

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 18.—The thanksgiving mass at St. Peter's cathedral, which was postponed on account of the illness of his holiness from the anniversary of the coronation, was celebrated today in the Basilica.

The pope entered by an interior staircase communicating with the chapel of the Holy Sacrament. He was preceded by a procession of cardinals and prelates. In full vestments and wearing the triple crown he was carried along the great nave in the sedia gestatoria to the pontifical throne, the congregation raising loud acclamations until he took his seat.

Cardinal Camillo Mazzella, prefect of the congregation of sacred rites, celebrated mass. At its close, the pope solemnly gave his blessing and was borne back to his private apartments amid renewed acclamations.

LONDON, April 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News, describing the thanksgiving mass yesterday at St. Peter's cathedral, says: "When the Pope came into view the people whispered. He had the appearance of a ghost when his face, overshadowed by the glittering tiara, peered from the deep necks.

His hand trembled and a sad smile played over his colorless lips. Holbein might have painted him then as the procreation of the vanity of human splendor. "With his left hand he waved greetings with the right did his feeble hand 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 prayer, reading the benediction. His voice was scarcely audible; but in the absolute silence, his first words were caught by the assembled multitude.

ST. ANDREWS.

Pastor's Daughter Occupies the Pulpit in His Stead.

ST. ANDREWS, April 17.—In consequence of slight indisposition from an attack of cold, Rev. J. C. Davis 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 songs at which Miss Claude Mackenzie sang a sacred solo very sweetly and C. W. 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 eye music, of eye olden times, to be given in the memorial hall on the evening of May 10th.

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 submitted.

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 Euheterian Society—University Matters.

SACKVILLE, April 12.—The Rev. Geo. Bond, 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 gifts to the Euheterian Society, a meeting of which he attended on Saturday evening. One of the presents

PARLIAMENT.

Continuation of Debate on the Yukon Amendment.

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

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

OTTAWA, April 14.—Mr. Sutherland, the liberal whip, expressed confidence in the Yukon administration and in Commissioner Ogilvie. He contended that Ogilvie had all necessary powers of enquiry and should exercise them.

Sir Charles Tupper considered this matter so grave that he could not give a silent vote. He deprecated attacks on private character, and regretted that the necessity existed for mentioning in this house the personal behavior of Commissioner Walsh. But when a prominent London investor who came to this country with a letter from Lord Strathcona to Walsh, afterwards visited him, 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 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 allow an investigation except by a judge of his own appointment and a packed jury. A judicial tribunal would differ from the Yukon administration, which would be a good thing, or else 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 closing, Sir Charles said it would have a bad effect on the country if 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 Davies replied with great force, asserting that the opposition had failed to bring forward a single definite charge against the Yukon administration. He said that the order maintained in the Yukon was due to Sifton's good administration, and those who found fault in the Yukon were aliens who regretted that the gold fields were closed. 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 specific charges were preferred against Langevin, Cassin and Gwynne, 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. Sifton they could have the Yukon report in five minutes. Mr. Davies 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 emergency. He promised that when Ogilvie's report came in any body of men in this house complained that it had not covered the whole ground or the whole time necessary, the commission would be enlarged and the investigation 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 reply. 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 conditions or provide trails and transportation 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 enquiry but idle gossip, yet they had been compelled to order an investigation by Mr. Ogilvie. Both parties agreed that an investigation was needed. 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 tribunal.

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 forbid-

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

THE SENATE.

In the senate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell wanted to know if the government had kept its promise made last session 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 representations had been made to the provincial governments 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. E. to Cape Tormentine.

OTTAWA, April 17.—When the order of the day was called, Sir Charles Tupper called attention to London despatches which stated that the imperial government was about to impose additional stamp duties on colonial securities. Sir Charles pointed out that while the high commissioner of 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 to abandon the measure.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he thought the high commissioner was right in this matter, but promised to communicate with him at once. Mr. Fielding resumed the debate on the Yukon amendment. He took the ground at the beginning that the government was not responsible or blameworthy for any of the acts which were performed without the knowledge or consent of the ministers. All that could be expected was that the government should take care to appoint men of good repute, and that done the government would not be blamed for the misconduct of these men if 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 went on to argue that when the charges were made by Yukon miners the government was 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 Yukon, inasmuch as no objection was taken by them when the government sent them out. Mr. Fielding read from an appeal to the Yukon miners, made by the delegates before they left the field for Ottawa. The delegates spoke of the Ottawa lobby and of need of money to carry on their campaign at 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 unfulfilled, 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 stated that the opposition at Ottawa would be on the side of the Klondyke lobby, and that they would be required to obtain their sympathy. The Klondyke lobby, remarked the doctor, was evidently designed for the other party.

Mr. Flint, of Yarmouth, spoke at some length, arguing that the London Times charges were not nearly so strong as was represented, and that they had not seriously affected public opinion in England and on the Continent of Europe. He quoted many English papers to show that the opinion expressed was on the whole favorable to the administration of the Yukon.

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 same tactics that he and Mr. Longley used in the Nova Scotia legislature to head off investigation into the Cape Breton road money frauds. Mr. Gahan'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 head 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 hypocrite.

Mr. Morrison of New Westminster moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned at midnight.

NOTES.

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 Brookville this evening, but was unable to go, and Sir Charles Tupper has taken his place.

N. E. 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 \$75,000. There were two other tenders, one Canadian and one from the United States. The foreign tender was only about two thousand dollars above that of Rhodes, Curry & Co., which was the lowest.

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 followed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Has Few Friends in the New Brunswick Legislature.

By An Overwhelming Majority the House Rejected

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

FREDERICTON, April 12.—Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill to confer the right of franchise upon the women, and Hon. Mr. Tweedie a bill to confer the right of franchise upon the women, and the redemption of the province in the recent provincial elections, chapter 11, to aid in the construction of railroads.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted a resolution 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 incorporating the Imperial Dry Dock company of St. John.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that 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 suffrage, as follows: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this house the time is now ripe for the enactment of a law providing that the rights of citizenship shall not be denied 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 introduced 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 petition. There had been a great change in public opinion on this question within a few years. There could be no successful argument against the principle of the extension of suffrage to women, but the question of expediency made men hesitate about supporting this extension. Many of the young men do not value the right of franchise as it should be valued, and he (Emmerson) feared there might be a similar want of appreciation on the 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 resolution 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 Snows."

Mr. Pugsley said he was not entirely opposed to the granting of suffrage to women. Some years ago he had voted to grant the suffrage to widows and spinners. 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 hon. member was called upon, as a result of the passing of this resolution, to prepare a bill enfranchising the women, he would then become still more dubious on the subject. It was a matter 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 people.

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 substituted in lieu thereof: 'That the petitions which have been presented praying that a law may be passed giving full parliamentary suffrage to 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 result 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 on women in other countries, the extent 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 on this question; the committee to report the result of their investigations at the next session of the legislative assembly.'"

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

THERE'S ONLY ONE

FARM PAPER

IN THE WORLD

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

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER, Sussex, N. B.

hope for the future, than he would say we should pause before introducing women to that unequal arena. But he did not take that view of our political life. You might as well attempt to dam Niagara 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 embodied by the heroism of Lady La Tour, their just rights. (Applause.)

Mr. Hazen said, while the hon. premier was making his speech, he had referred to the petitions. He found that only 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 proposition submitted here. No petitions whatever had been received from Madawaska, Victoria, Gloucester, Kent or Kings. Only 3 per cent. of the women of the country had asked for this legislation, which showed that the 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 names. 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 (Pugsley) 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) felt that the amendment should be negatived also. It was unmanly to shunt this question off by a side process.

Mr. Pugsley said he had no intention to side track the resolution, as the hon. member (Emmerson) had intimated. The amendment being put to the house, was lost on the following division: Yes—Pugsley, Hazen, Pardy, Melanson, Hamberg, McCain, Wells, Robinson—5.

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

The original resolution was lost on the following division: Yes—Emmerson, O'Brien (Charlottetown), Porter, Robertson, Russell, Gagnon, Smith—7. Dunn, Labllois, Farris, Mott, Lawson, Thompson, Burchill, O'Brien (Northumberland), Fish, O'Brien (Charlottetown), Porter, Barnes, McLeod, Gibson, Campbell, Veniot, Robertson, Shaw, McKeown, Carvill, Todd, Smith, Russell, Gagnon, Carpenter, Johnson, Gagnon, Poirier—34.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. Mott introduced 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 commend itself to the judgment of the house.

Mr. Emmerson—The hon. member 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 Water Supply Company. He 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 he would reply to it when the bill was in committee.

House then adjourned.

MANITOBA.

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

WINNIPEG, Man., April 17.—Ogilvie is estimated increasing the capacity of the flour mills here to over 1,000 barrels per day. The revision of the voters list has been ordered by the Manitoba government in preparation for the general elections.

If the friends would always remember to take care of the theatre which was a debt of trouble it would save the men in going out, between the sea.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

BUDGET DEBATE

Reply of the Leader of the Opposition,

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 Record for the Current Year.

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

FREDERICTON, April 12.—After recs 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 Municipal act.

THE ESTIMATES.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted a message from his honor the lieutenant 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 North America act recommending such estimates to the house, as follows:

Administration of Justice.	
Equity chamber, St. John's	\$1,000.00
rent	1,000.00
Judges' chamber and law	500.00
Library	300.00
Lighting court rooms, St. John's	50.00
Equity reports	500.00
	\$3,850.00
Agriculture.	
Dept. of Agriculture, additional	500.00
Butcher and cheese factories, additional	100.00
Encouragement of dairying	4,500.00
Dairy school	1,500.00
Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association	1,111.00
Institut's meetings	1,500.00
School for horticulture	150.00
	\$11,061.00
Education.	
School houses, 337 dis.	\$1,000.00
Office	1,000.00
Summer school of science	100.00
	\$1,100.00
Legislature.	
Librarian	500.00
Books for library	500.00
Asst. clerk	500.00
Secretaries of committees and engraving clerk	1,100.00
Chaplain	80.00
Serjt. at arms, at \$4 day	143.00
Door keeper at \$2 per day	70.00
Messenger, \$2 per day	70.00
Five messengers, etc.	150.00
Day	262.50
Three pages, \$1 per day	105.00
	\$5,327.50
Public Works.	
Roads and bridges	\$105,000.00
Steam navigation	7,600.00
Road machinery	4,000.00
Legislative buildings, etc.	6,500.00
Normal school	2,500.00
Maritime asylum	1,000.00
Mis. exp. department	2,850.00
	\$127,850.00
Continuance of public and public departments	14,000.00
Public health, 6,000,000, 400,000	6,400,000.00
Finance protection	1,750.00
Free grants act	1,000.00
Game protection, additional	5,000.00
Lunatic Asylum, maintenance	42,000.00
Natural History Soc. St. John's	125.00
Natural History Soc. Chatham	100.00
N. B. Historical Society	125.00
Public health, 6,000,000, 400,000	6,400,000.00
Public hospitals	5,000.00
Public printing	11,000.00
Revenues crown lands	2,500.00
Surveys and by inspection	4,000.00
Unforeseen expenses	5,000.00
Total expenditure for year	\$304,244.28

BUDGET SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, in moving the house into committee of supply, said that he proposed to refer to matters in his financial address that he would not consider it necessary to refer to 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 remarks, nor to present any very novel subject, as our revenues were 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 \$453,510.32. Territorial revenue came next. It was hard to estimate this item owing to the uncertainty of the lumber cut, or the amount derived from the annual sale of licenses. Last year he had estimated for territorial revenue, including stumpage and sales of licenses, mining receipts and game returns, \$155,000, whereas the amount actually received was \$151,956.63.

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 government estimated something more than they got from this source, because several estates were included which had not yet been settled for.

In his estimate of income last year he had predicted a balance over the expenditure of \$6,038.53. He regretted that that had not been verified on account of a shortage of revenue and some other expenditures, which he would explain in detail. The fact was that there had been some \$15,000 of an over expenditure. A great deal

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 was. Last year the territorial revenue had fallen short of the expectation by \$3,040.37. The fees from the provincial secretary's office, which had been placed at \$10,000, only came to \$8,311.45, an adverse showing of \$1,688.55. This lunatic asylum was \$7,500, whereas only \$5,510.57 was received. Agriculture had been estimated at 400, but \$2,250 had been received. Private and local bills, placed at \$700, had realized \$549.89. Taxes from incorporated companies were placed at \$23,500, which was exceeded by \$25,560.47, as the receipts came to \$3,060.47. Succession duties were estimated at \$14,000, but only came to \$3,197. Receipts from Queen's printer 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. Miscellaneous receipts were estimated at \$3,000, but only \$243.11 were received. The total revenue for the year was \$708,809.15, while the estimate had been \$1,221,323. 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 for the year had been a correct one if all the municipalities had made their returns at the proper time. The amount generally ran from \$5,000 to \$7,000 annually. The large increase in agriculture receipts was owing to the fact that the government had received \$2,000 of insurance upon the horse barn. As regards the amount owing by estates, this was in no way a loss to the province, as it 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 actual amount paid out proved to be \$19,804.89, an excess over the estimate of \$1,954.89. The outlay upon agriculture had been \$26,138.99 as compared with the estimate of \$23,150. The Boys' Industrial home had cost \$1,800 instead of \$1,500 estimated. Contingencies had exceeded the expectation of \$15,000 by \$1,822.21. On education he had estimated an outlay of \$300,344.48, and the amount actually paid was \$201,012.85. Fisheries protection had cost \$1,748.31, while only \$1,500 had been provided for it. Executive government had fallen short of the estimate of \$23,720 by \$1,073.66. \$1,000 had been provided for forest fires, but the season had been a damp one, and only \$450 was spent. Free grants expenditure had been placed at \$2,500, but had amounted to \$2,483.13. Interest was placed at \$123,000, but amounted to \$108,90. less than the expectation, or \$30,700.60. 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 \$349.17 had been expended, not placed in the estimates, but authorized by act of assembly passed after the estimate had been out through. The outlay upon mining was \$500, while the estimate was \$500. Public health had been placed at \$2,100, but only \$1,361.22 had been expended. Revenues crown lands had amounted to \$261, or \$61 over the estimate. Surveys and railway inspection had cost \$2,786.80, 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 \$1,478.48, or \$2,052 less than the estimate. Unforeseen expenses, placed at \$2,000, had amounted to \$1,032.25.

The total expenditure therefore had been for the year \$727,047.75 as contrasted with the estimate of \$712,991.98, an excess of \$14,055.77.

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 reports and decisions of the supreme court only half the amounts had been paid, as the reports were somewhat behind and the government had not felt justified in paying the full amount until they were finished. The amount paid out upon criminal prosecutions had been larger than expected, owing to a number of important cases that had arisen in Westmorland and Carleton. Jury fees had amounted to a larger sum than was paid during the last four years. The outlays upon

agriculture included \$1,000 for flour mills not estimated for that year.

The expenditure upon contingencies had exceeded the estimate by \$1,522.53. Taking up by detail the items of education, Mr. Tweedie said that there were two unusual grants in 1898, the outlay for The Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley for school libraries, and repairs to University building, each of which amounted to \$1,500. The estimate for election had been exceeded by \$16,300. In the matter 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 had produced an outlay of \$7,500. Referring again to the matter of FOREST FIRES.

Mr. Tweedie said the province had suffered greatly in the past owing to forest fires, but the system of long leases the lumbermen were now taking 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 of its lumber lands over the whole country should be proud, and it was the prime duty of the government to see that they were efficiently conserved. (Applause.)

Upon the item of free grants, Mr. Tweedie said that under the act that had been passed last year, the government would be no more necessary 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 provisions made. On game protection more had been spent than ever before, but it should be noted that the revenue 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 been received from game licenses, in 1895 \$113, in 1896 \$352.50, in 1897 \$1,383, while in 1898 the amount had been \$4,813.82. Now, with regard to this important matter of game protection again, many candidates in the recent election had been unthinking or scrupulous enough to raise the cry that the poor man was being deprived of the privilege of killing a moose. It was easy to raise such a cry 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 the government for licenses was a 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 there was more likely to be a moose, if they sought here than elsewhere. It was difficult, of course, to enforce the laws, but he was glad to know that the surveyor general was doing his best, without fear or favor, or regard for personal considerations, to have great watchmen brought to justice. The exhibit at Boston had been a large increase number of sportsmen coming here to hunt.

Passing on, Mr. Tweedie said that the expenditure upon immigration was controlled by the surveyor general, and he was glad to find that the residents of the Danish settlement in Victoria thought it would be well to endeavor to induce some of their people to settle in this province. The Danes and Scandinavians, from their clean, thrifty disposition, are perhaps the best class of immigrants that can be secured for a country. The surveyor general, in his report, had expended \$518 in sending an agent over to see what could be done. Of course in this province we labor under great disadvantage because of the competition of the Northwest, especially in view of the strenuous effort of the dominion government was making to settle the country. He thought, however, that in a few years, as the agricultural 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 great question of the dominion government was making to settle the country. He thought, however, that in a few years, as the agricultural 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 great question of the dominion government was making to settle the country.

THE ITEM OF INTEREST.

Mr. Tweedie said that it was made up of interest on bonds \$120,652.95, on bank accounts \$5,958.01, on Foresters' deposit \$300, making a total of \$126,910.96. The outstanding coupons on 31st October, 1897, amounted to \$2,735, 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 4 per cent. bonds would not affect the interest account in 1899. It would, however, reduce the interest account in 1899 as far as the 4 per cent. bonds were concerned, to the extent of \$5,183. As the redemption of \$20,000 of the 4 per cent. is carried over into 1899, and one half year's interest of \$1,000 was 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 provide a sinking fund at 3 per cent. in forty years, or nearly two-thirds of the loan.

In his address the other day the leader of the opposition had rather

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. 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 would inform the hon. member that the rate obtained on that loan was one that the province of Nova Scotia had been unable to secure for its recent loan. The best Nova Scotia could get, was for the loan in London, was about 48 for its 3 per cent. bonds, while New Brunswick got 96 (Appause). New Brunswick got this rate, too, in Montreal and Toronto, for its position financially was thoroughly known. The 3 per cent. loan was nearly as good as the latest loan of the Dominion, which secured a rate of 93 at 2 1/2 per cent. when commission and brokerage charges were added. The premier of Nova Scotia had thought it a most remarkable thing 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 some distress to find some other color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated that such unpatriotic arguments rebounded upon their inventors, and indicated that the day was not far distant when these men and their color 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 at a slightly better rate. He (Tweedie) did not know nor care what Cape Colony bonds sold for, but it was a pride to him that New Brunswick stood so high in face of the persistent efforts made to decry its credit. He thought the recent election indicated

sands of dollars 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 hon. 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 had 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 2 1/2 per cent. From information in his possession it appeared that the last issue of Dominion bonds at 2 1/2 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 was not able to raise the thought it better to give away those lands than to borrow money at a high rate of interest and give a cash subsidy.

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 Timber 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 a matter of surprise to him (Hazen) that a gentleman of the social attainments and character of the hon. surveyor general had lived in single wretchedness 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 people would have more faith in the efforts which he was putting 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 \$38,593.41 than the current revenue for 1897. In 1897 the current revenue was \$745,232.58, while the current revenue for 1898 was \$706,639.17, a falling off, as he had said, of \$38,593.41. 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 circumvented, in fact it is almost hidden.

THAT BEING THE CASE,

no one can regard with satisfaction the fact that the revenue 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 territorial revenue was \$1,180,128.92, while in 1898 they only received \$1,151,959.63, a falling off of \$28,169.29 for the past year. The bonded debt of this province on October 31, 1897, was \$2,885,590, while on October 31, 1898, the bonded debt was \$3,012,118.33, or an increase during the year of \$126,528.33. 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 \$144,902.23. The territorial revenue whose revenue is circumvented in fact is almost hidden, 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 year.

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 years.

Passing 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 \$25,500 a year more from the Dominion government than the previous government received, by

reason of the increase in the population from 1871 to 1881. For the fifteen years this would amount to \$27,000. In 1884, on the adjustment of our accounts with the Dominion parliament, a sum of \$713,492.29 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 \$377,737.65. From taxes on income and other duties, which were first imposed in 1882, the province has received \$152,180.57. From successful quarters games, which were first levied since 1892 we have received \$17,532.11. 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 upon the municipalities in 1898 was \$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. There was 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 \$1,418,292.94, 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 stampage was increased from 30 cents to \$1 a thousand, and in 188 from \$1 to \$1.25. It remained at \$1.25 down to 1889, and shortly after, that memorable day of which we have all heard took place, and it was reduced to \$1, where it has remained. This increase in the stampage caused an addition to the revenue, as would be seen by the following statement of the territorial revenue for the 15 years from 1889 down to 1883, and from 1884 down to 1888. For the 15 years from 1889 to 1883 the territorial revenue was \$1,367,675.86, while for the 15 years from 1884 to 1888 the territorial revenue was \$2,108,482.69, an increase of \$740,806.83 in the past 15 years. Add 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 to railways, except for subsidies to railways. The provincial secretary in his address tonight endeavored to leave the impression upon the minds of this house and 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 debt in 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 \$133,155.01 per year. Let us see what proportion of this was for services outside of railway subsidies. In the first place we have withdrawn 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, \$15,000; grain elevator, St. John, \$3,500. Then under the Bridge Act of 1896 debentures have been issued to the extent of \$224,280. Then there is a debt over-expenditure on current expenditure lunatic asylum, \$4,290.59; debt over-expenditure board of works, \$51,803.86, though this should be over \$50,000. Then for the Independent Order of Foresters we have \$20,000; importation of stock, \$2,167.55; seed wheat, \$870.49; equity court fees, \$1,214.88; supreme court fees, \$475.22. Then lunatic asylum bonds have been issued for \$10,000, and for Dufferin wheat \$6,000. Adding all these together we have a sum of \$1,028,034.41 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 passed 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 \$51,608.88. That amount is 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 1898 the balance to debit of department was \$23,590.05; in 1897 the balance to debit of department was \$20,386.14. Those sums would make \$53,976.19, which was to the debit of the department on October 31, 1897. Add to this the amount of over-expenditure on ordinary account for 1898, namely, \$28,586.80, and you have a total over-expenditure on the 31st of October, 1898, of \$82,562.99, while it is put down in the auditor general's report at something like \$52,600. Now,

How, after Wood's Phosphatine,

The Great English Remedy, sold and recommended by druggists in Canada. Only this medicine discovered. It is a powerful purgative to cure forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Yawp, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Method on receipt of price, one package \$1.00, six, \$5.00. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Sold in St. John by all respectable druggists, and W. G. Wilson, St. John, N.B.

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 \$86,101.81, leaving a balance to credit of permanent bridge account of \$10,553.63. They take this \$10,553.63 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 \$51,608.88. 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 should 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 it really is.

LAST YEAR THERE WAS CHARGED

against executive government the amount paid the commissioner for agriculture, this year that amount is charged against the agriculture 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 this they 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 late Andrew Inchess. 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 adjournment of the debate.

FREDERICTON, April 14.—Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted a statement of warrants issued from November 1st, 1898, to March 22nd, 1899; also a detailed statement of receipts from 1st November, 1898, 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 new bridge over the Nerepis river, Peterville, Queens Co., who was awarded the contract, what was the amount and when was the contract entered into, also the names of the tenders?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—A contract was entered into on the 2nd of March last with William McKie, who was awarded the contract not merely for the building of the span but for the whole work of repairing the Dunn bridge over the Nerepis river, including the foundation and approaches as well as the amount of the contract was \$219. The names of the different tenders and the amounts were as follows: Robt. Gay and Bruce Burpee, \$995; G. Anderson, \$435; John Kelly, \$349; M. A. Smith, \$299; P. J. & R. R. Smith, \$349; Wm. Howe, \$193; C. W. Anderson, \$275; Wm. McKie, \$219; Richard Dolly, \$300; Joseph Kerr, \$222. 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 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 public interests to accept them.

Mr. Hazen introduced, by Mr. Todd, a resolution for 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 of 1896; by Mr. White, further amending the Liquor license act of 1896; by Mr. White, amending chapter 119 consolidated statutes of fees.

Mr. Hazen, upon the order of the day being reached, resumed his address on the budget speech. He expressed surprise that it contained no reference to the St. John exhibition or dry dock, dealt with the vast over-expenditure on public works, gave facts and figures to show that the government had paid two, three and in some cases four times as much for bridges as was paid by the government of Nova Scotia, the I. C. R. or the C. P. R., and that a considerable length exposed the extravagance and unbusiness like method in which the administration had conducted the bridge building transactions. He vigorously scored the administration for every attempt that had been made on the floors of the house to bring about a full and complete investigation of the bridge charges.

Mr. Hazen spoke for an hour and three-quarters. His arraignment of this government for its misdeeds, its incapacity that had been made of the public funds was calm, dignified and



A Depressing Season.

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 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 feeble, 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 one shown. WRAPPER PRINTED IN RED.

At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



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 office, 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 does in this direction is understood to be of a temporary character and subject to the approval of the three powers.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—At the British and German embassies the commission is considered settled beyond further question, and all attention is now being given to the departure of the commissioners.

Mr. 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 he sails.

Instructions in detail for Mr. Elliot, 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 commissioner, is in the far west, and will probably join Baron Sternberg and Mr. Elliot as they pass to San Francisco.

LONDON, April 14.—The officials of the British foreign office say the Marquis of Salisbury has agreed that 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 agree to the measures necessary for a peaceful solution of the difficulties, but the conclusions they indicate, to their respective governments, between whom further negotiations will

THE LUCKY BROTHER

Weds the Daughter of a Multi-Millionaire Linoleum Maker.

LONDON, April 14.—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 Ashurst, 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?" she asked coldly. "Well, of course," he replied viciously, "you can be an old maid if you like."

SEVERAL KILLED.

Tai Poo Su Villagers Fire on British Troops.

HONG KONG, April 15.—The villagers of Tai Poo Su, one of the newly acquired places in the British territory on the Hong Kong mainland, who broke out in rebellion on Friday, burned some of the British mat sheds and then retired to the hills, fired upon the British troops who were sent to quell the disturbance. The British returned the fire, scattering the Chinese and killing some. The British suffered no casualties.

As the result of the conflict the governor of Hong Kong went immediately on the cruiser Bristol 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.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Secretary Odell of the New York Yacht club received a despatch today from C. Oliver Iselin of New Rochelle, stating that the new cup defender will be named Columbia.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

BUDGET DEBATE.

Continued from page three.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Hazen, upon the order of the day being reached, resumed his address. He said that he had said with reference to the last issue of bonds by the dominion government. He had said that the last loan made was not nearly as advantageous as that made by the dominion. The latter was old at a rate which, allowing for all expenses, would amount to 2 1/2 per cent, while our bonds, sold at 3 per cent, were subject to a discount of 4 per cent.

The provincial secretary in his address had referred to the success which had attended the policy of the administration with respect 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 those who were opposed to game protection by whom, presumably, he meant the opposition. As far as he (Hazen) knew every member of the opposition was strongly in favor of a rigid enforcement of the game laws, and he could assure the government that as long as he was in his present position he 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 informed by a gentleman whose opinion was of value that herds of moose 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. Knight, the chief game commissioner, seemed to be doing all in his power to enforce the law, and Mr. Hazen trusted that a larger sum than heretofore would be applied for the purpose.

Mr. Hazen said he had not intended 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 of the city dock. Doubtless the hon. member told that the money would be dealt with in the supplementary estimates. He trusted that the hon. member (Robinson) would not be satisfied with soft words, but would insist upon the rights of his constituency being not disregarded—a constituency that, perhaps, has the largest number of representatives from succession duties, liquor licenses and taxes on incorporated companies. He had taken occasion on Wednesday night to point out that while in the general statement of the debt the amount of the over-expenditure on account of the public works was set down at \$1,100,000, yet it was really larger by over \$30,000, because that result had been arrived at by deducting from the ordinary over-expenditure the balance in hand of the department to the credit of the permanent bridge account, and which can only be expended upon that service. That, however, was a very small sum, and with this government, from the time they embarked on the policy of erecting permanent bridges it was a common thing to find a MISAPPROPRIATION OF THE FUNDS.

That were voted for permanent bridges. In 1881 the legislature passed the act authorizing \$500,000 to be spent on permanent bridges, for which the chief commissioner might not be able to provide out of the usual appropriation, which bridges should in all cases in which the cost was deemed it practicable, be constructed with stone piers and steel superstructure. Plainly, the intention of the legislature was that this money should be applied for no other purpose than the construction of permanent bridges of stone and steel. In introducing the bill the chief commissioner of that day gave a pledge to the house that he proposed to spend only \$200,000 of that amount each year for four years, and that he would lay aside for sinking fund a sufficient amount to wipe out the whole obligation in thirty years, so that it would add no permanent debt to the province. None of the money, he said, would be used to build entirely new bridges on new sites. No part of it would be used to wipe out the floating debt now existing, yet in the face of this pledge it was found that at the end of the first year \$152,742.85 had been spent, and by the end of the second year the entire amount of \$500,000 had been expended.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—You are not referring to me? Mr. Hazen—No, I am referring to the chief commissioner of that day—a member of the government of which this government are the successors. But worse than that, this sum was in great part spent in the construction of permanent bridges. We find scattered through the permanent bridge account items like \$600 for the Florenceville bridge, \$47 for the Oromocto bridge, and other amounts for the Estey Creek, Fredericton, Green River, Badminton, and other bridges, not of a permanent character upon which repairs were being made. That was a distinct and most flagrant perversion of the powers given by the legislature. The chief commissioner of that day stated that no portion of this money could be devoted to wiping out the floating debt, as it could not be successfully done, that a large amount of money had been expended to pay for bridges that were erected the year before. The money was expended on less than 118 bridges which cost less than \$1,000 each, on 75 under \$500, and 22 under \$200. The money, therefore, was really borrowed to perform the ordinary repairs upon the bridges of the province. In 1896 the legislature authorized the government to issue bonds to the amount of \$400,000 for the purpose of constructing permanent bridges of steel and stone. It would have been better, when that act was passed, if it had embodied conditions similar to those of the Nova Scotia law, by which no permanent bridges is constructed unless asked for by the municipality, the interest

to examine and report upon the bridges. Mr. Holmes visited these bridges and made a careful estimate of their weights. Up to the present time, no doubt 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 competent man, to refute his statements? They need not do even that, for the Record Foundry Co. would have in their possession the weight of every bridge they sold to the government. Mr. Holmes was prepared to come before a committee of this house and submit to a most rigid cross-examination 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, Campbells and Blackville bridges, given on page 23 of the report of 1895, as follows: Lefebvre—Substructure, \$7,897; superstructure, \$15,359; sundry inspection, etc., \$735.45. Total, \$23,991.45. Campbells—Superstructure, \$10,400; sundry inspection, etc., \$270.06. Total, \$10,770.06. Blackville—Substructure, \$5,938.55; superstructure, \$10,459.23; sundry inspection, etc., \$338.52. Total, \$16,736.30.

Mr. Holmes goes on to say: The papers you forwarded to the bearing upon this subject show that the chief commissioner admitted in the legislature last session that the prices of the Record Foundry Co. and the Riddick of Chatham were at the rate of 1 1/2 cents per pound. This would appear to be corroborated by my calculations, as will be seen by the following: The aggregate weight of these three bridges, Lefebvre, Campbells and Blackville, is 692,388 pounds. The aggregate cost of these as given in the chief commissioner's report is \$35,242.24, showing the cost to have been 5.07 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 bridges in Nova Scotia, as mentioned, is 22,268 pounds. The aggregate cost is \$10,165, equal to 45.65 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 attention to the fact that the above prices of 5.07 cents per pound, for the cars at the contractor's works, but delivered, erected, floored and painted complete.

This would show that Nova Scotia bridges are purchased at a price of 27-400 per pound as compared with 6-1-2 cents per pound by the New Brunswick government. The bridges in Nova Scotia are, however, only of general design and character, and the steel chiefly used in both provinces during the past two years is of the "Carnegie brand." Continuing, Mr. Hazen said that in this year's report of the public works department, it appeared that the cost of these three bridges, namely \$2,349.02 on the Lefebvre bridge, \$602.68 on Campbells bridge and \$2,177.11 on the Blackville bridge, making a total cost of \$5,128.81, instead of \$36,209.02, upon which Mr. Holmes made his report, showing that instead of 6-1-2 cents a pound.

THE BRIDGES COST about 7-1-2 as compared with 3-1-2 per pound paid by the Nova Scotia government for bridges equally as good, not 1/2 or 3/4 cars, but transported to the site, complete, erected, floored and painted. When this information came into his possession, Mr. Hazen thought it was a matter of importance that it should be at once placed before the people of the country and not deferred simply to the next election, hence he had caused Mr. Holmes' report in October last to be published. The Dominion Bridge Co. wrote a letter saying that they had tendered in Nova Scotia on 11 different bridges at a price ranging from 2.62 to 2.84 cents per pound f. o. b. at their shops. What answer was made to that statement by the government. For some time no answer was made. Then a letter was received from the chief commissioner saying that he had tendered in Nova Scotia on 11 different bridges at a price ranging from 2.62 to 2.84 cents per pound f. o. b. at their shops.

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. The bridges 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 withstand 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 commissioner 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 upward 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 workmanship, they would compare favorably with any

Highway bridges in the United States and Canada, that the contracts were invariably awarded to the lowest tenderer, the tenders being published so they could be examined by the public. The different treatment had been given any of the tenders and no complaints made by them. It was a fact that while some of the Nova Scotia firms were managed by liberals, and others by conservatives, not the slightest distinction was made between 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 Moncton 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 people were assured that when the house met the fullest opportunity would be given for the holding of an investigation. Well, the house and the country had seen how the chief commissioner was going to force an investigation. The government press had declared that he (Hazen) would not venture to make these charges before the house. When the house met the chief commissioner stated that he was almost glad that his friends had been defeated in Sunbury, as these charges would now be dismissed by himself and Mr. Hazen, face to face. One would have thought after those brave words that the hon. gentleman would have asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges which he (Hazen) had made everywhere in the country, as he (Hazen) had encountered nothing but a series of technical objections in order to shut him out from having the matter ventilated. One would have thought in view of these heroic words, as well as the brave language used by the government, that they would be satisfied with nothing less than a full investigation, that the 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.

Mr. Hazen said that he and those acting with him had some further to say. HAD ENGAGED MR. MCCARTHY, who was also prepared to appear before a committee of this house, to examine into other bridges. He had examined the Petticoke bridge, consisting of one steel span 110 feet long. Tenders were called for this bridge in the summer of 1895. Presumably the Petticoke bridge was the only one of the eleven tenders mentioned superstructure. The tenders received were from J. A. Killam, \$2,689; James McVey, \$3,385; J. B. McManus, \$2,000; and for new site, \$1,809; E. R. Bird, \$3,170; E. A. Black, \$2,292; and new site, \$1,927; while Mr. Kitchen was sub-structure only, \$4,474; 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, \$2,400. Mr. Kitchen was the only man who tendered the superstructure of the Hamilton bridge. The hon. gentleman was mistaken in that. The weights of these bridges had been ascertained exactly. The Salsbury bridge, weighing 75,000 lbs., the Sussex bridge 51,600. That would make the cost of the superstructure 4 1/2 cents per foot; of the Sussex bridge, 4 1/2 cents 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, when 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. The work was done in 1888, and though he (Hazen) had passed through a very hot contest in 1896, no such canvass had been made against him until made by the premier 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 erected by the Mackenzie government at 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 specifications 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 of which are known, and repairing a building partly destroyed by fire. But the hon. gentleman charged that the contract for the copper roof was let to a political friend of his (Hazen's).

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 Petticoke bridge, Mr. Kitchen being the only man who tendered for both sub-structure. Hon. Mr. Emmerson—They were called for both. Mr. Hazen—Well, Mr. Kitchen responded, and the contract was awarded to him at \$5,497. The lowest tender for the sub-structure was \$4,950 by Mr. Brewer; deducting that from the cost of the steel superstructure at \$3,927, here again it might be noted that Mr. Kitchen got the contract on Sept. 3rd, and the election took place October 16th, 1895. The weight of this Port Elgin bridge, as figures out by Mr. McCarthy, was 25,440 pounds, which would make the cost per pound 18.2 cents per pound. But it really cost most that that, for the public accounts show that in 1895, 1896 and 1897, no less than \$7,927.79 was paid upon this bridge. There was no statement in the report as to what this extra of \$2,430

MANCHESTER'S TONIC Condition Powder. A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons... Contains Disinfectant, Swelling Lymph, Hides Cures Diarrhoea, Stomach Worms, etc.

Mr. Wilson, who was afterwards allowed 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 work it would mean ruin to him, and under these circumstances, and at his request, he (Hazen) had gone to Ottawa and prevailed upon the department to 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 hoodlum on his (Hazen's) part, and that he had received remuneration for his services.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—No. Mr. Hazen—Then what did you mean by saying that might not be very difficult to show that I was not entirely by motives of patriotism? 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 ask that contracts for these superstructures be awarded to the lowest bidder, without tender being asked for, that the work has been done, for this and in some cases three times the current market rate for such work; that the Premier was aware of this fact because he knew what the Woodstock bridge cost, and that there has been a fearful, willful waste of the public money of this country, and we trust that we are willing to present before a committee of this house the evidence upon whose authority I have made these statements. The party of which he was the leader did not produce to give any factious opposition to government measures. They did what was right, and would, however, THE SECRET BALLOT

as one plank of their platform. He failed to see how any member of the house could oppose that proposition. There had been a constant progress in the ballot system adopted. At first the election used to take on 15 days, and were held in different counties on different days, thus giving a great advantage to the government, as they brought on the fight in the seats they were sure of first. About forty years ago the present ballot system was adopted. Before that time each elector used to meet at the post was required to name the candidates of his choice. At the present time it is recognized in every civilized country in the world that the voter should be protected at the ballot box. This was an age of powerful corporations, employing thousands of men; thousands of men were employed in the civil service, and it was to the last degree right and necessary that these employes should have a free choice and should not be coerced. Should his motion on this subject 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 advertised for in 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 understand that advertising in the public press for the 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 done.

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 of 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

FREE A Library of SIXTY BOOKS, New, Startling, Sensational, Interesting and Complete. This offer is made for the purpose of introducing SCOTT'S STOMACH AND HEART PILLS. The whole 60 books absolutely free to those who buy a box of Scott's Stomach and Heart Pills by mail. A reliable remedy for palpitation, pain about the heart, brain pressure, sluggish circulation, and all complaints arising from derangement of the heart, constipation, sallow skin, biliousness, &c. Scott's Stomach and Heart Pills Make Rosy Cheeks 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 kept by the business to a point not authorized there were between the departments in such a system country and relieving it difficult to keep a constant charge and material. Surely would be an incoherence where a member to safeguard.

ANO in the opposite immediate, all solicitor business not excessive, eral should thoroughly. Uness increases of a second is the solicitor, involving it.

The opposite increase in the number of representatives in this no reason why Brunswick should composed of large provinces along with thirty-eight monthly and party—the thought of representatives wrong. Why represented by three an He was in fact prevailed in O province into representative believed such the interests the present more member country, the often depends tional consider of the best ma and the electric religious and cr than upon affairs of govern Then, again, tem it was a one man of pot that conditions possible under representation. point therefore he would have reduce representatives.

The opposite legislation as conserve the province. He provincial audit too hastily with on the provincial rights, but that all the queir rights in fish absolutely settled that then they isolation as would ple the splend provincial rights. In view of the ESTABLISHMENT all over the necessary to p in view, the practice of restriction be pl construction of the might live to ment of pulp er hand, under had no doubt the such pulp mills by giving emp and thousands that way incre and prosperity The opposition there should be tribution of it throughout the sent. Sunbury received five ce bridge account the fact that th ed to the govern the last electio supporters of Permanent brid over the Orom Hoyt Crossing Sunbury county to permanent i county in the p The opposition change in the sy of the province as to increase t institutions. It w of the opposition of that instituti While he (Hazen)

The Is close at Dress Good Waists in Grey Cotton Ticks AND A S SHA 355

could not be removed from office except by the joint address of the house of commons and senate. It was his business to see that no amounts were paid not authorized by law or larger than authorized by law, and in every year there was correspondence between the auditor and the various departments in reference to expenditures 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 is not done by contract, the auditor keeps a constant check upon the man 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 immediate abolition of the office of solicitor general. The amount of criminal business in the province was not excessive, and an 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 abolished.

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 mind 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 dividing 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 members is often dependent upon religious and sectarian considerations. The question of the best man is often lost sight of, and the elections are often decided on religious and sectarian grounds rather than upon the administration of affairs of government.

Then, again, under the present system it was more than possible for one man to exercise an undue influence over the minds of several counties, and that condition of things would not be possible under the riding system of representation. From every standpoint therefore speaking personally, he would favor the riding system, and the reduction of the number of representatives to 30 or 32 or 33. The opposition would favor such legislation as would preserve and conserve the fishery interests of the province. He would advise that the provincial authorities should not act too hastily with respect to the decision of the privy council regarding provincial rights in the inland fisheries, 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 people the splendid heritage that they had in the fishery wealth of the province.

In view of the ESTABLISHMENT OF MANY PULP 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 of 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 the cent of its 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. 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 institution. It was not the intention of the opposition to make the affairs of that institution a party question. While he (Hazen) was leader of the

opposition he would not allow the institution to be made a football between political parties. The system of management at the institution now was the same as when the number of inmates was much smaller. At present there were 500 or more inmates in the institution. The managing board of the asylum should not be entirely composed of members of the government, as at present, but the board should be supplemented by the appointment of a staff of medical men, most of whom would come, of course, from the city of St. John. This medical staff could consult with the superintendent. The man who was medical superintendent should not also be business superintendent of the asylum. Without any reflection on the present superintendent, the medical superintendent of the asylum should be a specialist in nervous 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 best results from a medical staff of only two. The asylum should undertake more of the character of a sanitarium than of a place of confinement.

In conclusion, Mr. Hazen advocated the expenditure of the best 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 any other speaker in this session. His address, which had been carefully prepared, was an oratorical effort worthy of the premier at his best, and Mr. Emmerson came to the fore when the occasion demands. 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 bridge projects. We give that portion of Mr. Emmerson's speech in full: Mr. Emmerson dealt at considerable 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 member 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 these 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 appointed it had no power except to go into the department of public works and bring to the notice of the house the actual cost of bridges. Considering Mr. Hazen's 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 occasion 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 he was in the fourth week of the session, Mr. Hazen had not yet formulated any charge against the government with respect to the bridge expenditures. All the accounts with respect to the expenditures on permanent bridges had 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 \$75 to \$75 cents per pound. He gave the statistics of these different bridges. After the government's experience with these companies they decided, if possible, to have the work done by New Brunswick concerns and the late Premier Mr. W. H. Murray, in his advocacy of such policy, had proposed that a St. Croix company should be incorporated to build bridges. The government employed a competent engineer

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 upper province concerns.

The department had an official attending to the practical supervision of the bridge work. Mr. Hazen, whose ability by nature for that class of work and whose experience made him unsurpassed for efficiency and judgment anywhere in Canada. On one occasion, when the Record Foundry Company had been delayed in procuring material for a bridge, they

procured it from Nova Scotia. The result was that Mr. Hazen, who was on the spot supervising the work, condemned every single member of the bridge. That was the class of work that was being done in Nova Scotia, and which the iron workers there thought was good enough for New Brunswick. It was upon the authority of Mr. Hazen and other experts that he (Emmerson) had made the statement at Fredericton that the class of work done in Nova Scotia did not compare with that done in New Brunswick. There are members in some of our bridges that actually cost 9 cents a pound upon them, while 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 advanced by the leader of the opposition, was only receiving an office boy's pay in the department at Moncton, and he is now a student in a technical institution in the United States. Mr. Archibald might be regarded as an authority, but he (Emmerson) did not believe he had ever figured 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 taken exception 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 using improper material, or that the substructure were not in accordance with the plans and specifications? Did he say that the work had been slighted on the superstructures? The question of weight

WAS NOT MATERIAL to the controversy. There was no dispute but that the department had paid 61-2 cents per lb. for the actual weight. He wished to say that every one of these bridges constructed previous to 1871, and which were now upon the actual weight. The department 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 member, though full of insinuations, had by no means ventured to make any charge either against himself or any officer of the department. When the honorable gentleman did so, it would be answered in such a way as would afford the honorable member little consolation. (Applause.) There might be some objection with regard to the policy pursued, but it is better to be accused of wrong doing, than to be in the best interests of the people. Every evidence was not the most satisfactory kind. He (Emmerson) could produce an array of witnesses to say that the New Brunswick concern was superior to those of Nova Scotia, and doubtless the honorable member (Hazen) could produce an array of witnesses to prove the contrary. No man could tell the merits of a bridge unless he had seen it. In construction from the beginning to the end, together of the members and joints of the New Brunswick factor. One very material difference between the Nova Scotia bridges and those of this province was as to the character of the eye bars. In Nova Scotia they simply took bars of iron and hooked it over and welded it. All the New Brunswick members were forced with great difficulty, the pins and holes being worked the 1-200 part of an inch. There was thus

NO UNNECESSARY VILIFICATION to destroy the life of the bridge. He had nothing whatever to say in derogation of Mr. Murray, who was a man of eminence, but their policy in that province was to build a class of bridges that he (Emmerson) did not believe would stand, and which he did not believe would stand the test of time. 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 in this province was done by three bridges built by the Record company, were practically built at their works by the department under the supervision of Mr. Hazen. The company at first refused to undertake the work. They said there were carting on a very large and profitable business in connection with saws, planes, etc., and they did not wish to assume the risk of the new department, and this first work was practically done by the department assuming the entire risk. He (Emmerson) had felt that it was a matter of importance to try the experiment. Those bridges were of a very superior class and it required a more 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 bridges, and also one at Grand Manan, there were some circumstances, such as the removal of a pin 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 Petticoat and Elgin bridges, and that this was because the work had not been done by tender. He desired to say to the honorable member that tenders 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 if 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, but he knew that it was ex-

cellently well done. He had held the position of chief commissioner for eight years and he challenged the high member to lay his finger upon a single public act of his 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 (Emmerson) would not 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 Gleaser or St. John Sun published charges or insinuations levelled at him they should have the manliness and fairness to publish his reply. He took no notice of newspapers of such a malignant type as the Fredericton Gleaser 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 opposition would back up the statement of the Gleaser that he (Emmerson) had resigned his post because he was afraid to face the charges made against him in the legislature. He had always attended in his official and legislative duties when he was physically able to do so. He was willing to submit his course as head of the department of public works, not only to the judgment of the people of this province, but to the judgment of history. It only takes an instant to set adrift an insinuation which it may take hours to combat. 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 a self-convicted or self-accused. He stood here with a consciousness that in all his public dealings he had endeavored to render honest 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 financial position of the province. In 1881, when Mr. Blair was in opposition, he presented his alarm at the increasing debt of the province. He stated that that debt was paying some \$40,000 a year, whereas today the amount has rolled up to \$120,000. If Mr. Blair had remained at that time, to feel alarmed, he (Melanson) could not understand how the provincial secretary could say that the province was now in a flourishing condition. The debt of the province when Mr. Blair took charge was \$75,000; today it is \$2,000,000. In 1890, when he (Melanson) first came into the house, the government, having been practically defeated at the polls, had made the Northumberland deal, which was the product of the country that the finances were now in such a flourishing state that the stampage could be reduced. At that time the debt of the province was \$1,620,000. How much reliance could be placed on Mr. Blair's statement was shown by the fact that since the deal had been made, the rate of interest on the debt was owing to railway schemes inaugurated by the Fraser government, and no doubt there was something in that. But surely that government could not be held accountable for the increase from 1891 to the present time.

In 1890 he (Melanson) was in opposition, and he (Melanson) was 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 as a consequence of an agreement made between the two parties, but had never been elected by the people of Westmorland. He (Melanson) did not think the government was justified in keeping 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 house that not one of them could be found to fill a position in the government. He was sorry to observe that in 1890 Mr. McKinnon was a supporter of the government. He had joined the government ranks, doubtless, 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 afternoon was profitable, if only for the fact that it had admitted what the opposition desired him to admit, that the bridges of the country cost 61-2 cents a pound. He believed that the government could build substantial steel bridges at very much less cost than they were now doing, always under the country to say whether the leader of the government had acted in a wise manner or not.

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

FOR SALE FOR SALE OR TO LET—House, Store, Barn on Grand Manan, Kings County, N. B. Will be sold or rented at a bargain. For particulars call or address THE REALTY DEPARTMENT, 207 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

5,000 Bushels Oats! Banner, Siberian and Early Gothic Seed Oats, also Ontario and Provincial.

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

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

LOCAL MATTERS. On Saturday, April 15, His Lordship the Bishop of St. John celebrated the thirty-ninth anniversary of his consecration.

James L. McAvilly who went to Alaska at the commencement of the gold discoveries here, 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 picnic was held at Lepreau school house, under the auspices of Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Stafford and Miss Stafford. The audience was not large, but the picnic was a success. After the sale, which amounted to \$23, lunch was served, and dancing followed. The return home as a seasonable hour was a fitting finale to a joyous occasion.

It is rumored that the new twin-greave steamship Lincoln, which has been running on the route between Miami, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, during the past winter, may be put on the route from Boston to 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 tell how many oats were in the bottle. This idea was suggested by a St. John commercial traveller, and since then the business of the grain and flour merchants of the town has quadrupled, and a tan case piece for a guess. The oats were counted on the evening of April 11th, and the pickle bottle found to contain 11,533. E. 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 75 to 77,000.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Brooms-Quinine Tablets. They get rid of the mucus, and if it kills as cures.

PARIS, Texas, April 15.—Solomon Haterka, while intoxicated, shot and killed his wife, child and brother at his home, Mrs. Haterka was of Gratiot, T. Haterka is a full blooded Canadian and was a long time judge of Klamit county. He is under arrest.

Many of Our Students. Purchase a 12 month certificate covering both Business and Shortland courses. At the average time the either course is 3 months, students who are diligent and energetic should have both diplomas at the end of 12 months.

Remember, our Shortland is the Isaac Pitt and our Business Practice is the latest and best, and we hold the right for a certificate.

Catalogues to any address. S. KERR & SON.

To Ann Vance, formerly of the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, female, widow, deceased the Estate of Simon, late of the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, now of the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and all others whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Garage (so called) in the City of St. John, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon.

ALL that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being the back part of lot number twenty-two and twenty-three (22 and 23), and containing twenty acres more or less, being the tract of land formerly owned by one John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot of land having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

ALSO all that certain lot or piece of land situated and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, and being a part of the lot formerly granted by John Lynch to one John Horrocks, and being the land of the said John Horrocks, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by Elizabeth Horrocks, widow, to the said John Horrocks, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1882, registered in the Register of Kings County, in Book No. 4, pages 278 and 279.

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 celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their home, Rockland road, on Friday evening.

S. E. Dalley has sold out his silver and gold plating business on Waterloo street, and on Saturday, with his family, went to Boston. Mr. Dalley 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 Loring. Mr. Lochart assumed his new duties on Saturday.

A special I. C. R. freight, bound north from Moncton, ran off the track near Dalhousie Junction, Saturday morning, damaging seven cars of goods and coal. The train was injured. An investigation will be held.

St. George's, which went ashore at the head of the bay last fall has been repaired and arrived at the island Sunday with a cargo of plaster. The Georgia has changed hands and Capt. Longstre is again in command.

A slight fire broke out shortly before eleven o'clock Sunday morning in the Oakeseek Stamping Co's factory at Hampton. The flames were extinguished without much difficulty before much damage was done.

The large farm house, with shed attached, 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 sleeper cars, which Mr. Blair had contracted for with the United States workmen at Buffalo, N. Y., have arrived at Montreal. They are named the Napsiguit, Chignecto, Richibucto, Richelieu, Buctouche, Shubenacadie, Apohaqui and Cascaedia.

St. Andrews is now in possession of a real county, and announces his intention 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 that the story about the Lopez fortune in chancery is a hoax. The New Brunswick Inceys were interested in the first report and they among others wrote for information.

At a recent meeting of the Boston probate court, the question as to whether the use of tobacco was sinful or not was decided in the negative. A motion that the licentiate 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 announcing the death of his father, Johnstone Turner, who had gone to that city to visit his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Laskoy. Mr. Turner was well known in St. John, where he formerly resided.

Since the first of January the export of lumber from St. John to the United States has exceeded 30,000,000 sup. feet of long lumber, over 20,000,000 sup. feet of 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.;

PROVINCIAL NEWS

WATERSIDE, Albert Co., April 11.—Schr. Geo. L. Sillip, 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.

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

FREDERICTON, April 12.—In the supreme court this morning, ex parte Millidge v. Van Buskirk—D. I. Welch moved for an order to Judge Wells directing him to grant a fiat nisi for counsel fee to defendant in a suit wherein the city of Moncton is plaintiff and the applicant defendant; W. B. Chandler contra; application refused. Judge Hanington doubting.

Ex parte Gage re municipal office of Queens-Curry, Q. C., moving for rule nisi for a writ of certiorari; Gregory, Q. C. contra; rule absolute for certiorari.

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

Queen v. Wells ex parte Moncton Sugar Refining Co.—D. I. Welch showed cause against rule nisi for certiorari to remove garnishee proceedings; M. G. Teed, contra; now before court.

Ex parte M. Dagle—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. Daggett 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 physician, 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. Daggett 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 John Clowes of Oromocto was proved today. The estate is entered at \$25,000 and is divided equally among his four daughters, R. D. Wilmet and W. Vanwart, Q. C., are executors and trustees of the will.

FREDERICTON, April 13.—A. C. Burden, a highly respected citizen 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 was 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 Froese, by T. Edward Price, 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; A. Stokton, 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 \$100.

In Bunice 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. The jury being unable to agree within a period of two hours, four of them returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damage at \$91.40.

After this verdict had been announced Judge Wilson adjourned the court sine die.

SUSSEX, April 14.—Dugan, arrested on a charge of assault, had some three years ago, was returned to Weldon and remained to Hampton until Friday next, when he will be brought to Sussex for a preliminary examination.

Very large quantities of agricultural implements are being brought into Sussex this spring, mainly from Ontario. 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 hke 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 man who was arrested at Hampton yesterday for having taken a horse from Geo. A. Dobson and a buggy and harness from the Misses McLean is still under arrest.

MAURICEVILLE, Sunday, April 11.—Thirty-three dollars were realized in aid of the Epworth League in connection with a concert and pie social held at the "Turn of the Tide" on the river. Miss Margaret Nicholson, who was the soloist, has been recently teaching school near the Nesbawk Point school, and still continues unable to attend school. Miss Nicholson, who formerly taught the Nesbawk Point school, will remain to the end of the term.

A deer escaped from the river yesterday, evidently from the bounds on the other side, and was shot by Mr. J. H. Brown. Two young stags from here joined the adult today. A. L. Brown, who shot the deer, and Thomas Mahoney to New Hampshire. Evidently Mr. Brown should revise his speech on the address, or it has passed.

From the large quantity of snow and ice now in sight for the time of year, the outlook is that we shall have a fine winter. An agitation is in motion for another public ball in the first part of the place, at or near "Squire Raymond's."

MEDUCTIC, York Co., April 12.—

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

Bees, which in the country market appear to be in a very active state, were very scarce on Friday and Saturday. The price on Friday and Saturday was 10c, and there will be a sharp drop this week. In Montreal the price went up to 20c, but there were sales here on Friday at 12c. Butter is easier. A wholesale firm have got some creamery butter from Montreal at a lower price than it could be got here. The price in Montreal has declined over 4c. in the last few weeks. There is no meat and poultry there is no change. In vegetables, squash continues cheap, as a large stock appears to have been carried over.

(Wholesale Prices.) Beef (butchers), per carcass 0.07 0.08 Beef (country), per quarter 0.07 0.08 Sausage, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Pork, fresh, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Shoulders, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Ham, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Apples, per bbl. 2.00 4.00 Butter (in tubs), per lb. 0.12 0.15 Butter (creamery), per lb. 0.12 0.15 Butter (roll), per lb. 0.12 0.15 Chickens, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Turkeys, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Eggs, per doz. 0.12 0.15 Hens, per doz. 0.12 0.15 Cabbages, per doz. 0.12 0.15 Potatoes, per bbl. 0.90 1.50 Beans, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Parsnips, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Turnips, per bbl. 0.45 0.60 Onions, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Call skins, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Sheep skins, per lb. 0.50 0.70 Hides, per lb. 0.07 0.08 Exams (yellow eye), per lb. 1.00 1.10 Beans (white), per lb. 1.00 1.10 Beans (black), per lb. 0.90 1.00 Cheese, per lb. 0.10 0.11 Horse radish, per doz. 0.20 0.30 Beets, per bbl. 0.30 0.40 Maple sugar, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Maple syrup, per gal. 0.75 0.90 Maple candy, per lb. 0.12 0.15

FISH. The fish market is entirely bare of pickled herring and is in light supply. Dry fish are scarce. It is expected that this week there will be a good supply of pickled herring. Fish were selling on Saturday at about \$1 per hundred out of the boats.

Codfish, per 100 lbs. large dry 0.00 4.00 Codfish, medium dry 0.00 3.00 Codfish, small 0.00 2.25 Cod, fresh 0.02 0.03 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Smoked herring 0.06 0.07 Flax seed, per lb. 0.00 0.06 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Lobsters, small 0.11 0.12

GROCERIES. Coffee, Java, per lb. green 0.24 0.26 Coffee, Java, per lb. brown 0.22 0.24 Mocha, per lb. 0.22 0.24 Rice, per lb. 0.03 0.04

Barbados new crop 0.22 0.30 Barbados, old 0.22 0.30 Java, per lb. (new), per gal. 0.22 0.30 St. John's, per lb. 0.22 0.30

Salt. Liverpool, ex vessel 0.40 0.42 Liverpool, per sack 0.42 0.44 Liverpool, per ton 0.90 1.00

Cream of tartar, pure, bbls. 0.50 1.10 Cream of tartar, impure, bbls. 0.40 0.90 Nutmeg, per lb. 0.22 0.24 Cassia, per lb. 0.12 0.13 Cloves, whole 0.12 0.13 Cloves, ground 0.12 0.13 Ginger, ground 0.12 0.13 Pepper, ground 0.12 0.13 Black pepper, per lb. 0.12 0.13

Sugar. Sugar granulated, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Yellow, bright, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Yellow, per lb. 0.04 0.05 White, per lb. 0.04 0.05

Cocoa, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Cocoa, per lb. good 0.08 0.10 Cocoa, per lb. common 0.08 0.10

Vanilla, per lb. 0.20 0.30 Vanilla, per lb. 0.20 0.30 Vanilla, per lb. 0.20 0.30

Black chewing 0.04 0.05 Black chewing 0.04 0.05 Black chewing 0.04 0.05

PROVISIONS. American clear pork, 14.75 15.25 American mess pork, new, 14.50 15.00

Island prime mess, 11.00 12.00 Plate beef, 11.00 12.00

Beef, compound 0.08 0.10 Lard, pure 0.07 0.08 Domestic, per lb. 0.07 0.08

GRAIN, SEED, HAY, ETC. Oats (Ontario), per ton 4.10 4.20 Oats (Carleton Co.) 3.75 3.85

Beans (Canadian), h 1.10 1.15 Beans (Canadian), p 1.10 1.15

Wheat, prime, 1.90 2.00 Beans, yellow eye 1.90 2.00

Soybean, per lb. 0.10 0.12 Potatoes, per lb. 0.08 0.10

Hay, pressed, car lots 7.00 7.50 Hay, loose, car lots 6.00 6.50

Alfalfa clover, 0.07 0.08 Timothy seed, Canadian 1.50 2.25

Alfalfa seed, American 1.50 2.25 Clover, Mammoth 0.07 0.08

BUCKWHEAT MEAL, ETC. Buckwheat meal, gray 0.00 2.25 Buckwheat meal, white 1.75 2.00

Corncorn, 2.15 2.20 Lentils, 2.15 2.20

Canadian high grade family 3.90 4.05 Medium patents 3.70 3.85

Oatmeal, standard 3.50 4.10 Oatmeal, extra 3.50 4.10

Midflour, car lots 20.00 21.00 Middlings, car lots, bagged 22.00 23.00

Great small 20.00 21.00 Bran, bulk, car lots 19.00 20.00

FRUITS, ETC. Currants, per lb. 0.05 0.06

Uranas, cleaned, bulk 0.07 0.07 Uranas, cleaned, bulk 0.07 0.07

Evaporated apples 0.05 0.10 Evap. apricots 0.17 0.18

Evap. peaches 0.14 0.15 Grenoble Walnuts 0.12 0.14

Popping corn, per lb. 0.07 0.08 Brazil 0.12 0.15

California prunes 0.08 0.10 Prunes, Bosnia, new 0.05 0.06

Prunes, Bosnia, old 0.05 0.06 Apples, new, per bbl. 2.00 5.00

Raisins, Cal. L. N. new, 0.08 0.09 Raisins, Cal. L. N. old, 0.08 0.09

Malaga, new 0.07 0.08 Malaga, old 0.07 0.08

Raisins, Malaga, Muscatels 0.06 0.07 Raisins, Malaga, Muscatels 0.06 0.07

3 Crowns 0.06 0.07 Raisins, Valencia, old 0.05 0.06

Valencia, new 0.05 0.06 Valencia, new 0.05 0.06

Valencia, old 0.05 0.06 Valencia, old 0.05 0.06

Almonds 0.12 0.14 Dates, new 0.06 0.06

Dates, old 0.06 0.06 Figs, Original 0.03 0.04

Trinidad Cocoanuts 2.50 3.00 Cocoanuts, per doz. 0.08 0.09

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

Bees, which in the country market appear to be in a very active state, were very scarce on Friday and Saturday. The price on Friday and Saturday was 10c, and there will be a sharp drop this week. In Montreal the price went up to 20c, but there were sales here on Friday at 12c. Butter is easier. A wholesale firm have got some creamery butter from Montreal at a lower price than it could be got here. The price in Montreal has declined over 4c. in the last few weeks. There is no meat and poultry there is no change. In vegetables, squash continues cheap, as a large stock appears to have been carried over.

(Wholesale Prices.) Beef (butchers), per carcass 0.07 0.08 Beef (country), per quarter 0.07 0.08 Sausage, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Pork, fresh, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Shoulders, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Ham, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Apples, per bbl. 2.00 4.00 Butter (in tubs), per lb. 0.12 0.15 Butter (creamery), per lb. 0.12 0.15 Butter (roll), per lb. 0.12 0.15 Chickens, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Turkeys, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Eggs, per doz. 0.12 0.15 Hens, per doz. 0.12 0.15 Cabbages, per doz. 0.12 0.15 Potatoes, per bbl. 0.90 1.50 Beans, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Parsnips, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Turnips, per bbl. 0.45 0.60 Onions, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Call skins, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Sheep skins, per lb. 0.50 0.70 Hides, per lb. 0.07 0.08 Exams (yellow eye), per lb. 1.00 1.10 Beans (white), per lb. 1.00 1.10 Beans (black), per lb. 0.90 1.00 Cheese, per lb. 0.10 0.11 Horse radish, per doz. 0.20 0.30 Beets, per bbl. 0.30 0.40 Maple sugar, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Maple syrup, per gal. 0.75 0.90 Maple candy, per lb. 0.12 0.15

FISH. The fish market is entirely bare of pickled herring and is in light supply. Dry fish are scarce. It is expected that this week there will be a good supply of pickled herring. Fish were selling on Saturday at about \$1 per hundred out of the boats.

Codfish, per 100 lbs. large dry 0.00 4.00 Codfish, medium dry 0.00 3.00 Codfish, small 0.00 2.25 Cod, fresh 0.02 0.03 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Smoked herring 0.06 0.07 Flax seed, per lb. 0.00 0.06 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Lobsters, small 0.11 0.12

GROCERIES. Coffee, Java, per lb. green 0.24 0.26 Coffee, Java, per lb. brown 0.22 0.24 Mocha, per lb. 0.22 0.24 Rice, per lb. 0.03 0.04

Barbados new crop 0.22 0.30 Barbados, old 0.22 0.30 Java, per lb. (new), per gal. 0.22 0.30 St. John's, per lb. 0.22 0.30

Salt. Liverpool, ex vessel 0.40 0.42 Liverpool, per sack 0.42 0.44 Liverpool, per ton 0.90 1.00

Cream of tartar, pure, bbls. 0.50 1.10 Cream of tartar, impure, bbls. 0.40 0.90 Nutmeg, per lb. 0.22 0.24 Cassia, per lb. 0.12 0.13 Cloves, whole 0.12 0.13 Cloves, ground 0.12 0.13 Ginger, ground 0.12 0.13 Pepper, ground 0.12 0.13 Black pepper, per lb. 0.12 0.13

Sugar. Sugar granulated, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Yellow, bright, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Yellow, per lb. 0.04 0.05 White, per lb. 0.04 0.05

Cocoa, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Cocoa, per lb. good 0.08 0.10 Cocoa, per lb. common 0.08 0.10

Vanilla, per lb. 0.20 0.30 Vanilla, per lb. 0.20 0.30 Vanilla, per lb. 0.20 0.30

Black chewing 0.04 0.05 Black chewing 0.04 0.05 Black chewing 0.04 0.05

PROVISIONS. American clear pork, 14.75 15.25 American mess pork, new, 14.50 15.00

Island prime mess, 11.00 12.00 Plate beef, 11.00 12.00

Beef, compound 0.08 0.10 Lard, pure 0.07 0.08 Domestic, per lb. 0.07 0.08

GRAIN, SEED, HAY, ETC. Oats (Ontario), per ton 4.10 4.20 Oats (Carleton Co.) 3.75 3.85

Beans (Canadian), h 1.10 1.15 Beans (Canadian), p 1.10 1.15

Wheat, prime, 1.90 2.00 Beans, yellow eye 1.90 2.00

Soybean, per lb. 0.10 0.12 Potatoes, per lb. 0.08 0.10

Hay, pressed, car lots 7.00 7.50 Hay, loose, car lots 6.00 6.50

Alfalfa clover, 0.07 0.08 Timothy seed, Canadian 1.50 2.25

Alfalfa seed, American 1.50 2.25 Clover, Mammoth 0.07 0.08

BUCKWHEAT MEAL, ETC. Buckwheat meal, gray 0.00 2.25 Buckwheat meal, white 1.75 2.00

Corncorn, 2.15 2.20 Lentils, 2.15 2.20

Canadian high grade family 3.90 4.05 Medium patents 3.70 3.85

Oatmeal, standard 3.50 4.10 Oatmeal, extra 3.50 4.10

Midflour, car lots 20.00 21.00 Middlings, car lots, bagged 22.00 23.00

Great small 20.00 21.00 Bran, bulk, car lots 19.00 20.00

FRUITS, ETC. Currants, per lb. 0.05 0.06

Uranas, cleaned, bulk 0.07 0.07 Uranas, cleaned, bulk 0.07 0.07

Evaporated apples 0.05 0.10 Evap. apricots 0.17 0.18

Evap. peaches 0.14 0.15 Grenoble Walnuts 0.12 0.14

Popping corn, per lb. 0.07 0.08 Brazil 0.12 0.15

California prunes 0.08 0.10 Prunes, Bosnia, new 0.05 0.06

Prunes, Bosnia, old 0.05 0.06 Apples, new, per bbl. 2.00 5.00

Raisins, Cal. L. N. new, 0.08 0.09 Raisins, Cal. L. N. old, 0.08 0.09

Malaga, new 0.07 0.08 Malaga, old 0.07 0.08

Raisins, Malaga, Muscatels 0.06 0.07 Raisins, Malaga, Muscatels 0.06 0.07

3 Crowns 0.06 0.07 Raisins, Valencia, old 0.05 0.06

Valencia, new 0.05 0.06 Valencia, new 0.05 0.06

Valencia, old 0.05 0.06 Valencia, old 0.05 0.06

Almonds 0.12 0.14 Dates, new 0.06 0.06

Dates, old 0.06 0.06 Figs, Original 0.03 0.04

Trinidad Cocoanuts 2.50 3.00 Cocoanuts, per doz. 0.08 0.09

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

Bees, which in the country market appear to be in a very active state, were very scarce on Friday and Saturday. The price on Friday and Saturday was 10c, and there will be a sharp drop this week. In Montreal the price went up to 20c, but there were sales here on Friday at 12c. Butter is easier. A wholesale firm have got some creamery butter from Montreal at a lower price than it could be got here. The price in Montreal has declined over 4c. in the last few weeks. There is no meat and poultry there is no change. In vegetables, squash continues cheap, as a large stock appears to have been carried over.

(Wholesale Prices.) Beef (butchers), per carcass 0.07 0.08 Beef (country), per quarter 0.07 0.08 Sausage, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Pork, fresh, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Shoulders, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Ham, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Apples, per bbl. 2.00 4.00 Butter (in tubs), per lb. 0.12 0.15 Butter (creamery), per lb. 0.12 0.15 Butter (roll), per lb. 0.12 0.15 Chickens, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Turkeys, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Eggs, per doz. 0.12 0.15 Hens, per doz. 0.12 0.15 Cabbages, per doz. 0.12 0.15 Potatoes, per bbl. 0.90 1.50 Beans, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Parsnips, per lb. 0.12 0.15 Turnips, per bbl. 0.45 0.60 Onions, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Call skins, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Sheep skins, per lb. 0.50 0.70 Hides, per lb. 0.07 0.08 Exams (yellow eye), per lb. 1.00 1.10 Beans (white), per lb. 1.00 1.10 Beans (black), per lb. 0.90 1.00 Cheese, per lb. 0.10 0.11 Horse radish, per doz. 0.20 0.30 Beets, per bbl. 0.30 0.40 Maple sugar, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Maple syrup, per gal. 0.75 0.90 Maple candy, per lb. 0.12 0.15

FISH. The fish market is entirely bare of pickled herring and is in light supply. Dry fish are scarce. It is expected that this week there will be a good supply of pickled herring. Fish were selling on Saturday at about \$1 per hundred out of the boats.

Codfish, per 100 lbs. large dry 0.00 4.00 Codfish, medium dry 0.00 3.00 Codfish, small 0.00 2.25 Cod, fresh 0.02 0.03 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Smoked herring 0.06 0.07 Flax seed, per lb. 0.00 0.06 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Haddock, fresh 0.02 0.03 Lobsters, small 0.11 0.12

GROCERIES. Coffee, Java, per lb. green 0.24 0.26 Coffee, Java, per lb. brown 0.22 0.24 Mocha, per lb. 0.22 0.24 Rice, per lb. 0.03 0.04

Barbados new crop 0.22 0.30 Barbados, old 0.22 0.30 Java, per lb. (new), per gal. 0.22 0.30 St. John's, per lb. 0.22 0.30

Salt. Liverpool, ex vessel 0.40 0.42 Liverpool, per sack 0.42 0.44 Liverpool, per ton 0.90 1.00

Cream of tartar, pure, bbls. 0.50 1.10 Cream of tartar, impure, bbls. 0.40 0.90 Nutmeg, per lb. 0.22 0.24 Cassia, per lb. 0.12 0.13 Cloves, whole 0.12 0.13 Cloves, ground 0.12 0.13 Ginger, ground 0.12 0.13 Pepper, ground 0.12 0.13 Black pepper, per lb. 0.12 0.13

Sugar. Sugar granulated, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Yellow, bright, per lb. 0.04 0.05 Yellow, per lb. 0.04 0.05 White, per lb. 0.04 0.05

Cocoa, per lb. 0.08 0.10 Cocoa, per lb. good 0.08 0.10 Cocoa, per lb. common 0.08 0.10

Vanilla, per lb. 0.20 0.30 Vanilla, per lb. 0.20 0.30 Vanilla, per lb. 0.20 0.30

Black chewing 0.04 0.05 Black chewing 0.04 0.05 Black chewing 0.04 0.05

PROVISIONS. American clear pork, 14.75 15.25 American mess pork, new, 14.50 15.00

Island prime mess, 11.00 12.00 Plate beef, 11.00 12.00

OTTAWA LETTER

Afraid to Investigate Plebiscite Vote of Quebec.

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

Big Thunder, Chief of the Customs Department, Mixed Things Up Badly in His Reply to Clarke Wallace.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The auditor general is heard from at last. His 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 area 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 comes in for the usual appropriation, and Col. Donville, Mr. Flint and the others will be grieved to see that the wine sales 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. McDougall 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
1897.....	189,320
1898.....	179,160

But the advertising bills seem to grow, as for instance:

1896.....	\$35,161
1897.....	42,713
1898.....	56,829

Here is the bill for legal expenses and taxed costs:

1896.....	\$8,683
1897.....	10,251
1898.....	10,251

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 be seen:

1896.....	\$7,924
1897.....	11,467
1898.....	8,812

It will be observed that in spite of the allegations that the parties who previously did the printing for the intercolonial were overpaid and were hoodlum organs, this government has not improved things very much. Among the newspapers and other contractors which figure in Mr. McDougall's list for printing and advertising, we find the following:

Advertiser	Printing
Brandon Sun	\$ 200
Charlottetown Patriot	236
Hazard & Bazar	106
Montreal Times	925
Fredericton Herald	237
Halifax Recorder	788
Halifax Chronicle	861
Halifax Echo	648
Halifax Herald	115
Halifax Mail	115
Hamilton Times	150
Moncton Times	14
Moncton Transcript	228
Montreal Herald	1,946
La Patrie	1,023
New Glasgow Eastern	67
American Bank Note Co.	84,994
Pictou Advocate	135
Quebec Telegraph	652
La Soleil	643
Barnes & Co., St. John	710
St. John Gazette	247
St. John Globe	485
Gripack	190
G. A. Knodell	470
J. A. McMillan	2,429
St. John Telegraph	721

When the government people get their work in a little better shape names as those of Barnes in St. 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:

E. L. Bellevue	\$3,998
F. V. Bodwell	5,004
Fred Peters, Charlottetown	9,448

Mr. Belue was paid a retainer of \$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.

Mr. Bodwell's retainer was \$300. He was employed 101 days at \$30 a day in British Columbia, and 87 days in Ottawa and Halifax at \$40 a day, and was allowed \$7 a day for 100 days of living expenses. The total amount paid him besides living expenses was \$7,894.

Mr. Peters had a retainer of \$500, and was engaged 237 days at \$50 a day and allowed living expenses for 174 days at \$7. His total receipts in connection with this arbitration were \$12,898, besides living allowance.

The fisheries reference case before the privy council cost for counsel fees \$12,135, 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 Wilfrid Laurier to carry on his negotiations with the Vatican. It is probable that the very generous allowance made to him for other services covers some of these special embassies. At all events the government has not saved any money by substituting Mr. Russell for the old and experienced firm of solicitors previously employed

for the transaction of Canadian business in London. In connection with this reference there was also paid to D. B. McTavish of Ottawa \$500 and to Christopher Robinson of Toronto \$5,000. Hon. Edward Blake also acted occasionally as counsel for the Canadian government, and was paid last year \$3,921.

Among the other payments recorded in this book are some to Mr. E. H. McAlpine, government investigator, concerning 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 sent me during the current fiscal year in support of a 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 33 cases of political partisanship in connection with the departments of marine and fisheries 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 37th November, 1896, and held investigations from the beginning of January to the end of July, 1897, a period of seven months. As the customs department was liable to half the expenses incurred, the account was submitted to them for inspection, and as the report for both departments indicated that the investigation might have occupied the time charged, Mr. McAlpine's statement of the number of days was accepted, he insisting that 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 \$17.50 per day for his travelling and living expenses.

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 retaining 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 payment 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 \$3,500 per day does not in my opinion relieve a government employee of the obligation of furnishing a detailed account of his outlay, and I now 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 followed.

The auditor seems also to have had some difficulty with the justice department in respect to balances due for binder twine purchased. The contract of the Hobbs Hardware Co. was discussed last year. It may be remembered that Mr. John Connor had a good deal to do with procuring this contract with the Hobbs people. It appears that this firm had not been very prompt in making payments, and that there is still a balance due the government of \$6,768. Mr. Connor himself is charged with an older indebtedness of \$9,520.

We used to hear from the liberal press in its temperance and economical spasms and, likewise, from such well known prohibitionists as Col. Donville, a good deal about the wine glasses and punch bowls provided for Rideau Hall. It is painful to perceive that under the great moral administration 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 "
Champagne goblets, 200, at.....	.75 "
Wine tumblers, 50, at.....	.65 "
Punch tumblers, 70, at.....	.70 "
Claret glasses, 200, at.....	.70 "
Port glasses, 100, at.....	.65 "
Sherry glasses, 100, at.....	.65 "
Liqueur glasses, 70, at.....	.60 "

In conclusion, Mr. Paterson contented that there had been a general reduction of taxation, inasmuch as the late tariff applied to the imports of last year would have produced nearly two million dollars more revenue. He intimated that the greater part of this million was made up by extra duties of excise on the taxpayer's goods of 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 something interesting. It was he who last year produced the correspondence between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Vatican. He has paid his address to Mr. Tarte. He has a preliminary 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 of franchise law and gerrymandering the constituencies, had been done, and 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 preserve the public lands for the people, and tried to give them away to Mackenzie and Maslin.

The government says here that it had settled the whole question. Mr. Bergeron, are not reviving that issue. It was the premier who first began to speak of it in this house, and every one of his followers who speaks brings it up. Yet how it is said to be settled when the minister himself writes to Home and sends their emissaries there to assure the Pope that there is a better settlement to come? How was it settled when such men as Beausoleil, a supporter of the government, who voted for the remedial bill, are still in the country? Even the organ of Mr. Tarte says that the minister, Mr. Bergeron, turning to the premier, challenged him to deny that he had himself given assurance to high ecclesiastical quarters that relief would be provided. Sir Wilfrid knew that he had begged for delay and that the line of prohibition was growing shorter. The premier knew that the 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 the 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 a prohibitionist, is one of those who in Quebec was not a honest voter. He referred to the fact that the returns 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 the count that they demanded an investigation. Sir Wilfrid 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 investigation, and that Mr. Fisher asked them to leave it in the hands of the government." "I assure the premier," added the member for Beauport, "that if he will order an investigation he can have it at his disposal in less than three days every thing 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 entering 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 myself, 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 intercolonial 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 kind.

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 done a great deal of business for Mr. Tarte. He had protected 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 could, after which he turned against

With other items of a similar character scattered through the list. This of course only represents one year's wear and tear of the drinking apparatus at Rideau. It is not the intention of the present writer to induce hysterics by printing this statement. But the disclosure must be painful to those who have been worked up into 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 cabinet ministers. This Ontario delegation wants the government to levy an import duty exactly like that of the 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 said that he would like to see the equal parts by the government 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 of 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. McDUGALL, A. G.
The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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

May 18, 1898.

Sir—I have to acknowledge your letter 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 33 cases of political partisanship in connection with the departments of marine and fisheries 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 37th November, 1896, and held investigations from the beginning of January to the end of July, 1897, a period of seven months. As the customs department was liable to half the expenses incurred, the account was submitted to them for inspection, and as the report for both departments indicated that the investigation might have occupied the time charged, Mr. McAlpine's statement of the number of days was accepted, he insisting that 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 \$17.50 per day for his travelling and living expenses.

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 retaining 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 payment 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 \$3,500 per day does not in my opinion relieve a government employee of the obligation of furnishing a detailed account of his outlay, and I now 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 followed.

The auditor seems also to have had some difficulty with the justice department in respect to balances due for binder twine purchased. The contract of the Hobbs Hardware Co. was discussed last year. It may be remembered that Mr. John Connor had a good deal to do with procuring this contract with the Hobbs people. It appears that this firm had not been very prompt in making payments, and that there is still a balance due the government of \$6,768. Mr. Connor himself is charged with an older indebtedness of \$9,520.

We used to hear from the liberal press in its temperance and economical spasms and, likewise, from such well known prohibitionists as Col. Donville, a good deal about the wine glasses and punch bowls provided for Rideau Hall. It is painful to perceive that under the great moral administration 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 "
Champagne goblets, 200, at.....	.75 "
Wine tumblers, 50, at.....	.65 "
Punch tumblers, 70, at.....	.70 "
Claret glasses, 200, at.....	.70 "
Port glasses, 100, at.....	.65 "
Sherry glasses, 100, at.....	.65 "
Liqueur glasses, 70, at.....	.60 "

In conclusion, Mr. Paterson contented that there had been a general reduction of taxation, inasmuch as the late tariff applied to the imports of last year would have produced nearly two million dollars more revenue. He intimated that the greater part of this million was made up by extra duties of excise on the taxpayer's goods of 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.

To John R. 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 concern.

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 Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH day of May next at twelve o'clock noon.

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 heretofore 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 southeast corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-five degrees thirty minutes east on the year 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 twenty-two 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 "twelve north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the south-easterly 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 Surveyor in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence "O'Kellher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east twenty-two chains, or to meet the northerly 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 of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, recorded in the Records of Saint John City and County, in Libro 37, folios 44, 45 and 46, and by said John R. Grear and wife conveyed to said Ann Vance, together with the buildings 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 Indenture of Mortgage dated the Sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1896, made between the said John R. Grear and Catherine J., 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 Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 57, folios 443 to 448, default having been made in payment of a portion of the monies secured by said Mortgage. Dated this Eleventh day of April, A. D. 1899.

ANNIE FREEZE,
Mortgagee.
GEORGE A. FREEZE,
J. 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 Henry Joly, who now sits beside Mr. Tarte, was premier of Quebec, Mr. Tarte furiously attacked him among the French people because he was a Protestant. Years ago the minister of public works grew angry at Mr. Chapeau, who desiring to take him into his Quebec government, and Mr. Tarte wrote to Sir Hector Langevin commending the latter's honesty and condemning Chapeau for his liberal tendencies. Mr. Tarte in his paper wrote down Mr. Chapeau for all he was worth, until one day the then premier of Quebec pointed at him on the floor 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 Risli, but soon after he changed his mind and became again converted. Then he wanted to get into the dominion ministry. Mr. Oulmet, 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, "obtained 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. Tarte's last victim, according to Mr. Bergeron, was the late Sir Adolphe

SHERRIFF'S SALE.—There will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of June next, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the right, title and interest of William Thompson, in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds (formerly a part of the Parish of Portland), in the City and County of Saint John, in the said Province, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a marked tree on the western line of a tract of land belonging to Nathaniel H. DeVosher, on the south side of the road to Loch Lomond, thence south fifteen 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 seventy degrees west forty-eight chains and twelve links; thence north fifteen degrees west ninety-six chains to the south side of land in possession of Henry Graham; thence along said line the said seventy-five degrees east forty chains, in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds (formerly a part of the Parish of Portland), in the City and County of Saint John, in the said Province, bounded and described as follows:

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 heretofore 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 southeast corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-five degrees thirty minutes east on the year 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 twenty-two 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 "twelve north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the south-easterly 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 Surveyor in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence "O'Kellher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east twenty-two chains, or to meet the northerly 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 of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, recorded in the Records of Saint John City and County, in Libro 37, folios 44, 45 and 46, and by said John R. Grear and wife conveyed to said Ann Vance, together with the buildings 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 Indenture of Mortgage dated the Sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1896, made between the said John R. Grear and Catherine J., 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 Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 57, folios 443 to 448, default having been made in payment of a portion of the monies secured by said Mortgage. Dated this Twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1899.

ANNIE FREEZE,
Mortgagee.
GEORGE A. FREEZE,
J. R. ARMSTRONG,
Solicitor. 449

SHERRIFF'S SALE.—There will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of June next, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the right, title and interest of William Thompson, in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds (formerly a part of the Parish of Portland), in the City and County of Saint John, in the said Province, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a marked tree on the western line of a tract of land belonging to Nathaniel H. DeVosher, on the south side of the road to Loch Lomond, thence south fifteen 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 seventy degrees west forty-eight chains and twelve links; thence north fifteen degrees west ninety-six chains to the south side of land in possession of Henry Graham; thence along said line the said seventy-five degrees east forty chains, in and to all that certain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds (formerly a part of the Parish of Portland), in the City and County of Saint John, in the said Province, bounded and described as follows:

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 heretofore 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 southeast corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-five degrees thirty minutes east on the year 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 twenty-two 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 "twelve north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the south-easterly 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 Surveyor in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence "O'Kellher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east twenty-two chains, or to meet the northerly 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 of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, recorded in the Records of Saint John City and County, in Libro 37, folios 44, 45 and 46, and by said John R. Grear and wife conveyed to said Ann Vance, together with the buildings 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 Indenture of Mortgage dated the Sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1896, made between the said John R. Grear and Catherine J., 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 Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 57, folios 443 to 448, default having been made in payment of a portion of the monies secured by said Mortgage. Dated this Twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1899.

ANNIE FREEZE,
Mortgagee.
GEORGE A. FREEZE,
J. R. ARMSTRONG,
Solicitor. 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 Henry Joly, who now sits beside Mr. Tarte, was premier of Quebec, Mr. Tarte furiously attacked him among the French people because he was a Protestant. Years ago the minister of public works grew angry at Mr. Chapeau, who desiring to take him into his Quebec government, and Mr. Tarte wrote to Sir Hector Langevin commending the latter's honesty and condemning Chapeau for his liberal tendencies. Mr. Tarte in his paper wrote down Mr. Chapeau for all he was worth, until one day the then premier of Quebec pointed at him on the floor 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 Risli, but soon after he changed his mind and became again converted. Then he wanted to get into the dominion ministry. Mr. Oulmet, 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, "obtained 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. Tarte's last victim, according to Mr. Bergeron, was the late Sir Adolphe

SHERRIFF'S SALE.—There will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of June next, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, in the afternoon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the right, title and interest of William Thompson

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ... April 14—Str Russ (Dist. 3535, Jensen, from New York, Wm Thomson at Co. ...

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

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.

Mr. Hazen made his motion, seconded by Mr. Gaudet, for copies of plans, specifications and contracts with respect to certain bridges. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill amending the law providing for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings Co. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill amending the law providing for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings Co. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill amending the law providing for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings Co. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill amending the law providing for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings Co. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill amending the law providing for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings Co. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill amending the law providing for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings Co. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill amending the law providing for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings Co. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill amending the law providing for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings Co. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill amending the law providing for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings Co. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

Mr. Hazen introduced a bill amending the law providing for the establishment of an almshouse in Kings Co. Mr. Hazen—Of course, I cannot expect information that the department has not in its possession.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

EXTENDING THE CENTRAL R.R. It is reported on good authority, writes the Sun's correspondent at Cady's, Queens Co., that the Central Railway Co., which is now operating from Norton to Chippawa, will have the road extended through to Fredrickton this summer.

ALMSHOUSE BURNED. And Four of the Inmates Perished in the Flames. A dispatch from Chatham on Saturday announced the total destruction of the almshouse at Fredrickton, N. B., and the death of four inmates in the flames.

SPRUCE DEALS AT LIVERPOOL. Stocks of spruce deals in Liverpool and near-by ports on April 15 were 3,074 standards, compared with 13,625 standards a year before.

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

A WEST-SIDE WEDDING. At the residence of Daniel B. Lord, West St. John, on Friday at 8 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 Lepreau.

Curves to Fit Iron-Like Wear. S. H. & M. BIAS BRUSH EDGE. Our line this Call. We are sold.

Unriva... Ladies' Styl... The Free E... Celebration of... An Inter... GRAND M... Free Baptis... Grand Man... Anniversary on... new church... form were R... gistrates and... D. Harvey, ... taken into th... Sack Cove by... years ago. L... of the Free... Head, and F... liate of the... Island on W... vert of Rev... was baptized... when attendi... The morning... sermon by R... ed by Rev. I... tates Wilson... and singing b... sermon Prof... Well Underst... dered value... throughout al... At the after... congregational... 33 years ago... Licentiate Col... are Wilson... D. Harvey and... of the church... Harvey, and... that church; i... unity by all... sent standing... the singing o... Barnes, the c... The evening... as follows: S... prayer, S... and early day... J. N. Barnes... I. D. Harvey... by Rev. J... the Gospel... and 28th vers... voice, and v... low notes, etc... practical exp... was listened to... and once pres... solo, "The Nin... quest. Following is... church history... evening: The first ser... Christian Bap... Grand Harbor... 24th, 1864. Pr... were held in... 9th of April, 18... ganized by R... 35 charter me... were as follow... Richard E. F... Nathan Gup... Guplin, John... Mr. Dashi... the Shepley... Cheney, Hurb... Nelson Guthrie... Daldin, Philo... Elizabeth G... Charlotte G...