the respective governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I submit the following: The aggregate weight of five brid-

ges in Nova Scotia above mentioned, is 22,266 pounds. The aggregate cost is \$19,165, equal to 3.52 cents per pound; one half of the above were built upwards of five years ago, when the price of bridge material was 25 per cent. higher than last year. I would especially call your attene-

to the fact that the above prices of 3.52 cents per pound, if not f. o. b. cars at the contractor's works, but delivered, erected, floored and painted complete."

works that additional sums had been spent these three bridges, namely, \$2,-214.02 on the Lefebvre bridge, \$502.66 Campbell's bridge and \$2,177.11 on on the Blackville bridge, making a total cost of \$41,163.01, instead of \$36,209.02 upon which Mr. Holmes made his reshowing that instead of 61-2

cents a pound THE BRIDGES COST

about 71-2 as compared with 31-2 per pound paid by the Nova Scotia government for bridges equally as good, not f. o. b. cars, but transported to the site, complete, erected, floored and painted. When this information came into his possession, he (Hazen) thought it was a matter of such importance that it should be at once placed before the people of the country and not deferred simply to fur-nish campaign material for the next election, hence he had caused Mr. Holmes' report in October last to be The Dominion Bridge Co. wrote a letter saying that they had tendered in Nova Scotia on 17 different bridges at a price ranging from 2.62 to 2.84 cents per pound f. o. b. at their

What answer was made to that statement by the government. For ne time no answer was made. Then at Hartland the chief commissioner said first of all he desired to keep this bridge work in New Brunswick, developing suddenly from a free trader into a protectionist of the most ex-treme type; secondly he said that the brides erected here were superior to the bridges built under the con-tract system in Nova Scotia, and that he could fortify this statement by facts. Up to the present time, the hon, gentleman had not produced any engineer to bear out his statement that his two and three price bridges were better than those in Nova Scotia,e The 1-ridges in the latter province were made under the supervision of Engineer Murphy, a man of very high standing in his province. Was it reasonable to suppose that he would allow inferior bridges to be erected? Was it reasonable to suppose that bridges erected by the Grand Trunk, C. P. R. and Intercolonial, to with stand the tremendous strain of railway travel, would be inferior to the New Brunswick highway bridges Yet, at the present time, the Hamilton Bridge Co. is contracting for steel bridges for these roads at 2 4-10 cents per pound delivered f. o. b. the cars at Hamilton. The chief commis-sioner said that the Nova Scotia bridges would not last half the time. What did Chief Engineer Murphy say in his report, submitted the other day to the Nova Scotia legislature? He stated that notwithstanding the ward tendency of price, there had been considerable reduction in the cost of bridges owing to keen competition; that the standard for bridge work was just the same as before; that in strength and workmarship, they

highway bridges in the United States ind Canada, that the contracts were invariably awarded to the lowest tenderer, the tenders being published so they could be examined by the publie, that no different treatment had been given any of the tenderers and no complaints made by them. It was a fact that while some the Nova Scothe firms were managed by liberals. and others by conservatives, not the slightest distinction was made be twee them in this work.

WHAT OTHER DEFENCE had the government made to this charge? At Loch Lomond the provincial secretary said when the house met Mr. Emmerson would explain the matter to the satisfaction of the house and the country. The Monoton Transcript, the organ nearest the chief commissioner, stated that it was his intention to force an investigation into these matters, as he did not intend to rest for one moment under the serious charges made against his department. But no investigation was held; on the contrary, an election was sprung on the people to secure a snap verdict; while at the same time the were assured that when the house met the fullest opportunity would be given for the holding of an investigation. Well, the house and vestigation. The government press had declared that he (Hazen) would not venture to make these charges be-fore the house. When the house me the chief commissioner stated that he was almost glad that his friend had been defeated in Sunbury, as these charges could now be discussed be tween himself and Mr. Hazen face to One would have thought after those brave words that the hon, gen fleman would have asked for the appointment of a committee to investi-gate the charges which he (Hazen) had made everywhere in the country, as well as in the house, instead of which he (Hazen) had encountered nothing but a series of technical objections in order to shut him out from having the matter ventilated. would have thought in view of these

heroic words, as well as the brave language used by the government candidates on the stump-that they would be satisfied with nothing les than a full investigation, that leader of the government would have waived technical points of order and would have faced the music boldly, as his predecessor in the leadership had done on several occasions. What was the statement of P.

Archibald, formerly chief engineer of the I. C. R.? His statement was that the N. B. bridges were not oney no better than those of Nova Scotla but in some cases not so good. Mr. Hazen said that he and those

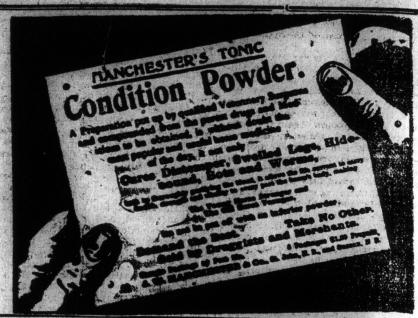
acting with him had gone further than this. They HAD ENGAGED MR. McCARTHY. who was also prepared to appear before a committee of this house, to ex-This would show that Nova Scotta amine into other bridges. He had bridges are purchased at a price of 2 examined the Petiteodiac bridge, con-77-100 per pound as compared with 61 sisting of one steel span 110 feet long. 1-2 cents per pound by the New Tenders were called for this bridge Brunswick government. The bridges in the summer of 1895. Presumably in each province are very similar in the call was for sub-structures only general design and character, and was only one out of the eleven tenders the steel chiefly used in both proving mentioned superstructure. The tem-ces during the past two years is of ders received were from J. A. Killam, Continuing, Mr. Hazen said that in Manus, \$2,000; and for new site, this year's report of the public \$1,869; E. B. Bird, \$3,170; E. A. Blak-"department, it appeared that bey, \$2,292; and new site, \$1,987; Wildditional sums had been spent lard Kitchen, sub and superstructure \$6,474; G. C. Dunham, \$2,720; and new site, \$2,550: James E. Simmons, \$2,795 W.Brewer, \$1,900; and new site, \$1,800; R. A. Smith, \$2,695; W. J. McKenzie, \$2,700; and new site, \$2,490. Mr. Kitchen was the only man who tendered for sub-structure and superstructure and the contract was awarded to him. The lowest tender for the sub-strucwas Mr. Brewer, \$1,800. Deducting that amount from Mr. Kitchen's tender left \$4,674 as the amount the government had paid for the superstructure of a span 110 feet in length. The contract, it might be noted, was entered into Sept. 3rd and the election held October 16th of the same year. The weight of metal in this span, as reported by Mr. McCarthy, was 40,902 pounds. This makes the price 11.48 cents per pound. But besides the contract price, we find that Mr. Kitchen was paid the additional sum of \$698. What for is not stated, The public accounts showed a total payment on this bridge in the years 1895, 1896 and 1897 of \$7,172. According to Mr. McCarthy's estimate, the cost of the bridge should have been sub-structure, as per stender, \$1.800 : superstructure even at four cents a \$1,636.08; inspection (say), \$300; total, \$3,736.08, showing an over charge of \$3,435.92. In the same year the Dominion Bridge Company built the Isgonish bridge, Colchester Co. 112 feet span, for \$1,498, or \$3,200 less than was paid for the steel work on the Petitcodiac bridge. In 1894, John Stewart of New Glasgow built a 112 foot span bridge at Roop's Hollow for \$1.125, and another of 120 feet \$1.561; so that he built those two bridges for \$2,686, or \$1,108 less than Mr. Kitchen was paid for the Petitcodiac bridge.

A SIMILAR CHARGE

was made in regard to the Port Elgin bridge, which had an 83 foot span. Here the curious condition of affairs was shown as in the case of the Petitcodiac bridge, Mr. Kitchen being the crly man who tendered for both suband superstructure. Hon, Mr. Emmerson - They were

called for both. Mr. Hazen - Well, Mr. Kitchen, strange to say, was the only man who sponded and the contract was awarded to him at \$5,497. The lowest tender for the sub-structure was \$1,970 by Mr. Brewer; deducting that left the cost of the steel superstructure at \$3,527. Here again it might be noted that Mr. Kitchen got the combract on Sept. 3rd, and the election

took place October 16th, 1895. The weight of this Port Elgin bridge, as figures out by Mr. Mc-Carthy, was 25,440 pounds, which would make the cost per pound 13.82 cents per pound. But it really most than that, for the public accost counts show that in 1895, 1896 1897, no less than \$7,927.79 was paid upon this bridge.
There was no statement in the re-



was for, but even according to the Mr. Wilson, who was afterwards alcontract price, Kitchen had received for superstructure \$3,527. At 4c. per pound the work should have \$1,007, leaving a balance of \$2,410. Mr. McCarthy's report shows that sub-structure should have cost \$2,000.72. Add to this the superstructure at 3 3-4c. \$96.71, would make the actual cost \$3,297; whereas the government paid \$7,927.59. These two bridges cost the province over \$8,000 more than they would have cost had ordinary business methods been em-ployed. This same year the Simons bridge was built at Digby of about the same length for \$956, as compared with \$3,527 paid to Mr. Kitchen. In 1896, the James River bridge was built at Antigonish, a 90-foot span, by the Dominion Bridge Co., for \$1,030. Now, the chief commissioner had made what must be regarded as his arswer to these charges at the City Hall, Fredericton, on the eve of the election, and while he did not deny one single figure or statement contained in the report of Mr. Holmes or Mr. McCarthy, he set up a defence to the effect that the government had previously had an experience with the Dominion Bridge Co. that was not satisfactory. He (Hazen) believed that if benders were asked in the ordinary way for this work, it could be done for half the price, and it would not be necessary to go outside of the province, either. The work required to be done on the steel after it is imported is not of a very high mechanical order, and if open tenders were asked for MANY FIRMS IN THIS PROVINCE would be able to do the work just as

low as any of the upper province companies or Nova Scotia companies. It that were done, just double the amount of work would be provided for the mechanics and artisans of the province that there is now, when two prices are paid for the work. The defence set up by the premier at Fredericton consisted of two branches. In the first place, he said the operations of the Dominion Bridge Co. had not been satisfactory. He admitted that the superstructure of the Woodtock bridger that was erected by the Camada Bridge Co., had been done at four cents a pound, He admitted that the work was of the first quality, but company live up to their contract. What was an inspector for, if not to ried out? Mr. Emmerson further to the post was required to make the epd 7 cents for the Sussex bridge, constructed by the Dominion Bridge bridge. The hon, gentleman was mis- corporations, employing thous taken in that. The weights of these n.en; thousands of men were the Sussex bridge, 4.87 per foot, complete, erected, floored and painted. Deducting the cost of freight, erection, etc., these bridges were supplied by the Dominion Bridge Co. at their shops at less than 4 cents per pound. This was in 1892 and 1893, bridges, according to the sworn statement of the manager of the Dominion Bridge Co., were worth 1 1-2 cents a pound more than in 1897. If those bridges, were not satisfactory, it must have been because proper specifications were not prepared by the department, or else the department did not make the company live up to its contract. In that speech, the premier went out of his way to say that these New Brunswick built bridges were the best, but I challenge him to prove that statement. The hon, premier went further than that and drew a

RED HERRING ACROSS THE TRAIL

by making charges against him (Hazen) in connection with the repairs to the Customs House in St. John, when he was in the dominion parliament. That work was done in 1893, and though he (Hazen) had rassed through a very hot contest in 1896, no such canvass had been made against him util made by the permier of this government. The facts of the case were that in 1893, the St. John Customs House was almost totally destroyed by fire. It was a building crected by the Mackenzie government ait a cost of about \$500,000, and was one of the finest public buildings in Canada. The fire completely burned out the inside, leaving only the walls standing. The engineer of the department of public works inspected the building and decided that it was in such shape that it was impossible to draw up specification upon which tenders could be submitted. It would be impossible to tell how much new work would have to be done, and therefore the department decided to have the job done by day's work, under a competent foreman. The work was done in that way and the workmen received the ordinary pay for their labor. It was finished at a cost of about \$200,000. Surely there was no analogy between asking tenders for bridges, all the dimensions or which are known, and repairing a building partly destroyed by fire. But the hon, gentleman charged that the for by the municipality, the interest had therefore would compare favorably with any ports as to what this extra of \$2,430 to a political friend of his (Hazen's),

lowed to surrender his tender. Mr. Wilson's tender was very much lower than other tenders; he discovered that he had made a mistake in his additions; that if he went on with the vork it would mean ruin to him, and inder these circumstances, and at his request, he (Hazen) had gone to Ottawa and prevailed upon the department to not hold him to his contract. The work was done by Mr. Wilson as foreman, by day's work, the copper being supplied by W. H. Thorne & Co. at the very same figure for which they had formerly agreed to supply it to Mr. Wilson. This was the matter as to which the premier intimated boodling on his (Hazen's) part, and that he had received remuneration for ris services.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-No. Mr. Hazen - Then what did you mean by saying what did might not be very difficult to show that I was not moved entirely by motives of patriot-He (Hazen) had never received a dollar for his services, which he had performed in the interest of one

of his constituents; In conclusion, said Mr. Hazen, we say that contracts ifor these super-structures have been awarded to favcrites of the government without tenders being asked for that the work has been done for double, and in some cases three times the purificitly rate for such work; that the premier was aware of this fact bebridge cost, and that there has woeful, wilful waste of the public money of this country, and we fourther say that we are willing to bring abelian fore a committee of this house the effect gineers upon whose authority I have made these statements. The party of which he was the leader did not gropose to give, any factions opposition. want and would strive for however.

THE SECRET BALLOT as one plank of their platform. failed to see how any member of the house could oppose that proposition. There had been a constant progress in the ballot system of this province. At first the elections used to take 12 or 15 days, and were held in differe ment, as they brought on the fights Well, most any company would rather in the seats they were sure of first. shirk their work if allowed to do so. About forty years ago the present hallot system was adopted. Before see that contracts were properly car- that time each elector as he went un said that the government had paid 6 candidates of his choice. At the precents a pound for the Salisbury bridge sent time it is recognized in every civ-end 7 cents for the Sussex bridge, lized country in the world that the voter should be protected at the bal-Co., and 7.1-2 cents for the Hampton lot box. This was an age of powerful n.en; thousands of men were employtridges had been ascertained exacted in the civil service, and it was to ly, the Salisbury bridge weighing the last degree right and necessary 75,000 lbs., the Sussex bridge 51,500. That these employes should have a That would make the cost of the free choice and should not be co-Salisbury bridge 4,07c. per foot; of erced. Should his motion on this sublect prevail in the house, he would not regard it as a party triumph, nor a vote of want of confidence.

THE SECOND PLANK was that no contracts for public work should be entered into unless tenders for the same were first advertized for the Royal Gazette and as far as possible all public work should be by tender and contract. This did not say that no work should be done except by contract, but that when done by contract it should be by open and fair competition. He could well undenstand that advertizing in the public press for this work would be very expensive, and therefore he had confined it to the Royal Gazette. If this course were pursued all builders and others desiring public work would take the Gazette and inform themselves of the work required to be

THE NEXT PLANK

was that there should be a change in the system of auditing the public accounts of the province. What would be thought of a corporation that would employ an auditor who was under the influence of the treasurer the corporation? The auditor should occupy an independent position and should not be removable except by a three-quarters vote of the house. The auditor at Ottawa was in no way the servant of the government. He

A Library or SIXTY BOOKS, New Startling, Sensational, Interesting and Complete This offer is ma

introducing SCOTT'S STOMACH AND HEART PILLS.

The whole 60 books absolutely free to those who buy a box of Scorr's Sro-MACH AND HEART PILLS by mail. A reliable remedy for palpitation, pain about the heart, brain pressure, sluggish circulation, and all complaints arising from derangment of the heart, constipa-tion, sallow skin, biliousness, &c.

cott's Stomach and Heart Pills Make Rosy Cheek For sale by druggists. Send 50 cents to the Scott Medicine Company. Kingston, Ont., and receive the Pills and Books free. Send 1 cent postage stamp for full list of

could not be cept by the of commons business to's paid not auti than authoris year there w nartments tures which Such a syste relieving it difficult to re is not done keeps a cons in charge and terial. Surely would be an ince, where ber to safegu ple. ANO

in the oppos

immediate al

solicitor gener

minal busin

not excessive, eral should thoroughly. ness increase the solicitor The opposit tatives in th no reason wh Brunswick sho composed of larger province along very we thirty-eight m sonally-and party-he thou of represent wrong. Why represented by er by three an He was in fav prevailed in O province into representative believed such the interests the present more member county, the often depends tional conside

of the best ma

religious and

cr than upon

affairs of gov

Then, again,

tem is was one man of po trol elections that condition possible9dinde retresentation. point therefore he would fav and the reduc representative The opposit legislation as conserve the f province. He provincial auth too hastily wil ion of the pr provincial right ies, but that all the questi rights in fish that then they islation as wo ple the splene had in the fishe

In view of th ESTABLISHM

all over the

necessary to p

in view the pre er timbers of t striction be pi might live to ment of pulp in er hand, under had no doubt th such pulp mills by giving em and thousands that way incre and prosperity The opposition there should be tribution of throughout the sent. Sanbury received five c bridge account. the fact that th ed to the gove the last electio supporters of Permanent bridge over the Oron Hoyt's Crossing Sunbury county to permanent county in the n The opposition

change in the s of the provinc as to increase institution. It of the opposition of that institut While he (Haze

> The Is close at

Dress Good Waists (Grey Co Ticki me

AND

SHA



rwards alnder. much lower vered that with the to him. and and at his gone to Otthe depart is contract. . Wilson, as the copper horne & Co. s the matr intimated part. and

at did von ght not he of patriotver received which he est of one Hazen, we

ded to favhout tenthe work e, and in the current that the has beens the publicio we further bring a beatdie rreserve entere rity I have to party of id net prosit however,

LOT form. ober of the proposition. it progress to take 12 thus givthe fights re of first name the t the prevery civt the balof powerful ouseinds of e employt be cothis sub-

ublic work ertized for as far as id not say ne except well unthe pubild be very had conilders and rk would form them-

who was treasurer anditor nt position ble except in no way

CH AND

ge stamp

could not be removed from office ex-cept by the joint address of the house of commons and senate. It was his year there was correspondence be-tween the auditor and the various de-

immediate abolition of the office of solicitor general. The amount of criminal husiness in the province was not excessive, and the attorney general should be able to attend to it thoroughly. Unless the criminal business increases there was no necessity of a second law officer, and therefore the solicitor generalship should be

The opposition also stood for a decrease in the number of the representatives in this assembly. There was no reason why a province like New Brunswick should have a legislature composed of 46 members, while the larger province of Nova Scotia got along very well with a legislature of thirty-eight members. Speaking personally—and in no way to bind his party-he thought the present system of representation was absolutely wrong. Why should one county be represented by four members, another by three and still another by two? He was in favor of the system that prevailed in Ontario of edividing the province into ridings and having one representative from each riding. He believed such a change would be in the interests of the province. Under the present system, where two or more members are representing a county, the selection of candidates often depends upon religious madosectional considerations. The question of the best man is often lost sight of. and the elections are often decided on religious and tectional grounds rather than upon the administration of

affairs of government. House tol star Then, again, under the present sys tem is was more than possible for one man of powerful influence to control elections in several counties, and that condition of things would not be possible under the riding system of representation. From every standpoint therefore speaking personallyhe would favor the ridling system. and the reduction of the number of representatives to 30 or 32 or 33.

The opposition would reverse and conserve the firshery interests of the province. He would advise that the provincial authorities should not act too hastily with respect to the decis-ion of the privy council regarding provincial rights in the inland fisher-ies, but that they should wait until all the questions touching provincial rights in fishery matters had been absolutely settled by the courts—and that then they should pass such legislation as would preserve to the peo-ple the splendid heritage, that they had in the fishery wealth of the prov-

In view of the

ESTABLISHMENT OF MANY PULP -VIO MILLS

all over the province, it would be necessary to pass legislation having in view the preservation of the smaller timbers of the province. If no restriction be placed against the destruction of the smaller timbers we might live to regret the establishment of pulp mills; while on the other hand, under proper restrictions, he had no doubt that the establishment of such pulp mills would prove a blessing by giving employment to hundreds and thousands of our people, and in that way increasing the contentment and prosperity of the province.

The opposition further think that there should be a more equitable distribution of the permanent bridges throughout the province than at present. Sunbury county has not yet received five cents of the permanent bridge account. That was not due to the fact that that county was opposed to the government, because, until the last election, Sunbury sent two supporters of the administration. Permanent bridges were a necessity over the Oromocto river, also at Hoyt's Crossing and at Tracey, and Sunbury county was as much entitled to permanent bridges as any other

county in the province. The opposition were in favor of a change in the system of management of the provincial lunatic asylum, so as to increase the efficiency of that

business to see that no amounts were of management at the institution now was the same as then authorized by law, and in every when the number of inmates was much smaller. At present there vere 500 or more inmates in the inpartments in reference to expendi-tures which he thought improper, the asylum should not be entirely tures which he thought improper. Such a system was of value to the country and to the ministry itself as relieving it at times from pressure difficult to resist. Where public work difficult to resist. Where public work is not done by contract, the auditor keeps a constant check upon the men in charge and the cost paid for material. Surely a system of that kind would be an advantage to this province, where we have no other chamber to safeguard the rights of the people.

ANOTHER PLANK
in the opposition platform was the cases and lunacy. One man was not able to give the attention to the asylum that the importance of the institution demanded; and it was quite impossible to have the lest results from a medical staff of only two The asylum should partake more the character of a sanitarium than of a place of confinement.

In conclusion, Mr. Hazen advocated the expenditure of the bys road money by the county councils, in preference to the system now in vogue.

(Applause.) Hon. Mr. Emmerson, who followed the leader of the opposition, spoke with much more force and fire than on any orevious occacion this session. His address, which had been carefully prepared, was as an ora-torical effort worthy of the premier at his best, and Mr. Emmerson can be eloquent when the occasion demands it. He made an elaborate defence of the government against Mr. Hazen's attack. So far as the public is concerned, the chief interest attaches to

what he had to say regarding the two-price bridges. We give that portion of Mr. Emmerson's speech in full: Mr. Emmerson dealt at consider able length with the motions made by the leader of the opposition with respect to certain bridges. Because these motions had been ruled out by Mr. Speaker, the honorable membe sought to create the impression that the government were unwilling to have a full and complete investigation with respect to any charges that might be made touching expenditures on those bridges. He (Emmerson) read the first resolution moved by Mr. Hazen regarding the expenditures made on certain bridges and said that even if the committee had been ap-pointed it bad no power except to go into the department of public works and bring to the notice of the house the actual cost of bridges. Consid ering Mr. Hazens position with respect to the cost of bridges for the last six months, it would be fair to assume that he had the information already for which his resolution asked. He either had it or did not have it. If he had it there was no occashome for his motion. If he did not have it he was deceiving the people in the statements he had made to them several months ago. Although we are in the fourth week of the ses-sion, Mr. Hazen has not yet formuunarge ag st the govern. ment with respect to the bridge ex-penditures. All the accounts with respect to the expenditures on permanent bridges have already been before this house. Mr. Emmerson then gave a history of the building of permanent bridges in this province, pointing out that steel bridges had been built previous to the bond issue of \$250,000. They had been built out of railway bridges purchased from the railway company for \$14,000 and had been converted into highway bridges by days work. After the \$250,000 bond issue had been made bridges had been built for the province by the Dominion and Canadian bridge companies at Sussex, Salisbury and Hampton. These bridges had cost from 6 to 71-2 cents per pound. He gave the weights of these different bridges. After the government's experience with these companies they decided, if possible, to have the work done by New Bruns-

government employed a competent WHO TOOK INSTRUCTIONS under a famous United States engineer on steel bridge construction, and decided to prepare their own plans and specifications instead of having to accept the plans prepared by the uper province concerns. The department had an official at-

wick concerns and the late Premier

Mitchell was strong in his advocacy

of such policy, and it was proposed

that a St. ('roix company should go

into the bridge building business. The

tending to the practical supervision of the bridge work. Alfred Haines, whose ability by nature for that class of work and whose experience made him unsurpassed for efficiency and

institution. It was not the intention judgment anywhere in Camada. On of the opposition to make the affairs one occasion, when the Record Foundary Company had been delayed in While he (Hazen) was leader of the procuring material for a bridge, they

The Opening of Navigation

Is close at hand, and we are showing a Large and Complete Line of

Dress Goods and Linings. Skirts, Wrappers, Shirt Waists (black or colored), Velveteens, White and Grey Cottons, Pillow Cottons Sheeting, Prints, Tickings, Flanelettes, and a large assortment of Table Linens, Towels at all prices, Curtains, Poles. Carpets, Floor and Table Oilcloths. Tweed Suitings, Top Shirts, Cardigan Jackets.

AND A FULL LINE OF MEN'S WEAR.

SMALL WARES A SPECIALTY.

SHARP & McMACKIN

835 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. (NORTH END).

on the spot supervising the work, condemned every single member of the bridge. That was the class of work that was being used in Nova Scotia, and which the iron workers there thought was good enough for New Brunswick. It was upon the au thority of Mr. Haines and other experts that he (Emmerson) had made the statement at Fredericton that the class of work done in Nova Scotia. old not compare with that done in New Brunswick. There are members in some of our bridges that actually cost 9 cents a pound after the necessary work was donie upon them, white in Nova Scotia the work was done for 41-2 cents. There was the greatest possible difference in the class of work done after the material was imported. Mr. Holmes, who was adranced by the leader of the opposi ion, was only receiving an office boy's pay in the department at Monicton and he is now a student in a techni cal instillution in the United States Mr. Archibald might be regarded as an authority, but he (Emmerson) did not believe he had ever Agured out a bridge strain in his life. He certainly did not do so in connection with any of the L.C. R. bridges. The honorable member (Hazen) had laid emphasis upon the remark that the government had made no answer to the statements of Mr. Holmes. What need was there to make an answer? Did he charge the government with ising improper material, or that the uctures were not in accordance with the plans and specifications? Did he say that the work had been slighted on the superstructures?

WAS NOT MATERIAL to the controversy. There was no dis-pute but that the department had paid 61-2 cents per lb. for the actual weight. He wished to say that every ne of these bridges constructed previous to 1897 was paid for at 61-2 upon the actual weight. The govern-ment had nothing to do with the cost of the bridges f. o. b. at the works. What they had to do with was the completed structure on the site. The non, member, though full of insinuations, had not after all ventured to make any charge either against him-self of any officer of the department. When the hon, gentleman did so, it would be answered in such a way as would afford the hon member little consolation. (Applause.) There might be a difference with regard to the poltcy pursued, but there had been no allegation of wrong doing. He (Emmerson) felt and stood ready to main tain that the policy pursued had been in the best interests of the people. Ex-iert evidence was not the most satisfactory kind. He (Emmerson) could produce scores of engineers to that the New Brunswick bridges were superior to those of Nova Scotia, and doubtless the hon, member (Hazen) could produce an army of Holmes's to prove the contrary. No man could tell the merits of a bridge unless be had followed its construction from the beginning. The putting together of the members and joints was a most material factor. One very material dif-terence between the Nova Scotia bridges and those of this province was as to the character of the eye bar of iron and hooked it over and welded it. All the New Bruns-wick members were forsed with great ricety the pins and holes being workd the 1-200 part of an inch. There

NO UNNECESSARY VIERATION to destroy the life of the bridge. He had nothing whatever to say in Jerogation of Mr. Murphy, who was a man of eminence, but their policy in that province was to build a class of bridges that he (Emmerson) did not think the people of this province would approve, and which he did not believe would show the staying qualties of the structures which had been erectel here.

erectel here.
Mr. Hazen—How much did the superstructure of the Woodstock bridge cost the province? Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I think a little over five cents, and the company lost so much by it that they were compelled to go out of business. The work done on that bridge had been thoroughly inspected at the works, but in the case of smaller bridges the gov-ernment could not afford to employ an inspector to examine the material at the works, and that was one reason why he had desired to have the work done in this province. The first three bridges built by the Record their works by the department under the supervision of Mr. Haines. The company at first refused to undertake the work. They said there were carrying on a very large and profitable business in connection with stoves, plows, etc., and they did not wish to assume the risk of the new departure, and this first work was practically done by the department assuming the entire risk . He (Emmerson) had felt that it was a matter of supreme importance to try the experinent. Those bridges were of a very superior class and it required today no expert to tell the difference between them and the bridges erected by the Dominion company at Hampton. It was quite true that with regard to the Saunders and Dingee bridge, and also one at Grand Manan, there were local circumstances, such as the remoteness of the work that added to the cost, but the great body of the structures had been built on a basis of 61-2 cents a pound erected and complete on the site. The statement was made that the government had paid too much for the Petitcodiac and Elgin bridges that this was because the work had not been done by tender. He desired to say to the hon. member that ten-ders were asked both for the sub and superstructure of those bridges, but the government

ONLY RECEIVED ONE TENDER for both, though notices were sent to all the contractors. He wished to have the work 'f possible all done by the same man, because difficulty was liable to arise 'where one man built the sub work and the other the superstructure. He did not know exactly what was the cost of his work per pound, out he knew that it was ex-

procured it from Nova Scotia. The cellently well done. He had held the result was that Mr. Haines, who was position of chief commissioner for position of chief commissioner for eight years and he challenged the non member to lay his finger upon a single public act that would reflect upon him or any official connected with the department. (Applause.) There had been investigations in regard to the Suspension bridge at St. John, and also the Cocagne, all of which work practically was done before his time, but even as to those he challenged any one to show where

the department had been to blame.

Passing on, Mr. Emmerson said he was not in the habit of winning or asking favors of newspapers opposed to him, but he thought he was entitled to fair treatment, and when the Gleaner or St. John Sun published him they should have the manlines and fairness to publish his reply. He took no notice of newspapers of such a malignant type as the Fredericton Gleaner and did not hold the leader of the opposition responsible for its grossly unfair treatment of him. He did not believe the leader of the oppo-sition would back up the statement of the Gleaner that he (Emmerson) had feigned illness because he was nad teighed niness because he was afraid to face the charges made against him in the legislature. He had always attended to his official and legislative duties when he was physically the to do so. He was willing submit his course as head of the partment of public works, not only to he judgment of the people of to-day but to the judgment of history. It only takes an instant to set adout an insinuation which it may take hours to confute. If any member of the house would take the responsibility of making a specific charge of any kind against him or any officer of the department, he would deal with it as he felt the occasion required. He did not stand here as one self-con victed or self-accused. He stood here with a consciousness that in all his public dealings he had endeavored to render nonest and efficient service to the people. (Loud applause.)

MR. MELANSON'S SPEECH Mr. Melanson, who followed the premier in the budget debate, said he was a plain business man, unaccustomed to speaking in the house or on the platform, but he felt it his duty to make a few remarks upon the finan-cial position of the province. In 1881, when Mr. Blair was in opposition, he expressed his alarm at the increasing debt of the province. The province at What time was paying some \$40,000 in-terest, whereas today the amount has olled up to \$126.000. If Mr. Blair had eason at that time to feel alarmed. he (Melanson) could not understa how the provincial secretary could say that the province was now in a flour shing condition. The net debt of the province when Mr. Blair took charge was \$75,000; today it is \$2,600,000. In ing been practically defeated at the polls, made the Nurthumberland deal. and Mr. Blair assured the country that the finances were now in such a flour-ishing state that the stumpage could be seluced. At that time the debt of the province was \$1,620,360. How much reliance could be placed on Mr. Blair's wrote for information. since that time the debt had been increaring at the rate of \$225,000 annuadly. It was said that the increase of the debt was owing to railway sobemes inaugurated by the Fraser govern-ment, and no doubt there was some thing in that. But surely that govern-ment could not be held accountable, for the increase from 1891 to the pre-

In 1890 he (Melanson) came to the house opposed to the government, but in 1890 the government succeeded in converting one of their bitterest opponents (Mr. Richard). Since that time Mr. Richard had been a member of the government, but not by the voice of the people. He was sent here consequence of an agreem is consequence of am agreement made fetween the two parties, but had never-been elected, by the people of West-monland. He (Melanson) did not think the government was justified in keep-ing a man in the cabinet in whom the people had never shown their confidence and who had always been defeated. It was a reflection upon the other Acadian representatives in the louse that not one of them could be found to fill a position in the government. He was sorry to observe that one of his colleagues in the opposition in 1890 (Mr. McKeown) was now a supporter of the government. He had joined the government ranks, doubt-less, because of a vision of a solicitor-generalship, but he would probably find it was a vision, and nothing would ever come of it. The debate this aftermon was profitable, if only for the fact that the leader of the government had admitted, what the opposiment had admitted, what the opposi-tion desired him to admit, that the bridges of the country cost 6 1-2 cents a pound. He believed that the gov-emment could build substantial steel bridges at very much less cost than they were now doing. It was for the country to say whether the leader of the government had acted the government had acted in a wise manner or not.

Union Blend Tea is the most reliable ea on the market; nothing but pure clean teas are used in this blend; housekeepers generally pronounce it

FOR SALE

FCR SALE OR TO LET-Hruse, Store, Barn and Garden at Anagance station, Kings county, N. B. Will be sold or rented at a bargain. For particulars call or address, ARNOLD'S DEPARTMENT STORE, 207 Union street. St. John. N. B.

5.000 Bushels Oats!

Banner, Siberian and Early Gothand Seed Oats, also Ontario and Pro-

CANADIAN and WESTERN TIMOTHY Clover, Corn, Peas, Turnips, and Garden Seeds.

JAMES COLLINS 208 and 210 Union Street, St. John, N. 8.

The First Baptist church of Moncton has accepted the resignation of Rev. W. B. Hinson, to take effect June

Commencing on April 18 the International steamers will make three trips a week, each way, between St. John and Boston.

Rev. G. A. Lawson, for the last four years pastor of the West End, Halifax, Baptist church, has accepted a call to the Isaac's Harbor church.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Reynolds elebrated the twenty-fifthin anniversary of their marriage afficient home Rockland road, on Friday evening.

S. E. Dailey has sold out his silver and gold plating business on Water-lco street, and on Saturday, with his family, went to Boston. Mr. Dailey is to join a firm as partner in Boston.

Mr. Lochart, formerly second officer of the steamer Prince Edward, is now first officer of the Prince George, having succeeded by Laing. Mr. Lochart assumed his new duties on Saturday.

A special I. C. R. freight, bound north from Moncton, ran off the track near Dalhousie Juncton, Saturday morning, damaging seven cars of goods and coal. No one was injuted. An investigation will be held.

Sch. Georgia, which went ashore at the head of the buy last fall has been repaired and arrived at the island Sunday with a cargo of plaster. The Georgia has changed hands and Capt. Longmire is again in command.

A slight fire broke out shortly be-fore eleven o'clock Sunday morning tory at Hampton. The flames were extinguished without much difficulty before much damage was done.

The large farm house, with shed attiched, on the premises of Hon. Geo. Hanson, on the Charlotte road, Calais, was burned on Friday night with most of its contents. The loss is about \$100, covered by insurance.

Eight new palace sleepir g cars, which Mr. Blair had constructed by United States workmen at Buffalo, N. L. have arrived at Montreal. are named the Nepisiguit, Chignecto Richibucto, Richilleu, Buctouche, Shubenacadie, Apohagur and Cascapedia.

St. Andraws is now in possession of a real count, who announces his in-tention of remaining at New Brunswick's Saratoga during the entire season. This should settle the question of the summer business of the shire town.-Courier.

A letter from Robert Gun of London to the mayor of Montreal states

At a recent meeting of the Boston presbytery, the question as to whether the use of tobacco was singul or not was decided in the negative. A motion that the Heentiates and elders receive no ordination unless they give up the use of tobacco was decided in the negative

On Saturday Joseph P. Turner received a telegram from Boston an-rouncing the death of his father, Johnston Turner, who had gone to that city to visit his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Laskey Mr. Turner was well. known in St. John, where he formerly resided/and very horse sport

Since the first of January the export of lumber from St. John to the sup, feet of long lumber, over 20,000,-000 laths, over 4,500;000 shingles and three cargoes of piling (1671 pieces.) Of course the most of the sawn lumber was the product of Maine logs cut in the American mills here.

The Halifax Wanderers A. A. Club has elected the following officers for the current year: President, E. A. Kirkpatrick, M. D.; vice-president, W. G. Bobertson; junior vice-president, R. H. Metzler; treasurer, W. H. Weatherbe; secretary, F. P. Bligh; com-mittee, R. T. McIlreth, E. Keefe, L. M. Johnstone, F. W. DeMille, H. B.

Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite formerly pastor of Queen square church, has received a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Gower' street church, St. Johns, Newfoundland. It is six years since he ceased to be pastor there, so that he is returning as soon as ever the discipline permits. He is completing three successful years in Carbonear.

The remains of Prof. Thomas A. Macadam, aged 50 years, who was drowned in Toronto bay in January last, arrived in the city on Friday. The funeral services were held at the Union depot at 3 o'clock by the Rev. Messrs. Rainnie andd Fraserw Interment took place in Fernhill. Deceased was a brother-in-law of J. R. Cameron, and at one time resided in this city. - * section ; e-next

Children Cry for CASTORIA. A DAY'S WORK.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Rudyard Kipling left today for Lakewood, N. J. It is expected that after he has rested for a week or ten days in Lakewood he will go to Battleboro, Vt.

On Saturday, April 15, His Lordship the dishop of St. John celebrated the thirty-ninth anniversary of his conecration.

James L. McAvity, who went to Alaska at the commencement of the gold discoveries there, is home for a visit. He looks in excellent health. He will return soon and work several claims which he owns.

Although the sleighing of Thursday evening was most unpleasant, a ple social was neld at Lepreaux school house, under the auspices of Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Stofford and Miss Stofford. The audience was not large, but the prices paid for the ples were high. After the sale, which amounted to \$23, lunch was served, and dancing followed. The return home as a seaconable hour was a fitting finale to a loyous occasion.

It is rumored that the new twincrew steamship Lincoln, which has been running on the route between Mami, Fig., and Havana, Cuba, during the past winter, may be put on the route from Boston b St. John by the International Steamship Co. The ship is said to be very fast, having excellent passenger accommodations, and with the other three steamers of the International line a service of eight trips per week between St. John and Boston, in both directions, may be performed.

A bottle of prize oats on exhibition at Perley's hotel, Andover, was put up last January as a guessing contest to rell how many oats were in the bottle. This idea was suggested by a St. John: commercial traveller, and since then the linights of the grip and nts of the town have squandered many a ten cent piece for a guess. The oats were consted on the even-ing of April 11th, and the pickle bottle found to contain 11,598. F. M. Howard of Andover, whose guess of 11,425 was the nearest, received the prize, \$5 in gold. The guessing ran all the way from 759 to 27,000.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Brome-Quinine Tab-lets. All druggists refund the money if it take so cure. 25c.

PARIS, Texas, April 15.—Solomon Hatema, while intoxicated, shot and killed his wife, child and brother at his home, five miles west of Grat, L. T. Hatema is a full blooded Choctaw and was a long time judge of Kiamiti county. He is under arrest.

Many of Our Students

Purchase a 12 months' cartificate, covering both Business and Shorthand courses. As the average time for either course is months, students who are intelligent and emergetic, should have both diplomas at the end of 12 months. Remember, our Shorthand is the Issac Pit-man, and our Business Practice the latest and best, and we hold the right for its ex-



Concern Take Netters that there will be sold at Priblic Austion at Chieb's Corner (so called) in the Chy of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY the TWENTIETH day of May next, at twelve o'clock magnet.

Public Austion at Chubb's Corner (so called in the Cay, of Salt John, in the Province of New Brurswick, on SatthtDay, the Wentilett' day of May hert, at twelve octock mone.

Ald, saat extrain lut or piece of land sturate, ving and heing on Long Island, in the Kennebeccasis River, in the said County of Rings, wnown and distinguished as the beek of year half of lots tumber twenty-two and twenty-tree (22 and 23), and containing fifty acres more or less, being the tract of land, formerly waned, by one Frank Gallagher, the last, montioned hot, of land having been conveyed by one initiateth Hornbrock to the said Ann Vance by deed dated twentieth day of Angust, A. D. 1885, registered in the Records of kings County, in Book N. No. 4, pages 276 to 308.

ALSO all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land tying and being on Long Island, in the Kennebeccasis River, and on the south side of acid fiver lytte between the said river little the man road, containing one are, being a part of the of formerly granted by Pater Lynch to one Austin Hornbrock, and adjoining the lands of one Frank Gallagher; the said last mentioned lot having been conveyed by the said Elizabeth Hornbrock in the saco day of Kings County in Book N. No. 4, pages all and 514.

ALSO all that certain lot struate in Kings County aforesand, described in the deed day dhird day of February A. D. 1887, registered in the saco de of Kings County in Book N. No. 4 pages all and 514.

ALSO all that certain lot struate in Kings County aforesand, described in the deed thereof from the said Elizabeth Hernbrock and the said server, and being many properties of kingston atcressing, and bounded as follows—on the said server of the said server in the said server of the said in the last of the said server of the said server of the said server of the sai

cuindings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indentury of Mortgage dated the accenteenth day of February, A. D. 1898, made between he said Ann Vance and George F. Fitzpetrick of the first part, and the undersigned George Armstrong of the other part, for securing the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, and registered in the Registry Office for Kings County, in Book L. No. 5, pages 495 to 499 of Records, default having been made in payment of a portion of the monies secured by said Mortgage.

Dated this Seventeenth day of April, A. D., 1899.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

WATERSIDE, Albert Co., April 11. -Schr. Geo. L. Slipp, Capt. Wood, the first vessel of the season, came into this port today. She will load piling for W. C. Anderson for Boston.

Lorin Martin of this place left yesterday for the Northwest. Marshall Barbour of Harvey has

gone to Vancouver. Stillman Copp of Dorchester, Mass. who has been home on account of the death of his brother, M. E. Copp, left today for his home,

FEEDERICTON, April 12.-In the supreme court this norning, ex parte Millidge Van Buskirk-D. I. Welch moved for an order to Judge directing him to grant a flat for counsel fee to defendant in a suit wherein the city of Moncton is plaintiff and the applicant defendant; W. B. Chandler contra; application reufsed, Judge Hanington doubting.

Frederick Sandall v. Walter O. Murray — A. W. Macrae supported judgment of police magistrate of St. An order for hearing on review had been granted, and matter referred to full court. No one appeared on the other side; review refused. Ex parte Gale re municipality of Queens Curry, Q. C., moved for rule absolute for certiorari; Gregory, Q. C., contra; rule absolute for certi-

Ex parte Wilbur-W. B. Chandler showed cause against rule nisi for certiorari; Curry, Q. C., contra; court

considers. Queen v. Wells ex parte Monoton Sugar Refining Co. - D. I. Welch showed cause ugainst rule nisi for certiorari to remove garnishee proceedings; M. G. Teed, contra; now be-

Ex parte M. Daigle-Mr. Barry showed cause against a rule nisi for certiorari to bring up a conviction under the liquor license of 1896; M. G.

Teed, contra. J. F. Dagett of Grand Manan, who a short time ago came to this city on a visit, was last week taken suddenly ill and had to be removed to the hospital. His phyiscian diagnosed the case and found that the patient was suffering from a cancer, which had eaten through the walls of the stomach. An operation was performed and Mr. Dagett is now on the high road to recovery. This is the first successful operation of the kind ever performed in the lower provinces. The will of the late Gehardus

Clowes of Oromocto was proved today. The estate is entered at \$25,000 and is divided equally among his four daughters. R. D. Wilmot and W. Vanwart, Q. C., are executors and trus-

FREDERICTON, April 13.—A. C. Burden, a highly respected resident of this city and one of the aldermen for Wellington ward, was found dead in his bed this morning. Heart failure was the cause. The deceased had retired last night in his usual good health, and the end came apparently without pain. The late Mr. Burden was 69 years of age and a native of Kingsclear. For many years he engaged in a trucking business in the city, and recently opened an agricultural implement business. In the civic elections of March last he was elected at the head of the poll for his ward. A widow, seven sons and one daughter survive.

In the supreme court today, Ada Winifred Price, by W. Edward Frice, her next friend, v. Louis A. Wright, was argued. Mr. Powell, Q. C., for defendant, moved to set aside a verdict for the plaintiff and enter a verdict for the defendant or for a new trial; Dr. Stockton, Q. C., same side; Hon. A. S. White and Powell in reply. Court considers.

His honor the lieutenant governor entertained a number of the members and their wives at a state dinner at the Queen hotel tonight.

At the county court this morning Judge Wilson delivered judgment in the assault case of Theodore Gilks v. Wm. Armstrong, finding for the plaintiff and assessing the damages at

In Eunice Gallagher v. John A Humble, a verdict was given for the plaintiff for \$118, and in Richard J. Gallagher v. John A. Humble a verdict for the plaintiff for \$20.

The case of John MacPherson v. James E. Fraser, an action on a promissory note, was disposed of. jury being unable to agree within a period of two hours, four of them returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the da nage at \$91.40. After this verdict had been an-

nounced Judge Wilson adjourned the court sine die.

SUSSEX, April 14.—Dugan, arrested on a charge of assault faid some three years ago, was taken before Weldon Fowler, J. P., 'n Hammond yesterdayt and remanded to Hampton until Friday next, when he will be brought to Sussex for a oreliminary examination. Very large quantities of agricultural

implements are being brought into Sussex this spring, mainly from On-tario. Five large buildings are being used for the sale of these goods. Only a short time ago there was not one. In the windows of most of these the bike is to be seen for sale.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Methodist. delivered his lecture, My Trip to England, in Oddfellows' hall last evening to an appreciative audience, under the auspices of the Epworth League.

The young nan who was arrested at Hampton vesterday for having taken a horse from Geo. A. Dobson and a buggy and harness from the Misses McLean is still under arrest.

McLean is still under arrest.

MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury To., April 11.—
Thirty-three cohars were realized in aid of rissionary work in connection with the Baptist church from a concert and pie social held at the "Turn" on Friday night.

Miss Margaret Nicholson will succeed Miss Wheeler, who has been recently teaching school No. 3 for Miss Sadie Thompson, whose health gave way curing the first part of the term, and still continues unable to attend to school duties. Miss Nicholson, who formerly taught the Nashwaak Point school, will remain to the end of the term.

A deer excaped across the river yesterday, evidently from the founds on the other side.

Two young stalvarts from here joined the exodus, today A. L. Treadwell goes to Lowell and Thomas Mishoney to New Hampshire. Evidently Mr. Bell of Prince should revise his spaced apartity of snow and ice

Prom the large quantity of snow and ice row in sight for the time of year, the outlick that we shall tave a high freshet. Am agitation is in motion for snother public hall in the tiper part of the place, at or near 'Squire Raymond's.

MEDUCTIC, York Co., April 12 .-

Last night Milburn L. O. L., No. 12, held a very successful arch meeting. Bret'ren from lodges at Hawkshaw, Southampton, Benton and Woodstock were in attendance. At midnight all the brethren adjourned to the Aberdeen hotel, where an excellent oyster

supper was partaken of. The Revs. Messrs. Young and Barton are holding a very successful series of special meetings in the Dow Baptist church. Six candidates have so far been baptized.

The ice is in such a dangerous condition that the special meetings across the river at Green Bush, which were being conducted by the Revs. Messrs. Sherwood and Hilyard, have been postponed until the opening of navigation Harry Herrin is happy. The mother

is doing well. F. K. Marsten is getting out lumber

for a new house. The new skimming station isnearly ready for the machinery.

The prospects are poor for the maple sugar makers. The snow is remaining so late and there is so little fest in the ground.

The village school through the instrumentality of its teacher, has procured a catalogued cabinet of Canadian minerals.

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., April -Mrs. C. H. Mott of Waterb is lying seriously ill of heart trouble. She is being attended by Dr. T. J. O. Earle. Mrs. James Stephens is prostrated with inflammation of the bowels. George Knight is suffering from rheumatism. Bertis McLean, who has spent the

last two years in Boston, is home visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex McLean Mrs. Ann McLean of Coal Creek is visiting her daughter, Mrs. James

F. S. Taylor is making a large quantity of maple honey and sugar. There are three wood cutting machines operating in this place at pre-

FREDERICTON, April 14.-At a special meeting of the city board of health, held this afternoon, Andrew D. McPherson was appointed health inspector in the place of Mr. Farrell, re-

The following business was transacted in the supreme court today: Burtt v. McAdam-T. J. Carter supports demurrer to defendant's special plea, F. B. Carvell contra. Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer to the leave to amend on usual terms.

Bell v. Bell, from the divorce court -Geo. G. Gregory, Q. C., stated that the case is not ripe and moved that it be allowed to stand. Agreed to. In the matter of the estate of John Chry tal, the case stands until next term, in order that returns may be filed.

Joseph Hesse v. The St. John Railway Company-McLean, Q. C., made his motion for a new trial, but owing to the absence of Judge Vanwart, the trial judge, who was called to St. John this morning on important business, the case was stood over until next term. Judges Hanington and Barker took no part.

SUSSEX, April 14.—Geo. A. Dobson, a well known farmer, residing in Lower Cove, about one mile from Sus sex station, was not a little surprise his valuable horses was missing. Or going to the Misses McLean, nearby neighbors, he learned that a set o harness and a covered buggy wer also missing. A light snow had faller during the night, and tracks therein showed that the perpetrator had gon in the direction of Hampton. Pursui was at once made, and the whole ris was found in the possession of a la under fourteen years of age, who had been living 'or some months past with the Misses McLean. He was lodged in Hampton jail. Mr. Dobson is anxious to be lenient with the boy, who is fatherless and has a very sickly

mother. The basket social held in Oddfel lows' hall 'ast night was well attend ed and a good time was had. A bright dittle boy made his first appearance in the some of John Mooney this morning.

ADVERTISING ST. JOHN IN BOS-TON.

A Boston correspondent writes: One of the regular leatures of the continuous show at Keith's theatre is a 15 or 20 minute stereopticon exhibition of views in other countries, and other interesting pictures, reproduced from photographs. These are shown three times in the 12 hours, and have proven a pleasing innovation in the vaudeville. Last week several views of different points in the provinces were exhibited, and these are to be continued for several weeks to come Among the list of pictures are the fol-

lowing: Nova Scotia-Grand Pre, the Old Fort and Archway, Annapolis, Windsor and Sam Slick's home, Sunday parade of soldiers, Halifax, panor-amic view of Yarmouth, mill at Molega, granite quarry at the Barrack Millbrook bridge at Kentville, old fire engine, Skelburne, bluekerry teams a Yarmouth, Moore's Falls at Kentville Digby Gap, the beach at Port Maitland, Alligator Rock, Bay View Park Yarmouth, railroad station, Bridge water, sluicing logs on the LaHave Beaver Harbor, trout stream, Shel burne, Gaspereaux river, Back Harbor, Chester, Old Firth House, Shel burne, American tourists at Por Maitland. Tom Tidneau river, nea Liverpool, yachting at Yarmouth Cape Blomidon, Pereaux river, fishing party at Yarmouth, in the park Halifax, old wharf, Annapolis, "forced ashore by steam," a number of stranded vessels on the shore near Dartmouth, York Redoubt, Halifax giant oak. Shelburne, Cow Bay, near Hallfax, Gaspereaux bridge, Bea River.

Brunswick-Falls of St George, railroad bridges, bridge and falls, King square, Rockwood park (two views), all in St. John; Prince of Wales Elm, Westfield; typica camping scene, Nerepis stream (tw views), Fredericton, and several

Photographs sent to M. J. Keating, Kelth's theatre, Boston, will be made

into slides and shown in due course. "Joe, why do you suppose that old hen persists in laying in the coal bin?" "Why, mother, ' thuk she has seen the sign, 'Now is the cime to lay in' coal.'"

THE MARKETS

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

Eggs, which in the country market Aropied to 12½c, after Easter, went up again to 18c., and sold in small lots as high as 2c. last week. The price on Friday and Saturday was 17c, and there will no doubt be a sharp drop this week. In Montreal the price went up to 20c, but there were sales there on Friday at 12c. Butter is easier. A wholesale firm have got some creamery from Montreal at a lower price than it could be got here. The price in Montreal has declined over ic. in the last few weeks. Old cheese is pretty well out of the market. A few new ones have been received by a wholesale house, which is selling at about 12c. In ments and poultry there is no change. In vegetables, squash continues chenp, as a large stock appears to have been cerried over.

carried over.	
(Wholesale Price	38.)
Eeef (butchers'), per carcass	0 07 " 0 08
Beef (country), per quarter.	0 0216 " 0 05
Spring lamb, per carcase	1 00 " 3 00
Pork, fresh, per lb	
Shoulders	
Hams, per lb	0 11 " 0 14
Apples, per bbl	2 00 " 4 00
Butter (in tubs), per lb	0 12 " 0 15
Butter (lump)	0 12 " 0 15
Butter (creamery)	
Dairy (tell)	0 16 " 0 18
Fowl	0 40 " 1 00
Chickens	0 40 " 1 00
Chickens	0 16 4 0 20
Ducks	0 50 " 0 90
Bggs, per doz	0 13 " 0 15
Henbry wees	· u 16 " 0 17
Henery eggs Mutton, per lb. (per carcass)	0 06 " -0 10
Cabbage, per dosea	0 901 00
Potatoes, per bbl	0 90 " 1 50
Squash per 1h	10 0 " 001
Squash, per lb	1 25 " 1 40
Turpips, per bhl	0 45 " 0 60
Lettuce, per doz	0 50 " 0 60
	0 08 " 0 10
Calf skins, per lb	0 50 " 0 70
Hides, per lb	
Ecaus (vellow eye)	1 60 " 1 50
Beans (white)	1 00 " 1 10
Carrots, per bbl	0 80 4 1 00
Cheese	6 10 " 0 11
Horse radish, per doz bot	\$ 90 " 1 00
Horse radish, pints, per doz.	2 25 " 2 50
Beets, per bbl	0 80 " 1 00
Maple sugar	0 08 " 0 10
Maple syrup, per gal	1 (0 " 1 50
Maple candy	0 12 " 0 15
	对中国国际的
FISH.	The second of the second

The fish market is entirely bare of pickled herring, and orders cannot be filled. Dry fish are firm and in light supply. Fresh fish are tcarce. It is expected that this week will see a good catch of gaspereaux. These fish were selling on Saturday at about \$1 per hundred out of the bests.

per hundred out of the boats	to the	not a		
Codfish, per 100 lbs.large dry	0 00		4 00	
Codfish, medium shore	0.00	44	4 00	
Codfish, small	0 00		12-25	
Cod, fresh	0 02%	**	0 03 2 10	
Pol ock	2 00	**	2 10	
Smoked herring	0 06		0 07	
Finen haddies, per lb	0 00	44	0 06	
Shad, half bbl	3.75		5 00	Ä
Haddock, fresh	0 04	••	0 00	U id
Ilairbut	0 11		0 12	
Lobsters, small, per 100	0 00		0 00	
GROCERIES.	andan Transport	100		
Coffee—				
Java, per lb, green	0 24	**	0 26	
Jamaica, per lb	0 24	-	STATE OF THE PARTY	ä
Matches, per gross	0 26	**	0 30	
Rice, per lb	0 031/6	"	0 08%	

	semunos, her mos sesses sesse	N.	74	1,752	
	Matches, per gross	0	26	44	0 30
	Rice, per lb	0	031/6	"	0 30 0 08%
	Barbados new crop	0	29		0 30
鰯	Barbados, old	0	00	4.4	0 00
	Porto Rico (new), per gal.	0	32	••	0 33
	St. Croix, bbls		29	••	0 31
씱	Liverpool, ex vessel	0	40		0 48
ä	Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0	43	44	0 48 0 40
	Liverpool butter sait, per				
	bag, factory filled	0	90	••	1 00
	Cream of tartar, pure, bbls.	0	181/2		V 19
	Cream of tartar, pure, bxs		21		0 26
	Nutmegs, per lh				0 10
	Cassia, per lb, ground				0.30
阙	Cloves, whole		12	44	0 15
	Cloves, ground		18	46.	0 20
	Ginger, ground				0 20
	Pepper, ground		19		0 20
H	Bicarb soda, per keg				1 90
	Sal soda, per lb				0 0134
					可能是是是现在的影響
	Standard granulated, per lb.	0	041/2	44	0 4.55
	Standard granulated, per lb. Yellow, bright, per lb	3	95	**	0.00
68	Yellow, per lb	3.	80		3.90

-39	Cioves, ground	0 18			
-	Ginger, ground	0 15	**	0 20	98
đ	Pepper, ground	0 19		0 20	100
	Bicarb soda, per keg	1 85	**	1 90	83
f	Sal soda, per lb	0 0074		0.01	14
n	Sugar-				Sán.
y	Standard granulated, per 1b.	0 041/2		0.4	-
f	Yellow, bright, per lb	3 95		0 00	90
L	Yellow, per lb	3.80		2 00	433
e	Dark yellow, per lb	3.65			
n	Peris lumps, per box	0 00			
a	Pulverized augar, per ib	0 05%			
11.00	Tea-	Park State		Section.	
е	Congou, per lb, finest,	0 22	**		
t	Congou, per lb, good			0.25	
g	Congou, per lb, common	0 14	44	0 2	
a	Oolong, per lb.		**	COLUMN STATES	
300501	Tobacco-			30.00	
d		A 45		0 62	-97
h	Black, chewing	0 40	膷	0 7	48
d	Bright, chewing	0 45		0.74	-88
TOPIC!	Smoking	0 20		U-74	
•	PROVISIONS.				
0	American elear porke		**	15 25	33
y	American mess pork, new	14 00	**	14 50	
	P. E. Island mess	14 50	40	15 0	
	P. E. Island prime mess			12 00	
	Plate beef			13 5	
÷	Extra plate beef	13 75	44	14 00	
100	Lard compound	0 000		4 0	

g	Plate heef 13 00 "13 50
ŝ	Extra plate beef 13 75 " 14 00
ä	ward, compound 0 06% " 0.07%
Š	Lard, pure 0 0714 " 0 0816
	Domestic mess pork 14 50 " 15 00
9	GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.
à	Osts (Optaris), car lots 0 41 * 0 42
ģ	Oats (Carleton Co) 0 37 " 0 38
Ų.	Beans (Canadian), h p 1 10 " 1 15
i	Beans, prime 105 " 110
ř	
8	Beans, yellow eys 1 90 " 2 00
į	Split pear 4 16 . 4 20
Ł	Round peas
g	Pot barley 4 10 " 4 25
ē	Hay, pressed, car lots 700 " 750
š	Red clover 0 06% " 0 0714
Ł	Aisike clober 0 071/2 " 0 08
3	Timothy seed, Canadian 1 80 " 2 25
4	Timothy seed, American 150 " 200
d	Claver Mammath 0 27 4 0 071/

sed, car lots
an moth 0 07 " 0 971/2 land,"
FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. despa
meal, gray 0 00 " 2 25 as se meal, yellow 1.75 " 2 00 ing chart whoat 4 65 " 4 75 day ingh grade family 3 99 " 4 05 atents 3 70 " 3 85
tandard 3 90 4 10 fourt olied. 3 90 4 10 barro car lots. 20 50 21 90 the car lots, bagged 20 0 2 50 marro t, car lots 19 00 20 00 the c
FRUITS, ETC.
per lb
0 12 " 0 121/6 tl

	FRUITS, ETC				7		
999	Eurrants, per lb	0	05	-	0	06	
	Currants, cleaned, bulk	0	07	**		074	i
G	Dried apples		051/2	44	0	06	ā
t	Evaporated apples	0	091/2			10	
4	Evap. apricots		17	**		18	
2000	Evap. peaches		14	**		16	
a	Grenoble Walnuts		12	**		14	
强	Popping corn, per lb		07%	44		00	2
23	Brazils		12	•		124	į
4	California prunes		06	"		10	ģ
7102	Prunes, Bosnia, new) 5			05%	à
	Peanuts, roasted		09	**		10	
-	Apples, new, per bbl	3	00		5	60	
	Raisins, Cal., L. L., new, 28			••			
t	lb boxes		00			60	i
Signal.	Onions, new, Egyptian p. lb Malaga, new		75	**		023	
	Malaga clusters		26	66		85	
7	Rusins, Malaga, Muscatels		æ				
g	3 Crowns	•	9614	**		07	
	Raisins, Sultana		00	44		12	
	Valencia, old		0834			04	
1	Valencia, new		05			054	į
2	Val. layer raisins		05%	**		064	
r	Oranges, blood,		25			50	ä
矍	Valencia oranges, per case	6	50	**	7	00	
,	Lemons, Messina	2	75	**	3	50	ğ
r	Almonds		13	**		14	
r	Dates, new		05	44		06.	
	New figs		16	**		22	
Ŀ.	Figs, Original		03	40		14	
	Trinidad Cocoanuts		50	**		00	
d	Figs, Original		00	**		00	
K	Ceccanuits, per doz		60	**		79	
e	Filberts		08			.0	
1	Pecans		12			00	
0	Honey, per lb		00			00	
,	Cranberries	9	50		TO	90	

"White Rose" and "Ches-

white Rose and Chose ter A" ... 0 17 "High Grade Sarria" and 'Arclight" ... 0 16 'Silver Star' ... 0 15 Linseed oil (raw) ... 0 47½ Linseed oil (boiled) ... 0 50½ Turpentine ... 0 27 Cod Oil ... 0 27 0 17 " 0 181/4 May 30.

FREIGHTS.

Buenos Ayres

CANADIAN LUMBER.

An Effort to Be Made to Put the Dingley Retaliatory Clause in Force.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-A crisis, it is said, has about been reached in the controversy between the American owners of Canadian timber in the province of Ontario and the parliament of that province, which recently passed an act prohibiting the exportation of all logs.

After careful consideration and conerences with the secretary of state and with representatives of the American owners of Canadian timber it is stated that a conclusion has been practically arrived at by Secretary lage to apply the retaliatory clause of the Dingley act forthwith in default of an assurance from the Canadian government that the provincial act referred to shall not be construed to prevent the exportation of logs purchased and paid for by Americans prior to the passage of the act.
Whether this retaliation would go to the extent of prohibiting altogether the importation of Canadian lumber, or whether duty would be imposed which would be prohibitory in its effect has not yet been determined.

TORONTO, April 14 .- John Waldie, a prominent Ontario lumberman, interviewed here today, said he regarded Dickinson's proposal as merely bluff. The president would never give his consent to the action asked. It would hurt the United States more

than Canada. DETROIT, Mich., April special to the Detroit Free Press says Don Dickinson has practically prevailed on the United States authorities at Washington to put in operation the retaliatory clause of he Dingley bill as concerrs Canadian lumber. This would double the present rate of duty, practically shutting out Canadian lumber from the United States. The reason of Mr. Dickinson's action is that the Ontario law which comes into force May 1st practically prohibits the export logs from that province.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. ETC.

All the sheriffs have been re-appointed. Maxime Martin to be boom master to the Madawaska Mill and Boom company under act of assembly 47th

Victoria, chapter 61. Victoria-Alexander Straton to be clerk of the peace, in room of Titus J. Carter, resigned. Harry H. Tibbits to be vendor of law and probate stamps in room of Titus J. Carter, re-

Northumberland—Charles E. Dunphy, Upper Blackville, to be a justice of the peace. Queens-Moses J. Moore to be commissioner of the parish of Petersville civil court in room of William Tilley, deceased. Angus Daigle to be a jus-

tice of the peace. Westmorland-David Garland to be labor act commissioner for the parish of Moneton. Carleton-Albert D. Holyoke to be

a justice of the peace. The resignation of Francis A. H. Straton as registrar of the court of divorce and matrimonial cases has been accepted.

License has been granted to the Rev. Henry H. Tucker, pastor of the Advent Christian church at Woodstock, in the county of Carleton, solemnize marriage.

DEFENDS ST. JOHN HARBOR.

To the Editor of the Halifax Hereld: To the Editor of the Halifax Hereld:
Sir-Your siccia. Centarch from St. John,
N. B., dated 12th inst., published in this
day's Herald affords no justification for the
unpatrictic liber of a sister city of which it
is made the subject. It is to be feared there
are too many Halifax people who would
fain believe, not to speak of outsiders, who
have to look to the press for their information, that "there is not noom in St. John
harbor for the executers Alcides and Cumberkand," as stated in your heading to that
despatch. To you and all such I now state
that I have in my cossession proof, official
proof from the proper officer, that as many
as seventeen sea going steemers were loading or discharging hast year on the same that I have in my rossession proof, official proof from the yroper officer, that as many as seventeen sea going steemers were loading or discharging last year on the same day in the harbor of St. John. The proof will be forthchaing if required. In the spring of last year, when leaving St. John for Digby on the Prince Rupert, I counted fourteen sea-going steamers then in the harbor. It wasn't for want of room that the Victoria and Camperdown or the Cromartyshire and Bourgogne came into collisien, any more them want of room caused the collision at Reed's Point, and if a negligent officer entering Halifax harbor should run his ship on Thrum Cap or St. George's Island it wouldn't be particularly happy to suggest that these geographical obstacles were in the way, as suggested of the Reed's Point wharf in St. John. The possibilities of Hafifax are great enough without deprecating her sister city. In Bedford basin is the making of one of the world's great ship-yards and one of the most practical men in the dominion, Mr. Greiham Fraser, has said that with a fraction of the subsidy offered to foreigners for a virtually impracticalle "fast line," he could make the additions to his plant necessary for the building of soagoing ships. What a source of just pride if Halifax should curn ou such ships as the Champagne, which was docked here and ortiginally built in St. Nazaire, a city no larger that Halifax.

J. R. MACSHANE. J. R. MACSHANE. Halifax, April 18.

PROF. OF SANSCRIT DEAD.

LONDON, April 14-Sir Monier-Williams, Boden professor of Sanscrit at the University of Oxford, died today in his 80th year.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

VANCOUVER, April 14.—Donald Perier has been found guilty of the murder of Jennie Rogers, alias Anderson, his paramour, at New Westminster and sentenced to be hanged

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

We carry the largest and best assortment of Horse Furnishing Goods



in the Maritime Provinces, and make a specialty of the following articles: \$ 75 and upward Working Collars 2 40 and upward Riding Saddles 8 40 and upward Side Saddles 13 90 and upward Riding Saddles 1 5 and upward Riding Saddles 1 5 and upward Riding Riding Saddles 1 5 and upward Driviug Harness [Set] 10,000 and upward Besides a great variety too numerous to mention; in fact we can supply anything for the horse. All at Lowest

Prices. We also carry in stock a large

line of Bicycles from \$33.00 and upward. Please call and examine. H. HORTON & SON., 11 Market Square, St. John, N

You know there is much more painting done now-a-days than of old, but did you know there is a far better way to do it? Painting is no exception to other things. The art has not stood still. You can still buy some white lead (are you a judge of it?) and some oil awake to the (are you a judge of fact that you that?) and find a can get a paint that is neighborly painter made for the and have some particular paint made; but as work you want done, of the sure as best materials combined in the best proportions, mixed in the best way; alive there and that will do more is a betthan any other paint will do? If this is not true, then The Sherwin-Williams Paint factory with its tons of daily output and its thirty years of wonderful growth is a pure miracle. "Paint Points" will help you paint right. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS, Canadian Dept., 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

F. A. YOUNG..... 736 Main Street, North.

WINTER PORT TRADE.

Statement of the Trade of the Donaldson, Head and Beaver Line Steamers.

The Glasgow Service Shows a Large Increase Over Last Year, the Irish Service a Slight Falling Off.

The Donaldson line steamers took thirteen cargoes from this port to duce. The items of the cargoes valued at \$1,193,663, of which \$461,233 was represented by American produce. The largest single cargo was valued at \$118,003, the least valuable at \$57,602. In addition to western produce the vessels took 5,225,811 sup. ft. of lumber and a few hundred tons of birch timber from local shippers. The following is a statement of the produce, etc., carried: 364,739 bush. corn, 291,077 bush. oats, 126,029 bush wheat, 60,800 bush. peas, 18,590 bush. rye, 7,990 bush, barley, 49.515 sacks flour, 10,100 sacks catmeal, 27,896 bales pulp, 3,201 cattle, 319 sheep 71 horses, 6,785 bxs cheese, 376 pkgs butter, 16,267 bales hav. 320 pkgs. meats, 385 tierce lard, 5,287 cases eggs, 5,862 bbls. apples, 10.327 bdls shooks, 1,500 bbls. glucose, 4,450 bags starch, 1,250 bags stigar, 740 bags asibestos, 63 bales leu-ther, 88 pkgs. furniture, 43 cases or-gams, 5,400 bxs herring, 131 cases | Cork in October. brooms, 1,250 cases canned apples, 12 crts. radiators, 1,000 butter tubs, 300 bags oil cake, 154 bags clover seed, 11,212 ft. spool wood, 200 sacks flour, 2,313 maple blocks, 376 bdis. paper, 7 crts. wheels, 5,225.811 sup. ft. umber, and sundry items of minor

importance. Last year the Donaldson line took only ten cargoes, valued at \$857,723.55, of which \$223,267 was represented by American produce. The business during the past winter therefore showed an increase of nearly 40 per cent in value of cargo over the pre-ceding one. The following comparison shows the increase in the total

the total:	American portion of
	Total.
1898-99	\$1,193,663.00
1897-98	857,723.53
Increase, 1898-9	9 \$335,939.47
	U. S.
	Produce.
1898-99	\$461,233
1897-98	223,267
Increase, 1898-9	9 \$287,966
United States pr	d that the quantity of roduce carried was

Amarynthia made two trips. All the steamers took full cargoes. The steamers of the Head Line, which in the season of 1897-98 made eight trips to Irish ports, only made seven in the season just closed. The value of cargo carried was less than that of the previous season, but the

season. The tonnage of the Donald.

son line on the route was larger than the year before, as the big steamer

proportion of American p much greater.	produce ver
The state of the s	Total.
1898-99	\$386.48
1897-98	
Decrease, 1898-99	\$ 75,62
	U. S.
	Produce
1898-99	\$167.73
1897-98	
Increase, 1898-99	\$163,90
The chief items in the	vere: 129,67

bush. corn, 71,325 bush. wheat, 49,976 bush. rye, 16,115 bush peas, 38,609 sacks flour, 1.850 sacks oatmeal, 9.165 sacks bran, 3,746,212 sup. ft. lumber. 2,142\ doors, 920 bdls. flooring, 1,360 pcs. elm, 1,271 maple blocks, 729 rolls paper, 1,200 cases gallon apples, 767 bxs. cheese, 2,528 bdls shooks, 1,340 bdls. staves, 91 cases brooms. 104 pkgs. fur-Liture, 139 bags oil cake, 70 pkgs, radiators, 38 bxs. lawn mowers, 100 bales glucose, 1,058 pcs. lumber, 497 bdls. boards, 22 crts wheels, and some smaller items.

Only two steamers of the Beaver line took western cargo to Liverpool during the season now closing. value was \$160,980, of which \$42,824 was represented by United tates pro-Glasgow during the season which they 30,341 bush, wheat, 22,446 bush, peas, have just closed. They took cargo 5,000 sacks flour, 600 sacks oatmeal, 570 bags rice meal, 4,036 bales pulp, 789 bdls. hoops and heads, 3,587 bales hay, 780 cases eggs, 3,324 cases poultry, 521 pkgs. butter, 601,662 sup. ft. lumber, 3,827 bbls. apples, 1,000 tierces lard, 1,238 maple blocks, 182 tons birch

The statement of the weekly service by the Allan and Dominion lines to Liverpool, and by the Manchester service, are not yet complete.

HALIFAX.

Versatile William Dennis Acceptably Fills a Universalist Pulpit.

HALIFAX, April 16.-One of the city pulpits had a new occupant tonight. William Dennis, managing director of the Herald, was the preacher in the Universalist church. subject was Religion in the Press, which he treated from the point of view of a man who had spent a quarter of a century in the journalistic profession. The discourse was interesting and full of striking facts. Mr. Dennis, while admitting the value and the vital importance of the pulpit, showed how great are the possibilities for good or evil of the press, and how in these days it has a vastly greater range in influence than has the pulpit—a range that, comparatively, is constantly increasing. Col. Trench, commanding the Lein-

ster regiment, now in this garrison, has been officially notified that within two weeks he will be succeeded in the command by Major Martin, and that the regiment will be ordered to Cork in October. The battalion came here from Ireland at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

ORDINATION DAY.

New England Methodist Conference Service in Tremont Temple.

BOSTON, April 16.-Ordination and consecration day was observed today by the Methodist ministers who are in this city attending the New England conference. Services were held in the Tremont street church in the forenoon and afternoon, and in the People's Temple in the evening, and there were many who were unable to obtain admission to the different ser-vices, owing to the large crowd present. The day began with a love feast, conducted by Rev. L. B. Bates, which was followed by the consecra-tion of two ladies as deaconesses. Bishop Malialieu preached the morning sermon, and Rev. Dr. Tigert spoke in the afternoon. At the latter service eight elders were ordained. The evening service was largely attended and was of an impressive character.

Big Thu Thin

OTTAW. general is pamphlet as there some 1800 penditure, ied a larg facts. The has not 3 arriving v yere, and the "rept comes in and Col. 1 others wi wine glass usual. Th ment com of this big

To begin Dougall printing is found graphing slight dex 1896. 1897. 1898. 1896.

1897 1898. Here is and taxed 1896 1897. 1898. Take no 1896. 1898. The Int

have also 1896. 1897. 1898. It will the allega Inter sole not impro ong the

tractors

gall's list ing, we Brandon Haszard lottetow Frederict Halifax Halifax Halifax Halifax Halifax 1 Hamilton Moneton

La Patrie New Gl Chronic American Pictou A Quebec T La Soleil Blarnes & John A. St. John St. John Gripsack J. & A. St. John When t their wo names as will proba

Montreal

counsel e arbitration F. L. Beid E. V. Bod Fred Pete Mr. Bei \$500 and a day, a p revious him was allowance Mr. Bod

From th

and taxed

was allow living exp raid him \$7.804. Mr. Pet and was day and 174 days connection

was empl

\$13,698, be The fish the privy \$13,135, of Russell. Co. Mr. as the co tions with all event

oo numercan supply at Lowest ock a large o and up-

done ings. ige of nd a inter some out as are

there

bet-

way.

real, 9.165 lumber 1.360 pcs. 1.340 bdls. pkgs. furokgs. radi-, 100 bales md

he Beaver Liverpool hich \$42,824 tates progoes were: ush, peas. ases poulkly service

cceptably

Ordered to

of the pant to aging die preachthe Press point of t a quarurnalistic was interacts. Mr. the pulthe possithe press. a vastthan has compara the Leingarrison. at within

d to Cork

k of the

ation and red today who are d in the ned. Th attended

OTTAWALETTER

Afraid to Investigate Plebiscite Wear and tear of the drinking apparatus ait Rideau. It is not the intention of the present writer to induce hysterics by printing this statement. But the disclosure must be painful to Vote of Quebec.

Bergeron Discusses Position and History of Notorious J. Israel Tarte.

Big Thunder, Chief of the u stoms Department, Mixed Things Up Badly in His Reply to larke Wallace.

general is heard from at last. His ness in London. In connection with pamphlet for this year is incomplete, as there are yet three sections to be heard from, but he has brought down some 1800 pages of statement of expenditure, in which there are embodied a large number of interesting facts. The volume teaches, among other things, that the era of economy has not yet got here and that it is arriving with great deliberation. We have rather larger expenditure for lawyers, and a larger appropriation for the "reptile press." Rideau Hall the "reptile press." Rideau Hall comes in for the usual appropriation, and Col. Domville, Mr. Flint and the others will be grieved to see that the wine glass account is even larger than usual. The favorites in the government come up smiling at every page of this big book.

To begin at the beginning, Mr. Mc-Dougall devotes a few pages to the printing and advertising account. It is found that in printing and lithographing there is no increase, but a slight decline, as follows:

1896.....\$188,376 But the advertising bills seem to grow, as for instance: 1896.....\$35,161 1897...... 42,713

1898..... 58,629 Here is the bill for legal expense and taxed costs: 1897..... 89,969 1898..... 100,281 Take now the Intercolonial printing: 1896.....\$29,494 1897..... 31,847 1898..... 38,432

The Intercolonial advertising bills

have also done some climbing, as will

It will be observed that in spite of the allegations that the parties who previously did the printing for the Inter clonical were overpaid and were boodle organs, this government has to the end of July, 1897, a period of not improved things very much Among the newspapers and other con-tractors which figure in Mr. McDougall's list for printing and advertisirg, we find the following:

Brandon Sun	\$ 200	\$1,200
Charlottetown Patriot	. 236	879
Haszard & Moore, Chiar-		
Tottetown		925
Fredericton Herald	237	
Halifax Recorder	788	2,215
Haliffax Chronicle	861	6.721
Halifax Echo	648	
Halifax Herald	113	artists.
Halifax Mail	61	
Hamilton Times	765.	150
Moneton Times	14	1
Moneton Transcript	228	5,826
Montreal Herald	1.946	2,350
La Patrie New Glasgow Elastern	1.023	. 466
New Glasgow Bastern		
Chronicle	67	721
American Bank Note Co	Aller and	84.994
Pictou Advocate	135	470
Quebec Telegraph	652	1,646
La Soleil	643	273
Barnes & Co., St. John.		710
John A. Bowes		247
St. John Gazette	719	489
St. John Globe	465	3,352
Gridisaick	190	
G. A. Knodell		2,740
J. & A. McMillan	A 1994	2,429
St. John Telegraph	721	5,650
When the government	t peopl	le pet
their work in a little	better	such
names as those of Barne	s in Si	. John
will probably disappear.		

From the table of legal expenses and taxed costs we find that the counsel engaged in the Behring Sea arbitration were paid as follows: F. L. Beique\$8,093

\$500 and was engaged 183 days at \$50 a day, a part having been paid in the previous year. The total sum paid him was \$10,344, together with living allowances at \$5 a day.

was employed 101 days at \$30 a day in appears that this firm had not been British Columbia, and 87 days in Ot-lawa and Halifax at \$40 a day, and was allowed \$7 a day for 100 days for the government of \$6,768. Mr. Connor living expenses. The total amount himself is charged with an older inpaid him besides living expenses was

Mr. Peters had a retainer of \$500, and was engaged 237 days at \$50 a press in its temperance and economiday and allowed living expenses for 174 days at \$7. His total receipts in connection with this arbitration were \$13,698, besides living allowance.

The fisheries reference case before the privy council cost for counsel fees | that under the great moral adminis-\$13,135, of which \$7,635 was paid to Mr. Russell, of the firm of Day, Russell & Co. Mr. Russell will be remembered as the counsel employed by Sir Wilfried Laurier to carry on his negotiations with the Vatican. It is probable that the very generous allowance made to aim for other services covers some of these special embassies. At all events the government has not saved any money by substituting Mr.

OTTAWA. April 10.-The auditor | for the transaction of Canadian busithis reference there was also paid to D. B. McTavish of Ottawa \$500 and to Christopher Robinson of Toronto \$5,000. Hon. Edward Blake also acts occasionally as counsel for the Canadian government, and was paid last year \$3,021.

> Among the other payments recorded in this book are some to Mr. E. H. McAlpine, government investigator, con erning whose account the auditor general offers a few remarks. Here is Mr. McDougall's letter:

Audit Office, May 12, 1898. Sir-With reference to the voucher s-nt me during the current fiscal year in support of a payment of \$1,707.90, made in equal parts by the department of customs and the department of marine and fisheries to Mr. E. H. McAlpine, in connection with certain investigations held by him in the province of New Brunswick, I beg to point out that the number of investigations or the dates on which they were held are not given. The affidavit attached in support of the sum claimed for expenses is not a voucher. The various items of expenditure, supported by sub-vouchers where necessary, should be given.

J. L. McDOUGALL, A. G. The Deputy Minister of Marine and

The following is the reply of Mr. Gourdeau, the deputy minister:

May 18, 1898.

Sir-I have to acknowledge your etter in reference to the payment of \$1,707.90-made to Mr. E. H. McAlpine in connection with investigations-and in reply I am to inform you that Mr. McAlpine investigated 32 cases of political partizanship in connection with the departments of marine and fisher ies and customs. When his account was under consideration he stated that he had neglected to keep a copy of the dates, not thinking that it would be required. Mr. McAlpine received his appointment on the 27th November, 1896, and held investigations from the beginning of January As the customs department was liable to half the expenses incorred, the account was submitted to them for 'nspection, and as the report for both departments show-Adertis- Print- ed that the investigation might have occupied the time charged, Mr. McAlpine's statement of the number of days was accepted, he insisting it was accurate. By the terms of the order in council Mr. McAlpine was to receive \$10 per day for his services as commissioner, and by order in council he was allowed \$3.50 per day for his travelling and living expense F. GOURDEAU, D. M.

> The auditor general was not satisfied with the account, but wrote again on the 23rd saying: "It seems to me that there was no good reason for relieving Mr. McAlpine of the reasonable obligations imposed upon him by his appointment as commissioner, of furnishing a full and categorical statement of his claim for remuneration and expenses before navment was made. The voucher sent me is incomplete, in so far that the dates of the various sittings and the different items of expenditure are not given. The order in council authorizing a fixed sum of \$3.50 per day does not inmy opinion relieve a government empleye of the obligation of furnishing a detailed account of his outlay, and I may add that it was principally in recognition of this view that the order in council allowing only actual reasonable expenses in such cases was passed. The account cannot be certified as correct in its present form." This ends the correspondence, and the public is left in doubt as to what

The auditor seems also to have had some dificulty with the justice de-Mr. Beique was paid a retainer of partment in respect to balances due for binder twine purchased. The con-tract of the Hobbs Hardware Co. was discussed last year. It may be remembered that Mr. John Cononr had a good deal to do with procuring this Mr. Bodwell's retainer was \$300. He contract with the Hobbs people. It very prompt in making payments, and that there is still a balance due debtedness of \$9,520.

> We used to hear from the liberal cal spasms and, likewise, from such well known prohibitionists as Col. Domville, a good deal about the wine glasses and punch bowls provided for Rideau hall. It is painful to perceive tration now in control and under the dispensation of Lord Aberdeen, this shocking carnival continues. Take for

instance these entries: Spirit decanters, 6, at.....\$1.25 each Champagne jugs, 12, at..... 1.00 Chanrpagne goblets, 200, at.. .70 Claret glasses, 200, at..... .70 "

With other items of a similar char-acter scattered through the list. This of course only represents one year's a state of mind over the campaign talk a few years ago.

This is probably enough figures for one day. But one may mention a few that were produced by a delegation which appeared here on Saturday, and discoursed on the lumber duty to eight ministers. This Ontario delegation wants the government to levy an import duty exactly like that of he United States. The delegates say that a considerable quantity of American lumber is imported into Canada, principally in the west, and point out that the Dingley bill has decreased shipments to the United States by five million dollars. Sir Wilfrid declines to say what he is going to do about it, but possibly he will not object to increasing the revenue in some degree by this method. The returns of last month show that there is some decline in the revenue as compared with last year, while there renditure. Mr. Fielding will have a handsome surplus for this year now coming to an end, but the indications joint to a change that is impending. and he will no doubt find it necessary to refrain from reducting taxes in the budget that is now forthcoming S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 11.-The mechanical staff of the public works department, hearing that Mr. Paterson, commonly known as "Big Thunder," was about to speak, made the neces sary arrangements for strengthening the walls and roof of the building, and thus a feeling of security prevailed when the minister of customs began to bellow forth his reply to Clarke Wallace, Mr. Wallace had some days before pointed out that the preference to England was no preference, and that in fact the Fielding tariff as compared with the previous law was more favorable to the United States than to the mother country Mr. Wallace's argument was supported by a careful and accurate summary of the facts both of the tariff and of trade. Of course he did not dispute the twenty-five per cent, preference to Great Britain, but he gave a long list of articles on which the general tariff had been made so much higher that when the preference was applied he actual reduction was either very small or had disappeared altogether. On the other hand, the government had reduced the duty on number of articles imported from the United States by more than the amount of the preference.

Mr. Paterson began by disputing the statement, taking up first, the subject of oil. The minister said the government had reduced the duty by one cent, not in the interests of the United States producer but of the Canadian consumer. It was an American product, but he wanted to know whether Mr. Wallace and the other conservatives were opposed to the reduction. Having challenged an an-Mr. Paterson made a rhetorical pause. Whereuron Mr. Wallace observed that Mr. Paterson was misrepresenting the case. There was coal oil and linseed oil. Linseed oil came from England and coal oil from the United States. The government had increased the general tariff on linseed oil 25 per cent., and had given a 25 per cent. preference from that duty. The government had also given a 17 per cent. reduction on the duty on American oil without having previously increased it. The net reduction on the American product was much more than that on the British product, notwithstanding the alleged preference This was Mr. Wallace's contention, which Mr. Paterson professed to state, but tutchered by leaving the point out al-

Mr. Paterson was slightly confused, but went on to say that the Canadian purchaser of linseed oil, if he bought it from the United States, would have to pay a higher duty than if he bought the same thing from Great Britain. He was asked if any was imported from the United States, . nd admitted that there was none, but proceeded to discuss the advantage of the prefereace, as if there were actually transactions with both countries. This is a fair sample of his argument all round. He was easily able to prove that the ir porter of rig and bar iron got a quarter off the duty if he bought it in Great Britain, but when again confronted with the question whether the iron was not all bought in the United States he was obliged to admit that such was the case. It seems to be all the same to Mr. Paterson whether the preference applies to actual transactions or is a purely ornamental feature in the tariff. It got amusing after awhile, and the more entertain-ing it was the louder Mr. Paterson

Towards the end Mr. Paterson pade a summary which does seem to have some value in support of his contention. He says that the average rate of duty on goods imported into the United States in 1896 under the old tariff was 14.51 per cent., and on goods imported from Great Britain 2?.42 per cent., while the present rate on goods from the United . States is 12.28 per cent., and that on goods from Great Britain 20.44 per cent. From tids statement he makes out that a reduction of 1.23 per cent. has been made in the imports from the United States and 1.98 on imports from Great Britain, showing that at least a faint dvantage has accrued to the British trade. This is not very large, and when the returns for the current year are in, it will probably have disappeared altogether, for the free admission of binder twine has further reduced the duties on American goods. It is stated by a well informed member, whose calculation I have not verified, that if Mr. Paterson had made his comparison with 1895 instead of 1896 the result would have been altogether different and in favor of the

In conclusion, Mr. Paterson conten-

ded that there had been a general reduction of taxation, inasmuch as the late tariff applied to the imports of lest year would have produced nearly two million dollars more revenue. He omitted to state that the greater part of this two million was made up by extra duties of excise, so that the taxpayer gets off no better. But as a matter of fact, the government has expended several millions more money under Laurier's rule than under the previous government. The taxes would have been the highest on record if the imports had not been abnormally large, or else Mr. Fielding would have had a deficit. If the comparison is made with a year in Mr. Foster's regime in which the imports were large, it will be seen that either Mr. Foster had a much larger surplus or a lower average rate of taxation;

When Mr. Bergeron takes the floor the house usually looks for someth-ing interesting. It was he who last year produced the correspondence be-tween Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Vatican. This year he paid his addresses to Mr. Tarte. By way of prelitainary he gave a list of the things promised by the liberal convention of 1893 and showed that everything which the party promised to do for its own benefit, such as change the franchise law and gerrymander the constituencies had been done or was about to be done. Everything promised for the benefit of the people had been left undone. They promised to kill protection and left it alive; to get reciprocity and did not do It; to establish pure government and did the contrary; to promote economy, and assisted extravagance; to pres erve the public lands for the people, and tried to give them away to Mackenzie and Mann

The government says here that it had settled the school question. We, said Mr. Bergeron, are not reviving issue. It was the premier who began to speak of it in this house, and every one of his followers who speaks brings it up. Yet how can it be said to be settled when the ministers themselves write to Rome and send their emissaries there to assure the Pope that there is a better settlement to come? How was it settled when such men as Beausolell, a supporter of the government, who voted for the remedial bill, are still in public life? Even the organ of Mr Tarte says the question is not settled. Mr. Bergeron, turning to the premier. challenged him to deny that he had himself given assurance to high ec-desiastical quarters that relief would be provided. Sir Wilfrid knew that he had begged for delay and that the time of probation was growing short. The premier knew that these promises would have to be kept if he remained in power. His only recourse was to raise the cry of fanaticism both in Ontario and Quebec. Every day Mr. Tarte's Patrie is declaring that the tories in Ontario and other provinces are the enemies of the French race and the Catholic religion.

A discussion of the franchise bill of last year led up to some remark on the plebiscite. Mr. Bergeron, though not a prohibitionist, is one of those who maintain that the plebiscite vote in Quebec was not an honest vote. swer in a voice of unusual magnitude, He referred to the fact that the re- Greer and wife conveyed to said Ann turns from Quebec constituencies kept coming in for a week after voting day, and the anti-prohibition majority increased from 50,000 to 90,000. The prohibitionists were so convinced that there was trickery in this that they demanded an investigation. Sr WIfrid here interrupted, stating that no such demand had been made. "But I know," said Mr. Bergeron, "that the minister of agriculture was visited by members of the Dominion Alliance from Montreal, that they told him they had reason for holding an inves-tigation, and that Mr. Fisher asked them to leave it in the hands of the government.." "I assure the premier," added the member for Beauharnois, "that if he will order an investigation he can have at his disposal in less than three days everything necessary to do it."

Mr. Bergeron has an account of the origin of Sir Wilfrid's proposition for an amphibious parliament. Sir Wilfrid had to go to Montreal last autumn to keep the Liberal Club from eating the minister of public works. He did not want to go and did not exactly know what he should say when he got there. Mr. Tarte told him he could talk about the senate, and supplied him with the present programme for senate reform. For rayself, said Mr. Bergeron, rather than see the mixed parliament which the premier proposes I would have the senate abolished altogether. A vigorous shout of "Hear, hear," from the government benches followed, and Mr. Bergeron observed that this was another illustration of the great harmony on the government side.

Mr. Bergeron had some fun with Mr. Blair about his large Intercolon-ial deficit, and condemned him for getting his cars and locomotives built in the United States. Mr. Fielding interposed with the interesting remark that this had to be done because the Canadian artisans were now so busy that they could not do any more work. Mr. Bergeron is of the opinion that men could be found to do a good deal more work if it were ready for them. Mr. Fielding did not interpose further, when Mr. Bergeron inquired why the government had sold a great many thousand rifles for 25 cents a piece to Hartley & Graham of New York, without tender or competition or advertisement or notice of any

Mr. Bergeron held the attention of the house very closely while he discussed the position and history of Mr. Tarte. He began by quoting some remarks made by the minister of public works " at a public dinner which he gave himself in Valleyfield." Then he took up some facts and charges in Mr. Tarte's career. The late Sir Hector Langevin had done a great deal in his day for Mr. Tarte. He had proterted Mr. Tarte and assisted him, when he needed it, and Mr. Tarte turned against him and did his best to bring him into disgrace. He had another friend and benefactor in Mr. McGreevy, from whom he got all he

To John 2. Grear of the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Catherine J., his wife, and Ann Vance of the Parish of Kingston, in the County of Kings, in the said Province, Female Farmer, and all others whom it may

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Bruns wick, on SATURDAY, the THIR-TEENTH day of May next at twelve

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, known and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a marked birch tree on the side of the road leading from Little River towards Black River, which said tree is in the eastern line of lot number three, in the class or range of lots heretofore laid out by the Honorable Ward Chipman, on the southern side of the road here-tofore opened and laid out by the said Ward Chipman, leading from the mouth of the Little River to Loch Lomond, thence from said tree by the magnet in 1820 south thirteen degrees and thirty minutes east on the said line of lot number three, thirty-five chains sixty links to the marked birch tree at the southeasterly corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east on the rear line of lot number four in the same class or range of lots ten chains to the western line of lot number five in the same class, thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes west twentytwo chains sixty links, to the Black River Road, and thence along the said road westerly twenty-seven chains to the place of beginning." Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Simonds, comprising the remainder of the farm known as Park View, and bounded and described as follows: "Beginning at a small fir tree, marked, standing on the northerly edge of the Black River road, in the westerly side line of a lot of land formerly owned by Matthew Graham, thence by the magnet needle north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the southerly edge of a by-road leading from said road to George Matthews, thence along the same north seventy-three degrees east ten chains fifty links, or to meet the easterly side line of said Graham's lot run by Deputy O'Kelliher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east twenty-two chains, or to meet the northwesterly edge of said Black River Road, thence along the same north fifty-one degrees west sixteen chains twenty-five links, or to the place of beginning," said two pieces of land comprising the farm known as Park View, owned by the late Thomas Parks, being the premises conveyed to the said John R. Grear by the heirs

any manner appertaining. The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the Sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1896, made between the said John R. Grear and Catherine J. Grear, his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned. Annie Freeze. wife of the undersigned George A. Freeze, of the other part, for securing the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, and registered in the Regisry Office for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro. 57, folio 443 to 446, default having been reade in payment of a portion of the monies secured by said Mortgage. Dated this Eleventh day of April,

of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, re-corded in the Records of Saint John

City and County, in Libro. 37, folios

44, 45 and 46, and by said John R.

vance, together with the buildings and

improvements thereon and the appur-

tenances to the same belonging or in

ANNIE FREEZE. Mortgagee.
GEORGE A. FREEZE, R. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor to Mortgagee. 532

him and had him sent to jail and to his grave. So deadly was Mr. Tarte's influence that a young man who was in his office as a notary became a thief and had to run away. When Sir Henri Joly, who now sits beside Mr. Tarte, was premier of Quebec, Mr. Tarte furiously attacked him among the French geople because he was a Protestant. Years ago the minister of public works grew angry at Mr. Chapleau, who declined to take him into his Quebec government, and Mr. Tarte wrote to Sir Hector Langevin commending the latter's honesty and condemning Chapleau for his liberal teadencies. Mr. Tarte in his paper wrote down Mr. Chapleau for all he was worth, until one day the then premier of Quebec pointed at him on the floors of the house and described him as an ex-member who had broken his word. These attacks continued till 1882, when Senecal took Tarte to Europe and brought him back a friend to the government. In 1885 Tarte declaimed against the execution of Riel, but soon after he changed his mind and became again converted. Then he vanted to get into the dominion ministry. Mr. Ouimet, then a member of the dominion government, would not hear of it, and said he would rather Tarte would go over to the other side. Mr. Tarte went to the other side and they had to take him into the ministry.

Mr. Bergeron wondered whether Mr. Tarte does not sometimes dream of the friends and benefactors whom he has wrecked or driven to their graves. He tells of an occasion when Mr. Tarte suddenly grew rich and was supposed to be worth \$100,000, "ohtained through cleverness in politics and in municipal affairs." He became so poor, so he says himself, that a year or two ago he was virtually insolvent. Now he is the owner of a
newspaper valued at \$100,000 and is
buying a magnificent house. Mr. itical leader with whom he has been Tarte's last victim, according to Mr. could, after which he turned against | Bergeron, was the late Sir Adolphe

SHERIFF'S SALE.—There will be soid at Public Auetics on SATURDAY, the third day of June next, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, in the afternoon, at Chunb's Corner (so caled), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the settle, right, tittle and interest of William Thompson, in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Samonds (formerly a part of the Parish of Portland), in the City and County of Saint John, in said Province, bounded and described as follows:

and Province, bounded and described as follows:

"Commencing at a marked tree on the western line of a tract of land belonging to Nathanici II. Deveber, on the south side of the road to look Lomond; thence south fiften degrees east about one hundred and twenty-seven chains, until it meets the line of a lot sold by James White to Charles Burt: thence south as west with the Charles Burt: thence south seventy degrees west farty-eight chains and twelve littles; thence north fifteen degrees west nirely-six chains to the south side of land in possession of Henry Graham; thence along the said line larth seventy five degrees west to the Little River road, and thence along the said line latth seventy five degrees west to the Little River road, and thence along the said scal to the place of hogsming, containing five hundred acres," with the buildings and arturbeaness, being the premises conveyed to one James Knox and the said Walliam Thompson by the Trustees of James Kirk, by deed bearing date the eighteenth day of October, in the year of cur Lord one thousand city and County of Saint Joha, in Book, O. No. 4, of stid Records, lages 278 to 280.

The same having been levied on and seized by virtue of two executions issued cut of The Saint Joha the said William Thompson, and the other at the suit of Margaret E. Seeds against the said William Thompson, and the other at the suit of Margaret E. Seeds against the said William Thompson, and the other at the suit of Margaret E. Seeds against the said William Thompson, and the other at the suit of Margaret E. Seeds against the said William Thompson. Dated at the City of Saint John, N. B., this 27th day of Pebruary, A. D. 1839.

II. LAWRANCE STURDEE, Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Dennis Lawlor, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Cartman, and Elizabeth, his wife, and to all others whom it may

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, on Saturday, the Twenty-ninish day of April, next, at Twelve O'clock noon

ALL that certain lot, piece and rarcel of land situate, lying and being in Duke's Ward, in the said City of Saint John, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:-Commencing on the western side of Charlotte Street at a point distant seventyfive feet (measured along the said vestern side of Charlette Street) from the intersection of the said western side line of Charlotte Street with the northern side line of Saint James' Street, thence running northwardly along the said western line of Charlotte Street twenty-five feet, thence running back westwardly on a line parallel with the northern side line of Saint James' Street sixty feet, whence at right angles southerly, and parallel to the said western side line of Charlotte Street, twenty-five feet; and thence eastwardly parallel to the northern side line of Saint James' Street sixty feet to the place of beginning, making a lot of twenty-five feet front or Charlotte Street and extending back westwardly, preserving the same width, sixty feet, together with a right of way along and over a certain alley or passage way of eight feet in width leading from Charlotte Street, aforesaid, and lying along and immediately adjoining the northerly side of the lot hereby conveyed as is reserved and will appear in and by a certain Deed from said Dennis Lawlor to one John Collins, duly recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John in Libro. XXXIII. of Records, pages 75 and 76, together with all and singular, the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortsage dated the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1892, made between the said Dennis Lawlor and Elizabeth, his wife, of the first part, and me, the undersigned, George Armstrong, of the second part, for securing the pay-ment of certain monies therein mentioned, and registered in the Registry John, in Libro, 44, folio 455 to 459, default having been made in payment of the monics secured by said Mortgage-ated this Twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1899.

J. R. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor. 44

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL.

Distinguished everywhere for D-licacy of Flavour. Superior Quality. and Nutritive Pro-perties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptie. Sold only in 14 lb tins, labelled Jamfs EPPS & CO, Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

Chapleau, in whose last days Mr. Tarte organized a conspiracy, taking advantage of the broken health and increasing weakness of that eminent

An interesting episode in the career of the minister of public works not hitherto known was disclosed in this speech. In 1896 Mr. Tarte wrote to the Archbishop of Quebec declaring that the government was too liberal and ought to be controlled more in the interests of the church. The archbishop paid no attention to him, and so Mr. Tarte wrote to Rome warning the Vatican against the protestant tendencies of the archbishop, and stating that it was a shame to have so radical a man as Mr. Langelier employed as a professor at Laval. Mr. Tarte was then more Catholic than the archbishop. Now he is denounc-ing the bishops because they are too ultramontane. In fact, Mr. Tarte has associated, or by whom he has been

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

April 14.—Str Russ (Dans, 7555, Jensen rom New York, Wm Thomson and Co. Sch Sallie I: Ludiam, from Bidderord, II Sen Hunter, from Both, DJ Purly, bal. Sen Frank L P, Williams, from Boston Sch Hunter, from Bath, DJ Purly, Bal.
Sch Frank L P, Williams, from Boston, F
A 1 eters general
Sch Lamie Cobb (Ann), 200, Beal, from
Boston, D J Seely and Son, bal.
Coastwise—Scha Beulah, 80, Seely, from
Quaco; Evelyn, 23, Mcdonough, from 60,
Theima, 48, Milner, from Annapolis, Margaret, 49, Ildbridge, from Beaver Harbor;
Ellia Mabel, 14, Eigh, from Campobello, 3ay
Queen, 31, Barry, from Digby, Lone Star, 29,
from North Head; s & Westport, 48, Powell,
from Westport.
April 16—Sch Eltie, 117, Howard, from
Bastport, J W Smith, fal
Sch Alice Maud, 124, Hawz, from Boston,
N C Scott, ball
Coastwise—Schs Hustler, 38, Crosby,
from Salmon River; Wanita, 42, Heuly, from
Quaco; Morning Star, 15, Edgett, from
Alma; Fir Back, 7, Ingersoll, from Notth
Head; Annie and Luzzie, 39, Outhouse, from
Tiverton

Tiverton

April 16—Str Manchester Enterprise, 2,516.
Wright, from Manchester viv Malifax, Furness, Withy & Co, sea carys.
Str Bruttingsborg (Dan), 2,001, Andersen, from Newcastle, Wm Thompon & Co, bal.
Seh Hannah E Carleton, 211, Faulking ham, from New York, coal.
Sch Ravola, Fo syth, from Yarmauta, J W. Smith, bal.
Sch Canary, Wasson, from Yarmauta, bal.
Sch Ben Bolt, from Parchester.
Sch Schua, from up the bay, alth deals. nith, 'sal.
Sch Camary, Wasson, from Yarmouth, bal.
Sch Ben 'solt, from T.-rchester.
Sch Schna, from up the bay, with deals.
Sch Clara E rogers, from the westward.

al. Sch Sarah Potter, 212, from Boston, bal. Schs Nellie Blanche and Annie Blanche Schs Nellie Blunche and Annie Blanche, from Parisboro, coal.
April 17—Str Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manana, Meratt Bros & Co., mails, pass and mdse.
Sch Prudent, 124, Dickson, from New York, J M Taylor, coal.
Sch E M G Hardy, 90, McDonald, from Louisburg, A W Adams, coal.
Sch Clark E Royers, 127, Calder, Train

Tork, J M Taylor, coal.

Sch E M G Hardy, 90, McDonald, from Louisburg, A W Adams, coal.

Sch Clara E Rogers, 137, Calder, from Jonesport. J H Scainmell & Co, bai.

Sch Annie M Allen, 428, Pattorson, from St Andrews, J E Moore, bal.

Sch Annie M Allen, 428, Pattorson, from Boston, J W McAlary Co, bai.

Sch Arthur, 98, Marrell, Ton Louisburg, A W Adams, coal.

Coastwise—Schs Three Links, 31, Egan, from Grand Harbor; Maudie, 25, eardsiey, from Port Locne; I H Goady, 26, Sullivan, from Grand Harbor; Maudie, 25, eardsiey, from Port Locne; I H Goady, 26, Sullivan, from Meteghan; Silver Cloud, 44, Bain, from Grand Manan; Gazelle, 47, Morris, from North Head; Annie Blanche, 67, Randall, from Parrsboro, Free Tynde, 77, Huntley, from do; Nellie Blanche, 99, Morrison, from do; Corinto, 97, Kennie, from Joggins; Alfina, 75, Roberts, from Parisboro; Speeawell, 82, Black, from Quiaco, A Revoir, 15, Russell, from Campobello, Willie B, 63, Roberts, from Parrsboro; Princess Louise, 90, Watt. from North Head; Ben Bott, 91, Sterling, from Grand Harbor; Glide, 70, Tufts, from Quacu, Maggie, 34, Hines, from Maitland; Freddie G, 17, Gower, from Ishing; Chieftain, 71, Tufts, from Alma, 36, Inna, 59, Matthewa, from Point Wolfe, Vesta Fearl, 40, Perry, from Westport; Dove, 19, Ossinger, from Tivefton; Citizea, 16, Woodworth, from Bear River; barges, No. 3, 481, McNamara, and No. 5, 442, Warnock, from Parrsboro; Schs Osti, 52, Glaspy, from Useby; Annie and Louise, 39, Outhouse, from Thorne's Cove; Jarnie Paluer, 77, Palmer, from Joggins; Westheld, 89, Cameroin, from Alma, Llda Gretta, 67, Ells, from Quaco; Economist, 13, Ogilvie from Parrsboro.

April 14—Sch Annie R Lewis, Hodgson, for City Isand, for orders.

Sch Erie, Brown for Orenada,
Sch Sea Ind. Andrews, for Rockiand.
Sch Hyena Dix, for Providence.
Coastwige—Schs Beukah, Sesly, for Quaco;
Trader, Orivie, for Farrsboro, Evelyn, McConeugh, for Quaco; V F. H. Irelap, for Bear River Little Annie, Gupt'ill, for Grand Manan. Maud. Mitche'll, for Hampton;
Draudhvight, Chute, for Harborville; Kedron, Taylor, for Dichy; s's Westport, Powell, for Westfort, L'a. M. Snith, for Quaco; barge No. 2, Saiter, for Parisbote
April 15—SS Vancouver, Jones, fr. Livertool via Haifex.

ool via Haifax. Sch Miranda, Flynr, for New York. Sch Rows, McLeau, for New York.

Sch Lizzie B, Belyea, for Thimasten. Sch Annie H Lewis, for Group Island of Coastwise—Schi, May E Whorf, McKay, for Weymouth: Forest Flower, Ray, for Margaretville: H aster, Crosby, for Salmon fiver: Alice, Benjamin, for Maticand: Drudd, Tufts, for Alma; Nellie I White, Kerr, tograpple River; Suffer Prescott, White, for Entonville: Myra B, Gale, for Quace; Electic Light, Kenn, for Digby; Thelma, Miner, for Annapolis; Margaret, Elbridge, for Benver Harbor; Bay-Queen, Barry, for do. April 17—Str State of Maine, Colby, for Boston. Soston.
Sch Walter Miller. Barton.
Sch Rebecca W Huddell, Tower, for City
Sch Rebecca W Huddell, Tower, for New

York.
Sch Pandors, Holder, for Boston, for New Coastwise-Schs Anale and Lizzle, Outhouse, for Tiverton; Goarde Lidavool, Johnson, for Thorne's Cove; Lida Ciretta, Elister Quaro; Lone Star, Richardson, for North Head; barge No 4 McLeod, for Parrebore schs Citizen, Woodworth, for Hear River; Vesta Pearl, Purry, for Westport; Laura C Hall, Rockwell, for River Hebert.

CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

At Hillsboro, April & rch Adelaide, Barrd, from Part Williams,
At Hillsboro, April 14, sch Georgie L Dickton, Anderson, from Eosten,
At Quaco, April 15, sch Ernest Fisner,
Gough; Rex, Sweet, Glide, Tults, from St
John; A Anthony, Pritchard, from Jacksonville.

At Hillsboro, April 13, Sc. Annia Bliss, Day, for Hoboken.
At Hillsboro, April 11, Sch Adelaide, Baird, Oro Boston. t Windsor, April 11, schs W.K Smith th, for Boston; Lily, for New York.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

At Turk's Island, April 2, sehs Gyosum Empress, Prossley, from Domerara (and remained 6th to sait about 12th for Frevidence! Louise, Caireaux, from Trinidad (and sailed 2rd for Yarmenth).

At Barlados, March 20 bark Albatrosa, Chalmers, from Rio Grande de Sui (and sailed 24th for Porto Rico); 21st, sahs Moss Rose, Shankie, from Cayimos (and sailed 27d for Porto Rico); 23cd, Opal, Foote, from St Vincent, WI. 26th, barks Laniskroms Starratt, from Rio Jateiro (and sailed 7th tor Ferascola); 7th, Nora Wiggins, Miklinon, from Para, brig Edward & Hutchings, Cave from Bahla; sohs & C Borden, Taylor, from Santa Crist, Teb. B J Sawyer, Kelley, from Winnington, NC.

At Victoria April 2, Sch, Ambricana, Hatfield, from Rio Janeiro for New York.

Sailed.

From Avenuecuto Dock, April 12, bark. Arrived.

From Avenmenth Dock, April 12, bark, Odin, for Shediac.
From Belfast, April 11, bark G S Penry, Dagwell, for Miramichi.
From Liverpool April 12, barks Norman, Brunkey for Miramichi; Sagona, Thompson, for Richibucto: Valona, Murray, for Co.
From Plynicuth, April 12, bark Plymouth, Davison, from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp.
From Preston, April 12, bark Somerset, Sorensen, for Richibucto
From Barbados, March 19, ship Thoodore H Rand, Morris (from Mobile) for Mayre 2nth, bark Hornet, Nobles, for Gulanamo, 23rd, brig Gabriel's, hindy, for Porto Richibacto 25th, sch Luzzie, feudreau, for St Martins; 27th, sch Eureka, McPrinatd, for Halifax.
From Queenstowa, April 12, bark Tamerline, Olsen, for Dalhousle (reported also for Miramichi). framichi).

From Newcastle, NSW, Feb 22, bark Anpag. Elis, for Munia,

From Liverpool, April 14, barks Bella,
ndersen, for Paspeblac; Hecla, Hansen,
ir Bay Verte,

From Auckland, NZ, March 3, bark Star

the Flast, Rogers, for New York.

From Preston, April 14, bark Fruen, for
amphelition.

> FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Iloilo, Feb 21, ship Canara, Swatridge

from Mantla (and remained March 6, for United States). At Guantaramo, March 25, bark Altona, Colfins, from Berbados At New Vork, April 12, sch Harry, Patterson, from Guantunanio,
At Rio Janetro, April 10, str Cuvier, Quinton, from Liverpool (for Santos and New

At Rio Jamero, April 10, sur curver, Quinton, from Liverpool (for Santos and New
York).
At New York, April 12, sch Ruth Shaw,
Whetpley, from New Bedford.
At New York, April 13, bark L W Norton, Parks, from Savona 11 Mar; sch Eari
cf Aberdeen, Howard, from Macoris.
At Rio Grande to Sul, March 14, sch Harry
W Lewis, Huntar, from New York.
At Ghent, April 11, bark Calcum, Smith,
from Pensacola (has been rejorted arrived
7th).

7th).
At Perth Amboy, NJ, April 13, sch Etta A Stimpson, Horan from New York.
At Pensucola, April 13, sch Gladston: Milbury, from Havana.
At Mobile, April 12, schs Jolanthe, Spurr, from Clenfuegos; Eirocco, Reel, from Ha from Clenfue, is; Cirocco, Reel, from Havena.

At Hambirg, April 13, back Strathmuir, McDrugall, from Buenos Ayes.

At Rockport, April 14, soh Andacieux, from Meteghan,

At Montevideo, April 12, str Kelverdale, from Barry.

At Santos, March 7, ship Lennie Burrill, Larkin, from New York.

At Guantanamo, March 50, bark Hornet, Nobles, from Barbados; April 3, sch Olive, Williams, from Port Antonio.

At Pensacola, April 14, back Landskrona, Starratt, from Barbados, the Starratt from Barbados.

At St Thomas, March 25, sch Nugget, Mailman, from Arnapolis (and cleared for Potto Rico).

Rico).
At New York, April 14, ship Eilen A. Read, Wattars, from Manila; bktn Peerless, Davis, from Antigua; bgts Curacoa, Olsen, from Macoris; schs Blenheim, Reid, from do: Cheslie, Hatfield, from do.
PROVIDENCE, RI, April 16—Ard, schs Ada G Shortland, from St John; Zerita, from Machias, Me, for Pawtucket.
BUENOS AYRES, March 21—Ard, barks Ethel, from Poctland, Me; Ontario, from Bridgewater, NS.
Cleared.

At Buenos Ayres, March 3, bark Bristol,
Lawrence, for Rouen.
At Pascagoula, April 12, sch St. Maurice,
Corbect, for Havana.
At New York, April 12, sch St. Maurice,
Corbect, for Havana.
At New York, April 12, sch Alaska, Mehaffey, for St John; Eric, Harrington, for
do: Quetay, Hamilton, for de; I N Parker,
er, Gale, for do.
At New York, April 15, str Symra, Christie, for St John; sch M J Soley, Cachran,
for Wolfville; I V Dexter, for Yarmouth;
Stella Maud, Miller, for St John.
At Darlen. April 1; bark Ossuna, Andrews, for Liverpool.
At Norfolk, April 14, brigt Moss Glen, for
St John (being repaired). At Buenos Ayres, March 3, bark Bristol, awrence, for Rouen.

From Azua, about April 6th, seh Onyx, Miller, for New Yerk.
From Matorys, March 24, sch Chesife, Hatfield, for New York, trig Curacoa, Olsen, for do April 1, bark Alkaime, Houghten, for do April 1, bark Alkaime, Houghten, for do.
From Pensacoia, April 12, sumr Ardova, Smith, for Porto Belgrano.
From New York, April 12, sch Shafner Bros, for Halfax.
Fram Haysandu, March 17, soh Fred H.
Greson, Publicover, for Boston.
From New York, April 13, sch Lyra, Erh, for St John; H. A Holder, McIntyre, for do, Modoc, Smith, for Machias, Me; Carrie Bell, Shanks, for Rosario, to laad for Boston.
From Buenos Ayres, March 9, barks Sayre, Roberts, for Rosario, to laad for Boston. Modoc, Smith, for Machias, Me; Carrie Bell, Saanks, for Roston
From Buenos Ayres, March 9, barks Sayre, Roberts, for Rosario, to load for Boston.
From Hyannis, April 14, sch Francis Shubert, Starkey, for Bath.
From City Island, April 15, schs Alaska, Quetay, Eric, 1 N Parker.
From Montevideo, March 7, bark Stranger, Leihke, for Pernambuco (has been reported sailed Feb 27th.
From silo Janeiro, March 10, bark Persia, Malcolm, for Baarbadas.
From Jersey, April 12, sch Alliance, Luce, for Shippegan.
From Stonington, Ct. April 14, sch E C

BOSTON, April 12.—Whistling buey, before reported adrift between Chatthem and Nauset, was replaced yesternlay.

WASHINGTON D. C. April 12.—Notice is given by the Lightheuse Board that on or about April 2, 189. Light Vessel No. 1, moored about 215 miles to the southward of the cuter 18 foot-shoal of Frying Pan Shoals, making cfi to like couthward and castward from Cape Fear, and about 17 miles from the cape, will be temporarily withdrawn from the station for repaire, and the station will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repaire, and the station will be marked by Better Light Vessel No. 2, the same as Light Vessel No. 1, two fixed white reflector lights, one at each mosthead, but differs from Light Vessel No. 1 the baying a white hull, with "Raifel" in large, black letters on each side and No. 29" on each quarter. During thick or forgy weather a bell or horn will be standed from Light Vessel No. 1. Light Vessel No. 1 will be recurred to her station as 800n as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

TCMPLINSVILLE, NY, April 13—Notice

BIRTHS.

STMONDS--At Richford, Vt., April 14th, to the wife of Rev. James Simonds, M. A., a son.

DEATHS.

FOX-At Lancaster, on April 15th, Sumuel Fox of Westmorland road, this city, leaving seven brothers and two slaters to mourn their said loss L'NG-On April 15th. Andrew Long, aged

49 years.
TAYS.—At Passekeag, Kings Co., N. B., on April 11th, after a lingering filmess, Eliza, wife of John Tays, in the eighty-first year of her age.
TURNER—In Boston, Mass., April 15th, Johnston Turner, in the 86th year of his age, formerly of this city, leaving four sons and one daughter to mourn their loss.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Stonington, Ct, April 14, sch E C MEMORANDA.

In port at Turk's Island, April 6th, sch Calabria, Marstens, from Barbados (arrived March 31, to sail April 7th for Bosten). In port at Buenos Ayres, March 7th, bark Analia, Read, for Ceana. In port at Macoris, April 3, barks Manilda, Ricc, firem Panwockie (arrived March 31 for New York, to sail about April 12th) Saline, Salter, for New York (to sail about April 12th). peal their by-law so far as St. John ounty residents were concerned In port at Liollo, March 1, ships Gloo Roy, for do; bark Strathern, Blois, for do. In port at Munila, ships Schork, Crowe-tor United States, Vigilant, Morrison, unc. Susquehanns, Sewall, for Delaware Break

enealing the St. John by-law se fai as the county was concerned, the pas-saye of which would make the present bill unnecessary.

Susquenanna, Sewaii, for Dejaware Break-water.

Come to ewchor off Sunds Point 'City' Island), at surset, April 12, scha A P Eimerson, Haley, from S: John, NB, for New York; Oora May, Harrington, from S: John, NB, for New York; Thestle, Williams, from S: John, NB, for do; George H Perry, and W H Yaters, before reported outside Sands Point, passed down on the 12th.

In port, at Newcustie, NSW, March 15, back Launberga, McDaugall, for Manila.

In port at Guantanamo, April 5, back Altoona, Cullins, for New York, log.

McKeown from the municipalities committee submitted a report recomending several bill and against the Notices of inquiries were given as

By Mr. Hazen: Who were the ten-

turned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

TCMPKINSVILLE. NY, April 13—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Bowri that the red spar buoy, without number, placed for lurpose of experiment as an ice buoy or a shoal water buby, on the north side of vilgabethport Channel, Lower Newark Eng, New Jersey, Rus leen discontinued.

PORTIAND, Me, April 14, 1399—Bluehill Buy, Maine—Notice is hereby given that Pend Island Point Buoy, No 1, a black second class can, reported adrift Feb 25, was replaced April 10.

Deer island Thoroughfare, Maine—Notice is also given that Field Ledge Buoy, No 15, a black spar, freported adrift April 3, was replaced April 10.

TOMPRINSVILLE, NY, April 14—Notice is given by the Lighthouse oBard that the buoys in Fre Island inlet, New York, have heen shifted to mark the best water in the channel.

BOSTON, April 14—Commander Selfridge gives notice that a black spar buoy, with a bush on top, No A-3, has been placed to mark the entrance—to Nantucket Harbor, between cast flat black buoy No 3 and north spit black buoy No 5.

GREENPOST, LI, April 15—Sailing masters entering Greenport Harbor report that three buoys which mark the ship channel in Peconic Bay west of Shelter Island, have drifted out of them mark the ship channel in Peconic Bay west of Shelter Island, have drifted out of the first Mark any given and dangerous wing to the false positions occupied by the buoys. By Mr. Hazen: What items of expenditure are included in the amount charged as " sundry inspection, etc.," \$735.45 for the Lefebvre bridge, on page 23 of the report of public works for the year 1897? To whom was such sum paid? Does it include any portion of the cost of the erection, flooring or painting of the said Lefebvre bridge? By Mr. Hazen: To whom was the

sum of \$195.20, charged on page 22 of the report of public works for the year 1836, under the "statement of expenditure on bridges erccted under special supervision from November 1st, 1897, to November 1st, 1898,? as being spent on Oromocto bridge, paid? What were the natures of the repairs put upon this bridge and who had charge of the work? Was the work performed by contract? If so, who was the contractor and who the tenderers and what were the amounts of

the tenders submitted? Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I would as as another But when, for instance, a list of tenders is tasked for, that is a document that is on file in the department, and I have got to make a copy

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Mr. White introduced bills abolishing priority among execution creditors, and further amending the law relating to peddlars

Mr. Robinson made his inquiry: Is it the government's intention to subsidize a steamer to run between Moncton and Hopewell Cape on the Petitcodiac river, calling at Hillsboro and other intermediate points. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-The govern-

ment did subsidize a steamer to run b tween the points named on the Petitcodiac river, calling at Hillsboro and other intermediate points. That steamer, however, discontinued the service, and there is no steamer now on the route. The government has not been memorialized by any individual or company with respect to a sut sidy. Undoubtedly if a proper boat be put on the river to cover the service mentioned in the inquiry, any application for a subsidy will receive the best consideration of the govern-

Mr. Hazen made his motion seconded by Mr. Glasier, for copies of plans, specifications and contracts with respect to certain bridges.

Hor. Mr. Emmerson—The informa-tion will be furnished as far as it is possible for the department to do so. It would be quite 'mpossible to furish some of the information in detail, for instance, the cost of labor for erection separate from material. Mr. Hazen-Of course I cannot ex-

pect information that the department has not in its possession.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—All informaion we have in our possession will be furnished without the formality of

Following bills were agreed to in ommittee of the whole house. Amending chap. 58 Cons. Stats. ocal courts. Amending chap. 59, Cons. Stats, par-

ish courts. Amending the law providing for the stablishment of an alms house in Kings Co. Ir corporating the Royal Kennebec-casis Yacht Club (with amendments.)

Some progress was made on the bill to better define the bounds of the parish of Springfield, Kings Co., and on the bill incorporating the Carleton Electric Light and Power Co. Hon. Mr. Dunn committed a bill providing for licensing of certain non-

residents engaging in employment of labor in the parishes of St. John county. Whitehead, chairman. Mr. Dunn explained that the com-mon council had passed a by-law taxing non-residents engaged in employ-ment of labor in St. John city, and that the by-law was enforced against residents of the county. This bill proposed a similar tax of seven dollars and a half on residents of the city employed in the county. In this way it was hoped that the common council would see its way clear to re-

The bill was strongly and vigor-Messrs. Dunn and Pugsley, and vigor-Messrs. McKeown ously opposed by Messrs. McKeown and White. It was agreed to and placed on the order book for third

reading on Thursday next.

It was understood that in the meantime a bill might be introduced

Dr. Pugsley presented the petition of W. H. Murray, D. F. Tapley, Stetson. Cutler & Co., Luther Jordan, J. Fraser Gregory and 19 others against a bill relating to Indiantown harbor. Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 17.bill amending the act aiding in the collection of taxes, rates and assess-ments in the city of St. John.

derers for the construction of the Succie Drook bridge in the parish of Petersville, Queen county, erected last year, and what were the amounts of the several tenders. To whom was the contract awarded?

By Mr. Hazen: Do the amounts given in the public works reports to date give the full costs of the superstructures of the following bridges: Grand Manan bridge, Mapleton bridge, Four Mile bridge, Dingee bridge, Standish bridge, Nepisiquit bridge, Lefebvre bridge, Nelson Palmer bridge, Brills Creek bridge, Blackville bridge, Tabu bridge, Tru-man Pond bridge, Kovchibouguac bridge, Campbell bridge, Bayard bridge and Mill Cove bridge? Are there still any unpaid balances due for the superstructure of any of these bridges? If so, what are they in respect of any of such bridges and to whom are such balances due? Have any amounts been paid on account of bridges since the close of the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of October last?

I have no objection to doing that at all, but I think the practice pursued sion by my hom. friend is different from that which has been pursued in previous years and in othe

Mr. Hazen-The only rule about uestions is number 40, which says that inquiries may be put to heads of departments subject to previous ice. It does not seem to limit the subject matter at all, and on any silent, I think the practice is to be governed by the practice of the house

Mr. Lawson committed the bill amending chapter 53 of 59th Victoria, relating to coffectors of raites and comstables in Victoria. Co.—Progress was reported, with leave to sit again. Venoit committed the bill to mend chapter 34. 61st Victoria, so far as relates to the county of Glouces-ter, which was agreed to with amend-

Mr. Venoit committed the bill to exempt a pulp industry at Bathurst from ertain taxation.—Agreed to

Mr. McKeown, in the absence of Mr. ourdy, committed the bill to amend 68 of 35th Victoria and chapter 89 of 38th Victoria.—Agreed to. Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) committed the bili authorizing Northum bertand county council to control and regulate peddling within Northumberland Co.—Agreed to with amendments and an amended title.

Mr. Whitehead committed the bill amending the act incorporating the Sheer Boom Improvement Co.-Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. White re-committed the M to better define the bounds of the parish of Springfield which was greed to with amendments.

Mir. Venict committed the bill authorizing the trustees of school district No. 16, Bathurst parish, Glouces ter Co.—Agreed to with amendments Hon. Mr. White, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Dunn, in the latter's be-half, introduced a bill respecting the fisheries of New Brunswick

Mir. Carvill committed the bill auhorizing the town of Woodstock to take a vote of the ratepayers on the question of taking stock in a pulp mili or other industry to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, Mr. Robinson, chair:

Hon. Mr. Emmerson thought the ropriety of passing legislation enabing towns and cities to become partpers in local industries, as this bill proposed, was very questionable.

Mr. Carvell said the town council

was unanimous in favor of the bill. He (Carvell) must confess that he saw great deal of force in the remarks of the premier, and would not be un-willing that the matter should stand over, so that he would have oppor-tunity to comfer with the town au-Progress reported, with leave to sit

gain Hon. Mr. White introduced a bil Changing the terms of the Sunbury ounty court.

MARINE MATTERS

The Angeles of St. Lawrence of St. Lawrence, as spoken fodge for master of the St. Johns on the 14th.

The schooler Kingisher has been engaged to bring to Yarmouth the lumber on the schooner Roy. Ashore at Tusket Islands.

Sch. B. B. Hardwick, at Clementaport from Havana, has made her last trip to the West Indies for the Season, and will now engage in the coasting trade.

Str. Inchmona, at New York August 15 from Genoa, reports: April 12th, lat. 36.26, lon. 65, sighted bark Geo. B. Dora, waterlogged, foremast gone and starboard quarter cut off (probably bark Geo. B. Doane (Nor.), from Ship Island for Belfast).

The American ship Cora, Capt. Frost, which sailed from Barry on Saturday for Para, stranded Saturday night southwest of Barry Island She was towed off Sunday morning and anchored in Barry R rads.

A St. Johns, Nfid., despatch of the 14th says: Steamer Gaspesia, before reported in the ice in the Guif of St. Lawrence, was spoken today off St. Pierre proceeding for this port at three miles an hour.

Overdue ship Austria, from Mobile Jan. 2 for Belfast; was valued at \$40,000; insured, Freight also insured for \$12,000. Had a crew of 23 Lloyds reinsured at 56 guineas premium.

The schooner Etta E. Tanner, before veof the Belfast, was valued at \$40,000; insured. Freight also insured for \$13,000, Had a crew of 23 Lloyds reinsured at \$6 guineas premium.

The schooner Etta E. Tanner, before reported, has been brought back to Meteghan river for repairs. Her charge to the West Indies has been annotified and after completion of repairs she will load for Boston. Anchor line at: Bayaria 3,005 tons net register, has been chartered to load deals at \$1. John for Liverpool at private terms. The Bawaria is bound from Calcutta for New York, and salled from Gibraliar Antil 3. She is expected here about May 1st.

Ship Ellien A. Read, Capt. Waiters, from Manila, reached New York an the 18th. The vessel called at Cape Town for medical supplies. July 25 while at Manila, Captain Petry, aged 60 years, lied of apoplexy; Jan. 4, 1599, W. Harrie, seaman, aged 21 years, died of heart disease and was buried at sea, 11th. James Kincaid, ship's cook, aged 31 years, died of neart disease and was buried at sea, 11th. James Kincaid, ship's cook, aged 31 years, died of intermittent fever and was buried at sea.

The following charters are reported: Ship Charles S. Whitney, Boston to Buenoa Ayres, lumber, \$10; St. Faul, Guantanamo to New York you and yes; lumber, \$2, the strain petry, with John to Buenoa Ayres, lumber, \$10; St. Faul, Guantanamo to New York, plaster, \$2, Cheslie, West Bay to Boston, small piling, \$2/2 conts per foot; ship Centurion, W. C. South America to Hampton Roads I. O. nitrate, 25s, June-July.

NEW YORK, April: 17—The steam yeath Sagamore of the New York York to Lub, with John H Hannam and a party of friends, arrived here this morning after an extended critise in West Indian waters. On April 1; when 70 miles north of Bermuda, the Sagamore of the New York York plaster, \$2, Cheslie, West Bay to Boston, small piling, \$2/2 conts per foot; ship Centurion, W. C. South America to Hampton Roads I. O. nitrate, 25s, June-July.

NEW YORK, April: 17—The steam yeath to danner the reference of the proper of the part of the proper of the captain an

LIKE A NEW MAN.

A Montreal correspondent of the Sun writes under date of April 17: T. A. Colpitts of Pleasant Vale, N. B., was today discharged from the Royal Victoria Hospital. After spending nearly four months in that institution, he comes out 'eeling quite like a new man. On his way home he goes down to Boston to spend a few days with relatives, hoping to reach New Bruns-wick on or about the first of May.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium. Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

i de la managementa

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass. Castoria

"Castoria is so well adapted to children children. Mothers have repeatedly told me that I recommend it as superior to any preof its good effect upon their children." scription known to me." scription known to me.' H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brook'yn, N. Y

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER. THE SENTAUR COMPANY, TT MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

EXTENDING THE CENTRAL BY

It is reported on good authority, the Sun's correspondent a Cody's, Queens Co., that the Cer Railway Co., which is now oper from Norton to Chipman, will have the road extended through to Freder icton this summer. A preliminary surhas already, been made of the line, and the final survey will be started in a week or two. When this road is finished it will materially as-

sist in the opening up of the coal

SPRUCE DEALS AT LIVERPOOL Stocks of spruce deals in Liverpoo and near-by ports on April 1st were 9,014 standards, compared with 13,625 standards a year before. The Timber Trades Journal of April 8th says: "The steamers from St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., have brought forward much larger quantities than we are accustomed to have imported at which have arrived have not only been swallowed up, but 1,200 standards of old stock have likewise gone into consumption. Shippers of these goods are not inclined to sell ex-

look for any reduction for some time HIS PIRST COURT

cepting at full prices, and we do not

George G. Gilbert, the newly appointed judge of probate for Kings Co., held court at Hampton on Monday for the first time.

In the estate of Frank W. Sher-wood, letters of administration were granted to his father, Geo, W. Sherwood. The estate is all personal and was sworn in at \$5,100. J. A. Freeze, In the estate of John Price, on the

petition of Allan McDougall Price, a legatee, citation was issued for the fling of accounts. John D. Williams, The judge has appointed the first and third Thursday in each month as

probate court day.

A WEST-SIDE WEDDING.

At the residence of Daniel B. Lord. West St. John, on Friday at 2 p. m., the Rev. H. M. Spike united in marriage Mr. Lord's granddaughter, Evelyn Grace, third daughter of Robert Cairns of Prince of Wales Settlement, and Adam Taylor, son of the late William Taylor of Lepreaux. The bride was attired in a travelling suit of azure blue, with hat to match. The happy couple, after receiving the congratulations of a host of friends, took the C. P. R. for a fortnight's trip to Fredericton and points on the upper St. John.

BY-ROAD EXPENDITURE. FREDERICTON, April 15. - The

public accounts committee today took up the by-road accounts and endeavored to ascertain why many commissioners in Carleten and Charlotte counties had not filed returns. Auditor General Beck stated that according to law any commissioner not making returns of expenditure would not be given any by-road money until such returns were made.

The committee believed the law should be carried out, and it was resolved, on motion of Mr. Osman, seconded by Mr. Glasier, that the secretary-treasurer of each of the counties. respectively, be notified by the public respectively, be notified by the public works department that where commissioners fail to make returns of expenditure as provided by statute no further expenditure will be made to them, but special commissioners will be appointed by the department upon the recommendation of the re-presentatives of such counties. There are 752 by-road con ers in the province. Charlotte county

having the largest number, 85. Adjourned to meet on Tuesday mor-

A number of new buildings are being erected at Hampton this spring.

ALMSHOUSE BURNED.

And Four of the Immates Perished in

A despatch from Chatham on Saturday announced the total destruction satly that morning of the Northumberland county almshouse, and the death of four inmates is the flames, which had spread so far terors the alarm was given and taxed so flercely afterwards that the worder is that so many were saved from death. The building contained thirty flamer innates, besides the keeper and matter. nates, besides the keeper and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Templeton), and their servant. Everybody will in bed when the fire was discovered, and when the alarm spread throughout the building pandemonium reigned. Great difficulty was experienced getting the men and women out of danger, and some of the demented bree structed fiercely with those seeking to save their lives. Gwing to the fire having the poor house com-pletely in its possession before outsiders knew of the disaster, nothing could be done to check the flames, which burned till the place was a heap of ashes

Four men are missing, and three of them are known to have perished. The four names are: Owen McLean, Henry Hobb, John McIntyre, Thomas

Black's charred body has been re-Black's charred body has been re-covered. Besides the almshouse build-ings, a fine barn and several out-buildings were destroyed. The pro-perty loss is fully \$10,000; the insur-ance, \$2,800 on the house, \$400 on the furniture, and \$400 on the harn. The poor commissioners, R. R. Call of Newcastle, chairman, have arranged for houseners, the more arranged for housing the poor people, who are rendered homeless.

ENDORSE SHIP LADORERS' SOCI-

The following letter, which explains itself, has been handed in to the Sun for publication:

ST. JOHN, N. B., 17th April 1839 We, the undersigned, have been during the winter season of 1896-9 engaged discharging and loading the Dominion line of steamers at this port and have employed the members of the St. John Ship Laborers society (new). We have found the men both competent and willing, and can recommend them with pleasure to any ship owners sending their vessels here.

MILLS & McMASTER,

Stevedores.

Montreal, Portland and St. John, N. B. Mr. Mills has handed to the secretary of the society a sum of money, to be added to the fund for the relie of the widows and orphans of dec

PLENTY FOR ALL OF THEM

LONDON, April S.—There are tharty-nine

IRON-LIKE WEAR

the Australian mi kompire, who fied receive without heirs, worth about \$25,600,000



OUTWEARS all other bindings four times over—the brush edge is practically everlasting and indestructible. So dressy, so elegant, so soft, so rich, so handsome, and fifs the rounded skirt as though a part of it. Do not buy a ready-made skirt unless it is bound with it, for the skirts that wear are bound with the binding that wears.

S. H. & M. is stamped on every yard.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

The S. H. & M. Co., 24 Front St. West

Unriva

The Free

Celebration of An Intere

GRAND I Free Baptist Grand Mana riversary on new church form were D. Harvey, taken into th Seal Cove by years ago; L of the Free Head, and Fo tiate of the vert of Rev. was baptized when attendi there. The morning sermon by R ed by Rev. I ttates Wilson and singing b sermon Prof. We'll Underst dered values

At the afte of the chin Harvey, and unity, by all sent standing the singing Barnes, the c The evening as follows: S gregation, S prayer. Tall

and early day J. N. Barnes. I. D Harvey. by Rev. the Gospel and 28th verse voice, and I le low me," etc. practical expe was listened t the large and ence prese solo, "The N

Following is

church history

evening: The first se Christian Bap Grand Harbor were held in I 9th of Amril, 1 ganized by Re 35 charter m were as follow Richard E Fo Guptill, John rie, Shedrick E Cheney, Hugh Nelson Guthrie Dakin, Philo De

The Colu is the standa They are of everyone. inferior macl

buy the best Popular Pr Our line this

Call

We are sold