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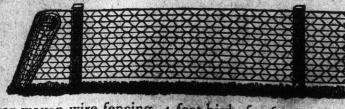
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The firm of

gun cotton.

## Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buythe



"Star" 13 bar woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

# Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

A. J. Machum, Manager.

Water Street, St. John, N. B.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

TWO VERY CHOICE WHISKIES.

"Usquebaugh Cream" Old Scotch. ... \$10 50

"Extra Fine Old Irish,"..... Both those whiskies are of the very highest class, whether required for a beverage or medical purposes. They are over eight years old, were imported in wood and bottled by myself. Each dozen contains two imperial gal-

Family List Sent on Application Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order. Send remittance by post office order,

M. A. FINN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 112 Prince Wm. Street., St. John, N. B.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

The general officers have recently

Bythe Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

sent a circular letter to each member of the executive committee and board of superintendents urging their co-operation in a plan for securing a memorial to Miss Willard. The letter starts with the proposition that, inasmuch as the temple is so closely allied with the name of the great leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, it would seem as if no other memorial could be so fitting, and urges that a supreme effort be made to secure the entire ownership of this building. The plan contemplates the citizens' memorial in each city and town committee throughout the nation, the amounts raised to be placed in the hands of a local treasurer, to be designated by the committee, and held until the aggregate local sum shall be placed in the hands of Miss Cornelia M. Dow, Portland, Me., the one chosen by Miss Willard and appointed by the Buffalo convention as custodian of the Willard Temple fund. Already a cordial response has been received from the presidents of several of the states, and the women are throwing them-selves into the work with courage and enthusiasm and with the clear understanding that if, by the next national convention it shall be proved that the amount necessary for purchasing the temple can not be raised, the money shall be invested in some other suitable memorial. The temple trustees are proceeding with their plans as announced, and, of course, the money from the wheels, cards, and from any plans which may be hereafter inaugurated by them, should be sent in the usual way to G. B. Shaw, vicepresident American Trust and Savings bank, Chicago, treasurer of the

board of temple trustees.-Union Sig-MISS WILLARD'S WILL. This unique document has been much commented upon by the daily rapers of Chicago, and will be of ter unless she has some plants to great interest to all who knew the worry over.

writer. It is free from legalities, is not technical, and is as unconventional as was the author. At the same time it is religious and affectionate, and has a large block of temperance in it. The original is in Miss Willard's own hand, and is written on a single sheet of note paper and with the freedom which indicates that it was her first copy and that it was written without studious effort, after the subject had been digested in her own mind. There is no codicil, as some have supposed. This is the first and last and only will of Miss Wil-

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 15, 1895. This is my last will and testament, after fifty-six years of my Heavenly Father's discipline and blessing to prepare me for better work hereafter (as I believe) in wonderful worlds un-

All of my personal property and the immer homes at Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains, New York; Pacific Coast Chautauqua, near Astoria, Oregon, and near Bar Harbor, Maine ("Willard's Acre")-of all of which I have deeds—I bequeath to my beloved Anna Gordon, who is to have them all cut and out and forever. The Rest Cottage home at Evanston, Illinois (deed recorded in Chicago), I bequeath to my beloved sister, Mary Bannister Willard, and to Anna Gordon, equally, to be used by them or dealt with as they may deem best during their lifetime, and to be made available to either or both of my nieces, Katharine Willard Baldwin and Mary Willard, if they should have need thereof, but to the authoritative statement that Conrevert, aside from the claimants herein named, to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for the purpose of teaching boys and girls the evil effects of alcoholics and tobacco upon the tissues of the body and temper of the soul, and to indoctrinate them in habits of personal purity in word and deed. (This disposition of the dear old home is in accordance with the understanding Thank my beloved mother, who hallowed it the opening of prison doors, and the with dominated, instead of the concessions. by so much of her life and by her tri-umphant passage to heaven from good will which Holy Thursday was

Remembrances of me are to given by Anna Gordon to my dear relatives and comrades according to her knowledge of my wishes. dear friend, Kate A. Jackson, is to choose whatever she would like as scuvenirs of one who knew and loved her long, and gratefully remembers

her loving kindness in earlier days. To my beloved Isabel Somers who has everything that heart could wish, I have nothing to leave save as she may choose any souvenirs she likes, and the undying gratitude toward one whom my mother loved from the first hour of her coming into our lives, even as I did. I make her and Anna Gordon my literary executors, and the executors of this, my will and

In my personal property is, as a matter of course, included the birth-day fund of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) given by sister white-ribboners n my fiftieth birthday. (Signed) FRANCES E. WILLARD.

SUSANNA M. D. FRY. ADA M. MELVILLE.

Since 1827 the average of suicides in France has increased from five a year to twenty-six a year.

# IN INTERESTS OF PEACE.

Germany, Russia and France, Italy Ask It.

Spain is Firm and Declares That She Has Reached Limit of International Policy.

The United States Flying Squadron is Said to be Ready for Action—Americans Getting Out.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-There is i cicated a most favorable impression no longer any doubt as to the pur-poses of this government with respect in foreign quarters. The president's answer was looked upon to some exto the situation in Cuba. War, in the tent as a counter appeal to the great opinion of the administration, is in-evitable, except in the unlooked for powers for their co-operation in the cause of humanity against the inevent of a surrender on the part of tolerable condition of affairs in Cuba. Spain. The president's message, which he had intended to send to con-In some diplomatic quarters there was a disposition to read between the lines gress yesterday, has not been changed and to give it a suggestive character in any particular, and embodies the beyond the mild phrases adopted. unanimous views of the cabinet with-This was not the generally accepted cut the slighest variance or exception. view, however. The favorable manner Any movement to avert war now of its reception was looked upon as a must come from Madrid, and must wise rieve at this critical juncture, concede American demands, including for, without rejecting as an intrusion an end to Spain's dominion in Cuba. these foreign suggestions, they were Three features stand out plainly in so received as to give the greatest the developments of today. At noon the representatives here of the six great powers of Europe called at the White House and presented to President McKinley a joint note expressing promise of sympathy rather than the opposition from the most powerful joint influence in the world.

At the capital the situation was erdently discussed among individuals urgent hope for a peaceful adjustment between the United States and Spain, and came up in public debate in both to which the president replied with Senator Morgan of Alabama, in disunmistakable plainness as to the duty cussing an amendment to the sundry and unselfish endeavors of this gov-ernment to terminate the insumerable civil appropriation bill, said he was onditions in Cuba. Another, and ready to vote for a declaration of

probably the most significant actual

step, showing the finality reached by

sul General Lee would leave Havans

en Saturday. This step, it is known, will be regarded by Spain as akin to

an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official in-

tercourse between the United States and the island. Third, and alm st equally important, was the ominous

where the war fever seemed to have

expected to bring forth, and the more

definite announcement of action that

would bring peace to Cuba. The

heavy guard about Minister Wood-

ford's house, the imperative character

of his last note, the war utterance of

Minister Correa and the turbulence at

the Spanish capital left little hope

that reace counsels would prevail. No

negotiations are proceeding at Madrid

on the part of this government, but

the powers of Europe, it is under-

stood, are doing their utmost to per-

suade the Spanish government to yield and avert war. On the highest

Minister Woodford contemplating his

withdrawal, the only step in that di-

rection being the determination that

General Lee shall leave Havana on

The note of the European powers

presented to the president today has

not, in the opinion of members of the

administration, changed the situation

in the slightest degree. What pres-

sure was brought to bear to secure

even this mildly expressed hope that

further negotiations would result in

the maintenance of peace, is not

known, but it is confidently believed

that it is the result of persistent ap-

peals on the part of Spain for some

expression in favor of peace between

the two countries. The note is not

regarded in any sense as a protest

against the course this government

adopt, to secure a stable government

in Cuba. Some of the governments

represented in the note are known to

be in full accord with this government

in its purposes with respect to the Cuban question, and therefore any

theory that the note was intended as.

remonstrance is not regarded as

The reply of this government, which

has previously been read and ap-

proved by members of the cabinet, is

not considered as indicating any

change in the fixed purpose of the

president to intervene at once in Cuba

nor is not believed that it was the

expectation of a minority of the for-

eign representatives present that the

United States would change its policy

or regard the joint note as other than

an expression in behalf of peace and

without special significance. So far

as known in administration circles, no

further representations on this sub-

ject are expected. No offer of media-

tion on the part of any European

power has been received, and there is

ligh authority for the statement that

rone would be accepted if proffered

This has been the fixed policy of the

government from the first, and there

is no prospect of a change in this re-

gard. At the embassies and legations

the presentation of the joint note of the powers was regarded as the event of the day. An ambassador from one

of the great powers of continental Eu-

rope stated that it was without a par-

allel in history, and that it was the

first and only time that the six great

rations of Europe, representing in the

aggregate the power of civilization, had united in this solemn manner to

secure the peace of the world.

Saturday.

tone of press advices from

the United States government,

In the house a significant declara-tion was that of General Grosvenor, who declared he believed war was inevitable. In fact the speech made by General Grosvenor, in answer to charges against the administration by Mr. Lentz of Ohio, was an important contribution to the news of the day. The importance of General Lee's telegrams was considered by members

not to have been over-estimated, and the impression that the president was amply justified in withholding his fact was emphasized by the adjournment until Monday of both houses. The opinion in the senate and house is that war must come. Even the most optimistic of the conservative

senators have given up hope of a peaceful settlement. A great deal of consideration was given by senators and representattives to the form of action. On this point there is a wide diverg-

ence of opinion, but it has assumed two distinct propositions. One is the recognition of independence of the island, coupled with armed intervention with a declaration that Cuba should be free, the desire on the part of those favoring this latter plan being authority it can be stated that no in- to avoid recognizing the insurgents structions have been given as yet to and their government or any government until after the United States has control of the island. The latter plan is said to be that of the presinent, and efforts are being made to have it adopted, so that there may be no division between the executive and legislative branches of the government. Fear is expressed that there may be a long debate in the senate if some compromise is not agreed upon

> tions makes its report. Both foreign committees were in session during the day extending their inquiries as to conditions in in Cuba. Mr. Quesada of the Cuban Junta gave the house committee the reasons why the recognition of independence was desired by the Cubans.

before the committee on foreign rela-

The military branches of the has pursued thus far, or is likely to government steadily continue the work of rreparation for possible emergencies, this work, however, being now principally confined to completing matters heretofore begun. The most important action taken by the navy department today was the selection of commanding officers for the vessels recently purchased from the Morgan line. These are the magnificent ocean steamers El Sud, El Rio, El Norte, and El Sol, and the officers to whom they have been signed are Commanders W. H. Brownson, now abroad engaged in the purchasing of ships and supplies; Commander Chas. H. Davis; Commander Charles J. Train and Commander Wm. H. Emery. Orders to these officers will be issued tomorrow. No new ships were rurchased today, but the department has directed the board to select two vessels for distilling ships and one

> The navy department was today informed that the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Alabama and Texas are taking preliminary steps for the

formation of a naval militia. An order was issued establishing a rew naval rating, that of chief electrician and electricians of the first and second classes, the pay being \$50, \$40 and \$35 per month respective-

In the war department matters have ssumed a normal condition, everything being in readiness for any conditions which may arise. Reports received show that up to

this time there has been recruited 900 men of the 1,600 needed to fill the two artillery regiments recently author-

be spent for ammunition and projec-

MADRID, April 7, 5.50 p, m.—United States Minister Woodford has issued the following statement to the Span-

"The Madrid newspapers of this morning are filled with statements concerning the American minister which are so inaccurate that he asks the courtesy of the press to correct them. He does this in the interests of

friendship and peace.

"The proprieties of his diplomatic position forbid his making any statement with regard to his diplomatic ment with regard to his diplomatic action with the Spanish government. But last September the Spanish foreign office received written permission to publish the text of any official correspondence which he should have at any time with the Spanish government, and this permission is effective today. The Spanish government is at complete libertly to publish every word he has ever addressed to the for-eign office by letter, memorandum or statement.

"The second secretary of the American legation has sailed for New York, to resume the practice of his profession. He has resigned from diplomatic service. The American minister's wife left with her niece for Paris Wednesday night. She is in poor health and the excitement of the past fortnight has compelled her to seek absence and rest. The daughter of the American minister remains and will remain with him in Madrid. He has not given up bis residence, where he expects to reside so long as he shall remain ac-

credited to the Spanish court. "The American minister has received nothing but courtesy from the people of Madrid. He has never had the slightest apprehension as to his own personal security or that of his family. He is working for peace, and despite all rumors to the contrary, he still hopes peace will be kept between Spain and the United States, and that reace will soon be established in Cuba, based upon absolute justice, with protection for the great American interests in that island and the maintenance of the honor of Spain."

LONDON, April 7.—A despatch from Madrid, via Bayonne, France, which was sent yesterday evening before the cabinet council, and when, apparently, General Woodford, the other diplomais in the olace fully believed a settlement of the Cuban crisis had at last been arrived at and would be accel ted by the cabinet, says:

"This has been an exciting day in pelitical circles. The Queen Regent aprears to have gained the day over the bellicose section of thte cabinet, and has agreed to a settlement, which those who have advised her admit will mean the ultimate freedom of Cuba or a government satisfactory

side history of the negotiations can realize the difficulties and evasions General Woodford has had to contend with. It was 4 a. m. when the general received the telegram from President McKinley approving the plan of settlement, and, after an interview with the Austrian ambassador, Count Count Deym, who was acting as the queen's intermediaray, the last obstacle was apparently removed and the publication of the proclamation on Friday was regarded as a certainty. Then came the news of violent dissensions in the cabinet, but it was followed by a positive statement from the palace circles that the queen had taken the bit in her teeth and was prepared to change the ministry, if necessary. After that came the announcement that the diss were healed, that the cabinet was intact and that the settlement be carried at tonight's council.

"Public feeling as expressed in the cafes and streets was very violent against the armistice. The cry "We are betrayed," and denunciations of the pope and Queen Regent were on every tongue. This feeling was evidently fomented by the military party, and a large batch of promotions and decorations for the army and navy is announced, which adds

to their zeal. "The Spanish non-official press had the war fever for the last few days, and it would be difficult to cause it to back down. Even some of the Catholic circles prophesied indignation throughout the length and breadth of the country, and outbreaks as well, if Spain yielded.

"The guns of the Carlists have been somewhat spiked, owing to the pope's initiative, but the republicans had a free hand, with the additional anti-clercial cry.

"The Pais today announces the formation at its office of a new republican club, Ruiz Zorrille, for the amalgamation of all the antimonarchial parties."

LONDON, April 7.—A special despatch from Madrid says that the ambassadors of France, Germany, Russia and Italy waited together this evening upon Senor Cullon, the foreign minister, and presented a joint note in the interests of peace. Senor Cul-Ion, replying, declared, according to the despatch, that the members of the Spanish cabinet were unanimous in considering that Spain had reached "the limit of international policy in the direction of conceding the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States."

MADRID, April 7, 9.30 p. m.-The cutcome of the cabinet council is that the ministers considered and replied to a message from Rome del late last evening, and transacted the current business of the different departments.

One member of the cabinet informed the representatives of the press that the aspect of affairs was more pacific

The calinet council terminated at half-past eight. No official notes have been issued and all the ministers maintain absolute reserve, declining to give any information.

Calls at the various embassies and legations late in the day showed that the response of the president had of the ordnance buruea, the money to



nouncing the postponement of the presentation of the message to congress, and "as that changes the aspect of affairs, he withdraws the statements made in the previous

To the question whether U. S Minister Woodford has demanded his passports a negative reply is given, but the belief is expressed here that he will soon quite Madrid:

Senor Sagasta at the cabinet council this evening conferred with the Queen Regent. The government expects a despatch from Sener Polo De Bernabe giving full details of affairs at Wash-

The evening press is warlike in tone, but reports no new facts.

El Pais publishes a sensational account of an alleged attack upon the Spanish legation in Washington, which

is being cried all over town.

HAVANA, April 1.—Refering to the
possibility of a conflict with the United States, General Correa, minister of war, is represented as expresster of war, is represented as expressing a hope that it may still be averted "because it is known that President McKinley's message to the American congress will refer to neither independence nor to intervention." Gen. Correa adds: "In thus changing his attitude President McKinley responded, doubtless, to Spain's determined conduct, and had we not bowed our heads at the time we suffered our first humiliation we should not find ourselves where we are today. I am not of those who blindly should 'Victory' should there be a rupture and hostilities, but I believe

that of the two evils war is preferable to humiliation." HAVANA, April 7.—The Mascotte left this afternoon with seventy-four passengers. Manay persons are holding back to the last available hour on the strength of favorable peace

The Ward line steamer Yucatan arrived this evening, and will leave for the United States tomorrow morning with about eighty passengers. "No one who has not heard the in-Despite the fact that the day is cloudy thousands of people have devoted it to visiting the various churches and monuments. Tonight the Plaza De Amas and Central park are crowded with people of all classes, and in both places military bands are

> FORT MONRO, Va., April 7.-The flying squadron is ready for action and complete in all details, except the possible addition of a despatch boat

and an hospital boat.

The battleship Texas arrived today. "The Texas," said Captain Phillip to the Associated Press reporter, "is ready for sea at on hour's notice, and ready to fight, and, all rumors to the contrary, I believe she will show herself to be the worthlest ship on the ocean." All the ships are practically cleared for action

KEY WEST, Fla., April 7.-The conditions here have undergone a decided change within the last twelve hours. n consequence of the Washington advices as to Consul General Lee's approaching departure and the firm attitude of the administration, from the disappointment and chagrin that followed yesterday's pacific advices from Madrid. The latest news has aroused the bellicose spirit to a greater degree than ever.

The Mallory line steamer Comal has arrived from New York with a cargo of provisions and eight hundred cases of ammunition for the neet, which have been in process of transfer throughout the day. She brought also several six-pounders, which will be mounted on the Mangrove. The latter is expected from Havana tonight or temorrow, and in the event of war will probably serve as a despatch

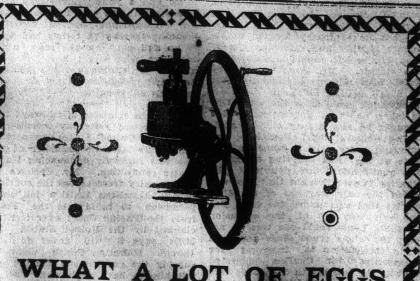
WEST PRINCE CONTEST.

The Nomination Proceedings at Alberton, Pa E. Island.

ALBERTON, P. E. I. April 6.—The nomination proceedings in West Prince passed off today most satisfactorily Hackett. The mass meeting was addressed by Senator Ferguson and Neil McQuarrie of Summerside and Mr. McQuarrie of Summerside and Mr. Hackett. The grit candidate was supported by John Xeo, M. P., and Benj. Rogers, both would-be senators. These speeches fell flat. Messrs. Ferguson and Hackett were in splendid form, and carried with them the enthusiastic appliause of the electors. Both parties are working hard. Meetings are announced up to polling day. The spits are placing their reliance on boodle, which is being dispensed by two imported agents. The conservatives are making an aggressive fight on the stump, and confidently expect to down the boodle brigade as well to down the boodle brigade as well as the influence of the federal and provincial governments on the 13th.

"LET US DIE LIKE MEN."

One of the late Colonel Haughton's Sikins that their position was hopeless, and that the enemy had opened on three sides of the party, his last words were, "Fix bayonets and let us die like men!" It was what any one who knew Colonel Haughton would have expected him to say under the circumstances.—Calcutta Englishman



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With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of Eggs will More than Pay for one of

WHICH YOU CAN PROCURE FROM

golfers)-Oi bechune that don't, eh? WHENERS WHEN WELL y day kim

WHAT A LOT OF EGGS

The Hens Lay when Fed en GREEN CUT BONE

200% to 400% More than without it.

MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd, MARKET SQUARE . . . ST. JOHN.

#### OTTAWA LETTERS.

The Government Bill to Restore Postage on Newspapers.

Not Nuch Headway Now Being Made by the Drummond Railway Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Blair Sharply Criticized by Mr. McInnes of British Columbia - The Franchise Bill Turns Out to be Very Carelessly Compiled and the House Will Have to Considerably

OTTAWA, March 31.-The majority of 38 in the senate against the Yukon ill was larger than even the opponents of the measure ventured to expect. It only indicates that the more the improvident bargain is considered the worse it appears. A number of conservatives who at first gave a somewhat reluctant assent to the principle of the bill, or at least were sufficiently non-committal to afford the government some hope of their consent, found that they could not conscientiously go that far. Parliament Hill may not always understand the sentiment of the country, but in this particular case there was no chance for delusion. From every constituency in Canada, from members of both political parties has come floating toward Ottawa an almost unanimous chorus of condemnation or of disapproval, or at the mildest, exns of anxiety. At this moment if the bill were before the house of mons the vote of a fortnight ago could not possibly be repeated. Not less than thirty supporters of the government are rejoiced over the action of the senate, and if I am not much mistaken three or four, if not a larger number of ministers, share in that satisfaction.

Mr. Mills, with all the authority of the minister of justice, told the sen-ate that they had no right to defeat this government bill. His argument was that the senate was responsible to nobody, as the defeat of the government in that house did not bring in a new administration, and it was improper for senators to take the responsibility from the shoulders of the government. Mr. Gladstone could have said the same thing when the rejected his home rule bill. He might, like Mr. Mills, have warned the lords that they would be responsible for any disasters occasioned by their action. So he did. But the lords went on and the country endorsed their action. Senator McCallum interrupted Mr. Mills with the suggestion that there was yet a refor the government, which might appeal to the people on the question. But this is not a question h the appeal will be taken Foolish as this government may be it is too wise to go to the country with this rope around its neck.

The minister of justice drew a box of great length when he said that the contractors had spent half a million dellars already on their contract. Mackenzie and Mann are not fools, and if they have purchased rails and other supplies they know how to dis-pose of them. As a matter of fact they have agreed to take some cheap and disused rails from the C. P. R., doubtless with the understanding that they will not be taken unless needed. Not a rail, so far as is known, has been moved. It may be that the contractors have spent one tenth of the amount mentioned by Mr. Mills. It may be that they have an action for damages against the government. If so they have great cause for gratitude to that member of the administration who at the outset admits their claim for half a million dollars.

But suppose they lost it all. Who was to blame for it? Is it not the government who shut out all other enderers and closed the contract a week before parliament opened, and who assured the contractors that both houses would endorse the bargain? Whatever claim the contractors may have against the country the men who ought to be made to pay " are the nisters who insolently and stupidly, and it is feared in the case of some of them corruptly, made this ghastly contract at such a time and in such a way. If Mackenzie and Mann were rash enough to invest their money on the promise of Mr. Sifton that he would make the senate solid, it was their gamble, and justified the statement of Mr. Blair, that the whole Suppose they have half a million dollars worth of worthless plant on the Stikine. Is there not a company with nearly three million dollars' worth on the Isthmus of Chignecto? Every dellar expended on the ship railway was put there under a statute, and yet no one is offering to repay the

Mr. Mills says that the senate must now shoulder the responsibility, though that body has no executive powers. He will find, perhaps, that it as power to do one thing that may be useful to the Yukon. It has power to pass an act incorporating Mackenzie and Mann or any other comtheir road from the coast to the Yukon river. There are other parties willing to build such roads without subsidy. The senate may well give them a chance. Then if the gov causes the house of commons t out the charter there will be another transfer of responsibility. It need not surprise anyone if that would happen. One would expect that a ministry which was willing to give away the choice of all the Yukon gold lands for a railway into the Yukon would be glad to have one built for nothing. But this government does not seem to be so anxious to get the railway as it is to give away the land. ed in parliament and in the liberal of one cent, and the rate of say 25

rently ager to fling these gold lands viol ly from them, and grow furiously dignant when anyone interferes

It will be said that the other routes are partly in American territory, but over and again it has been shown that American trade has exactly the same chance to capture the market by this route that it would have by any other. Mr. Blair comes in at this last moment with a strenuous attempt to force' the commons railway committee to charter an American line to tap the best district of the Kootenay cour try, after a Canadian line has been idized into that very point. It is difficult to see why a principle that is good on the Yukon is not equally good on the Kettle river, and why ministers who are rending the air trying to persuade people to let Ameri can trade in at one point should be going into hysterics in order to keen it out at another. This is the way it will strike the ordinary carnal mind. But no ordinary mind can fathom the sublime mysteries of this inscrutible government of ours.

Mr. Davin has applied his mind to the task. His motion affirms that good faith on the part of the government with the people of the North-west requires agricultural implements to be made free. There is no question that the men who are now ministers went into the Northwest and asked the people to vote for them on the distinct assertion that they would, if returned to power, take the duty off farm machinery. Mr. Davin quoted their words. He had reports of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches in the west. He had reports of Mr. Fisher's speeches and those of Sir Louis Davies. There is no contradiction as to the pledges. There is no denving that the duties remain as high on heavy farm machinery as before. The queen thing is that half a dozen members elected as liberals and patrons in the west on the strength of these distinct promises and on their own pledge to sopport the programme, are not doing Mr. Douglass, who was elected as an independent on this one issue, and has never given a vote to bring it about. The same is true of Mr. Da-Mr. Oliver of Edmonton, who things, has not done so in this. The four government members from Manitoba have been as mild tariff reformers as any government of the most extreme protectionist type could have desired. These western men will not be elected any more.

While they are here Mr. Davin is

naving some fun with them. Yesterday he appealed to them to show some trace of independence and to make some attempt to carry out their oledges. For himself, when the late government was in power he continually pressed for reduced duties in the interests of the west, and had the satisfaction of seeing the tariff on farm machinery reduced from 25 per cent. to 20. His friends from the west came in protesting against the 20 per cent. duty, and having thundered all over the prairies about the wrongs of the comfortably in Ottawa, enjoying to the full its social pleasures, and forgetting about the weary farmer in the and of the setting sun. Mr. Davin ras willing to excuse wild broncos like Mr. Davis of Prince Albert for some two years. It might require that time for them to become inured to the effeminate delights of Ottawa society. But now it was time to stir up and do something. Mr. Davin was very entertaining as he told about the manner in which the members were seduced by dances and dinners, and quoted the Toronto Globe, which protested against the control of tory officials at Ottawa. The Globe says that the social life at Ottawa is conservative and has a bad effect upon grit ministers, and Mr. Davin thinks that if these social charms break down the morals and principles of a minister, there is the greater reason why a poor private member should nerve himself gainst the demoralizing influences. He mentioned a minister who came to Ottawa so prejudiced that he not go near a house where dancing took place, but was now taking instruction from a dancing master, so that he who came to lead in great reforms was finding his greatest pleasure in leading off the terpsichorean

In their residence at Capua the ministers are going into decline. The government, according to Mr. Davin. has already the pallor of death upon it. When the speaker left the chair the bard of Regina was telling how he went wandering the other day in Hull and found a new street bearing the name of Avenue Laurier. Remembering his early days in Paris and the streets there named after Napoeon, Mr. Davin wandered along this venue to see what great palaces and sardens and other beautiful things might be found there. He discovered to his horror that it ended in a grave-

The criticism that is most remem pered against the late government's management was the charge that the ordinary expenses of the road used to be placed to capital account. it was claimed that all the capital charges since 1878 ought to have been put down as running expenses, and that the deficit was very much larger than was represented in the books. Naturally we turn to the estimates to see how the system operates. We find there is still a capital account on he Intercolonial. Here, for instance s the whole cost of the new Moncton station placed to capital, as if there had never been a station there before. Under the late management the only harge to capital would have been the cost of the new one in excess of that of the old one. The next item is 50,000 for increasing the strength of iron bridges. Now for ten years this strengthening has been going on, and every dollar so spent has been charg-ed to running expenses. There are many other charges to capital.

A grit M. P. is after the topknot of Mr. George Johnson, the do-minion statistician. He wants to know whether this Mr. Johnson was the one who was "frequently denouncA LITTLE LIGHT.

in a womanly way. Her general health, her future happi

capability as a wife and mother, and the health and strength of generations to come are dependent upon this.

Nothing in the world will destroy the good looks, wholesomeness, the amiability, and the usefulness of a woman quicker than disorders of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for women who are alling in this way. It makes a woman strong and healthy where a woman most needs health and strength. It relieves pain, soothes inflammation, heals ulceration and gives rest and tone to the tortured nerves. It cures all the ills and pains too commonly considered an uncomfortable inheritance of womankind. It has been used for over thirty years with an unbroken heritance of womankind. It has been used for over thirty years with an unbroken record of success. More of it has been sold than of all the other medicines for women combined. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. He will cheerfully answer, without charge, all letters from ailing women.

"Three years ago," writes Mrs. J. N. Messler, of 1794 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. V., "the best physicians in this city said there was no cure for me—unless I would go to a hospital and have an operation performed. I could not walk across the room. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after three bottles I could work, walk and ride."

Torpid liver and constipation are surely and speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe. They regulate, tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels. No substitute urged by mercenary dealers is as good.

press for active and offensive partisanship," and whether the government intends to reorganize him out of his position. Mr. Fisher would not say definitely, but he rather thought this was the same George Johnson, but the government had not decided what would happen to him. The statistician has a salary of \$2,400, which is quite a temptation. His chief of-fence has been that he issued year books showing the growth of Canadian industries and Canadian trade. The present government seems to be anxious to have the same thing done, and Mr. Johnson is disposed to go on in the same line. In the place of dismising him Mr. Fisher cannot do better, so long as trade is growing, than to keep him in his place and pay for the book. If bad times come it may be necessary to dismiss Mr. Johnson and hire a liar in his place.

Mr. Blair is not as communicative as he was when the Ontario election was going on. In a previous letter appeared his epistle to Mr. Biggar of Belleville, promising to double the vote for the Trent Valley Canal. Mr. Biggar was carrying on a political campaign at the time and he made the greatest possible use of this letter. a fine portrait of Mr. Blair over the top of it and a great display of head lines, such as "\$1,500,000 for the Trent Valley Canal," and was followed by such injunctions as "Vote for Bleecker and the Trent Valley Canal." Corby wanted to know about this letter yesterday, and Mr. Blair indigantly declared that he would not give information about confidential letters sent to his political friends. A confidential letter which cannot be mentioned in the house seems to be all right displayed in the campaign columns of a newspaper or exhibited at every hustings between Bay of Quinte and Georgian Bay. This is another mystery. And still another is found in the fact that the \$1,500,000 promises in the letter has dwindled down in the estimates to \$600,000. Said Mr. Blair in the letter, "the vote will be double that of last year." It is in fact less than last year. But then the people of Hastings did not "vote S. D. S.

OTTAWA, April 2.—The chief event in yesterday's legislation was the announcement that the newspaper postage, after sixteen years of banishment, is to be restored. Mr. Mulock is much grieved over the large free car-lage of papers through the mails, and gave figures to show that the tonnage had increased from nine million pounds to sixteen and a half millions since 1889. He told of the great number of mail bags which the department was obliged to furnish for this particular business, and gave a graphic account of the labors of the mail carriers in handling newspapers. Mr. Mulock does not see why newspapers should not pay postage as well as letters, and this is one of the great forms he has set about to make. He does not intend to spring it on the country all at once, and will start the half rate the beginning of next year and the whole rate of half a cent pound a year from next July. Mr. Mulock is going to discriminate. Those papers whose circulation is within ten miles of the office of publication will still go free to that extent. Outside of the ten mile zone his law will operate. We may therefore expect a new surveying staff in the post office de partment to mark the radius of ter niles from each newspaper office in Canada. The farmer who lives inside the line will have the advantage of free carriage, and if the line happens to cut through the middle of a town it will be necessary to have a neat survey in order to discriminate. Mr. Mulock did not explain the reason of his ten mile belt. Whether it is intended to strike at papers of su value to be called for more than ten miles away as a punishment for their policy of protection for papers that are not known outside their own village, or is merely adopted as an arbitrary basis on the assumption that the post office can afford to carry papers ten miles but no farther, will be explained on the second reading. On the latter assumption we might have expected a series of belts, say one of one hunared miles with half cent postage, one of five hundred with a charge

cents a pound for papers carried to the Yukon. But Mr. Mulock's severe-ly logical mind does not reach that

ne day, it is not known when, Mr. ulock is going to reduce his letter ostage from three cents to two When he gets ready to do it there will be a proclamation beginning of course in the well known form "I, William Mulock," as was done in the unfortute proclamation about the imperial to cent rate in which Mr. Mulock estab ished the policy for the empire and maintained it for three days and a half. He has no ten mile belt about letters. Mr. Mulock's policy is to carry letters to Australia for the same price as they are carried from Ottawa to Hull. The ten mile zone is a pecuiar invention only applicable newspapers.

The postmaster general tells us that he carried last year 16,500,000 pounds of newspapers through the mails. these were all carried at his propos half cent rate the revenue would be \$82,500. But his ten mile belt will make a great reduction, and there will be some evasions, while possibly some cheap papers will cease to use the mail, and all papers will use the express if they find it cheaper. The result of it all will be a revenue perhaps of \$50,000. The present postal revenue is \$3,200,000, so that even if the newspaper postage should yield \$60,000, the gain will be only two per cent. To offset this there will be the additional expense of keeping a record at each town where papers are published; of weighing papers and of disputing with the publishers. There will also be the difficulty of collecting from impecunious newspaper men or from those who are disposed to escape what they may consider an unfair liability. Unless there is a discrimination in favor of dishonest publishers it will be necessary to do some post office detective work. Moreover the newspaper staffs, which now take a good deal of trouble in classifying the mail and packing it for delivery, will probably leave that matter to the post office staff. Taking it all together the department will have to spend probably 50 cents for every dollar collected. This is not good economy. esides an inconvenience and annoynce will be inflicted upon publishers and an expense either upon them or on subscribers altogether out of proportion to the revenue obtained. After all the government will only have taken money out of one pocket of the people to put it in another, less the extra cost which will be lost alto-

Sir Charles was in an incisive mood when he informed the government that he saw through the new policy. When the party was in power before it tried to suppress Hansard, which contained a record of their statements in the house. Now they are trying to suppress the newspapers, which also contain a report of their transactions. If there had been no newspapers, or if there had been none of the circulation wider than ten miles, ises and pla es which have been broken would not have been so visibly on the record. It would have exceedingly convenient if the details of the Yukon deal could have been suppressed, as they were for a time. The growth of the newspapers, Sir Charles says, is a sign that the people want to know things. In the view of the leader of the opposition that is a disposition to be encouraged. But the same disposition which prevents the ministers from answering the questions in parliament relating to public business seems to be leading Mr. Mulock to choke off the most important newspapers. Mr. Taylor, the conservative whip, is a man who takes a common sense view of things. He sized up the proposition at once. The minister reduces the letter rate for the benefit of the traders and proessional men. He increases the newspaper rate outside of the towns in order to get a little more money out of the farmers. The farmers, according to Mr. Taylor, get it in the neck every time. During the past week we have a reduction in the interest allowed by the savings banks and newspaper postage, which is pretty well for five days' work. Mr. Ellis does not agree with Mr. Mulock's statements about the mail bags furnished the newspapers But there are many things in which Mr. Ellis does not agree with minis-

The Dru nmond railway enquiry did not make nuch headway yesterday morning. The secretary of the Drummond company is not a well informe man. He was examined about the cost of the road, but could only furnish accounts in gross. There was a construction company comprising the same men as the railway company, although he was secretary of them both he was not able to say about the construction ac-

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When he was through it was not clear to anyone how much of the alleged cost of the road was real cost and how much was a bonus to promoters. Mr. McLeod of the government service was a more satisfactory witness on the government side. He was of the opinion that the road was worth a million six hundred thousand dollars, and ought to have cost that whether it did or not. He told Mr. Blair, who was the head of his department, that he thought Mr. Blair had made a good bargain.

In the house the Kettle river bill made its appearance again after its lorg sojourn in the railway committee. The minister of railways was on hand to help Mr. Corbin through, but Mr. Corbin got very little good of it. Perhaps it was not all Jim Sutherland's fault, but young McInnes of British Columbia is not free from blame. In the committee the contractors agreed to accept an amendment reducing the capital stock to less than half the sum proposed. Somehow Mr. Sutherland, the chairman of the committee, failed to make a note of the amendment on the margin of the bill. So it came to house with the clause left clean.

An amendment cannot be added in the house to a private bill without notice, and so the house was obliged either to lay the bill over, refer it back to the railway committee, or adopt it without the amendment. The minister of railways has a horror of the railway committee, remembering that seventeen of his own supporters voted there against the bill the day before. He did not want delay. the other hand, as he had himself urged and the company had accepted the amendment, it was impossible to put the bill through without it. Sir Charles could not see his way clear to agree to a violation of the rules, and Mr. Blair accordingly gave notice of amendment asking that it should be made at a later stage. Meanwhile he thought the bill might go through committee. Mr. Blair added, looking significantly at some opposition members, that he noticed a disposition to obstruct the bill. He had hardly made this observa-

tion when a member on his side of

the house rose and squared off for a speech on the general issues before the country. Mr. Choquette is one of the prominent members of the liberal party in Quebec, and is going to be a judge. But Mr. Choquette is not consumed with affection for Mr. Blair, and he proceeded to speak ve hemently in his mother tonque while the minister of railways lay back in his chair looking as if he would like to know what Mr. Choquette was saying. The French speaking member suppressed while nearly half of the hour for private bills was still available. But close to Mr. Blair's shoulder was another member equal the occasion. Master McInnes of British Columbia stood up with last year's Hansard and proceeded to read Mr. Blair's Crow's Nest speech. he read Mr. Blair's appeal to the grasp from the United States for all time the "exclusive control" of the Boundary Creek district, he was vigorously applauded. Mr. McInnes was sisted by occasional enquiries from across the house. One member would ask "is this the same district which the minister or railways now proposes to reach with the American railway?" and Mr. McInnes would solemnly explain that was the very same district. Sir Charles Tupper, in a most innocent way, asked time to time whose language Mr. Mc-Innes was quoting, and Mr. McInnes, in an instructive attitude, would patiently reply that he was using language of Mr. Blair. Mr. Blair. within two feet of him, was trying to make as light of it as he could. But when the hour was up the minister of railways appeared to be greatly re-lieved, though Mr. Corbin's bill was no farther ahead

The franchise bill is still in com-

mittee. It is not as carefully drawn

as might have been expected

the fact that it is held over from last year. The ministers in charge of H prove to be unable to make explanations. They are trying to graft a dominion election law on a provincial franchise system, and have proceeded with a careless disregard of misfits In many instances it is found that their general clauses cannot be worked in harmony with the provincial laws which they are embracing in the measure. Sir Louis Davies, likes to postpone evil days, and was leading the house most of the evening, seemed disposed to run the bill through, regardness of these things, He has no sympathy for the unfortunate sheriffs and returning officers who will be left unable to understa the statute. Mr. Powell confronted them with numerous difficulties out of which neither Sir Louis nor Mr. Fitzpatrick could show the way. One member on the government side thought he saw a way out by abolishing electoral lists altogether allowing every man to come in and vote at the risk of being sworn if his qualification was doubted. Charles Tupper thought that that was about the only way out of the difficulties that surrounded the case. But the only way out of the confusion that Sir Louis could see was to accept the whole crude mass and send it to the officers to interpret for Sir Charles suggested that as the lawyers in the house were all at sea, it was hardly fair to leave an unskilled layman in the country grapple with it. Finally the lea of the opposition went home as Mr. Davin was explaining that the franchise bill afforded a fair illustration of what Dr. Johnson gave as the neaning of higglety-pigglety, namely, a conglomerate mass of heterogengone, Sir Louis Davies said that Sir Charles and he had agreed some time ago to put the bill through con tee at this sitting, and called upon the opposition to stand by the agreement. The opposition had never heard of the agreement and apparently Sir Charles did not know he had ma When he left the chamber his wers were discussing the various amendments they proposed to offer and they had understood among

themselves that it would take several days to discuss the various features of the bill. It was all a mistake on the part of Sir Louis, but he seemed disposed to stick to it. Mr. Flint of Yarmouth was in the

chair when the solicitor general and Sir Louis were in consultation, apparently trying to find out what some clause of their bill might mean. Clarke Wallace moved that the committee rise. The two ministers went on with their talk and did not hear. Mr. Flint saw no way for it but to put the motion. The opposition members rose to vote yea, when Sir Louis and Mr. Casey interposed with the point of order that the vote had not been properly called for. Mr. Flint was embarrassed. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper kept informing him that they were all standing up and waiting to be counted, Sir Louis kept advising him that he ought not to count. After some exhibition of a perturbed mind, Mr. Flint instructed the clerk to count. The vote was lost by a majority of five, and Sir Louis was sayed. But the debate had to go on. The opposition members settled down to a long discussion of the first clause, when Sir Richard Cartwright arrived on the scene and took charge of the house. In less than five minutes his experienced mind sized up the situation. He interrupted Mr. Ingram, who was getting back to first principles, by observing that he had no doubt the opposition were acting in good faith; that he recognized the necessity of a full discussion of an important measure like this, and that if Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who, in the absence of the opposition leader and Mr. Foster, appeared to be the senior leader opposite, was of opinion that there was no desire to obstruct, he would propose the adjournment. Sir Charles Hibbert promptly assured Sir Richard that though he had no authority to speak for the opposition, he knew that the members on his side only desired a fair discussion and had no worse disposition than the hope of making the measure as workable as possible. Thereupon Sir Richard proposed that the committee rise, and the house adjourn. Sir Louis seemed disposed to vote nay, but consented to be effaced. The first clause of the bill is, therefore, under consideration. S. D S

OTTAWA, April 1.-Two days ago it was explained that the government as represented by the minister of railways had taken a great variety of positions in regard to railroads connecting with the United States. the railway committee yesterday Mr. Foster confronted the minister with his declaration of last year and invited him to apply the same rule to the Kettle river charter. Mr. Foster dwelt upon the fact that the ores in the district proposed to be tapped were of a class convenient to use in smelting with the Rossland ores and that great economic loss would follow their transport into the United States. The government had paid last year about two million dollars more than was necessary for the Crow's Nest road, for the alleged reason that this control of the Boundary Creek district, with the absolute control of railway freight rates, so that there would be no monopoly. It was now proposed to abandon this exclusive right and it was also urged by the minister that the control we paid for last year had not been obtained.

Mr. Blair was not very good natured

about it. Without making clear his position, he intimated that everybody was stupid who could not see it. It was his claim that the Grand Trunk railway could use the proposed road through its Northern Pacific connection, and thus make it a Canadian road also. But as Mr. Beattle of London stated, this connection implies a carriage of 200 miles 'n United States territory. Mr. McInnes, a government supporter, wanted to know Grand Trunk, if it wanted competition, could not come in through its connection to the C. P. R. at Lethbridge and take that route through the Crow's Nest, thus making unnecessary the Corbin line. The condition of the Crow's Nest road grant compels the acceptance of Grand Trunk traffic. Mr. Blair did not seem to get the best of the argument, but he got the best of the vote. He carcied the charter by a majority of six, which was only a moderate triumph in a committee where the government had a majority of 30. Whether the bill will succeed in making its way through the house is another question. The assistant manager of the Grand Trunk has been lobbying in its favor and a young fellow was heard to remark in the corridor that he and Mr. Wainwright carried the bill, meaning thereby that they had hunter up and got into the room a few mbers who might have remained absent. Mr. Corbin is still in residence here and probably will not disappear until his bill is safe.

While the minister of railways took strong ground yesterday morning in favor of United States connection, four hours later the minister of justice was furiously denouncing United States connection. Mr. Corbin's bill desires entry from across the southern border. Hamilton Smith's bill asked rermision to build into the Yukon from the Pacific Coast over territory claimed by the United States. Mills says it will never do, and though Hamilton Smith wants no subsidy the government will not permit him to have a charter. Two interesting admissions were made by the minister of justice. One was that Hamilton Smith is able to build the road. The other is that the Dalton trail is the best commercial route. It was on this account that he refused the charter, because the cheapness and ease by which that road could be operated would prevent the company from building the Stikine. Senator Wood argued that cheapness of transport was what the Yukon miners particularly desired. He maintained that one route is as much in United States control as the other and that the two are equally open for Canadian traffic. But the government, which on Wednesday was opposed to connection with the United States, and on Thursday morning was in favor of it, came out strong on Thursday af-

ternoon against sion now stands is no magician see where the when it comes up say that Mr. Sifte gize of Mackenzi patriotism and ex to and that Mr. side of Mr. Corbi friendly relations. Blair will overcon Sifton overcome will go on commit to a different police

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While he was abou was down also or amendment of the C Britton desires to an strike out that proquires corroborative that of the accuser against the person. is a kindly old gentle of Wakefield type, is calls reform, and 3 cuser will have thir on the subject that t person was obliged gallery. After som bill also was postpo carried the minister have been deprived o enjoyable functions. privilege of going ov case after sentence a ther there should be celebrated Sternama re-opened by this p Britton does not like again differs on this government considers

The next victim wa annual measure rai consent to 18, and the opposed by Mr. Car now been removed fro ranks is obliged to ir. opposing private Davies, who seems to the solicitor general tions in the house, w of delaying this mea. not enamored with th which Mr. Cameron decalogue. Sir Lou eracted during the 1 son, and admits that much to blame as any not better considered count it appears he is pone Mr. Britton's other matters relating discussion later this be seen that Sir Loui of the principle of ' The hot weather cod test be rectified in he

Once more the as raised, and this time Mr. Reid's bill to regu on railways. Mr. R with the problem of road carry freights the distance is short competition as on 1 routes. He does not mileage rate should l a long haul as for a to prevent a railway for carrying a barrel intermediate station t it past that point t terminus. Mr. Blair moter to allow his b promised to take up self during the recess. ed sorry, but it was t do, for the chance of government against it

(The above letter, what Ottawa in time to for publication in Tue Sun, was by mistake people forwarded to of to its proper addre arrive in St. John un

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Cook's Cotton

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ternoon against it again. The discussion now stands adjourned and there is no magician here clever enough to

FIRST PART.

see where the government will be when it comes up next. It is safe to say that Mr. Sifton will still be on the size of Mackenzie and Mann, with natriotism and exclusion for his motto, and that Mr. Blair will be on the side of Mr. Corbin for intrusion and friendly relations. But whether Mr. Blair will overcome Mr. Sifton or Mr. Sifton overcome Mr. Blair, or each will go on committing the government to a different policy, who can tell?

In the meantime the house has been engaging itself with various public bills in the hands of private members. The innocents were cut off yesterday without mercy. The private member has very little show in modern legislation, so far as the initiation of measures is concerned. Mr. Richardson wants to make the civil servant as good a mark as anybody else. He proposes that his salary may be garrisheed before it is earned and that contractors' money while in the hands of the government may be attached. Mr. Richardson opens up some constitutional questions as to the rights of the provincial and dominion legislatures. It is not quite certain that the powers he asks for in the case of civil servants' salaries are not already given. It is equally uncertain whether his bill does not interfere with provincial rights, although it contains provisions that the provinces have no power to enact. The members got a good deal mixed on this question and finally, on the advice of the solicitor general and Sir Louis Davies, the matter was allowed to lie over.

Some of the members were in favor of allowing the poor civil servant all the immunities he could get. One member, whose father and two brothers are said to be in the government employ, was particularly anxious that the public servants should not be harrassed by creditors. Another was of the opinion that since the members could not have their indemnities seized, they ought to give the same chance to employes of the crown. But the general opinion seemed to be that the immunity was an unfair discrimination and that parliament ought if possible to put the public servants on a par with other men. Cameron of Huron knew of judges who did not ray their grocery bills, and yet creditors were not allowed to interfere lest they should disturb the dignity of their position. He even knew ar inland revenue officer who lived like a lord and paid nobody who supplied him. Mr. Cameron said he was down on this kind of thing.

While he was about it, Mr. Cameron was down also on Mr. Britton's amendment of the Criminal Code, Mr. Britton desires to amend the law and strike out that provision which requires corroborative evidence beside that of the accuser in certain offences against the person. Mr. Britton, who is a kindly old gentleman of the Vicar of Wakefield type, is bent on what he calls reform, and Mr. Cameron will have none of it. He thinks the accuser will have things too much her own way, and discoursed so plainly on the subject that the innocent young erson was obliged to flee from the gallery. After some reflection this bill also was postponed. If it had carried the minister of justice would have been deprived of one of his most enjoyable functions. He has now the privilege of going over every capital case after sentence and deciding whether there should be a new trial. The celebrated Sternaman case has been re-opened by this process. But Mr. Britton does not like it. Mr. Cameron again differs on this matter, and the

government considers. The next victim was Mr. Charlton's annual measure raising the age of consent to 18, and this one was also opposed by Mr. Cameron, who having now been removed from the opposition ranks is obliged to find his diversion ir opposing private bills. Sir Louis Davies, who seems to have taken from the solicitor general most of his functions in the house, was also in favor of delaying this measure. Sir Louis is not enamored with the Criminal Code, which Mr. Cameron ranks next to the decalogue. Sir Louis says it was eracted during the hot summer season, and admits that he himself is as much to blame as anybody that it was not better considered. On that account it appears he is anxious to postpone Mr. Britton's amendment and other matters relating to the code for discussion later this season. It will be seen that Sir Louis is an adherent of the principle of "like cures like." The hot weather code he thinks can test be rectified in hot weather.

Once more the assassin's axe was raised, and this time the victim was the W. F. M. society raised \$1,312, Mr. Reid's bill to regulate freight rates on railways. Mr. Reid is grappling with the problem of making the railroad carry freights as cheap where the distance is short and there is no competition as on long competitive \$6,839. This latter sum is the largest routes. He does not claim that the mileage rate should be the same for a long haul as for a short, but wants to prevent a railway charging more for carrying a barrel of flour to an intermediate station than for carrying it past that point to a competitive terminus. Mr. Blair advised the promoter to allow his bill to drop, and premised to take up the matter self during the recess. Mr. Reid looked sorry, but it was the best he could do, for the chance of his bill with the government against it was not worth

(The above letter, which was mailed at Ottawa in time to reach St. John for publication in Tuesday morning's Sun, was by mistake of the post office people forwarded to Halifax instead of to its proper address, and did not arrive in St. John until last evening. Sun)

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Jasuccessfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Committations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per lox. No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$5 per lox. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. 12 No. 1 and 2 soid and recommended by all responsible Druggists.

Sold in St. John by 41 responsible druggists.

#### THE PRESBYTERY.

Statistical Report Makes an **Excellent Showing for** the Year.

A Mission House to be Erected in the North End-Delegates to Assembly,

Hampton to Have Supply for Six Months-Reports of the Committees and Other Business.

The St. John presbytery met in St. Andrew's church on 5th inst., holding three sessions. The moderator, Rev. D. J. Fraser, presided, and about thirty-five members were present.

The establishing and building of a

church in Portland growing out of the present mission was taken up, and Rev. Mr. Morton, who is in charge of the mission, asked permission of the presbytery to choose the site of the new house of worship. Walter Livingstone spoke of the congregation there, and stated that there were two desirable lots procurable. One is known as the Edwards lot, Douglas avenue, and can be had for \$1,500; the other is on the corner of Harrison and Main streets, and belongs to Count deBury, who wants \$2,300 for it. Plans were shown and full details made known by Judge Forbes, who moved that the members of the mission be sanctioned in their choice of a site. This was unanimously carried. Judge Forbes then moved a resolution re-commending the mission to the aid and liberality of the Presbyterian churches in the province in their courageous and onward efforts. This was also unanimously carried. Rev. Mr. Morton then asked that J. F. Gregory, Wm. Kein and David Magee be added to the board of management. This was granted, and Walter Livingstone's name was added to the presbytery roll as a representative from Port-

Rev. Mr. Rainnie stated he had visited Hampton and found the people there anxious for an ordained minister for six months. He moved that their request be granted. Carried.

Rev. L. G. Macneill read the report

of the committee on statistics. There are twenty-eight congregations, ten crdained mission fields and eight groups of stations in the presbytery. Only two congregations were vacant during the year, Hampton and South Richmond. Three were added to the list of ordained mission charges. The presbytery supplies one hundred and thirty-nine churches and stations, which are scattered from Fort Kent to Buctouche. In these churches there is seating capacity for 24,610 persons. municants, of which 310 were added during the year, and 306 removed by death. This would denote only an increase of four communicants. But in some of the returns great inaccuracy occurs, as, for instance, St. John's church, St. John, reports 11 added and 23 removed, and states that this makes a decrease of only 7. Other inaccuracies were cited. Nobody was removed from the roll of membership by discipline. The baptisms were 347. of which 36 were adults. There are 199 elders, 288 other office bearers, 5,680 children in the Sunday schools and 626 teachers. This is an increase of 430 children and a decrease of 18 teachers. There are five mission societies, thirty W. F. M. societies, three home missions, three young people's societies and one boys' brigade. The sum of \$32,599 was received from all sources for stipend, of which \$28,228 were paid by the congregations directly, an increase of \$660 over last year. A minister receives as an aver-age \$860 and a manse. Five congregations report arrears, viz.: Chipman, \$47; St. Stephen's, St. John, \$183; South Richmond, \$95; St. James', Andover, \$81; Salina and Campbell Settlements, \$75; total arrears, \$481. The sum of \$9,716 was spent on churches and manses, and \$14,815 for other congregational purposes. This makes a total contribution for strictly congregational purposes of \$52,681, or \$5,053 less than last year. Twenty congregations have manses, and during the year two churches were erected. The sum of \$610 was contributed to the college fund, \$1,494 to the home mission fund, \$1,406 to augmentation fund, \$238 to French evangelization, and \$2,815 to foreign missions. Of this latter sum while the congregations gave \$1,503. The aged and infirm ministers' fund received \$175; widows' and orphans' fund, \$28; assembly expense fund, \$75, and to the four schemes of the church, contribution to that object in the history of the church. Other religious and benevolent purposes received \$4,901, of which \$3,350 was given by three congregations-St. David's, St. Stephen's, and St. John, Moneton. The grand total for all purposes, congrega-

sum of \$64,703, a decrease of \$4,841. which would disappear if the returns were complete. The committee recommended that the cases of arrears be inquired into: that the case of congregations report-ing no collections for the four scheme of the church be inquired into, and that the presbytery enjoin upon as soon after the new year as possible every kirk session to report only the year ending December 31, and to do so as soon after the new year as possible.

tional and missionary, reached the

-Carried. A vote of thanks was passed to Rev Mr. Macneill for the excellent report, and a lengthy discussion on it followed. In regard to contributions the following resolution was passed: That in the opinion of the presbytery congregations sending in their financial returns should not include in the total amount paid by them anything but what has been actually contributed and paid through regular congrega-

tional channels.

to the assembly was the first business. The chosen by motion are Revs. McG. McKay, Dr. Bennett, F. W. Murray, Archibald, McIntosh and Foster. Those elected were Revs. Ross, Sutherland, Fraser, Mackenzie and McLean. The elders elected were; Judges Forbes, Stevens and Trueman J. Willett, Dr. Jas. Walker, A. Hen-derson, L. W. Johnston, W. J. Parks, John Stewart, W. C. Whittaker and

The presbytery nominated Prof. Bryce as moderator for the general assembly, which will be held in Montreal in June. The report of the Home Mission was then taken up. Practically the

same men were re-appointed.

Rev. Dr. Bruce presented a report on Church Life Work, after which they adjourned until 8 o'clock. The presbytery resumed their sit-ting at 8 o'clock, when there was a

good attendance. The first business and the principal subject of the evening was the consideration of the grants to the augmentation field. It was decided to recommend the following:

Woodstock .. .....\$100 \$150 Springfield .. ..... 250 Pisarinco .. ...... 200 Kineardine .. ...... 235 185 Calvin church, by a resolution pas-

sed at a recent meeting, thanked the presbytery for assistance from the augmentation fund and decided that they would not ask for any further assistance from the fund. This was received as a substantial indication of the growth of Calvin church.

Reports were then received from the Sunday school committee and from the committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the appointof a permanent Protestant chaplain for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

After some other routine busines the presbytery adjourned.

A NEW BRUNSWICKER, L. B. Hamlin, Meets His Death in the Klondyke Region.

Klondyke Region.

The death o.' L. B. Hamlin on the Klondyke from freezing is sad news indeed. Only a few days ago the Colonist printed his report on the Hootlingua, and last week his instructions formed the subject of an inquiry in the legislature. In him the provice loses an efficient officer.

L. B. Hamlin, C. E., of Victoria, was last year sent into the Yukon country by the provincial government to report upon the most advantageous avenues of ingress. He was directed particularly to ascertain as to the navigability at low water of the Hootzainqua river, and to this wark he devoted the late summer and fall, his report being for warded to the government under date of November 1st last. At this time he was in Dawson City, and when the news of the February finds reached there, despite his years—for he is no longer young or physically strong—he could not resist the impulse to join in the rush for a claim.

Starting with a single companion from Dawson, he apparently endeavored to utilize a short cut over the table-land lying between Bonatza and Dominion creeks, and here lost his way, but lightly provisioned in the bitterness of an Actic winter. Prospectors returning from the stampeds to record, found the two on the summit of the ridge, both terribly frozen and Mr. Hamin having lost consciencess, which he never regained. His comractes feet were so badly frozen interface.

tors returning from the stampede to record, found the two on the summit of the ridge, both terribly frozen and Mr. Hamlin having lost conscieusness, which he never regained. His comraces feet were so badly frozen that immediate amputation was necessary.

Both were carried back to Dawson on the 25th of February and received the best of hospital attention. Dr. W. A. Richardson, formerly superintendent of the Jubilee Hospital here, gave them his personal care, and nothing that medical skill or careful nursing could accomplish was left undone. Mr. Hamlin died next day.

Mr. Hamlin was one of the best known members of the engineering profession in the west. He was a native of New Brunswick, when ce he came to the Coast with the Canadian Pacific surveyors employed on the Onderdonk contract, some time about 1830 or 1831. On the completion of the Canadian trans-continental line he retired from the active practice of his profession, living a retired and uneventful life for several years. From this well earned rest after a busy career in office and afield, he was induced to depart by Francis Bourchier, with whom he was for a short time associated in the real setate business, the partnership resulting in the absorption of practically his entire fortune. Not long after, Mr. Hamlin resumed the practice of engineering, being aimost continually employed by the provincial government. On the retirement of Peter Leech, he was placed in charge of the work of the Bella Coola colony; afterwards being employed as to the most effective protection works on the Cowichan river to prevent overflow and damage by floods. His northern mission for the government, which took him into the Yukon country, was undertaken only about the close of last summer, and at last word from him he was very sanguine of success in the new field of enterprise.

A SOLDIER'S LIFE. Capt. Thomas McKenzie's story of his life is a little book that should be in the hands of every man and woman who rejoice over Canada's British connection and who take pride in the valorous deeds of British arms. Capt. McKenzie is a familiar figure to thousands of New Brunswickers, and he has lived in this province since 1862, serving in various important capacities in the militia both before and since confederation.

Few living men have a military record equal to that of the gallant yet modest captain. Son of a soldier and born in Gibraltar, he entered the British army in 1841. He has taken part in 23 general engagements, served as field bugler attached to the staffs of S'r James Outram, Sir Henry Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell during the Persian campaign and the Indian mutiny. At the close of the Persian war he was presented by Sir James Outram, in 'ront of the forces, with a gold watch. The captain was present at the re-taking of Cawnpore, and was one of the soldiers who, maddened at the sight that met their eyes at the "well" at Wheeler's bungalow, swore a terrible oath never to spare a Se poy's life. The world knows how they kept that oath. He passed unscathed through the marches to the relief of Lucknow and was twice promoted for gallant conduct in that campaign, A year was added to the time of all men who participated in the relief of Lucknow. The captain received a medal for Persia and the only clasp given for that campaign; a medal for India, a clasp for the relief of Lucknow, a medal for good conduct and ing service, and a medal for meritorous service which carries an annuity. Capt. McKenzie's autobiography ha been published by McMillans and the writer, who is now in St. John, should find ready sale for hundreds of copies.

without the work. After recess the election of delegates | Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

#### BOSTON LETTER.

Thomas White a Former New Brunswicker Killed at West Medway.

The War With Spain - Deaths of Former Provincialists—The Lumber and Fish Market Reports.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BOSTON, April 2.—There is little of unusual interest going on here just 1.0w. Everything has given way to the war spirit, and there is no doubt but that a large majority of citizens favor the belligerent policy which many of the members of congress have been endeavoring to have President McKinley adopt. The influential business men, however, are against war with Spain to a man, and the various trade organizations have endorsed the president's policy to preserve peace if it can be done with honor. The outlook today was much less favorable for peace than one week ago, as the press despatches indicated. A large number of Nova Scotians are

coming up to find employment just new. The Yarmouth steamer Boston brought up 186 Friday, 50 of whom were fishermen on their way to Gloucester, where they will ship on fishing vessels for the summer. Several hundred Nova Scotians have arrived at Gloucester this season on a similar ourney. Quite a number of French-Canadians in the mill towns are leaving weekly for Canada, most of them being dissatisfied with wages, which are very low in the mills. All the cotton mills in New Bedford which were closed Jan. 15 on account of the general strike, are yet idle, as well as the plant of the York corporation at Saco, Me. The chances are that all these mills will be idle for some time to

The Maine lumber mills are getting ready to resume operations. It is estimated that the total cut of logs on the Kennebec River and its tributaries last winter was 90,000,000 feet, against 142,511,885 feet the season before.

the past twenty-five years have been growing stronger and more profitable to both sides, notwithstanding the friction that they have had to overcome. Canada is our best customer on this continent. She is our third best in the world, Great Britain and Germany only outranking her, her imports of domestic merchandise last year from the United States being \$60,000,000, which was more than was bought by 'Mexico the West Indies, counting Cuba and the Central American States, all put together, and two and one-half times more than Brazil, the Argentine and Venezuela combined.' Wrile not all his increase is due to our railroad relations, they have had no small share in that hopeful development. To terminate this arrangement by hostile commercial laws, to substitute friction and fetters for freedom and friendliness, would be the act of either knavery or folly."

Thomas White, shoemaker, was struck by a New England railroad train at West Medway tonight and instantly killed. White was 45 years old, unmarried, and had a father living in New Brunswick.

Mrs. Irene Gardner has petitioned the superior court of Middlesex county for a divorce from her husband, Joseph Gardner of Elmsdale, N. S. Mrs. Gardner asserts that they were married at Halifax in 1888. Desertion is alleged. The case will be heard at the term of court opening at East Cambridge May 2.

A hearing on a petition for the granting of letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Staples, late of Newton, to Oliver Rattenbury of Charlottetown, will be held in the Middlesex probate court, East Cambridge, on April 12.

Annie T. Townsend, a former Nova. Scotia girl, was arrested here this week on a charge of selling a plano that did not belong to her. working in Lewiston, Me., she says a young man to whom she was engaged gave her a piano. The engagement was broken off and she sold the instrument. The girl afterwards entered a convent in Montreal. While there a demand was made for fne money she received for the plane, the done asserting that he only loaned it to her. She left the convent, and was working here when arrested. The case is yet to be tried.

Dr. Wilfred Nelson has been elected president of the Canadian Society of New York, and H. C. Hunter, secre-

The following deaths of former pro vincialists are announced: At Dorchester, March 28, Jennie Bissett, aged 32, formerly of St. John; in Cambridgeport, March 26, William C. Casey, 45

HONEST HELP FREE!

An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell, he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain No Canadian library is complete their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp. REV. A. H. MACFARLANE, Frankyears old, native of New Brunswick; in Cambridge, Mrs. Eleanor Murdock, formerly Miss Griggs, native of Kings

Lumber dealers report the same old story, a duli and practically feature-less market. The amount of building is below that at the same period of other years. Frames are in fair demand, but few orders for future delivery are being taken. Random cargo spruce is quoted at \$11.50 to 12.50, and ten inch frames by car at \$13 to 13,50. Hemlock and pine continue quiet and unchanged. Cedar shingles are in full supply, with the demand light.

The fish trade is quiet. Old mackerel are firm owing to a scarcity. Prosrects seem favorable for a good catch during the next fev months. Should war break out, American seiners will be at a disadvantage, and prices win undoubtedly go higher. Barrel her-ring are quiet, but boxed fish are in good demand and high. Sardines contirue firm. Live lobsters are in fair supply at moderate prices. Over 1,000 crates arrived from Yarmouth by the Boston on her last trip. Live fish are worth 12c. and boiled 14c.

BOARD OF TRADE.

by Uncle Sam.

Which Operates Against Provincial Vessel Builders and Owners-Other Matters Discussed.

The board of trade met in regular session yesterday afternoon, the presession on the 5th inst, the president, D. J. McLaughlin, in the chair. There were also present, S. S. Hall, J. A. Likely, J. W. Keast, C. F. Kinnear, T. H. Hall, Thos. L. Hay, F. O. Alliion, A. L. Spencer, C. E. L. Jarvis, E. H. Turnbull, H. H. Pickett, J. B. Magee, Division Freight Agent Robertson of the I. C. R., M. Gallagher, W. S. Fisher.

The minutes of last meeting were arproved. A summary was read of the action taken by the council of the heard since last meeting. It referred to the resolution passed favoring negotiations for reciprocal trade relations with Jamaica; the resolution endorsing the ship laborers' society, and that recommending the establishment of an abattoir at St. John. They recommended that the government be asked to grant \$9,000 subsidy to the Yarmouth S. S. Co. for a steamer service of two trips per week between St. John and Yarmouth, but suggested a better steamer than the Alpha; that the subsidy to the Prince Rupert be continued, and \$1,000 given for the service of the s. s. Beaver to Basin of

A letter was read from the Bristol local committee of the British Association inviting a representative of the board to attend the association meet- perance hall on Monday ev ovement: "Our trade relations for A. Duff Miller, relative to statistics of export and import trade, immigration and other matters relative to provincial affairs and the official work of the agent-general in London, also the Imperial Institute and its possible value to the colonies. Mr.Duff Miller represed a greatly increased interest in New Brunswick on the part of the English people.

A letter was received along with a prospectus of the Greater Britain Exhibition to be held at Earlscourt, London, from May to October, 1899. The prospectus was elaborate, and the letter predicted great benefits to colonial commerce from this exhibition.

D. J. Seely & Son and Chas. V. Bury were elected members of the board.

The president spoke briefly, touching the increase of winter port trade. The inward package freight up to three weeks ago was over 11,000 tons, compared with 5,000 tons altogether last season, and the outward was over 100,-000 tons compared with 77,000 last year. Mr. Sutherland of the C. P. R. had stated to him that the total for the whole season would show a most gratifying further increase. J. A. Likely moved the following

resolution, which he strongly endorsed: "Whereas, the United States government has imposed a charge of five dollars for a bill of health on all Brit-

ish vessels sailing from this port to ports in the United States, which charge is very burdensome, vexatious and unnecessary, as there is an entire freedom from contagious diseases; "Therefore resolved, that the honor-

able minister of marine and fisheries be respectfully requested to endeavor to have this obnoxious law rescinded. And further resolved that Messrs. Ellis and Tucker be requested to use their best efforts towards the same end. And that copies of this resolution be sent to the honorable minister of marine and fisheries and to Messrs. Ellis and Tucker, under the seal of the board, and signed by its president and secretary."

J. W. Keast said the charge was \$2.50 formerly, and last year it was doubled. Even a little vessel with less than a hundred dollar freight for Eastport or Rockland had to pay it. There were about a thousand trips of vessels from St. John to United States ports in a year, The object of the tax was to crowd out our coastwise trade. Mr. Keast pointed out that the old U. S. vessels owned here are relieved of the tax. Our own vessel builders are crowded out. Mr. Keast stated that the U.S. government paid a lot of charges made on U. S. vessels at foreign ports. This was done to assist their shipping interests. The same charges on a British vessel were paid by the vessel herself and there was no refund by the government. He seconded the re-

After a brief discussion the resoluion was adopted unanimously. W. S. Fisher reported that tourist matters were moving along well and the association were receiving gratifying aid in the shape of funds. Their representative was now in New York loing excellent work. The executive of the association were much encoureged. The work done at the Boston Sportsman's Fair would be of great

He had great faith in the tourist movement and was satisfied much good would result from their efforts. Mr. Fisher said he understood the provincial government were having literature prepared for circulation in the old country to attract attention to this province and its resources. He added that New Brunswick's exhibit at the Colonial Institute did not by any means do credit to this province. As to the tourist association, they now proposed to get out a book to be distributed among tourists when they arrive here, and would be glad to receive any suggestions that might be helpful. wanted to make a strongly favorable impression on the visitors when they come here. Mr. Fisher then persuasively observed that he would be very glad to interview any sentlemen who had not yet subscribed to the purposes of the association.

Mr. Robertson of the I. C. R. said he would be glad to answer any questions relative to the I. C. R. tariff. Quite a number of modifications had been made, and it was expected soon to get the tariff down to a working basis. He would be glad at any time to give information.

The president thanked Mr. Robertson for his courtesv. There being no further business, the board adjourned.

VICTORIAN GRDER.

Special Fund for Sending Nurses to the Klondyke. Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere... \$ 50 00 A frieud in County of Russell... 6 00 Mrs. E. H. King, Montreal... 25 00 Mrs. A. E. Malloch, Hamilton... 10 00 Dr. Robert Bell, assistant director geo-Dr. Robert Bell, assistant director geo-logical survey.

Mrs. George Hauge, Montreal.

Miss Crosby, Campbellford, Ont.

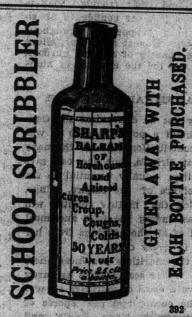
Thomas More, Shuswap, B. C.

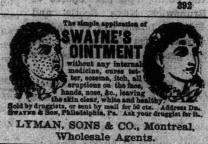
Mrs. G. A. Cox, Toronto.

Messrs. Bate and Co., Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Arbuthnot, London. England Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Arbuthnot, London, England 24 34
Mrs. Ridley, London, England 486
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wood, Hamilton 50 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rowley, Ottawa 10 00
"A. B.," Tunbridge Wells, England 48 66
Her Grace, The Duchess of Grafton,
England 48 66
The Dowager Lady Pelly, Warminster,
England 24 33 Miss Jane Emily Monk, London, Eng. iddiss Penedope Anna Monk, London, England
Hon. Senator Dickey, Amherst, N. S..
W. J. Topley, Ottawa
Rev. Father Champagne, Gatineau
Point, P. Q.
St. Andrew's Church Sunday school,
Ottawa
Mrs. F. McDougail, Ottawa
Domald Crawford, Eddnburgh.
"A friend" Hull, Quebec
John M. Garland, Ottawa
Mr. Hossack, Ottawa
A friend (H. A. E.) Ottawa John M. Garland, Ottawa. 25 00
Mr. Hossack, Ottawa 5 00
Mr. Hossack, Ottawa 5 00
A friend (H. A. E.) Ottawa 25 00
His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa and
Mrs. Hamilton 10 00
Mrs. R. R. Dobell, Ottawa. 25 00
Thomas C. Keefer, Rockliffe, Ottawa. 100 00
Lady Laurier, Ottawa. 50 00
Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ottawa. 50 00
Mrs. W. Saunders, Ottawa. 5 00
H. A. F. MacLeod, C. E., Ottawa. 5 00
H. A. F. MacLeod, C. E., Ottawa. 25 00
Hewitt Bostock, M. P., Ottawa. 25 00
Mrs. J. J. Gormully, Ottawa. 10 00

JERUSALEM, Queens Co., March 31.—The bean supper held at the Temtroved a success, considering the bad reads and inclemency of the weather. The sum of \$14.65 was realized for the benefit of the Free Baptist church.





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#### THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 9, 1898.

HUMBUG STATESMEN. To a large section of the liberal

Tuesday must have been a disappointment. We do not allude to those do is to cause a proclamation to be made. whose political horizon never widens out beyond the consideration of office or boodle, but to the sincere liberals who supported the party led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, honestly believing that the party if entrusted with power would redeem its pledges. One of these pledges was that the national policy would be discarded. Honest struggle. While it is so easy to give men, who believed in free trade or an approach to such a policy, put their trust in Sir Wilfrid and Sir Richard and Sir Louis, and the other leaders who had year after year denounced protection and pledged themselves to its abolition, Mr. Fielding disappointed these people last year. Possibly some of them said, as some of the party organs encouraged them to believe, that Mr. Fielding would redeem himself this year. He has failed to do so. He has paid to the liberal conservative party the compliment of still retaining the national policy, and holds out no hope of free trade. This is of course gratifying to conservatives, for by their present conduct the government are most effectively answering all their own arguments of port it in sulking over its defeat, and years past. But what must those honest and sincere electors think who took the liberal leaders at their word and assisted to place them in power? a better bargain than the one already Neither the pledges to abolish protection, to practice economy, to avoid government's obligations to the condeals and steals, nor to give the country a pure administration, have been carried out. The pledges have been of the flouts of the obstructionists, scandalously violated, and this gov-, who will shout, 'I told you so.' Whaternment is on record as the most in ever the consequences, it is always competent and reckless in Canadian right to do right." history. It has proved itself unworthy of confidence in regard to pledges,

WHAT CANADA CAN GIVE.

terests of the country are opposed to

the supposed interests of some of its

members and their friends. That is

why it has lost the confidence of so

many former supporters throughout

the country. Honest folk, who believe

in simple honesty of act and purpose

have no use for the apostles of hum-

It may not be convenient for Canala to build a powerful ship of war as her contribution towards the navy of Great Britain, but she can give some things equally essential to the naval defence of the empire, things, too, which the mother country will regard as among the best and most practical of all the offerings from her colonies in every clime.

From the maritime provinces there go down to the sea in ships as hardy and brave a class of mariners as ever sailed the ocean, and the shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island can be made a most important training school and recruiting ground for her majesty's

Following the example of the colony of Natal, South Africa, Canada might offer fuel as well as men. She could coal the Atlantic squadron from Nova Scotia mines, or should ships be in the Bay of Fundy, from New Brunswick, and the North Pacific fleet from the mines of Vancouver

Great Britain maintains coaling depots for her fleets in every part of the globe and is in respect of fuel independent of all foreign countries, But in time of war it would be a great relief to the good old motherland to know that as far as the coal supply for her fleets in the North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans was concerned, Canada had taken that responsibility on her own shoulders. In the building up of that Greater Britain which is yet to be, Canada is peacefully playing a strong part, but should occusion arise, Canadian sea-men and Canadian coal may have to be reckoned with by England's foes in

#### DAST STATESMANSHIP.

Mr. Fielding is accomplishing something in the way of extending the Canadian market. The market of Canada is now offered to the British West Indies on preferential terms. This is an extension of the Canadian market for sugar to the British possessions to the south of us. Unfortunately it is not an extension of the market for Canadian products.

The finance minister is acting on the is now in order.

lines of least resistance. He does easy things. Any government can without shedding perspiration give other countries access on easy terms to the market of this country. Other countries are usually willing to accept tariff advantages. They are not so willing to give them. Hence it is much easier for a Canadian finance minister to extend the Canadian buying market than the selling market. Mr. Fielding need not grow old before his time in the effort to find new communities willing to accept tariff concessions. At the close of his budget speech he expressed the hope that the great national movement in which he has embraced Great Britain, New South Wales, British India and the British West Indies, might yet be extended to the whole British empire. party the budget speech delivered on It is a hope that Mr. Fielding can easily make a reality. All he has to

> The task of securing from other countries a preference for Canadian products, and of obtaining a selling market for Canadians, is more difficult. Mr. Fielding thinks that he has found an easier way to fame and success, and so avoids this more serious concessions and so hard to get them, why should a minister try to find a market for Canadian goods? Canaadians would like to have a better chance than the people of the United States to sell fish, flour, lumber and other products in the British West Indies. They do not get it through Mr. Fielding. They do, however, get the information that an attempt to get this return for our concessions would be "huckstering," Mr. Fielding does not like huckstering in markets. It is too much like work. It is easier to give our markets away.

> The Montreal Witness, referring to the senate's rejecting the Yukon tramway bill, reminds the government that the country will not supcalls on it to bring in the next best policy at its command. The Witness says: "If time has rendered possible made that is, better in view of the tractors-it is plainly the government's duty to offer that, regardless

Mr. Fielding has had standing on unable to grasp the significance of the commons order papers for weeks some of its own legislation, and reck- a notice of resolution, carried forward less of all consequences in any matter from last year, authorizing the pay- drums of dry fish. The net price paid in which, like the Yukon deal, the in- ment by Canada to the Manito on request of the Manitoba government; provided that not more than \$100,000 be paid this year. On Tuesday night last Mr. Fielding amended the notice, making the amount for this year \$200,000. This points to a new deal.

> A number of valued grit journals are taking note of indications of prosperity and assuming with an air of jauntiness that the conditions are a result of liberal rule. Will some one of these journals kindly point out any one act of this government, differing in policy from the acts of its predecessors, that has added to the volume of trade or developed any new industry in this country?

It is a significant reflection of public opinion that all the independent r.ewspapers and even some grit newspapers applaud the senates' defeat of the Yukon steal. It is likewise significant that the subsidized government press is throwing mud at the upper chamber.

Mr. Blair will not get much comfort out of the British Columbia papers, grit or tory. They are all down on the Corbin railway scheme, and declare it will sacrifice Canadian interests to the advantage of the United States. But that will not move Mr.

The farmers who voted for the liberal candidates and for free trade will not find any reduction in the duty on farm machinery or kerosene oil in Mr Fielding's tariff changes.

Says the Toronto Mail and Empire "The more Siftons and Tartes and Pacauds and Globes we have in this country the more need is there for an honest senate to defend our coal lands. our gold lands, our territory, and our treasury."

The Montreal Gazette says: "Mr. Pielding's second budget speech was noteworthy for the very clear declaration that there will be no reduction in the general expenditure under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration."

The Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Watchman says: "We never had such an exodus as we have today, and grit rule in both local and federal affairs is the cause of it."

The finance minister has not much to say about free trade as it is in England. A speech from Sir Louis Davies on the iniquitous coal oil duty

GREAT SPRING MEDICINE

# Makes Sick and Nervous People Well





Beware of Imitations and Substitutes. Get Paine's Celery Compound with Trade Mark as shown above.

It has cured thousands of the most desperate cases; it will cure you.

# AN ACTIVE ALTERATI A RELIABLE LANATU AND DIVECTIO. WELLS, RICHARDSON&CO PROPRIETORS BURLINGTON. VT.

SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5,-Notwithstanding war alarms, the steamer Ravensdale sailed for Havana today with. 8,491 barrels of potatoes and 1,580 and of New Brunswick for these potatoes was fifty cents per bushel, making over \$11,000.

The Furness line is the company that is negotiating for the subsidy for the new service between Canada and Manchester. Those interested in the Hallfax and Newfoundland S. S. Co., a strictly Halifax enterprise, whose steamers go to Manchester, express indignation that another company should be granted a subsidy to compete with them in the Manchester

HALLFAX, N. S., April 6.—The mail steamer Lake Huron arrived at eight o'clock this morning from Liverpool. Captain Taylor reports that he experienced fine weather until Monday night, when a heavy northeast gale set in off the banks. The steamer encountered another nasty blow last night. She made the harbor at 12.30 last night, but a strong southeast gale blew up, accompanied by snow squalls. The weather was so thick and dirty that Captain Taylor ran to sea again. The Lake Huron had one hundred and sixty tons of cargo to land here. Her pessengers were: Ernest Gedge, C. R. Eldert, A. G. Robertson, Dr. J. Laing, H. H. Bourne, C. C. Lake, Edmund Mitchell, H. Pearce, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Joseph Desjardin, Mrs. A. Desjardin and infant, Miss E. Davies, Dr. N. O. H. Nordenkskjold, Dr. F. Anderson, Mr. Larsen, forty-two second and ninety-five steerage. Eighty-six passengers were landed here and left by train for the west. The steamer sailed for St. John at 2 o'clock.

The death occurred at Windsor this morning of Morton C. Smith, son of the late Benj. L. Smith, aged forty years. The deceased was one of Windsor's best known men. He was district deputy grand master of the I. O. O. F. for Hants county.

Word was received from W. A. Black this morning instructing the firm of Pickford & Black to send the steamer Fastnet to Vancouver, in addition to the Alpha, which sails tomorrow. One stop will be made for coal on the western coast of South America. A fire started in the immense spin-

partment of the cotton factory here today, and spread so rapidly that a general fire alarm was struck, calling out the whole city brigade. The started from friction, and spread among the looms, fed by the oil on the mackines, and drove the operatives pell mell from the department. dense smoke filled the place. automatic sprinklers were turned loose, and the firemen put five lines of hose in the building and drowned out the fire. The damage by water will be considerable. Four hundred employes will be out for some days, Albert Kearley of St. Johns, Nfld.

bank at Mount St. Vincent, which DIGBY, N. S., April 7.—Oakes Bros. of Weymouth have leased a lot of land on Water street from the Nichols estate, and purpose putting up a two story building. The ground flat

was killed today by a fall of rock from

for offices. Work will begin on it next R. E. Feltus of Feltus & Morton has sold his residence here to Mrs. Mary

will be used as a fruit store, the upper

ily back to Lawrencetown. Mr. Feltus will still continue business in Digby. An Annapolis gentleman in town today says there are 10,000 cords of wood piled along the road side between Middleton and Annapolis, awaiting ship ment by vessels to Boston and Rockland, Me., markets. E. Hart Nichols, recently graduated

entered into partnership with F. Jones, barrister, and the new firm will be known as Jones & Nichols. Bishop Jaggar is to occupy the pulpit of Holy Trinity church, Easter Sunday, at morning and evening ser-

the Dalhousie Law School.

The schooner Klondyke is loading one thousand bales pulp wood, brought here by rail from Sissaboo Falls, and will sail to catch the next Furness line steamer out of St. John.

vices.

Schooner Silver Cloud, Capt. John Bain, is ready to sail for St. John for her first trip of the season. She is filled right up to the decks with general cargo.

Capt. David Robinson has assumed command of the schooner Minnie R. which sailed today loaded with piling from Annapolis for Boston. Robinson is one of the best known skippers sailing out of Digby Gut. The schooner Lone Star of Manan is undergoing thorough repairs at Belliveau's Cove. She is the first vessel to arrive there from the other side of the bay this spring for repairs. The ship carpenters of Belliveau's Cove are known far and pear for turning out good work, and this is one reason why so many vessels come there every year for their annual overhauling.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 7.-The mail str. Lake Winnipeg arrived here this afternoon from St. John and sailed tonight after the from St. John and salled tonight after the arrival of the western trains.

The French line mail steamship Le Champagne sailed for New York this morning at 10 o'clock. La Champagne steamed gracefully down the harbor with flags flying, exchanging salutes with the harbor fleet of steamers as she passed, her powerful siren whistle in the mast-head being heard as far as George's Island. The big Frenchman manaceuvred off the harbor for an hour testing her engines, which were evidently found satisfactory, for she proceeded at noon. La Champagne was towed into port on February 27th and was thirty-eight days here completing repairs, provisions, docking and towing will, it is believed, amount to \$15,000.

OFF FOR THE WEST.

(Woodstock Dispatch.) E. P. Cox of Millville expects to leave today for the Yukon gold fields. He has been in the employ of F. H. Hale for some time. He will go by the Stickeen route. The Dispatch learns that Geo. Moore, Geo. Burtt and David Jackson, who left recently for Vancouver, started for the Klondyke on the 26th ult. from Vancouver. A Jacksonville letter says: We regret to record the departure of several of embers of Court Pequoig, 1247, I. O. F., Jacksonville, the brethren Miles, Churchill, McCready, Wiley and Burnee for British Columbia and the western states.

(Charlottetown Guardian.) Benjamin Hobbs and Arthur Ross of Georgetown left on Monday for British Columbia. William McGuire left for Montana, where it is underorgetown left on Monday for tood he has obtained a good position in a boot and shoe store. Enoch Mugford of Murray Harbor South left on Friday for the west. Mr. Mugford trught school for two years at Bear cane:

The Tramp-Can you tell me how I can get some work, sir? The Citizen sold his residence here to Mrs. Mary (crustily)—Yes; buy a bicycle, and McCormick, and will remove his fam-try to keep it clean!—Tit-Bits. CHATHAM.

No Cases for the County Court - The Fire How Fielding's Budget Speech Was Receiv-Department Trouble.

CHATHAM, April 7.—The county court met at Newcastle Tuesday morning and closed at noon there hains no cases for trial The annual Holy Week services are being held in St. Mary's (English) chapel. On Good Friday there will be services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at St. Paul's at 3 p. m. m and 7 p. m., and at St. Paul's at 3 p. m.
The offerings at these services will be for
Bishop Blyth's missions among the Jews of
Jerusalem and the east. On Easter Sunday
the usual services will be held and the offertory will be for the poor and needy, and
the special offerings for the repair fund of
St. Mary's chapel.

Thomas Young has a new yacht about
ready for the water. She is 28½ feet over
allading feet water line and 7 feet 10 inches
beam. She is a keel boat and will draw littie more than 3 feet.

After severa! adjournments the FlanaganScott Act case was cismissed by Justice
Niven on Tuesday.

Mirsmichi local union of Christian Endeavor held its third quarterly meeting in
St. Luke's Methodist church, Monday evening. The attendance was large and included
delegates from Napan and Black River. Reports from the seven societies in the union
were read and showed ar enrollment of the

delegates from Napan and Black River. Raports from the seven societies in the union were read and showed an enrollment of 26 members and the membership in the different societies steadily increasing. Much is being accomplished in helping church work. Most of the societies contribute to the church with which they are connected, and a large sum is given to missiorary work. Rev. Geo. M. Young made an address and Dr. McKay's address was read by Miss Wright, the doctor being ill.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Lower Napan cn July 14 next.

Northumberland Division, Sons of Temperance, are preparing to hold a tea and entertainment in Temperance Hell, Easter Monday night.

The town council is asking tenders for the purchase of ten thousand dollars worth of 4 per cent. bords, redeemable in forty years. Each bond will be for five hundred gollars. per cent. bords, redeemable in forty years. Each bond will be for five hundred collars. The usual "hot time" was once more in evidence at the last meeting of the town council. This time it was caused by the report of the chairman of the fire committee. It set forth that Capt. Ross of the hose company had been dismissed and Charles Gupn, who was not a member of the company, aprointed captain. The company went on strike when this change was made, but all save two—Thos. Fitzpatrick and Edward Burk—had joined the company orgalized by Capt. Gunn, under the direction of the fire committee. Without taking any action on the report of the committee, a majority of the council, by an open vote, elected Fitzpatrick as captain. Now it appears that an election of this kind must be made by ballot, and a special meeting of the town council is called for Monday to take some action in the matter. Since the council meeting and a motion was passed, the casting voth of the chair being in evidence, that Mr. Fitzpatrick be notlined to await the action of the council before assuming the duties of captain of the hose company. A resolution, passed in the same manner, requiring Capt. Gunn to remain in charge pending the action of the council on the report of the fire committee was also passed. E. A. Strang, who is confined to his house from injuries received from over-lifting, is recovering slowly.

COL. DOMVILLE'S STEAMER. (Vancouver World.)

About a dozen large river steamers are now being built in this city. Among them is the Col. James Domville, being constructed at T. Wallace's shippard on False creek for the Yukon and Stewart River Pioneers, the company of which Col. Domville, M. P., is managing director, which is now getting well on towards completion. The steamer is 125 fet in length and 25 feet beam and is being constructed as strong and enduring as possible, and no doubt will be a fine steamer. With her strength is espe cially necessary, for, as she is destined for service on the Yukon river. she will have a long sea voyage before reaching St. Michael's. Cant. McLean, resident manager for the company, expects the steamer to be launched about the first of May.

CABLED FROM LONDON.

ed in England.

MONTREAL April 7. The Star's don, April 7.-Though, the crisis, in Cuba and China almost fill the newspapers, Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget proposals have attracted a good deal of attention. I heard a conservative member of parliament remarak this morning: "Our ministers jaw, jaw, jaw, and do little else but jaw about unity of the empire, but Canada keeps on doing, doing, doing." He says that many unionist followers of the mir istry are getting rather tired of the inaction of the British government in r atters of colonial postage, Pacific cable and colonial offers of naval cooperation. He further remarked that when Canada proposes to establish naval recruiting stations Mr. Goschen thinks it quite enough to answer that the administrative difficulties prevent such bosh. "He must get rid of these adminstrative difficulties. That is what we pay him for."

The Daily News heads its Ottawa despatch, "Canada as a Pioneer." Out and out free traders, for whom the Daily News speaks, hardly like to commend the Canadians' attempt to help checkmate the sugar bounty countries of Europe, for fear that

Chamberlain might do likewise. Sir Westby Brook Percival's pointed invitation to Chamberlain to spend this year's recess in visiting Canada and Australia is warmly re-echoed in Canadian circles. Sir Westby Brook Percival formerly

represented the colony of New Zealand in London.

VICTORIA CO.

ANDOVER, Victoria Co., April 6.-On the morning of April 1st the river was clear of ice from Grand Falls to Clearview, below which point the ice has not yet started. Hon. John Costigan passed through

Andover on Saturday.

The works at Plaster Rock, on the Tobique, are to be re-opened under the management of Jas. Stewart of Perth, who will grind Tobique plaster for shipment to all parts of Canada and to Maine, where it is in demand for the large potato fields.

A representative meeting of the solid men of Andover an Saturday evening voted, by a majority of 38 to 6, to proceed at once to incorporate, under the act passed last session, for the purpose of a water system in this village. Three commissioners were appointed, Dr. F. N. Welling, A. E. Kupkey and Wm. Cully. They were authorized to make surveys, prepare estimates and procure tenders, to be submitted at a meeting to be called by the commissioners. The annual meeting is fixed to be called in June. Jas. Porter, M. P. P., is getting his saw mill in order for the season's cut-

BAIRDSVILLE, Victoria Co., April 4.—Miss Emma Baird is home on a visit. Mrs. G. W. Baird is now able to attend to her house work again. A social dance was held in the liam Porter had a jolly mat hooking ast week. Many of the young folk at

etts to a candy party on Saturday There is a very good Sunday school here. Rev. Mr. Esty has organized a normall class.

Bairdsville drove up to Elijah Hal-

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Robert Moore, Lomond, met wit on 5th inst. Whil of logs one of the violent blow on out several teech gash in the left to

George E. Dins E. Cockburn, bot B., were united parsonage of the church, Calais, o last. The cerem by the Rev. S. A

O. Fairweathe Bros., is moving from Apohaqui, cupy the J. G. Rh Fairweather Bros ed a cold storas doubtedly is the f Digby Courier.

The Rev. E. P. ceived intelligen daughter has pas University of Car examination. Sh ination from St. bots, Bromley, St ver News-Adverti

The returns fro for the arrivals territories for the not yet complete the city for the must be included -Winnipeg Free

Lt. deBury of who arrived in the ago on a visit to notified of his an ant of the artiller leave for his des day next. The C accompanay her pcol, going via M will sail from Liv

Word has been Wm. McKenzie states that thou way to the Klo are returning. D. turned to Vancou home. The cap tale of woe of t into the Klondyl

John Bell, who I. C. R. cattle sh was riding on t shunting engine tempted to jump was in motion a His face was c truised and his bruised. Dr. T.

A pleasant an took place at Po of the 30th ult. lem of Mt. Albid bends of wedlock Jane Wood, daug Mt. Herbert. The Joshua Ballem. was best man. performed by Re

Rev. A. H. Car gow and F. R. Canso were in 30th. The World 'Among the pas Mr. and Mrs. F. John, N. B., wh friends. Frank housie, N. B., is young men who grow up with th Dickie, manager Bank of Halifax again in the city, a hearty welcon friends he made LONDON.

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#### CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with you

Inspector Carter has appointed Friday, May 6th, as Arbor day.

William Edmunds and Joseph Hennessey left Charlottetown on Tuesday fer British Columbia.

Dr. F. L. Kenney of Carleton has been appointed a coroner in place of Dr. Jacob White, resigned.

Miss Hartt of St. John, N. B. has taken charge of A. C. Baillie's mill nery department.-Pictou Advocate.

A. Bowman of St. John was the fortunate winner of the gold watch drawn for at the Bellevue hotel, Bedford, on Saturday evening last.-Halifax Herald.

The many friends of A. H. Notman the popular assistant general passenger agent of the C. P. R., are congratulating him on a happy event in his family—twin boys.

Carney & Webber, dry goods merchants, have assigned to A. P. Barn-hill. Their liabilities are about \$4,500 A meeting of the creditors is called for Saturday afternoon at Mr. Barnhill's

F. Berton Beckwith, son of A. G. Beckwith of this city, is a prominent member of one of New York's crack regiments, which is liable to be sent early to the front in the event of war with Spain.-Fredericton Herald.

Robert Moore, lumberman, of Loch-Lomond, met with a serious accident on 5th inst. While working on a brow of logs one of the skids struck him a violent blow on the face, knocking out several teech and cutting a bad

George E. Dinsmore and Gertrude E. Cockburn, both of St. Stephen, N. B., were united in marriage at the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal church, Calais, on Saturday evening by the Rev. S. A. Bender.-Calais let-

by the J. G. Rice house on the allow Fairweather Bros. have just completed a cold storage plant, which undoubtedly is the finest in the county .-

The Rev. E. P. Flewelling has received intelligence that his eldest daughter has passed successfully the University of Cambridge senior local examination. She entered for examination from St. Anne's school, Abbots, Bromley, Staffordshire.-Vancouver News-Advertiser

a traffic falante The returns from Immigration hall for the arrivals in the province and territories for the month of March are not yet completed, but it is estimated that over 6,000 persons passed through the city for the west. In this number must be included Yukon bound people. -Winnipeg Free Press.

Lt. deBury of the Royal Artillery, who arrived in this city a few weeks ago on a visit to his family, has been notified of his appointment as adjutant of the artillery at Ceylon, and will leave for his destination on Wednesday next. The Countess deBury will accompanay her son as far as Liverpcol, going via Montreal. Lt. deBury will sail from Liverpool on April 27th.

Word has been received from Capt. Wm. McKenzie from Vancouver. He states that thousands are on their way to the Klondyke, and numbers are returning. D. McDonald has returned to Vancouver and is on his way home. The captain says he tells a tale of woe of the hardships getting into the Klondyke,-Pictou Standard.

John Bell, who is in charge of the I. C. R. cattle sheds at Gilbert's lane, was riding on the footboard of the shunting engine Wednesday. He attempted to jump off while the engine was in motion and fell to the ground. His face was considerably cut and truised and his shoulder was, also bruised. Dr. T. D. Walker attended

A pleasant and interesting event took place at Pownal on the evening of the 30th ult., when George M. Ballem of Mt. Albion was united in the bends of wedlock to Miss Margaret Jane Wood, daughter of Robt. Wood, Mt. Herbert. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ida Wood, while Joshua Ballem, brother of the groom, was best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. J. Howard of Pownel.-Charlottetown Guardian.

Rev. A. H. Cameron of New Glas-"Among the passengers leaving by this afternoon's east-bound train were Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Taggart, for St. John, N. B., where they will visit friends. Frank E. Delaney of Dalhousie, N. B., is one of the bright young men who have come west to grow up with the country. Martin Dickie, manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Trure, N. S., is again in the city, and is meeting with a hearty welcome from the many friends he made on his first visit."

Advices from Ottawa state that in the militia vote for arms and accou-trements \$50,000 is included for the purchase of Lee-Enfield carbines for the Artillery. If the vote passes the rifles will probably be issued in the

The lumbermen who are here today estimate that there will be 120,000,000 of logs come through the booms this year, which they say is about 85,000 .-000 less than were rafted last year .-Gleaner, Wednesday,

The death occurred at Little Settlement, York Co., on April 1st, of Edward Lister, a highly respected resident of that place. Deceased, who was 63 years of age, leaves a widow, four sons and six daughters.

Misses Harriet and Eliza Olding of Woodburn, N. S., left last week for British Columbia. John Layton, R. Gordon Adams and J. H. Spencer of Great Village started last Friday for

A Harborville letter says: "On Wednesday morning six of our young men started for Massachusetts. They were James Cahill, Capt. I. B. Slocomb, jr., Clarence Spicer, Stanley Armstrong, Eldon Morris and Vinton Coonan. We deeply regret that so many of our young men think it necessary to leave their homes."

The Baptist church, Billtown, was the scene of a very pretty and fashionable wedding Thursday morning. March 31st, at 9 o'clock, the contracting parties being Miss Myra L. La-mont, eldest daughter of C. B. Lamont, Esq., of Billtown, and Rev. Horace Kinsman, formerly of Centreville, now of Verona, Penn.-Kentville

Cattle were sold by R. Bearisto at the Government Stock Farm on Monday, says the Charlottetown Guardian, as follows: E. Wheatley, fat cow, \$97 William Sellers, fat cow, \$72; Thorne Bros., fat cow, \$82; Blake Bros., fat cow, \$80; H. Balls, fat cow, \$70; Blake Bros., fat cow \$46; Blake Bros., heifer calf, \$14; Blake Bros., bull calf, \$16.50; E. Wheatley, bull, \$70; A. A. Lackie, bull, \$36. Oats, 44c.; barley 52c.

We do not see why business should not be fairly good in Parrsboro during the coming summer, says the Leader A number of vessels have already been chartered to load deals for the Eng-Alsh market, and there will be others. The lumber business will be a little later than usual, but the business will be done. Two or three coasting schooners will be built, which will make some little stir about the shipyards. The C. P. R. coal supply is to be carried by water again, and though perhaps the present indications do not point to quite so brisk a season as last, yet altogether times should be fairly good.

Samuel E. Campbell died at Hartland on Wednesday evening last, after an illness of about a week's duration, Deceased was attacked with paralysis O. Fairweather, of Fairweather of the brain and did not speak after Bros., is moving his family and effects the attack. He had been in poor from Apohaqui, N. B. and will oc- health for some time previous. He was born near Hartland, and was during an active life engaged in farming and milling. He ran a mill a couple of miles above Hartland Mr. Campbell was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Day and his second wife a Miss Mills. Both died. He had one son by the latter, who now lives in Upper Brighton. Deceased was 69 years old .- Disputch

> Some time ago a proposition was made by the Messrs. Gilbert to the directors of the Horticultural Association offering to give the association a conveyance of lot number one of the land which was awarded the assoclation if the society agreed to abandon the rest. A committee was appointed to see Messrs. Gilbert, and that committee reported to a meeting of the directors on Monday in favor of the proposition. Many of the directors did not approve of this, and Mr. Joseph Allison offered to pay the whole amount of the award, \$2,500, for lot number two and present it to the park. This offer was at once accepted, and the offer of the Messrs. Gilbert refused.-Globe.

Early Wednesday morning the Portland Methodist church was the scene of a very pretty wedding, when J. Hunter Gardiner, chief electrician of the Yarmouth street railway, was united in marriage to Miss Maud Williams, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Williams. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Steel. The bride was attired in a bluet travilling suit with hat to match. Miss Rena Kirk was bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by his brother, Linday Gardiner. After the service the happy couple left for their home in Yarmouth by the s.s. Prince Rupert. The bride, who is very popular in the north end, received many valuable presents.

Frank Spence, of J. C. Spence & Sons, Montreal, is at present in the city, placing in the Centenary church a memorial window to the late Mrs. Frank White. The centre opening is the beautiful picture of Easter morn, which is especially appropriate at this season, and shows Christ appearing to Mary at the mouth of the tomb, whilst below is an angel holding a scroll, on which is inscribed: "My peace I give unto you." Over the hill appear two angels guarding the tomb, which with the sunrise is perfect. The two side openings are also very fire. On the right is a magnificent scroll, on which is inscribed: "I am the resurrection and the life," while on the left 's a similar scroll, with the gow and F. P. Gerard and wife of inscription: "O grave, where is thy Canso were in Vancouver on March victory?" The window in coloring is 30th. The World of that date says: gredit upon both the artists who designed it and the manufacturers, and is without a doubt one of the most beautiful in the city. Mr. Spence is stopping at the Royal.

> The Boston Globe philosopher, who presumably knows what he is talking about, says that if lovely woman's hosiery gets to be any more brilliant than it is now, modest man will have to wear blue-glass spectacles in self-

# FIELDING'S BUDGET.

# He Discussed the Financial Affairs of Country for Three Hours.

The Only Important Tariff Change is an Increase on the Duty on Sugar.

Tobacco Transferred from Customs to Excise Department-Fight Over Yukon Tramway Bills Settled.

OTTAWA, April 5.-After an hour spent on Joly's weights and measures act, Hon. Mr. Fielding made his financial statement. He began with a reference to tast year's finances, the statement of which was made public months ago in the blue books. Hon. Mr. Fielding claimed that the facts had shown the incorrectness of the opposition prediction that the severement would have to borten million dollars and could have a deficit of two millions last year. The borrowings had been less than three millions and the deficit a little over half a million, while the expenditure had been less than the opposition estimate by one million and three-quarters. As bearing on the prohibition issue, Hon. Mr. Fielding said the total revenue from liquor was eight and a quarter mil-

For the current year he estimated the revenue at \$39,300,000, and the expenditure\_\$550,000 less, so that the surplus from this year would offset the deficit of last year. He even hoped for better things, and at present saw no reason for supposing that it would be necessary to borrow any money for a year to come. The increase of the net debt for the current year would be in the neighborhood of four and a half millions. Going on to the year commencing next July, the finance minister estimates that when the full preference reduction comes into force and foreign nations are shut off, trade with Ergland will be increased and some revenue will be lost. Some tariff increases would be made to meet this loss. The total revenue for next year Hon. Mr. Fielding places at forty and

Turning aside, the minister of finance quoted evidences of the increased prosperity, as shown by the increased deposits in the chartered banks and savings banks, the growth of the note circulation, the increase of bank clearances and note circulation, gain in traffic on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways, and the asvance in values of storm and bonds

The same lesson was taught by the returns of trade, especially of the value in exports, which was far the a growth of trade which had extended into the current fiscal year and would make 1898 a record year in Canadian history. Discussing the loan of last year, Hon. Mr. Fielding said that only ten millions had been floated, as the two and a half per cent, bonds issue was regarded as an experiment in which the country should proceed carefully. The result seemed to him satisfactory.

Between now and 1910 loans would mature, requiring in addition to sinking funds, over \$100,000,000 to renew them. If these loans can be replaced at the rate now prevailing the interest charge will be reduced by a million dollars a year.

The policy of the government in reducing the rate of interest in the sun government savings bank would, Mr. Fielding thought, result in cutting down the Mr. Fielding turned next to the defence of his tariff of last year, which he said afforded a substantial reduction to the burdens of the people. The preferential feature of the tariff policy had been a conspicuous success. The government knew last year that the Belgian and German treaties stood in the way. He admitted that the ministers contended last year that these treaties did not apply to Canada, and that this claim had been set aside by the imperial authorities, but he explained that the government was even last year somewhat in doubt on this point. If the matter had ended with a decision on the law point involved, he would admit the failure of the experiment. But it did not end there, It was true that the government had not obtained a preference in the British market, but this was then and now impossible, though he would not speak of the distant future. These preliminary observations of

the finance minister occupied two hours, and the house rose for dinner. After dinner Hon. Mr. Fielding explained the present situation as to preferential trade. Not until August could the abrogation of the Belgium. treaty take effect. At that date a rew system would be introduced which would give the twenty-five per cent. preference to Great Britain and to all British colonies whose duties on Canadian goods were as low as our reduced tariff on their goods. terms of the new system are set forth in the resolutions following this re-

Before taking up the West India question, Hon. Mr. Fielding stated of capital to the borrower whether he got his money from the banks or elsewhere. This, he said, was an advantage to business people, while many depositors in the savings bank were of a class who did not need any sympathy, even when they had their interest cut down to two and a half Ler cent

that the general tariff of last year had given great satisfaction in Canada. The reductions from the national policy tariff had not been as large as some hoped, but he thought the peo-He of Canada were not asking for further sweeping changes. Tariff stabillty was exceedingly desirable, yet vantage. He advised them to get their business down to conditions requiring no tariff aid. They might perhaps have reached that point before this, where there can be given as much attention to the legitimate development of their business as they had to the matter of securing artificial

At present the government intend to propose only one important change in duties. He did not ask the hou to reduce the tobacco tariff adopted last year, though he had doubts whether it was not too high. There was reason to believe that it had led to an increase of smuggling, but as one year was hardly long enough to furnish a complete test, no reduction would be made this year, except by transferring the duties from the customs to the excise department. Taking up the West India question,

the finance minister referred to the

negotiations now going on and to the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the depression in those colonies. As yet nothing had come of the negotiations. But the Canadian government had reached the conclusion that this country might perhaps afford some modest assistance toward the improvement of the conditions of our fellow subjects to the south as well as toward the solution of an imperial federation. The West Indies were natural customers of ours and we of them. Yet, through certain conditions, it had about that while we imported three hundred million pounds of sugar, we took only twenty-five mitlion pounds from these islands. If we adhered too rigidly to the basis of our preferential plan, it would not apply to the West Indies, for their average tariff was higher than ours. These tariffs were not protective, however, but were necessary for revenue. Under all the circumstances it had been decided, without demanding any concessions, to extend the benefit of the preferential policy to all British colcnies in the West Indies, and to British Guiana. The principal import was, of course, sugar, but fruit was also largely imported. The exchange would be largely in exports to the west Indies of Canadian goods, not only of fish and lumber, but of bread stuffs and dairy products of Ontario and the west. If care is taken that goods are supplied to suit the market conditions, a considerable increase might be brought about.

Hon, Mr. Fielding hoped that at a future time it would be possible to announce some better method steamship connection than we have now. At present it was not proposed to ask any return for these tariff concessions, and when our fellow subjects get out of these difficulties they would no doubt meet us in the spirit that we meet them now. There was anoher way to help the West India trade. The present system of levying duties with equal rate on sugar of all qualities discriminated against sugar of the lower grade, and much of the West India raw sugar would grade low by the polariscope test. It was now proposed to estore the polariscope a system formerly used in this country. The general sugar tariff

would be as follows: On raw sugar testing 75 degrees or under, the tariff would be forty cents per hundred pounds, with one and a half cents additional per hundred pounds for each degree above seventyfive. The average strength of sugar now imported for refining is ninetytwo degrees. This would make the average duty on raw sugar sixty-five and a half cents per hundred pounds, instead of fifty cents, as now.

The above substantial increase of revenue is required to meet the conditions occasioned by preferential reductions after August. The reduction by one quarter on West India raw sugar would bring the duty on this product down to an average of 491-8 ents per hundred pounds, or a slight se from the present standard on

The new duty would be \$1.08 perhundred pounds on sugar testing 88 degrees or under, with one and a half cents per hundred pounds for each degree. This would establish a duty of \$1.08 per hundred pounds on yellow sugar testing 88 degrees, or \$1.24 on granulated, testing 99. The increase therefore on refined would be from eight cents to twenty-four, according

dertake to say what amount of increased revenue the sugar schedule would give him. At present New South Wales and British Guiana would be entitled to the preferential tariff. Hon. Mr. Fielding closed his exposition somewhat abruptly and went off into a glowing description of the activity, hopefulness and prosperity of the Canadian people. He told how about all the empire had received the preferential tariff of last year with acclaims, and how Chamberlain and the Queen had joined in the enconiums.

Only one thing now was wanting and that he hoped yet to see, the extension of the system which was now about to include Great Britain, Ireland, New South Wales, West Indies, British India, until it included the whole of her majesty's dominions, The finance minister spoke three hours in all and closed amid applause he would warn the protected manufacturers not to be too sure that they
would always retain their present adwould always retain their present adwould always retain their present ad-

Mr. Foster, who is suffering from a had cold, was present in the afternoon, but did not appear in the evening. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, in his behalf, moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house adjourned.

TARIFF RESOLUTIONS. That it is expedient to repeal section six of "the customs tariff, 1897," and to substitute the following section

6.—The importation into Canada of any goods enumerated, described or referred to in schedule C to this act is prohibited; and any such goods imported shall thereby become forfeited to the crown, and may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the minister of customs may direct; and any person importing any such prohibited goods, or causing them to be imported, shall for each offence incur a pen-alty not exceeding two hundred dol-

That it is expedient to provide that section seventeen of the customs tariff, 1897, shall be repealed on and after the first day of August in the present year, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and that the following section shall be substituted therefor:

17.-Articles which are the growth, product or manufacture of any of the following countries may be imported direct to Canada from any of such ccuntries, be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada at the reduced rate of duty provided in the British preferential tariff, set forth in schedule D to this

(a)-The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(b)-The British colony of Bermuda (c)-The British colonies commonly called the British West Indies, inluding the following: The Bahamas, Jan aica, Turks Island, and the Calcos Islands, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), the Windward Islands (Granada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, British

(d)-Any other British colony or ssession the customs tariff of which, on the whole, is as favorable to Canada as the British preferential tariff herein referred to is to such colony or possession, provided, however, that anufactured articles to be admitted under such preferential tariff shall be bona fide the manufactures of a country or countries entitled to the bene-Airs of such tariff, and that such benefits shall not extend to the importation of articles into the production of which there has not entered a substantial portion of the labor of such countries. Any question that may arise as to any article being entitled to such benefits shall be decided by the minister of customs, whose decision shall be final.

2.—The minister of customs, with the approval of the governor-in-council, shall determine what British colonies or possessions shall be entitled to the benefits of the preferential ise D of this section. 3. The minister of customs may, with the approval of the governor-incouncil, make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for carry-

ing out the intention of this section.

That it is expedient to provide that schedule D to "the customs tariff, 1897," shall be repealed on and after the first day of August in the present year, one thousand eight hundred and rinety-eight, and that the following schedule shall be substituted therefor: Schedule D, British preferential tariff. On articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any British colony or pos ession entitled to the benefits of this preferential tariff under section seventeen, the duties mentioned in schedule A shall be reduced as follows: The reduction shall be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in schedule A and the duty to be levied. collected and paid shall be threefourths

of the duty mentioned in Provided, however, that this reduc tion shall not apply to any of the following articles, and that such articles shall in all cases be subject to the duties mentioned in schedule A, viz.: Wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles centaining alcohol, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Provided, further, that the reduction shall only apply to refined sugar when evidence satisfactory to the minister of customs is furnished that such refined sugar has been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in the British colonies or possessions. That it is expedient to repeal items

435 and 436 of schedule A to "The customs tariff, 1897," and to substitute the following therefor:

435. All sugar above number sixteen. Dutch standard in color, and all refined Lugars of whatever kinds, gra or standards, testing not more than eighty-eight degrees by the polariscope, one dollar and eight cents per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree, one and one half cents per one huadred pounds. Fraction of five-tenths of a degree or less not to be subject to duty, and fractions of more than five-tenths to be dutiable as a degree.

436.—Sugar, n. e. s., not above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, Melado or concentrated Melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, testing not more than seventyfive degrees by the polariscope, forty cents per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree one and onehalf cents per one hundred pounds. Fractions of five-tenths of a degree or ess not to be subject to duty, and fractions of more than five-tenths to be dutiable as a degree. The usual packages in which it is imported to be free.

That it is expedient to provide that tems 445 and 446 of schedule A to "The customs tariff, 1897," shall be reper on and after the first day of July in the present year, one thousand eight undred and ninety-eight.

Hon. Mr. Fielding had nothing more ing items shall be added to schedule B, to the customs tariff of 1897: 636-Tobacco unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of the inland revenue act.

That it is expedient to provide that on and after the first day of July in the present year, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, in addition to the excise duties at present levied on manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, there shall be levied and collected the following excise duties, that is to say:

(A)-On all foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, ten cents per cound

(B)-On all foreign raw leaf tobacco stemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, fourteen cents per

Provided that the weight upon which such duty shall be computed shall be with reference to the standard mentioned in paragraph (C) of section 247 of the Inland Revenue act.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE. The St. Stephen and Milltown Railway bill, giving effect to the lease of this road to the C. P. R., passed the railway committee today, with the provision added that not a line in the bill should interfere with the requirements of the subsidy act under which

the road was constructed. The railway committee also pa ubject to to some amendments, bills concerning the tramway around the White Horse Rapids, on the Lewis River, a tributary of the Yukon. There vere two rival companies desiring to build on the one bank of this river. After a struggle for priority, an amalgamation of interests has been effected. John Connor's bill is dropped, and he with Clarke, who acted for him, ecome directors in the British Columbia Co. which is their rival.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION The Local Government Will Give Five Thousand Dollars on Certain Conditions.

The members of the local government arrived from Fredericton yesterday afternoon. They are at the Royal and will remain here till this atternoon. Directly after their arrival they took up various matters in connection with the Luratic Asylum. The institution will be visited this morning.

The executive gave President Pitfield and Manager Everett of the Exhibition Association a hearing and decided to give that body a grant of \$5,000 to assist them in the conduct of this fall's exhibition. This sum will be given on certain conditions. One thousand of the amount is to be appropriated as prizes for wheat and other grains, fruits and rish. It will be distributed as county prizes, the exhibitors from each county competing among themselves. There will also be sweepstake prizes for wheat of the \$1,000 three hundred will be devoted to prizes for fish. The details will be given to the public at an early date. The government have also stipulated that prizes shall be arranged for poultry, natural history exhibit and certain educational features. A day is to be set apart as educational day. The proposals of the government necemed to meet with the approval of Messrs. Pitfield and Everett, who will recommend them to the favorable consideration of the association. The features till this afternoon. Directly after their arri-

proval of Messrs. Pitfield and Everett, who will recommend them to the favorable consideration of the association. The features involved in the arrangement will undoubtedly contribute very much to the interest in the exhibition and add measurably to the attendance thereat. The fish prizes will be arranged by a joint committee of the government and the Exhibition Association and will prove the contribution of the committee of the government and the Exhibition Association and will prove the contribution of the contribution and the Exhibition association and will prove the contribution of the contribution association and will prove the contribution of the contribution association and will prove the contribution association and the contribution association as the contribution association as the contribution association as the contribution association and the contribution association as the contribution as the cont The president and manager of the association had a lengthy conference with the provincial government yesterday afternoon, resulting in a very eatisfactory arrangement for an exhibition to be held in the autumn. A

YES

grant of \$5,000 will be given the association, subject to the payment of provincial government prizes amounting to \$1,000. These prizes will be competed for within each county in the province by farmers and fishermen. Provincial sweepstance also be awarded. These prizes will also be awarded. These prizes will also be awarded. be for fruit, grain and fish. If a reasonable city grant is added the directors of the association will meet to take action.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SACKVILLE, April 4. To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir-I have not noticed it in the Transcript or Telegraph, but I suppose the fact that the Sackville farmers have about all of last year's hav to carry over is due to the wonderful way in which the grits are making markets for the poor farmers. I think it would be only right for Henry R. to put a bonus on all hay carried over for want of a market.

We had a call from that wonderful Mr. Harris a few days ago, and I hear that he led the three or four grits, who were the only ones who would take any notice of his call, to believe that he had the people's Intercolonial railway so completely under his thumb that he would carry their old cows free rather than have them dissatis-

It is reported that a lot of Upper Sackville hay farmers are in their barns about daylight every morning and that one Upper Sackville farmer who came within twenty-two hundred votes of defeating Josiah Wood in a deral election in this county said he had voted grif all his life, but never would again. If this is correct that is so much for Blair's business railway

REGIMENTAL SINGING LESSONS.

Among volunteers who took part in the recent night marching the want of some good regimental song in which the men might join, and so relieve the monotony of the constant tramp, was a good deal felt. Colonel Howard Vincent, M. P., has long been advocating the practice of singing on the march, which is general in all continental armies, and in the orders issued today for the Queen's Westminster Volun-teers, of which he has command, it announced that it has been arranged for meetings to be held at headquarers during this month, when a lieutenant will lead the practice of songs of a character sufficiently enlivening for the purpose.—Liverpool Courier.

When a man flatters you watch if he doesn't ask a favor of you before

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

Change of Date for Normal Class Examina tions—Papers on Child Life by Mrs. H. H. Pickett.

Owing to the fact that many nor mal classes were not started until after the October convention and that there was not then sufficient time to complete the course of study before the date in June set for the examinations, it has been decided to grant the request coming from so many sources and postpone the date of examination until September 7th.

With this issue we begin the publication of a series of papers on Child Life, prepared and read by Mrs. H. H. Pickett before the St. John Primary Union. We feel that they have been of great benefit to our union and that they will be very helpful to others.

FROEBEL'S SYSTEM.

Translations of Baroness M. Van Bulow, with Thoughts from Other Kindergartners.

A system is only understood when its fundamental idea is grasped. The truth which forms the basis of Froebel's system has often been expressed by others, namely, that every individual is to follow the course of development of the race. Volumes have been written on the culture of trees, roses and other plants; on the care of animals, and everyone knows he must use the lessons of the past in the treatment of different kinds of plants and animals. In the education of the human being, however, such experience has been little used, as is furnished by the history of civiliza-

All that man has done, both in historic and prehistoric times, as brought to light by excavation, shows of what he is capable, and how his powers were developed to the present state of culture. To the past we must look to see how human education proceeded under the guidance of the highest

We see how gradual was the process of training, and how it began in bodily and productive labor, and how it was which developed mental powers and led to science and art. If we compare our present system of education with this historic course of development, it is evident that the record of human experience does not serve as a guide in the education of The school begins with children. word teaching or instruction, while the human race began its childhood with bodily labor. Experience teaches, moreover, that language and understanding of words is very limited for the first ten years, and must depend upon knowledge of things. This knowledge was gained by the race through doing, by self-activity and observation of surrounding objects and facts; not through word teaching or books, which did not exist. The first book was Nature, the works of the Creator. These works served man for a pattern or measure for his own creations. He became creative, like his Maker.

To know by doing is the great principle, and in making a study of the theories on which Froebel work, one is led to feel at the outset that it can be done better according to his own peculiar method, i. e., by contrast rather than in any way. Placing these principles side by side with those which had place in the minds and hearts of other educators, both before Froebel's time and since, we find much that is old and false, and much that is new.

As one reads Froebel's letter to the

Duke of Meingin, as the pages of the Mother Book are turned one one, he feels that the dominating idea of this man is his recognition of lawlaw in nature, law in spirit, an allcontrolling law, based on the Eternal Unity, God. Side by side with this ognition of law comes also a study of the expression of this law in all its ultimate forms. At once Froebel sends out a word of warning lest we confound the expression of life, which is variable, with the principle which is unchanging and invariable. must not limit this principle think of life as present, only where there are physical signs of it: "he desires to so educate man-these are his own words-whose feet are on God's earth-in nature-that his head may reach to heaven and there see truth to so educate man that in his heart might be united the life of both earth and heaven, God's earth and

God's heaven." Reading Froebel's works convinces one that a knowledge of eternal law. an insight into its origin and effects, is the true science of life. Another seer says that the "purpose of the Lord in creating man was that He might raise up to Himself a heaven of angels," and surely that is what man becomes when he governs himself according to divine laws.

Education, Froebel says, consists in leading man as a thinking, intelligent being, growing in self-consciousn to a pure, unsullied, conscious and free representation of the inner law of divine unity, and in teaching man ways and means thereto.

An education which would make such requirements as these, or which should have for its object the complete regeneration of the human be ing, would seem therefore to demand a method of its own; a key by which the inner essence of things might be recognized by means of their outer manifestation. Man has never been left without such a guide, and in the symbols of past humanity, we find, though it be ever so faint, an effort to express again and again this thought of the mysterious union of

our inner and outer nature. Next in importance to this law and this idea of law which permeates almost all Froebel utters comes the condition under which the child man can best develop. In one word

this is freedom. Instinct leads the child to be active as soon as freedom is given. Observation teaches that this activity, together with the conscious imitation of what s perceived, constitutes the true basis for the culture of the human being. It is the instinct of the race shows itself when the little hands dig in the sand to make gardens or holes, or mould forms or build or make paper forms, or even tear and destroy things in order to build other

forms. So long as this instinctive activity is disregarded and remains aim-less play so long can the end which nature intends never be reached. In order to reach the true end-training of all the organs education must lend its aid.

Play is the only free, self-satisfying activity of the child in which he expresses himself and by guidance of which the desired end may be gained. If the childish activity is guided and controlled it may be used as a means of the child's own culture.

"Education,' says Freebel, "must in the beginning be passive, it must limit itself to guarding, fostering, protecting that care of the being, which in every infant's heart still reflects the image of its creator, and which now, as in the first Eden, He pronounced very good." But we must remember that a great deal of activity on our part is needed to adjust the environment of the child of God, even as much as was needed for the so called child of Adam.

Eternal vigilance is the price liberty, and while on the one hand the child must at first be kept from opportunity to make evil in any form his own, while as yet he has no power of resistance, Froebel also teaches that it is a happy thing for the child if his first mistakes are made while he is still under the loving watchfulness of his mother. She must lead him to distinguish between that which is wholly to be shunned and those consequences of evil which are only bitter and are sometimes curative in their tendency. There is no thought on which Froebel lays more stress than this: That the child shall be considered pure and good until he has wilfully chosen to do an evil thing.

Miss Peabody in her lectures to kindergartners makes a strong distinctin between religious nurture and religious teaching, and says that the religion which integrates human nature is not to be taught; that the child in the first era of his life has no individual consciousness of his separation from God, and that sin only can cause such a sense of separation.

The means devised by Froebel for the training of every organ fulfil the ssential conditions of all childish occupations. They are clothed in the form of play and then produce some result. The last is the greatest importance, for it not only endears the occupation to the child in offering him opportunity to work for others, but it makes him realize his own power and gives him a conception of what he is able to accomplish. The ability to do something is the foundation of morality. Mere knowledge, on the contrary, when early acquired, leads only to vanity and arrogance, as we so often see. Only when knowing and doing go together is proper self-consciousness awakened—the basis of character building. Doing demands time and exertion, and is therefore adapted to strengthen the moral powers.

Froebel wanted us to get rid of the notion at once and for all time, that we were teaching children religion when we were only piling up mystery on mystery for baby thoughts to wrestle with. He wanted us to get the way that our ignorance might not obscure the light which would illumine the child-soul from within and above. It was for this reason that he pleaded with such pathos in behalf of children that parents should not close their hearts to the teachings of nature, but learn from her how to nuture their children in beauty and all-sided harmony, instead of making them semblances of their own deformities. Living thoughts, he declares, demands self-activity and self-determination on the part of man, for he was created

for freedom in the image of God. Were I addressing day school teachers I would try to how how Froebel's Gift Lessons and Occupations carry out all his prinicples of thought in his system. Sunday school teachers can only by understanding something of all Froebel has said and lived adapt these principles to their work.

A NEW POLITICAL OFFENCE.

One hopes that Lord Salisbury, the descendant of the Cecils, the gentleman of good pedigree, a diplomatist who has always shown tact, and never been influenced by the cant of his nation, will never commit such an offence as associating with Joseph Chamberlain.—Le Nord, Paris.

When there is a boy in the house there isn't much room for anything on the chairs besides his clothes.

If a boy could do all his errands walking on stilts, nothing would ever be left undone.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfact remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's.

Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The Proceedings of the Convention Held in Queen Square Church.

The Reports from Sunday Schools-The Addresses of Rev. Mr. Bond Afternoon and Evening.

The St. John District Sunday School and Epworth League convention was held on the 4th inst. at Queen Square church. In opening Rev. Mr. Weddall announced that by the constitution of the Sunday school association it was essary to hold a convention; with the league it was optional. The two organizations had therefore united, and it was thus the duty of the meeting to organize. The following were elected: President, Rev. R. W. Weddall; secretary, Miss M. Beatteay; finance committee, Rev. Mr. Fisher, Miss Gunn; question box committee, E. R. Machum, Miss Duke, Hampton, and G. J. Gunn.

There was a good attendance and the reports received were very interesting. There were no reports received from ten schools, and eight leagues in the district. The reports from the

Sunday schools were as follows:
Queen Square has 10 officers, 21 teachers and 331 members. Written examinations were held quarterly, and \$345.54 for school purposes, and \$108.90 for missionaries were collected during the year.

Exmouth Street church has 56 officers and teachers, and 578 scholars. In the home department there are 109 Fairville has 200 enrolled scholars

and a home department of 24. In the Courtenay Bay district there are four Sunday schools, two of which are very flourishing. Welsford has an average attend

ance of 35 and a good normal class. A new library of 45 books has been open-Hampton school has six teachers, three officers and 60 scholars. Jerusalem is one of the most flour-

shing schools in the province, and has membership of 70. In Carleton there are five officers, 250 scholars and 24 teachers. The following reports from the lea-

gues were received: Queen Square has 75 active, 25 associate, 4 honorary and 9 corresponding members. Weekly prayer meetings have been held and consecration services once a month. All the oranches and committee of the society are in good working order and a successful year is anticipated. A paper in connection with the league has been started.

Exmouth Street Church league has a total membership of 81, and the work is being actively pursued. In Carleton, there are 18 active and 27 associate members. Two successful garden concerts were held during the

year and \$95 donated to the church towards putting in electric lights. There are twelve committees actively Fairville has 16 active, 15 associate

and six honorary members. Rev. Mr. Fisher takes great interest in the church and rarely misses a meeting. The sum of \$7.50 was donated to philanthropic objects. The league in Courtenay bay dis-

trict is at Silver Falls, and has a membership of about 30, and 15 in the normal class. Welsford league was started about nine months ago and has about 12 members. The society holds fortnightly meetings and frequently takes

charge of the weekly meetings. The Hampton league is existing, but is not actively engaged. Rev. Mr. Shenton then introduced the subject, Relation of the Associate Member to Church Work, which was

spoken to by the various members The first half hour of the afternoon session was given up to devotional exercises led by J. E. Irvine; Opportunity for Service, Miss Drake of Hampton; Home Department, E. R. Machum; address on Sunday school work by Rev. G. J. Bond. Mr. Bond's address was one of the finest ever delivered in this city, and was listened to with wrapt attention by all present. A collection was then taken up, and the remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a discussion, Alleged

Decadence of Sunday School. The evening session was well atended, and proved of exceptional interest. Opening at 7.30 the first half hour was given up to devotional exercises led by Mr. Cassidy, after which came the literary department of the eague by Miss Olive. Rev. G. J. Bond then delivered a

trong address, creating even a more favorable impression than he did at the afternoon meeting. After the collection was taken up question box was conducted.

CANADIAN MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE.

HAMILTON, March 31st, 1898. Dear Sir-I beg to inform you that the following dates have been fixed by the council for the league matches, season of 1898, namely: May 28th, June 4th, 18th and 25th.

The series will be the same as last year, viz.: 1st. Martini or Lee-Enfield rifles (ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards.) 2nd or cavalry series: First section, Lee-Metford or Lee-Enfield carbines (ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards.) Second ection, Snider or Winchester carines (ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards.) Teams shall consist of ten men. Enrance fee ten dollars per team. When more than one team from the same organization enters, the fee will be ten dollars for the first team and five dollars for each additional team.

Entries accompanied by fees must be made to Lieut. W. L. Ross, treasurer C. M. R. L., Hamilton, not later ti an Saturday, the 22nd April, stating which series such entry is for.

Prizes, as well as championship badges, will be given by the league, also first and second class marksman's certificates (suitable for framing) to those . ho make the necessary percentage of marks in the four competi-These certificates are issued

S. S. AND EPWORTH LEAGUE by authority of the department of militia and defence, are signed by the minister of militia and the major general commanding, as well as by the president and secretary of the league. Score sheets and all necessary information for conducting the matches

will be sent on receipt of entries. The department or militia and defence will issue ammunition for these atches free of charge. Scores will not be telegraphed, but must be mailed to the secretary immediately after the conclusion of each match, and the official scores will be

published in the Canadian Military

Gazette, a copy of which will be sent to each captain of a team. The council trust that all commanding officers and presidents of rifle associations will make arrangements to enter one or more teams, and, as the time is short, it is hoped that these entries will be made without delay.

Your obedient servant. ALBERT PAIN, Lieut., Secretary C. M. R. L., 36 Merrick street.

#### NOW FERNHILL

Annual Meeting of the St. John Rural Cemetery Company on Monday.

A Change in the Name — Fifteen Hundred Dollars for Needed Improvements.

The annual meeting of the St. John Rural Cemetery company was held Monday afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms, a full report of which was accidentally mislaid yesterday. J. R. Ruel presided, and there were also present: F. C. Allison, secretary-treasurer; Henry Hilyard, H. D. McLeod, Geo. E. Fairweather, S. S. Hall, C. F. Kinnear, J. S. Gilbert, J. B. Hamm, G. Sidney Smith, Dr. Sheffield, James Manchester, C. M. Bostwick, T. B. Hanington, H. C. Tilley, G. Ernest Fairweather, Col. J. R. Armstrong, Col. A. Markham. The secretary read the minutes of last annual meeting and also the report of the directors for the year just closel.

The financial position of the com pany is presented in the accounts of F. O. Allison, which have been audited and pronounced correct by R. Murray Boyd. The figures show:

Receipts.	
Balance last year	\$ 916
Date of locs	1 996 75
Annual care of lots	1.766 40
Burial, removal and vault	
fees	1,025 50
Interest on perpetual care	
funds	247 36
Sale of slate vaults	65 00
Rent of houses	49 00
Sundries	11 00
overdraft Brunswick	100
O'C	
	\$6,01

Overdialt	
Paragraph and bandaring	\$6,0
Expenditures.	Constant of the Constant of
For sundry charges	\$1,708 69
bodu No. 5 retired	900 00
wages for workmen	9 059 99
interest on bonds	116 95
Salaries, secretary and sun-	
erintendent	1 000 00
Deposit iees	10 00
Balance carried down	14 31

It appears the receipts have fallen short of expenditures by \$1,001.91. The reason is that they retired a bond of \$200, paid for the washout in 1897; for new drain tiles, \$169; for new carriage house, \$185; trees, \$118-charges some of which will not be repeated.

On the other hand, they have hay for sale valued at \$250; slate vaults, \$100, and \$246 still uncollected on care account. They also expended \$60 in obtaining complete evidences of the names of all interments, a very necessary work, and already found extremely useful. The total number of interments recorded is '2,933.

The perpetual care fund continues to grow rapidly. The contracts entered into last year were 25, making a total of 93. The money received was \$3,149.50, making a total now \$9,244.79

They paid for the Trafton property \$3,155, and improvements on it \$1,351.96, a total of \$4,506.96. Bonds of \$4,500 were issued at 4 per cent. to pay for this, leaving a debt of \$696. The funded debt of the company amounts to \$6,700—\$2,200 at 5 per cent., and \$4,500 at 4 per cent.

They memorialized the marine and fisheries department of the federal government, calling attention to the reglected state of the seamen's lot, and urging an appropriation. They offered to accept \$1,000 to put and keep it in perpetual order. The matter has

been brought before parliament by Mr. Ellis. The report is signed by J. R. Ruel, James Manchester, S. S. Hall, J. S. Gilbert, C. F. Kinnear, J. R. Stone, H. D. McLeod, M. Sheffield, G. Sidney Smith, A. Chipman Smith, Robert Thomson and A. C. Jardine, the di-

rectors for the year just closed. The question of giving the cemetery a new name has stood over since last annual meeting. It was now brought up, and on motion of Col. Markham, seconded by G. Fairweather, the name was made "Fernhill."

G. S. Smith wanted more of the 2,900 lot holders to vote on the matter, but it was decided as it had been in abeyance a year, action should be taken at the meeting.

Election of directors was then aken up and the following elected: J. R. Ruel, H. Hilyard, J. R. Stone, H. D. McLeod, Dr. Sheffield, J. S. Gilbert, James Manchester, A. C. Smith, S. S. Hall, G. E. Fairweather, Robert Thomscn, C. F. Kinnear.

The directors were authorized to borrow \$1,500 for the purpose of makng needed improvements. The avenue leading from Westmorland road is to be finished and a comfortable and handsome shelter house is to be erect-

Nothing sounds more distressing than sqeaking shoes at a funeral.



#### PROVINCIAL RIFLEMEN.

Annual Report of the Council Presented at Last Night's Meeting.

Sussex Range to be Transferred to the Militia Department-The Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Rifle association took place last evening in the office of the president, Major Parks. There was a fair attendance of members. The council report was adopted as follows:

To the Members of The New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association: Provincial Rifle Association:

The council have the pleasure of submitting to the members of the association the thirty-first annual report of its proceedings.

Early in the past year the association was in receipt of communications from the Dominion Rifle Association concerning the erection of a suitable house at Bisley for our Canadian rifle teams and setting forth the need of private contributions therefor in money and in kind. The desire of this association to render aid was necessarily restrained by the low state of its finances, but it was unanimously resolved to appropriate \$60 and therewith were purchased four handsome oak library chairs, upholstered in leather. These were supplied by the manufacturers and guaranteed to be in all respects of the best quality.

respects of the best quality.

Aware that the provincial government had then recently acquired possession of a fine specimen of a moose head, the council represented to the government that it would be a very acceptable gift and prove an attractive object to the many visitors. be a very acceptable gift and prove an attractive object to the many visitors who from year to year will be welcome at the Bisley house. The government condisily acceded to the lequest and by direction of the Hon. A. T. Dunn, surveyor general, and at the expense of his department, the head was suitably mounted, a presentation plate affixed, and the whole forwarded to Montreal in time for shipment. The head was safely received at Bisley and is, we learn, a noticesble adornment to the new Canadian home.

received at Bisley and is, we learn, a noticesble adornment to the new Canadian home.

There remains for us the sadness of recalling the death of Major Henry F. Perley, which occurred at Bisley while he was engaged in superintending the erection of the Canadian quarters, the least of many services rendered by him to rifle-shooting. His remains were, on Sunday, July 18th, interred in the neighboring churchyard with military honors, a firing party, with gun carriage, being detailed from Aldershot.

Major Perley's death, regretted as it long must be by ail Canadian riflemen, comes closer home to the members of this association. Keenly fond of rifle shooting himself, he brought the utmost esthusiasm to the work of the association during the three years he was president—1875 to '78—and in all the subsequent years, as one of our representatives on the council of the D. R. A., he was untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the association.

Our annual matches, which were held on August 17th, 18th and 19th, were in all respects successful save in the matter of attendance. The number of competitors unexpectedly fell 25 below that of last year. The council is at a loss for a reason to which to ascribe this decrease, but the fact that the other provincial associations and the D. R. A. as well, had a similar experience, suggests that the diamond jubilee celebrations and the impending change to the Lee-Endfield rifle were largely the causes.

Favored with propitions weather, the shooting proceeded without any delays and was fruitful of many high scores. The association is under continued obligation to Lieut. Colonel Maunsell for the nursery cup, and to the president for the beginners' prize of \$25. The cash prizes in the Eider match were withdrawn and other changes made, effecting a total reduction of \$156. The Harper cup, in accordance with a formal resolution of the council, was transferred to the Elder match and this comparition was

were withdrawn and other changes made, effecting a total reduction of \$156. The Harper cup, in accordance with a formal resolution of the council, was transferred to the Elder match, and this competition was shot on the afternoon of Wednesday; the Queen's rarge match, the "association," being held over until Thursday morning. This change in the acquence of the competitions was, we think, a good one. The president presented the prizes at mid-day on Thursday, and the competitors were thus enabled to depart homewards that afternoon.

The date of the annual matches was purposely fixed so that the riflemen intending to compete at the D. R. A. might have a full week's interval between Sussex and their departure for Ottawa. This is found to be a more convenient plan than our former practice. The Ottawa entries numbered 21, a decrease in keeping with the falling off at Sussex. The chief successes gained were the third prize in the grand aggregate by Lieut. W. E. Forbes and a place in the Bisley twenty by one well known representative, Sergt. D. M. Loggie.

Barlier in the searon, viz., on June 10th, the maritime match was fought at Bedford, all three provinces participating. Nova Sootia again asserted its better right to the

the maritime match was fought at Bedford, all three provinces participating. Nova Scotia again asserted its better right to the custody of the trophy, defeating our team by seven points, and that of P. E. Island by 54 points. The record now shows: Seven wins for Nova Scotia, four for New Brunswick, and ore for the Island. The competition for 1898 will be fired at Sussex on June 9th.

9th.

The statement of accounts is submitted herewith, duly audited. The council regrets that there is still a balance against the association. The prize list was framed with the special view of overcoming last year's deficit of \$76.29, but the shortage in entries fully set off what was caved in prizes. The council had also hopes that the claim for \$198, money spent in repairs to Sussex range, would be granted by the militia department, but a reply has been received that he refund will be made.

Some informal correspondence has been had with the D. O. C. relative to the militia department, assuming the tenancy and control of the Sussex range.

had with the D. O. C. relative to the militial department, assuming the tenancy and control of the Sussex range. The council think it desirable that such change be made and they recommend that a formal application be at once sent to the department, asking it to accept a transfer of the lease reserving to the association full rights of holding the annual matches with the use of targets and other plant.

to the association full rights of holding the annual matches with the use of targets and other plant.

The question of what rifle shall be used at our matches must ere long, if not at once, be dealt with by the association, and no doubt the Martini will very soon have to make way for the Lee-Enfield. Our action in the matter will doubtless be governed in part by that of the Dominion association, and as there is much uncertainty whether the new range at Ottawa will be fully made ready, the D. R. A. may have to retain the Martini for this season's matches. There is a very general apprehension that the adoption of the Lee-Enfield will detrimentally affect rifle shooting and rifle associations unless the government reduce the high price of the ammunition to the present ilgure of the Martini. The rifle associations throughout Canada must make common cause in urging the necessity of this upon the militia authorities. Respectfully submitted on behalf of the

JOHN H. PARKS, Major, President. TWINING HARTT, Major, Secretary.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the transfer of the Sussex rifle range from the association to the militia department. A committee was appointed to request the militia department to reduce the price of Lee-Enfield ammunition. It was decided to hold the provin

cial matches two weeks before the D.

R. A. matches at Ottawa. The following were elected officers for ensuing year: Major Parks, president; Lt. Col. Markham, vice-presi dent; representatives to the D. R. A. Lt. Col. Tilton, Lt. Col. Foller, Lt. Col. Tucker, M. P.; members of council: Major F. H. Hartt, Major J. T. Hartt, Capt. D. H. Fairweather, Major Magee, Major Loggie, Capt. Raymond, Major O. R. Arnold, Jas. Hunter, Capt. McRobbie, Lt. F. Foster, Capt. J. D. Chipman, Lt. Col. Beer,

Capt. Thompson, Capt. Kinnear, Mr. Cockburn, Capt. Manning, Lieut. Pickard, Major C. H. Fairweather, Capt. Wetmore, Capt. Lordly.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. Balfour Explains the Concessions Obtained by Great Britain,

We-Hai-Wei Was Secured to Balance the Taking of Port Arthur by Russia.

LONDON, April 5.-The house of commons was crowded today with people anxious to hear the statement of Mr. Balfour, acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the situation in the far east. The galleries were filled, and in the distinguished strangers' gallery were many diplomats, including United States Ambassador Hay. Mr. Balfour, who was loudly cheered cn rising, enumerated the concessions obtained by Great Britain, namely, that the region of the Yang-Tse-Kiang should not be alienated by any foreign power; that the successor of Sir Robert Hart as director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs is to be an Englishman, and that access to the irland waters is to be had by ships of all nations. A fourth concession, Mr. Balfour continued, only occurred a day or two ago, namely, the opening of three new treaty ports, Funing, Yochau and Chin-Wang.

This according to Mr. Bailour, was a considerable harvest for two months' negotiations. Relative to the German acquisitions of railroads, Mr. Balfour said that wherever they were constructed they must be a benefit to British commerce. He preferred railroads and differential duties to no railroads and no duties. Later Mr. Balfour said he believed neither Germany nor Russia had any intention of depriving Great Britain of any of

her treaty rights in China. Mr. Balfour said that Russia, having secured Port Arthur, on the maritime approach to Pekin, Great Britain had secured Wel-Hal-Wel to balance matters. Said he: "We offered, if they would abstain from taking Port Arthur, to ourselves give a corresponding pledge to take 20 port on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. But our offer was not accepted, so, on March 29, we informed Russia that we should hold ourselves free to take the necessary steps to safeguard our interests, and Great Britain has since obtained a lease of We-Hai-Wei on the same terms as those by which Russia secured Port Arthur. Wei-Hai-Wei is the only port on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li which might ralance the possession of Fort Arthur."

"The negotiations have already borne rich fruit in the interest of our commerce and the maintenance of our

prestige at Pekin." Relative to the security of the future, Mr. Balfour said it could not be denied that the indications were that ther decay, fragments might be snapped up by various powers. But it would be a mistake to allow Great Britain's policy to be governed by remote contingencies, adding: "We desire to maintain the integrity of China as far as possible, but it must be recollected that the future will probably have strange surprises in store. I believe the time may come when the great commercial powers will join in an alliance to prevent China falling a prey to any exclusive influence, and I am convinced that Great Britain, by continuing her present unselfish policy of opening to all what she secures for herself, will build up in Europe, and not the least in America, a body of public international opinion which will be more powerful than any hasty action Great Britain might take at the present mo-

ment." Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader in the house, replied to Mr. Balfour, He spoke satirically of the "open door," and asked the reason for the change of policy. He said the treaty of Tien-Tsin gave the British ships the right to use any port in China, and he expressed the desire to know speifically whther that right was to be infringed.

The liberal leader concluded with calling for information regarding the intentions of Russia, Germany and France, and as to the relations between Great Britain and Japan, in view of the former's lease of Wei-Hai-

A: Baby Boy Covered With Rezema and Cured by Dr Chase.

Mrs. Jas. Brown of Molesworth, Ont., tells how her boy (eight months old) was cured of torturing eczema. Mothers whose children are suffering can write her regarding the great cure, Dr. Chase's Ointment. Her child was afflicted from birth, and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured him.

THE RATIONAL DRESS MOVEMENT.

I am glad to learn that the proposed Rational Dress League, inaugurated by the members of the Ladies' Cycling Association, has met with far greater response than was anticipated. Some 250 circulars were issued to persons interested in the cause, most or which have been warmly responded to. Lady Harberton is to be president, and an influential committee will be appointed. Provincial branches are to be established, and the whole thing undertaken in a workman-like manner. A gratifying fact is that a number of the sterner sex are tendering hearty support, and that walks and cycling runs are being arranged. A well-known ladies' tailor is preparing some smart costumes for league members.—Lady's Own Magazine.

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Within twelve months the catacombs of Rome will be illuminated by nineteenth century incandescent electric lights. An electric lighting company has received a telegram from its Rome representative announcing that he had recurred the contract for lighting the catacombs of St. Calixtus, St. Agnes, St. Cyraca, St. Demittila, St. Priscilla, and St. Bentianus.—Sunday Companion.

A Lenten Sacrifice.—Johnny, I s'pose ought to give up something during Lent, hadn't I, ma? Mother-Yes, Johnny, Pm glad you think of such things. What sacrifice do you wish to make? Johnny-I guess I'll give up goin' to school.-New York EvenA TALE O

The old yes brief fury of colossal snow ily down the Dwelling aloo abomination of of the ghastly darkness-an earthliness of reality of the the five com tempts a tale: his songs: Joe silence and t friends even Jack-better and less depe surroundings-There is, perl their moodin enough "grub" April-when game in the -the danger remote as m

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-Mears came and tried to b urally Eli ref must needs worth as muc folk, "and per meant as a hi who could do nock, but not but Mears to sult, and rep curses which mule's kick o driver. "Thank you

observed Jack er's breath paid upon his thig emitted a so the glu-glug through the ne Mears, suddei ded a "so long go without an his skin coat a

ing swiftly, th Jack's direction have been a l There being the sky, the warning glitte right hand ju was opening. ministered w knife struck in front of wh ing: long befo bone, and was a drift, which snowshoes and "He's yer ow Eli; "bust him

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Eli, "I tell ye, J altogether or l Say, Jacky, y enough from ter'n he at a hold her not t but jest so! S jest so! and : an inch board ters ducked th then, looking u ering in the ter "Good sot," m meant to say was a squaw, ites at the pa tive of the nor blood in his ve

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imploring eye, mebbe o' that happened in ol of the coarse Lightning cree down the river gan Eli, "Yale as ever came west. I wasn't years later; but by name Hank gambler he was ermore tellin' n times there, an the notor'ous now guns ha' this side o' th giments much argifying. Nov was a blind, ol crumpled up n muskrat-that Foster's Golden Golden Gates loon and a hote poker' rooms. miners who'd wishful to be looking a'ter the high there, an bus'ness-like; so otherways enga of an evenin' to luck-fer the b till the sun was till the night Hank's luck than Forty-Mile

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#### A TALE OF THE KLONDYKE

FIRST PART.

The old year passed in a sudden brief fury of east wind, which set a colossal snow-quag marching stealthily down the valley, so that the tent on No. 17 was all but submerged. Dwelling aloof and alone in such an abomination of desolation—bond-slaves of the ghastly silence and the ghostly darkness-an abiding sense of the unearthliness of the place and of the unreality of their life therein troubles the five comrades. Eli seldom attempts a tale; Stikine no longer sings his songs; Joey and Tam keep a dour silence and turn sour faces on their friends even at meal times; and only Jack-better educated than the rest and less dependent therefore on his surroundings-attempts to be sociable. There is, perhaps, another excuse for their moodiness. Though there is enough "grub" at No. 17 to last over April-when their chances of finding game in the back hills should be good -the danger of starvation is not so

remote as might be supposed. 'Tain't hunger," said Eli, when he heard the last piece of news from a patrol, "but hungry men that we'uns ha' need to fear! Why sh'u'd not some o' them free-drinkin' free-thinkin' sons away on Loscombe's sne fer to borrer our truck? There's Mears camped on 'em; an', wherever Mears lodges, sooner or later there's a fogo! Jest wait till Loscombe's tangle leg runs low; fer then I'm thinking even Jack-heh! ole mossback-'ull ha' to get a move on!" But the next day's work proved that the young Englishman could hold his own in a "scrapping-hitch"-i. e., any sort of a fight in which firearms are not used-with

a western tough. At sunset that day-say at 1.45 p. m. -Mears came into No. 17 on snowshoes and tried to buy a sack of flour. Naturally Eli refused to sell, and Jack must needs remark that flour was worth as much to them as to other folk, "and perhaps more!" This was meant as a hit at poor old Loscombe, who could do without his daily bannock, but not without his daily "jag;" but Mears took it as a personal insult, and replied with a string of curses which might have stopped a mule's kick or even silenced a mule

"Thank you, very much, indeed," observed Jack suavely, when the other's breath paid out; whereat Eli smote upon his thigh, and even Stickine emitted a sound of merriment—like glu-glug of red-eye running through the neck of a newly broached

Mears, suddenly quieting down, nodded a "so long" to Eli and turned to go without another word, adjusting his skin coat as he went; then, wheeling swiftly, threw up his hand in Jack's direction. The gesture might have been a benediction—but wasn't! There being still a little daylight in

the sky, the Englishman noticed the warning glitter, and dodged to his right hand just as Mears' left hand was opening. Blessings are never adknife struck the frozen canvas wall chipped in. in front of which he had been stand- "At fust 'twas long, long odds on ing: long before it fell noiselessly in the snow Mears had it on the jawbone, and was toppling backward into a drift, which parted to receive him, snowshoes and all.

"He's yer own meat, now," yelled Eli; "bust him afore he finds legs

But Jack let him pick himself up and slouch away with his head down Letween his shoulders, having had had enough for the time being. The others searched for the knife, which turned out to be one of those stiff, stubby butcher's tools used for general purposes in western stockvards. owever handy for sticking a hog or cutting tobacco or in a hand-tohand argument, by no means suitable for a scientific throw point.

"Knowin' the man's natur'." Eli, "I tell ye, Jack sh'u'd ha' bust him altogether or let him alone altogether. Say, Jacky, you dodged out slick enough from Mears, but there's better'n he at a throw. See here! Now hold her not too tight ner too loose, but jest so! Swing out yer hand easy, jest so! and zip! she'll look through an inch board!" Two of the spectaters ducked their heads involuntarily; then, looking up, saw the knife quivering in the tent pole by the doorway. "Good sot," murmured Stikine.

meant to say "shot," but his mother was a squaw, and, like the Ephraimites at the passes of Jordan, no native of the northwest who has Indian blood in his veins can frame to pronounce "sh" aright

"Talkin' about knives, sonny," said Eli, fixing Jack with an eager, almost imploring eye, "you'll ha' heard tell, mebbe o' that cur'ous knife fight that happened in ole-time Yale, afore news of the coarse gold on Williams an' Lightning creeks in Cariboo came down the river? In them days," began Eli, "Yale was as lively a camp as ever came to a head in the north west. I wasn't thereabouts mysel' till years later; but a close friend of mine, by name Hank Foggo-a great little gambler he was-seemed ever and evermore tellin' me 'boat the pioneerin' times there, and partick'lar concernin' the notor'ous schappin' wi' knivesnow guns ha' never been fash'nable this side o' the line-which were argiments much used by miners, when argifying. Now, among the deadbeats was a blind, ole fiddler—a queer little crumpled up man with a face like a muskrat-that was hired to play at Foster's Golden Gates, up the hill. The Golden Gates was a mix-up of a sa-loon and a hotel and a dance-hell an' poker' rooms, an' was nuch used by miners who'd make piles an' were wishful to be eased o' the trouble o' looking a'ter them. Stakes were al'ays high there, an' the came quiet an' bus'ness-like; so that Hank, when not otherways engaged, 'ud stroll uphill of an evenin' to sample the nex' day's luck-fer the big games seldom begun till the sun was under their feet. But till the night of that cur'ous fight Hank's luck was streaky-streakier than Forty-Mile, an' that's sayin' the

"That one partick'lar night Hank walked up late and found the saloon door shut an' bolted. There seemed so big a fuss happenin' t'other side o' the door that nobody 'ud hear his Croup, kick, so he tuk a turn round the build-troubles.

ing afore trying agen, and as he pass-ed round he peeked into the dance-There was a fine full moon shinin' through the window, an' he saw-well, jest what he did see, an' no more! The big room was dark and empty an' bare as a babby's han'; the moonshine glared on the nekked panes, an' the little thing he seen seemed no an' the whatever jest then. By-an'-by Special Notice to the racket let down, an' Hank got inside the saloon door, an' what sh'u'd he see but big Mike Dennis, a fighter from Fightersville with or without tools-and that poor, little, blind, ratfaced, rosin-eater sitting on chairs wi' their boots off, an' the hull kiboodle o' visitors standin' round an' whispering among theirsel's. They told fiddler all that evenin'-that blind ole man was well used to eatin' crowwi'out much falling out, till Mike slipned out that one and only expression that used to make the quietest man see blood in the good ole days. At which the old fiddler put his fiddle into her moose-skin bag, turned his bright corpse's eves on the other an dared him fer to fight! Though Mike lcoked foolish, the boys thought 'twas a joke, an' laughed an' chaffed till they nigh bust, which was the racket Hank heered. But purty soon the ole blind fiddler let 'em see he meant to hold to his words. 'If Dennis ain't skeered,' says he, 'o' tackling a man too old to be his father (there was a laugh at that) 'we'll fight with bowies in a dark room-why not the dancin' hall-so as to even out the thing. Fer, if I can't see in the daylight, I guess he can't see in the dark!' Sayin'

-why, you can guess! 'Dennis was fer backin' out: but the boys bein' tickled by the notion w'u'dn't let him on no account. So they got the danceroom ready, blocking up the winders with curtains inside an' sacks an' planks and a tent outside, so's not even two or three colors o' moonshine sh'u'd get in. They bothered most 'bout the outside, the curtains bein' made o' muslin. Then the ole man was given his choice of knives, and how d'you suppose he fixed on a choice? Why, by throwing 'em up an' catching 'em by the hafts (so to see which was liveliest) an' jest feelin' the points-not the edge mind!-with his thumb, which amazed the boys, an'-so Hank said -troubled Mike, though there were notches on the handle of his bowie.

'Twas not until the two were lock-

which he began to draw off his boots

ed together in the big dark roomshut in to be partners in a queer, ole jig!-that a thought flashed out o' the back of Hank's mind, jest as a spark flirs up out of a heap o' dead cold ashes. Couldn't he make some use o that little orn'ry thing he'd noticed in who'd locked the door an' was sitting it with the key in's pocket, hadn't seen it, or-well, well! So when the game was begun and a whisperin' was heered all round the saloon-fer nat' rally everybody was wishful to bet on the fight, an' there might not be much time to fix bets-Hank sat on's chair an' did a bit of quiet, quick consider ministered with the left hand. The in'. Then, having found a notion, he

> Big Mike-a practiced man: but soon they narrered down to three to one an' two to one, as those wishful to back the two-eyed man began to point that-'cent fer sheer strength-'twas no great pull he had. 'Twas argued that science is no great thing in the dark-that the fiddler bein' born into everlastin' darkness w'u'd feel more at home in there than Mike-that the blind man c'u'd hear dust o' sound better'n a man who hadn't larned his ears to do eyes' work-that he'd old cold Injun in him-that by the way he handled them knives his han' know somethin'-that nobody knew anything o' his record, whereas everybody knew all about Mike-an' so on, an' so on! Did Hank bet? Yes, sir! Hank bet consid'rable on a notion of his own. When odds were long on Mike Hank bet that the ole fiddler w'u'dn't be hurt (pickin' his words carefully), an' when they shortened some he bet jest the other way on Mike. Most of 'em bet on his terms-thinkin' he thought 'twas a put-up game-an' soon as Hank had balanced his bets he stood to win 300 ounces s'posin' his notion worked out. Time went slow-there was a clock in the room-an' the boys soon fixed their bets. Then, except fer the ter'ble loud tick'tocking o' the clock the room was quiet as a dumb man's grave. Every man sat still in his place watchin' the door into the danceroom and list'nin' till his ears simmered, and all the time seeing in his mind's eve the figgers o' them two -Big Mike and the little fiddlerprowlin' round in the dark, knife in

hand "Then, all of a sudden, they heerd a flop and a clatter in the dark room, an' followin' them noises, a mos' horrid thin, far-away squeal from behin' the shut door. Foster caught up a lamp an' bust down the door (too excited to unlock it), an' the boys all piled in a'ter him. There stood Mike, knife in hand, in the far corner. Deadly white he was an' with closed eyesbut not a scratch on him! Crouched agen the opposite wall was the little srumpled-up, blind fiddler, grinning all over his sharp, rat face, also without a wound. He thought he'd fixed Mike, you see! Near-by Mike lay a fine big black tomcat, belongin' to pinning him to the floor. 'Twas the same cat Hank had seen sitting up behin' the curtain of one o' the two windows looking at the moon with bi

green glistening eyes.
"Now if that black cat-Here a far-away sound-from some place infinitely distant in space and time—reduced the old man to silence "M-i-a-o-u!" The fact was that Joey, albeit swathed head and all in his blankets, had heard the tale.-E. B. Osborn, in St. James's Budget,

Linseed and Turpentine are not only popular remedies, but are also the best known to medical science for the treatment of the nervous membranes of respiratory organs. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleas tastes of turpentine and linseed. Mothers will find this medicine invaluable for children, it is so pleas-ant to take, and wil positively cure

Croup, Whooping Cough and

Our Readers.

whispering among theirsel's. They told Two Issues a Week, the First on Saturday, January 1st. 1898.

> Thus Giving the News to All Subscribers While It Is Fresh and Timely.

Go to Your Post Office Twice a Week Henceforth for Your Favorite Family Journal.

With the opening of the New Year a radical change will be made in the publication of the WEEKLY SUN; a change that we feel sure will be heartily appreciated plications for United States patents, by all subscribers.

Commencing January Ist 1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part the number that expired was 12,926. on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wednesday, January 5th-and this treasury of the United States on new departure will be continued throughout the year. By this plan read ers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Mari-

time Provinces. The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented to the Family Circle.

It has been for years a week in thousands of the Tobique at least there will be no difficulty in getting the logs within corporation limits at an early date. Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

It now proposes to double Miss Foster, with the fiddler's bowle the number of its visits, and to call twice a week instead of but once a week on its patrons.

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on level with the city readers of the daily papers, and will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh

from the telegraphic wires as the the mail arrangements of the country will Remarks of President Van Horne in permit

This great step in advance in the news service of the WEEKLY SUN will not be accompanied by any advance in price. On the contrary the management have decided to make a startling reduction in the annual subscription, and to offer the WEEKLY SUN to Subscribers who pay in advance at a discount of 25 per cent

Henceforth the WEEKLY SUN will be conducted on a strictly cash basis, and rears can take advantage of this unparalleled offer by squaring their bills and remitting 75cts. for the new

PATENT STATISTICS.

The following patent statistics are furnished to the Sun by Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experis, Temple building, St. James street, Montreal:

In 1897 there were received 45,661 ap-2,150 applications for designs, 94 applications for reissues, 2,176 caveats, 1,946 applications for registration of trade marks, 66 applications for registration of labels, and 26 applications for prints. There were 23,729 patents granted, including designs, 65 patents reissued, 1,671 trade marks registered, and 14 labels and 16 prints. The number of patents that expired was 12,926. non-payment of the final fee was 4,-891. The total expenditures were \$1,-122,843.13; the receipts over expenditures, \$252,798.59. The total balance to the credit of the patent office in the y 1st, 1898, was \$4.971.438.06

In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other state-1 to every 786 inhabitants. Next. in order are the following: Massachusetts, 1 to every 880; District of Columbia, 1 to every 1,316; New Jersey, 1 to every 1,377; Rhode Island, 1 to every 1,421; New York, 1 to every 1,-The fewest patents were granted proportion to the number of inrabitants in the following states: South Carolina, 1 to every 38,371; Mississippi, 1to every 16,120; Alabama, 1 to every 15,598, and Georgia, 1 to every

As to foreign countries, 706 patents were granted to residents of England: 551 to those of Germany; Canada, 286; France, 222; Austria-Hungary, 58; Scotland, 48; Belgium, 45; Switzerland, 44; Sweden, 32; New Zealand, 30; Vactorio, 30; Russia, 21; New South Wales, 19; Ireland, 17; Netherlands, 13; to Denmark and Italy, 10 each; to India, Mexico and South African Republic, 9 each; to Norway and South Australia, 5/each; to Hawaii, Jamaica, Newfoundland, and Queensland, each; Roumania, 3; to Argentina, China, Cuba, Natal, Spain and Ven exuela, 2 each, and to Cape Colony Chili, Egypt, Finland, Guatemala Island of Aruba, Java, Siam, Tasmania, West Australia, and Windward Islands, 1 each.

STREAM DRIVING PROSPECTS.

George Upham has returned from the lumber woods of the Tobique. He says that the prospects for driving on that river are favorable. The weather has been colder there than here, and the snow has not wasted as quickly as in the districts further down river.

Coun. Geo. Burden, of the firm of Gilman Bros. & Burden, lumber operitors, returned from the scene of his firm's operations in Quebec, last evening. He says that the warm weather of the past few days has melted the snow in the woods very rapidly, and as a result the prospects for stream driving are not as bright as they were short time ago. At the rate the snow was disappearing, he said, it oked as if there would be little if any left by the time the ice commences to run.-Herald

ST. JOHN TRADE IN MARCH. Exports in March compared with corres \$370,525

Duty . . .....\$77,461.38 \$76,724.91 Every week 9,000,000 oysters are swallowed by the people of London. Half of the shells are broken up and used for asphalt paving.

THE C. P. R.

Submitting Directors Report at Annual Meeting.

Some Facts About the War Rate—A Success ful Year and a Very Bright Future.

MONTREAL, April 6.-The annua neeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. was held today. The report was adopted and the proceedings unanimous throughout. In submitting the report of the di-

rectors for approval the president said in reference to the difficulties with the American transcontinental lines: For a number of years prior to 1894 the Canadian Pacific had, by agreement with the transcontinental lines, been allowed differential rates on passenger traffic between the eastern states, eastern Canada and the Pacific coast. The principle differential rate when applied to our case was not

new. It was adopted many years ago es a means of adjusting the difference of conditions between the competing lines. The differentials are in use today for this purpose in various parts of America and even between the Atlantic seaboard and Chicago, where they are accorded certain trunk lines, including the Grand Trunk. In 1894 subscribers who are in ar- the situation of the Canadian Pacific as regards through passenger traffic had considerably improved, and a new agreement was made whereby the Canadian Pacific differentials transcontinental passenger traffic were reduced and confined in the east to restricted territory. They applied

to all points on the Pacific coast. At that time there was not much travel to Alaska, but a few months back it became apparent it would soon reach large proportions, and about the opening of the present year, just as the new stream of travel was setting in, we discovered the agreement of 1894 being violated by our competitors. Our agents bought tickets at the agencies of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies not only at our differential rates, but far be-

low. The evidence was unquestionable, and the facts as to broken rates and who broke them not denied by anybody. We called the offending lines to account for the violation of the agreement. They replied they had decided no longer to consent to the differential rates to the Pacific coast traffic, and asked for a meeting concerning the question. We insisted on the restoration of the rates, the terms existing on the agreement as a condition precedent to the meeting. They refused. We then, after notice, published an open tariff, making such rates as the provisions of the law and the interests of the Canadian Pacific seemed to require.

estion at issue this time not whether there shall or shall not be differential rates. That question we were prepared to discuss on its merits when the meeting is held for the purpose of revising the existing agreement. The question now is whether, as a condition precedent to the meeting of the lines interested for the purpose of revising the agreement. rates, conditions ante bellum shall be restored. We have the right to insist on this, but in the interest of peace we have been willing to leave to a disinterested arbitration the question whether the rates conditions shall be restored in whole, in part, or not at all, pending the meeting. A resolution providing for such arbitration was offered at a conference of the lines interested at New York three weeks ago. This resolution was sup ported by the Grand Trunk and all other parties interested, except the United States transcontinental lines, whose representatives asked time, and subsequently voted against it. There can, therefore, be no question where the responsibility lies for a continu-

ance of the disturbance. The decision of the inter-state commerce commission at Washington suspending the "long and short haul" clause of the inter-state commerce act has been pointed to as showing we were wrong and our competitors right. It shows nothing of the kind. It was a decision on ex parte evidence, and clearly stated that the commission was in possession of evidence of the cutting rates before our tariff was published, and the decision con-tains a distinct statement that but for a technicality in connection with the issue of our tariff the action of the commission on application of our compatitors would have been different. The words of the decision in that re-

gard were as follows:

"If the Canadian Pacific made these rates with the concurrence of its American connections, observing, as it apparently now does, the rule of the fourth section, an entirely different question would be presented."

While earnestly desirous of peace, and willing to go as far as we can towards securing it, the present and future interests of the company must not be overlooked. I am glad to be able to assure the shareholders that up to this time the company's revenues have not suffered through the existing difficulties, and may point to the fact that during the month of March, over which the whole disturbance extended, the increase in earn-

ings was \$541,000.

I cannot dismiss the subject without referring to the action of the Grand Trunk Co., with whom we have so long been at peace, in aiding our American competitors to carry the reduced rates into our territory. We believe the cancellation of the North Bay agreement by the Grand Trunk two months ago was the result of an understanding with the American lines intended to place us at a disadvantage in the coming contest; and in view of the past relations, and the loss of revenue that must result to the Grand Trunk, their action is inexplicable. But now let us turn to something

more agreeable. We have had a fairly prosperous year, and the financial results, after due provision for exrenses, working and ample mainten-ance, have enabled the directors to

made a distribution of dividends at the rate of four per cent. for the past year, and carry forward \$897,088 of a surplus to the reserve, and so far as we can see the prosperity will continue and increase. We have never entered upon a new year with so cheerful an' outlook. An analysis of the traffic in the various sections of the main line, the branch lines, and auxiliary services on the sea, lakes and rivers, shows that practically no mistakes have been made in the development of the system so far as we have gone. Some things have had to be done ahead of time in order to protect the future, and we have 1ad to wait for nany vacant spaces on lines to become productive, but nearly all these are now yielding a revenue, and practically all branch lines are self-supporting. We have been forced to make lines which we did not at the time wish to make, but results have shown we have nothing to regret in this regard. Our heavy movement of passengers westward is not all fowards the Klondyke by any means. A great many settlers are going to the Northwest, from the soil of which gold will more surely come, and many more are going to take farms in British Columbia or work in the big mines in

the Kootenay. Our report tells us the area of land I repared for seeding in the Northwest is twenty per cent. greater than be-fere, and development and new indus-tries seem the rule everywhere in the

vicinity of our lines. The directors are asking your authority to expend a considerable for improvements of various kinds. These expenditures have in the past brought a very handsome return, as evidenced in part by the reduction of the ratio of working expenses to the gross receipts to 57 per cent, and the expenditures now pro-posed will be equally profitable.

The directors also are asking authority to provide adequate rolling stock for the further increase of traffic which they confidently expect, but the money will not be expended un-less the need becomes a certainty. The use of extra heavy locomotives made possible by the improvements in a permanent way has had a marked effect on the cost of transportation, and within a short time only the heavier type of locomotives will be used on the principal lines.

The several proposals in the report were approved, the old board reelected, and at a subsequent meeting of the directors and old officers were

CARLETON CO.

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., April .-John Thomas of Wicklow died March 27, aged 76. Fifty-five years age Mr. Thomas and wife settled in Carleton Co. on a farm in its wilderness state, where, with willing hands and stout heart, he succeeded in erecting comfortable buildings, and as his family came to man and womanhood, assisted the parents to clear and cultivate the soil, and left a comfortable home for the widow and son, two sons and three daughters having eft and settled near the homestead The large gathering of friends and neighbors at the funeral showed the respect in which he was held. Rev. Messrs. Cahill, Gray and Deware at-

tended at the services and burial. Perkins & Briggs are sugar making on a large scale. Last week they rassed out the word that a candy party was given at their camp, attended by one hundred persons. They have 500 trees tapped, from which in a fair day's run they take about 300 gallons of sap. They have roads all through their sugary, and gather the sap with a horse. They have three large evaporating pans, in which the sap enters the first through a strainer, where it is heated, and then is passed into the second and third pans by a mechanical contrivance. When it is to the consistency of sweet syrup, it is placed in a large iron boiler and converted into honey, candy and sugar.

Early last fall Sidney Lloyd's house, barns, farming utensils, hogs, horses and summer crop were destroyed by fire, without insurance. This spring his son took a heavy cold, pneumonia set in, and in eight days he was in his grave. Suspicion rested on two young men, next neighbors, for the burning, and shortly after the fire they left and worked in Maine during the winter. Last week they returned home, and the following evening Sheriff Balloch and deputy arrested them. Last Friday they were examined before Judge Dibblee in Woodstock, and were sent up for trial. They are now in jail, without the option of bail.

Mrs. Daniel Watson of Wicklow took a swelling on the side of her head, which extended downward on her breast and shoulder. Dr. Brown of Centreville has performed another of his surgical operations, and the patient is on the road to a speedy re-

Capt. G. D. Perkins, who has been clerking for F. H. Hale on the Tobique is home on a visit. Last week three of our citizens went to Montana, and the week previous six others of our young men went to British Columbia, all of them looking

after gold. On the last day of March fifteen inches of snow fell and the following Sunday snow fell from morning till

SOCIALISM IN PRACTICE.

The socialistic principles on which the labor settlements in South Australia were founded have not, according to the minister of labor, who has been inquiring into the subject, worked well in practice. The settlements were started with much enthusiasm about mateship and brotherhood, but at Holder the industrious men would not carry the lazy men on their shoulders, while they got only one ration for themselves, the married men got a ration for themselves, the married men got a ration for each member of their families. This led to a split, and the foundation of a settlement by the single men, who, however, found their lot so lonely that they have since all cast about for wives.—British Australiasian.

NOT EASILY INCONVENIENCED.

Over forty years ago, a Kurmi, resident of Bara Banki district, during a fight with da-coits, received an arrow wound in his chest. He pulled the shaft out, but the iron arrow-He pulled the shaft out, but the iron arrow-head, which measured over 3 in., remained in. A few days ago an abscess formed in his cheat, and during a fit of coughing the ar-row-head became visible, and was extracted by the "nao" in attendance. The retention of the arrow-head in the chest for over forty years has, from his own account, caused him no serous inconvenience.—Allahabad PieEASTER RAIN ON THE SEA.

The steeds of the sea rice up with the day.

All harnessed and groomed for the race;
The suningnt belowers the dew on their
mane

Like rich wrought garments of grace;
The silvery sacen of their satiny skins

is flecked with a spatter of gold;
The breatt of the morning has scattered the
mists. mists, And the racers are restless and bold.

At the lift of the signal they leap to the That stretches away to the west,
And gallop along in the face of the wind
Like cavalry charging abreast.
The thunder of running is under their hoofs,
The sweat of the race in their flanks,
And an echo comes cut of a cloud in the

east
Where the lightning is marshalling ranks. The stronger the wind is, the fiercer the

pace,
Till their nostrils are nozzles of spray;
The clatter of feet is the rattle of half.
And the race is as swirt as the day.
The cloud in the west, overspreading sky, Encloses and cushions the sound; The lighning is stilled and the thushed,

And the rumble roars under the ground. The foam of the bridle flies over their backs And their breathing is deep in the throat. There's a lull in the wind and the noon is a As the air of the night in the moat.

Yet galloping onward the steeds of the s Come lumbering over the main, And anon from the stifling distress of

It dimples and ripples their satiny skias
And washes the sweat from their fiants,
But, lo, as the host of the hurrying feet
Comes in, in unwavering ranks,
The lightning is rallying up in the clouds,
The thunder rolls down on the main,
And the elements join in a deafening din—
The lightning and thunder and rain.

The torrents loosened and the racers dis mayed,
For the deluge is binding and chili;
But plunging ahead on the shadowy course.
They leap to the race with a will.
The waters are churned by their furious feet
Till the ocean is seething with foam,
Still onward they plunged, and behold, in the

#### SERMON.

#### Our Yesterdays and Our Tomorrows,

#### By Rev. George H. Hepworth, New York.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.— Matthew vi., 34. Here is a bit of philosophy too pro found to be appreciated without care ful and continuous study. It also contains a stern injunction not to worry over what cannot be helped, but, on the other hand, to make the best of your circumstances. You are commanded to let the past go its way into the land of forgetfulness, and not to borrow from the future the troubles which you fear it may contain, but to live in the present as far as cult to obey, and yet obedience is absolutely necessary if you would get out of life all that God has put in it. The man who has a vivid remembrance of his past troubles and who

cherishes that memory deliberately throws a gloom over his present. If he will confine himself to the duty of the moment he will generally find that he is quite equal to it, but if he collects all the miseries of yesterday and of the day before and adds them to the burdens of today he becomes disheartened, and his discouragement saps his moral strength and produces moral weakness. You have enough to do to face what is immediately before you, and if you conjure up the ghosts of misdeeds and of trials which have been outlived you do yourself a serious injury and interfere with your spiritual or business success.

In like manner, if you think you can n aster today's work, but dampen your ardor by wondering how you are going to get through tomorrow, you produce a nervous tension which debilitates and brings about the very failure that you dread. No man can carry more than one day at a time. When Jesus asks you not to attempt to do so He gives you wise counsel and you had better follow His advice. Life is not so smooth that you can afford to make it rougher by recalling the bad roads over which you have already passed or anticipating the bad roads over which you will have to pass before the end of the journey is reached. You may be cheerful, and therefore strong, if you will forget the things that are behind and let the future take care of itself; but if you propose to add yesterday and tomorrew or today you will do what God warns you against doing, and will cer-tainly make a great mistake.

If the sun shines now, be grateful and contented. Suppose it did rain yesterday, or suppose we are to have a blizzard tomorrow. You have got beyond the rain on the one hand, and, on the other, the time has not come to met the blizzard. It is foolish to make yourself miserable now because you were miserable a few days ago or because you may be miserable a few days hence. One duty, one labor at a time is enough. If there is any enjoyment to be had take it with an ager grasp; for if you sit in the warm sunshine for only five minutes it helps you to bear the cold of the next five minutes. It is poor policy to spoil those first five minutes by worrying about the other five minutes.

Let us illustrate. There is nothing in connection with death more wearing than the regret that you did not do more for the one who has gone. This is a universal experience with those who have any heart. The fact of separation seems to have a magic in it, for it is suddenly revealed to you that there were many little attentions which you failed to render, and the remembrance pierces like a knife. No one ever parted with a loved one with-

out self-blame of that kind. But as a general thing it is all ar illusion conjured up by overwrought nerves. In very truth you did whatever the circumstances suggested, you did as much as human nature is capable of doing, but in the presence of

death you accuse yourself of things of which you are quite innocent, and in oing so you make the parting harder to bear. It may be well for the dear one that he has gone. He has sweet sleep for the first time in many months. He is glad that the bonds of nortality are broken, that he is at last released, and in the lower depths of your own heart you are also glad for his sake. But there comes this thorny thought, that you may have been remiss, and your soul is wrung

You do yourself a wrong. You did what you could. You were loving, tender, gentle and more than kind. You have real burdens enough without adding imaginary ones. Your tears must not be embittered by an accusation which has no basis in fact. Life is too precious and too short to be wasted in regrets of that kind. The duties of the future demand your close attention, and you have no right to think of the deal except to recall a sweet relationship and to dream of a

Live your live as quietly and as peacefully as possible. Live in each day as it comes. Other days, whether past or future, must not be allowed to press on your heart. This is the noblest policy you can adopt, the policy which comes to you as a divine in junction. Let neither regret nor an-ticipation intrude upon you to make

It is evident that there is a plan according to which your life is arranging itself, and equally evident that if you are reposeful and trustful, doing the duty of the present hour and not fretting over the duty of the next hour, you are in a mental condition which keeps all your powers at their

It is the grandest privilege to fee that there is a God, a guardian of human destiny, and that you are in His hands. If that conviction is one of your possessions, your pearl of great price, you can be quiet even in the midst of tumult and cheerful in the milst of sorrow, for your very tears will serve as a background for the rainbow of hope and promise.

## THE EASTER MARKET.

Fine Displays Made by Thomas Dean and O'Neill Bros.-P. J. Gorman's New Premises.

The country market presents a most attractive appearance just now. The supply of beef is one which would do credit to any city on the continent. The greater part of it is upper Canadian beef, but the New Brunswick beef shown certainly reflects credit on our own province. There is no scarcity of anything usually found in the market at this season of the year. Thos. Dean's stall, which is a large one, always contains a display which cannot be excelled . He shows at present ten carcasses of upper Canadian beef which cannot be beaten anywhere. His stock at Christmas time included some of the prize cattle from Ontario, which his patrons found too heavy and too fat. Mr. Yean's ambition is to suit his patrons, and his present display is made up of eef of lighter veight. His exhibit at the present time comprises ten three-year-old steers, and the meat is the equal of any ever seen here. Mr. Dean also exhibits two calves raised by John Chaloner of Kingsclear, Kings county. Several spring lambs and a lot of Southdown sheep add materially to the appearanace of the exhibition. Turkeys and fowl, along with green stuff of all kinds, are also to be seen in Mr. Dean's place.

O'Neill Bros. are of the opinion that domestic beef is far superior to that which comes from the west, and they claim that their patrons prefer it every time. As a result their beef supply is all New Brunswick stock. and it certainly compares favorably with any to be seen in the city. There are ten carcases in all, which came from the farm of Albert Smith of Albert county. A steer raised by Thos. Gray of Kingsclear, which weighed 1,830 lbs. at Fredericton the other day, has attracted a lot of attention. calf fatted by Chas. Prince of Nauwigewauk is in itself an attraction. Spring lambs and Southdown mutton are to be had at their stall, as well as turkeys, fowl, etc. Their supply green stuff is large and complete.

P. J. Gorman, the well known butcher, has purchased the establishment formerly occupied by Lily, Sons & Aldous, 23 Waterloo street, where he has made some extensive improvements. Mr. Gorman has placed in the shop four large marble slabs and has remodelled the place, which now presents a neat, trim and clean appearance. For the Easter supply Mr. Gorman recently purchased five choice Ontario steers from Kane & McGrath, while he has a large supply of poultry, mutton, lamb, vegetables, etc.

#### BRIEF AND DECISIVE OPINION ABOUT DIAMOND DYES.

Mrs. J. H. Coulter, Neepawa, Man.

"I always have much pleasure using Diamond Dyes; I think they are grand agents for making old things Mary A. Raycraft, Leeds, P. Q.

gives her experience in seven words: "I am delighted with your Diamond Dyes." Mrs. Chas. Hutchings, Jones' Falls

Ont., writes: "Have used several packages of your Diamond Dyes and find them better than any other make; they never fade or crock, and are entirely satisfac-

tery.' Mrs. John Merritt, Sandy Cove, N says. "Have used Diamond Dyes for over

seven years, and have found them great successes." Mrs. David Grant, Mountain Station Ont., says:

"Diamond Dyes far surpass all other dyes that I have tried."

#### LESS CAKES AND ALE.

The mayor of Sidney, Alderman Matthew Harris, declines to continue the lavish hospitality extended by previous occupants of the civic chair to the public. During his term of office he will restrict his quarterly luncheons to aldermen and any distinguished visitors who may be in the city.—British Australasian.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL. THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON III.—April 17. GOLDEN TEXT.-We beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begot-ten of the Father.—John 1: 14.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. -About the middle of the third year of His ministry. It was a marked epoch in His work, revealing His true nature after foretelling His sufferings

HISTORICAL SETTING.-Time Autumn of A. D. 29; a week after the last lesson; in the night, probably toward morning. (Compare Luke 9: 37.) -Andrews, New Ed.

The section includes the Transfiguration and the events which immediately followed it (Matt. 17: 1-23).

THE TRANSFIGURATION. - Matthew 17: 1-9, Read Matthe v 17 and 2 Peter 1; 12-18.

Commit verses 1-3. 1. And after six days Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John His brother, and bringeth them up into a high mountain apart.

2. And was transagured before them; and His face did shine as the and His (a) raiment was white as the light 3. And behold there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with

4. Then answered Peter, and said unto Jesus, Lord, it is good for us to be here: if Thou wilt, let (b) us make here three tabernacles; one for Thee, and one for Moses and one for Elias. 5. While he (c) yet spake, behold bright cloud overshadowed them and behold a voice out of the cloud, which (d) said, This is My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear

6. And when the disciples heard it, they fell on their face, and were sore afraid. 7. And Jesus came and touched them, and said, Arise, and be not afraid. 8. And (e) when they had lifted up

their eyes they saw no man save Jesus only. 9. And as (f) they came down from the mountain, Jesus charged them, saying, Tell the vision to no man, until the Son of Man be risen again from the dead.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 2. (a) His garments became. Ver. 4. (b) I will make.

Ver. 5. (c) Was yet speaking. (d) Ver. & (e) And lifting up their eyes, they saw no one.

Ver. 9. (f) As they were coming Jesus commanded them.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. In our last lesson Jesus had told the disciples of His humiliation, His sufferings and death. The announcement disappointed their expectations of a kingly Messiah, and discouraged them; said about His resurrection. In today's lesson Jesus shows them real glory, furnishes testimony to His divine nature, gives them examples of the resurrection, and by the conversation with Moses and Elijah shows them that His death was the central

point of His mission. 1. After six days-Luke says about eight days. He counts the two parts of days at each extreme, and about because it was six whole and two parts of days. Peter, James and John-The three disciples most vanced in the knowledge of Jesus and His kingdom, Apart-From the other disciples.

2. Transfigured-Changed in pearance, in form. The heavenly glory of His nature, which was still concealed under His earthly appearance, now broke forth. The fashion of His countenance was altered (Luke) by being lighted with radiance both from without and within. Luke says He went up into the mountain to pray. The transfiguration was God's answer to His prayer. And His raiment (plural, His garments) white as the light. Mark says, shining, exceeding white as snow.

3. Moses-The giver of the law and the founder of the old dispensation, which was soon to blossom out into the new. Elias Greek for Elijah, the representative of the prophets and the forerunner fo Christ. Talking with Him-The subject of their conversation is given in Luke 9: 31. It was of the decease (exodus, departure, referring to His death and ascension) which He should accomplish at Jerusalem. This was the great event of the world's history; this was the real founding of the kingdom of God; this was the culmination of the salvation brought by the Mersiah and foretold by the prophets; inia was the great act to which all the sacrifices appointed by Moses looked forward, and

which gave them meaning and value. 4. Then answered Peter—In a be-wildered way (Mark 9: 6). Three tabernacles-Booths, of the bushes grew on the mount. It seemed to Him that the hour for the long-looked for reign had come. From the slopes of Hermon he would have had the laws of a new kingdom proclaimed, so that all men might recognize the true Messiah attended by the representatives of the old dispensation.

9. Tell the vision-The sight, the spectacle. To no man-It would not te understood till after His death and

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: The Glory of Christ Re-

Where was Jesus going in our last sson? How had that sad truth discouraged them?

I. The Transfiguration Scene (vs. 1 2).—Into what mountain did Jesus go? Which of the disciples did He take with Him? Why these rather than the others? (Matt. 13: 12, 13.) What did these four do during the night? (Luke 9: 28). What promise was fulfilled? (Matt, 18: 19,20). What took place while Jesus was praying? What was Jesus' appearance when tra-figured? What else do we learn ab Christ's glory? (Rev. 1: 13-16; Dan. 7 9.) Did this show the true nature of

Jesus? (John 1: 14.) Is He as glorious now? What does this reveal to us as to our resurrection bodies? (Phil. 3: 21; 1 Cor. 15: 29.)

II. The Conference of the Three Glorified Ones (v. 3).-Who appeared with Jesus? What was there peculiar about the deaths of these two? (Deut. 34: 5, 6; Jude 9; 2 Kings 2: 11.) Did this have anything to do with their appearance here? (1 Cor. 15: 42-52.) What would Moses represent? did they talk together about? (Luke 9: How did the law point to the crucifiction of Jesus? Heb. 10: 10-12.) What did the prophets foretell of it? Isa. 53; 1-9; Dan. 7; 9, 10, 26, 27.)

III. The Three Witnesses (v. 4) .-What did Peter say? Why was it good to be there? What did Peter propose?? Why was this not good? IV. The Testimony of God to Jesus (vs. 5, 6).—What now enveloped them? Of what was this the symbol? (Ex-40: 34-38.) What voice came from God? On what two occasions were the same words uttered? (Matt. 3: 17; John 12: 28.) How would all this comfort the disciples after what Jesus had told them of His sufferings? How would it strengthen their faith in Jesus in the trials yet to come?

V. The Return (vs. 7-9).-Why did Jesus wish them not to tell for the resent what they had seen? What work did they find to do when they came down from the mountain? (vs. 14-21.)

VI. The Teachings of This Scene. How cid this transfiguration experience help the disciples in all their after life? Would it have been good for them to have remained in it? How were they to use it? What did it teach them about Jesus? Did it show that we shall recognize friends in heaven? Do we ever have any like experiences? Are these experiences useless because they do not continue? In what ways do they help our daily

#### MARINE MATTERS

The following charters are reported: Ship Timandra, W. C. South America to Hampton Roads 1. o., 23s. 9d, less is. 3d. direct; option U. K. or Continent; barks Austria, Manila to U. S., \$4: option to U. K. or Continent; L. W. Norton, Macoris to New York, sugar, \$2.50 and port clarges; Falmouth, Port Williams, N. S., to Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$9, Rosario \$10; Lizzie Curry, same; option Windsor loading; Lucara, Macelo to North of Hatteras, sugar, p. t.; sofis Earl tion Windsor loading; Lucars, Macelo to North of Hatteras, sugar, p. t.; schs. Earl. of Aberdeen, same; Arona, Yarmouth, N. S., to Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$9, Rosario \$10; Annie Bliss, St. John, N. B., to Washington, D. C., laths, 50c.; Mary F. Corson, Perth Amboy to St. John, coal, 80c. flat; bark Baldwin, Turks Island to Philadelphia, salt, 66; bkin Peerless, Trinidad, Cuba to North of Hatteras, sugar, 13c.
S. S. Latona has been fixed to load deals at West Bay for W. C. England at 42s. 6d, June-July loading.
S. S. Marian will take the place of the Dora, previously reported as coming here to load.

Schr. Hattle May, Capt. Vance, at Rio Janeiro from Halifax, reports having experienced boisterous weather, but sustained only slight damage.

The Duart Castle left Bermuda at 6 o'-clock vargedey was presented. The Duart Castle left Bermuda at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and will be due here
our Sunday evening. She has a full cargo
on board for St. John and Halifax.
Sch. Sheffeyld, which arrived at Gloucested on the 4th, boarded the derelict Genius
off Race Point on Saturday and took off
some gaffs, blocks and other movables. (The
Genius has since reported towed to Boston.)
The Sun's Hopewell Hill correspondent
writes under date of April 6: The sch Cor-The Sun's Hopewell Hill correspondent writes under date of April 6: The sch Corinto, Kinney, the first arrival of the season, came in the river on Monday with a full freight from St. John. She will load deals at Quaco for St. John. The Corinto was recently purchased from Nova Scotla parties by Capt. Eirney and W. J. Carnwath. Paul C. Robinson, lately first officer of the four masted bark Ancyra, went to St. John today to attend the Marine school. Nine schooners were anchored in the Five Fathom Hole today, awaiting a fair wind down the bay.

#### WINTER PORT ITEMS

The Donaldson steamer Concordia, Capt. Mitchell, from Glasgow, arrived here last evening. She had a good run out, but was delayed at the mouth of the bay some time in consequence of thick weather.

The mail steamer Lake sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool with a full cargo, which made up of 33,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 of oats and 9,500 of peas, 200 standards of deals, 10 carloads of maple blocks, 6 of meats, 4 of cheese, of hay, 8 of oatmeal, 3 of miscellaneous stuff and 2 of logs and 331

head of cattle. The Allan-Thomson steamer Platea will sail Saturday for London. Her cargo will consist of 100,000 bushels of oats, 32,000 of wheat, two carloads of whiskey, 750 sacks of flour, 1,500 bags of clipped oats, four carloads of maple blocks, 30 carloads of pulp, 500 standards of deals.

The Cheronea of the Allan-Thomson line has already received a portion of her cargo, which will consist of 100,-000 bushels of oats and 16,000 of wheat, a lot of flour, 12 carloads of agricultural implements, 2,000 boxes of cheese, and a large quantity of deals. The Donaldson steamer Concordia, which arrived Wednesday night, which

brought the largest cargo she ever landed here. The Donaldson line steamship Keemun, from St. John, N. B., on the 24th ultimo, arrived at Glasgow on the 4th inst., and landed all her stock, 909 sheep. 201 cattle and 34 horses, in good condition, except 29 sheep, which died

#### BIRTHS.

PECK-At Hopewell Hill, Albert Co., March 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Peck, a daugn-

#### MARRIAGES.

GARDNER-WILLIAMS.-In the Portland GARDNER-WILLIAMS.—In the Portland Methodist Church (city), on April 6tn, George Hunter Gardner of Yarmouth, N. S., to Miss Maude Williams of the north end, Rev. George Steel officiating.

KEIRSTEAD-McNEIL.—At the residence of the bride's father, April 5th, by the Rev. G. R. White, B. A., Mr. Harry J. Keirstead to Miss Elizabeth McNeill, all of Milford, St. John Co., N. B.

#### DEATHS.

BURNS—At Pembroke, Me., on April 7th, after a short illness of erysipelas, John M., second son of Dennis and Elizabeth Burns, in the 26th year of his age.

McLEAN.—At Young's Cove, Grand Lake, Queens County, on March 31st, Charles McLean, aged 39 years, born in Tornburn, Kintore, Scotland, leaving four children, Kintore, Scotland, leaving four children, three sons and one daughter to mourn Kintore, Scotland, leaving four children, three sons and one daughter, to mourn their loss.

SYMONDS.—Entered into rest, on April 5th, Fanny B., widow of the late Edward Symonds, Esq., of Fredericton, 78 years of

#### SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Arrived.

April 5.—Str Arbeia, 2033, Smith, from Las Paimas, Wm Thomson and Co, bal. Sch D W B, 20, Holder, from Bridgeport, D J Purdy, bal.

Sch Walter Miller, 124, Barton, from New York, N C Scott, coal.

Sch Hattie Muriel, 34, Wasson, from Gloucester, J W Keast, salt.

Sch Thistie, 123, Williams, from New York, P McIntyre, scrap iron.

Sch Hazelwode, 113, Farris, from New York, J W Smith, general, Sch Georgia (Am), 333, Longmire, from New York, J J Seely, scrap iron.

Coastwise—Schs Etta, 28, Cheney, from Grand Harbor; Margaret, 49, Dixon, from Grand Harbor; Brisk, 20, Waddin, from Campobello; Lennie and Edna, 30, Hains, from Freeport. rom Freeport.
April 6—Sah T B Reed (Am), 98, Lunn, April 6—Sch T B Reed (Am), 98, Lunn, from Boston, J W Keast, flour, etc.
Coastwise—Schs Lida Gretta, 67, Ells, from Quaco; Tethys, 9, Johnston, from West Isles; Dove, 19, Ossinger, from Tiverton; Ocean Bird, 44, McGramahan, from Margaretsville; Maggie, 34, Hines, hom Windsor; Louisa, 15, Longmire, from Musquash; Beulah Benton, 36, Mitchell, from Sandy Cove; Packet, 49, Tupper, from Advocate Harbor; Rebecca W, 30, Gough, from Quaco; Chieftain, 71, Tufts, from Aima; Cygnet, 77, Durant, from Joggins; str. Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning. April 7-Str Concordia, 1616, Mitchell from

April 4—Str Concordia, 1616, Mitchell from Glasgow, Schofield and Go.
Coastwise—Schs Joliette, 65, Evans, from Quaco; Druid, 97, Tufts, do; Greville, 57, Baird, from Port Williams; Wascano, 115, Balser, from Joggins; Ben Bolt, 90, Sterling, from Sackville; Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Port George; Glide, 80, Tufts, from Quaco; Dora, 63, Canning, from Parrs boro; Juno, 91, McLean, from Quaco. Cleared.

April 5.-Str Lake Winnipeg, Evans, for April 5.—Str Lake Winnipeg, Evans, for Liverpool via Halifax.

Str. St Croix, Allen for Boston.

Bark Ashlow, Dakin, for St Malo, France.

Sch Annie M Allan, Croft, for New York.

Sch Roy, Lloyd, for Boston.

Sch Rondo, Spragg, for City Island f o.

Coastwise—Schs Richard Simonds, Patterson, for Margaretville; Hustler, Longmire, for Bridgetown; Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco; Starry Wave, Bancroft, for North Head; Micanda B, Day, for Alma; Olio, Haapy, for Quaco.

Head; Micanda B, Day, for Alma; Oilo, Glaspy, for Quaco.

April 6.—Sch Joker, Mitchell, for Eastport.

Coastwise—Schs Lida Gretta, Ells, for Queco; Dove, Ossinger, for Tiverton; West Isles, Johnson, for Welchpool; Mary E, Ward, for River Hebert; Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth; Vanity, Murray, for Musquash; Maggie Alice, Miller, for Windson. 7th—Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Box Bark Maiden City, Robertson, for River

Bark Maiden City, Robertson, for River Mersey.

Soh Maggie Miller, Granville, for Salem, fo. Sch Tay, Spragg, for City Island, fo. Sch Tay, Spragg, for City Island, fo. Sch Mary, Hare, for Barbados.

Sch Vamoose, Knowlton, for Lisbon.
Sch Cora L, McGilvray, for Boston.
Coastwise-Schs Cygnet, Durant, for Joggins; Lennie and Edna, Hains, for Freeport; Beesle Carson, Hows, for Parrsboro; Zina M, Newcomb, do; Wanita, Magarvey, for Annapolis; Comrade, Dickson, for Quaco; Susie N, Merriam, for Windsor; Maggie, Hince, for Maitland; Margaret, Dixon, for Beaver Harbor; Adelaide, Jenks, for Windsor; Temple Bar, Longmire, for Bridgetown; Temple Bar, Longmire, for Bridgetown; Beet, Cheney, for Grand Manan; Brisk, Wadlin, for Campobello.

6th-Bark Ashlow, for St Malo. France. CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. At Hillsboro, April 2, sch Surprise, Hays, rom Parrsboro, At Quaco, April 5, schs Abana, Floyd, and Advance, Stevens, from Boston; Anno, Mc-Lean; Druid, Tufts; Speedwell, Barnes, Delta, Campbell; Victory, Stiles, and Jessic D, Glennie, from St John. HALIFAX, NS, April 7—Ard, str Grand Lake, Drake, from St Johrs. N F. At Quaco, April 6, sohs G Walter Scott, Graham; Irene, Pritchard; Oleo, Glesby; Lida Gretta; Ells; Glide, Glaspy, from St John. At Yarmouth, April 4, sch Arona, Parker, At Port Greville, March 28, sch Harry W.

New York.

At Clementsport, April 4, sch Seraphine, Chute, from Boston. At Belleveau's Cove, April 4, sch Geo M. Warner, Mallett, from Boston.
At Weymouth, April 4, sch Two Brothers, from Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S, March 7—Ard, str Lake
Winnipeg, from St John, and sailed for Liverpool; sch Helena, Zink, from Barbados.
Old, schs Victoria, Williams, from Trinidad; Mystery, Richards, from Rio Janeiro.
Sid, str Hazeldene, Johnson, for Cardiff.

Cleared. At Quaco, April 5, schs Abana, Floyd Juno, McLean: Druid, Tufts; Speedwell Barnes; Delta, Campbell, and Jessie D. Glennie, for St. John; Victory, Stiles, for Boston.

HALIFAX, N S, April 6.—Cld, str Alpha, Hall, for Vancouver, BC, via Coronil, Chili; La Champagne, Polprot, for New York; MacKay-Bennett (cable), Schenk, for do; sch Emma M Dyer, Jerson, for banks.

At Quaco, April 6, schs G Walter Scott, Graham; Irere, Pritchard; Oleo, Glaspy; Lida Gretta, Elis; Glide, Glaspy, for St John.

At Belleveau's Cove, April 6, sch Lizzia Wharton, Leblanc, for Little Brook, to lead for Rockland, Me. At Tupperville, April 6, sch Cerdic, Henshaw, for Boston.

At Bear River, April 6, schs Olivia, Rawding, and V T H Delap, for Boston.

At Digby, April 6, schs Josie L Day, Keans, for Campobello.

#### BRITISH PORTS

Arrived. At Glasgow, April 4, str Keemun, McKle, from St John.

At Mersey, April 4, ship Vanloo, Bayer, from St John. from St John.

At Avonmouth, April 3, stmr Miemac, Meikle, from Norfolk.

BELFAST, April 3.—Ard, str Glen Head, from St John, N B, via Dublin.

At Jersey, April 3, brigs O Blanchard, Brisand, from Santos; 4th, Zingara, La Seur, from Rio Janeiro.

At Bermuda, March 30, seh Sainte Marie, Morehouse, from St John.

Sailed.

From Liverpool, April 2, bark Gulnare, Hanson, for Pictou.

From London, April 2, ship Lancing, Chapman, for Swansea.

From London, March 25, stmr Livonian, Whyte, for Montreal, etc.

From Dublin, April 4, stmr Dunmore Head, Burns, for New Orleans.

From Cape Town, March 9, ship Marabout, Ross, for Pensacola; 10th, barks R Morrow, O'Brien, for Gram.

From London, April 4, bark Flora, for Shediac. From London, April 4, bark Flora, for Shediac.
From Bermuda, March 19, sch Syanara, Finley, for United States.
LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Sailed, str Kinmonck, for Halifax.
LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Sailed, barks Basto, for Pictou; Norman, for Neweastle, N B.
From Cardiff, April 4, from the Roads, bark Odin, from Bristol for Shediac.
From Liverpool, April 4, barks Foynland, for Shediac; Ratata, for Daihousie.
LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Sid, str Orion, for Halifax (not as before.) Halifax (not as before.)

QUEENSTOWN, April 7—Sld, etr Majestic
from Liverpool for New York.

#### FOREIGN PORTS

At Havina, March 28, seh Shafner Bros, Lecain, from Mobile. At Buenos Ayres, March 3, bktn Antilla, Read, from 81 John. At Boston, April 2, sch Abbie and Eva, Hooper, Foster, from Port Morris. At Victoria, VI, April 2, bark Highlands, Owen, from Manila. Owen, from Manila.
(At Havre, April 3, ship Eskasoni, Townsend, from Tacoma.
At Buenos Ayres, March 10, barks Cuba
Waynouth: Nora Wiggins, Mc send, from Tacoma.

At Buenos Ayres, March 10, barks Cuba, Rarle, from Weymouth; Nora Wiggins, Mc-Kinnon, from Yarmouth.

At New York, Alril 4, sch Canaria, Brown, from Humacoa—19 days.

At Ship Island, April: 4, bark Thomas Perry, Carver, from Leith via Falmouth.
ROCKLAND, Me, April 6—Ard, schs S M Bird, Merrill, from Boston for Windsor, N S. GLOUCESTER, Mass, April 6—Ard, schs Lavinie, from Tusket, N S (lest deck load of wood). Lavinie, from Tusket, N S (lost deck load of wood).

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, April 6-Ard, schs St Maurice, from New York for Windsor, N S; Acarca, from Spencer's Island, N S, for do (reports when near Handkerchief Shool night of the 4th irst, was run into by lumber loaded schooler and had mainstil badly torn. Other vessel lost jibboom; In port, schs Eltie, from St John for orders (New Haven).

Passed, sch Reporter, from St John for New York.

At Havre, April 5, bark Howard D Troop, Corning, from Tacoma via Queenstown.

At Dunkirk, April 5, ship Falklandbank, Crosby, from Rossila via Felmouth.

At Portsmouth, April 5, sch John Stroup, from New York.

At Fortress Monroe, April 5, cable steamer Mina, from Key West (will probably proceed to Halifax.)

At Rio Janeiro, March 1, sch Hattle May, Vance, from Halifax.

BOSTON, April 7-Ard, strs Boston, from Yarmouth, NS; Halifax, from Hallfax, from Hallfax, sch C J Colwell, from St John.

Cld, schs Hunter and Valdare, for St John; Nugget, for Arnapolis, NS; Josie, for Weymouth.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 7-Ard, sche mouth.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 7—Ard, schs
Genesta, from Bdgewater for Lunenburg.
Sld, sch Eltie.
Psd, schs Stephen Bennett, Avalon, A P
Emerson and Hattie E King, from St John
for New York; G H Perry, bound west.

At Boston, April 4, schs Muriel, for Bear River; Georgia E, for St John; B B Hard-wick, for Clementsport; Onora, for Anna-polis: wate, for Clementsport; Onora, for Annapolis;
At Philadelphia, April 4, bark Argentina, McQuarrie, for Buenos Ayies.
At Pensacola, April 4, sch Helen E Kenney, Morrell, for Havana.
At New York, April 4, brig Westaway, Westaway, for Barranquilia; sch Freddie A Higgins, Ingalis, for Elizabethport, N J. CITY ISLAND, April 6-Bound south; Schs Clifford I White, from Port Grevilie, N S; Romeo, from St John, N B; Ella Brown, from Shulee, N S.
BOSTON, April 6-Cleared, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth; schs E Norris, for Bear River; Anita, for Maitland; Belmont, for Weymouth Bear River; Anita, for Maitland; Belmont, for Weymouth.

At Montevideo, March 2; ship Anglo-America, Hammond; for Colcnia.

At New York, April 5, bark Abyssinia, Hilton, for Buencs Ayres; brigins Clyde, Strum, for Cavenne; Venturer, Kemp, for Savannah NEW YORK, April 7-Cld, str Premier, for Halifax; bark Ethel Clark, for Bear River, NS; schs Nellie I White, for Port Greville, NS; Lakota, for Parrsboro, NS.

Salled.

From Whitestone, April 1, sch Exception, Barteau, from New York for Maceic; 3rd, bgt. Iona, Mosher, for Rio Grande do Sul. From Hart Ishand Roads, April 1, sch Emerican, Merriam, from New York, or Demerara.

From Boston, April 4, sch Annie C, for Tusket Wedge.
From Boston, April 3, bark Edith Sheraton, for Sail Domingo City.
From Buenos Ayres, March 5, bark Cedar Croft, Young, for Rotterdam; 3th, bark Mistietoe, simpson, for Philadelphia; 3th, bark Mauna Loa, Graham, for Falmouth.
From Sabine Pass, March 31, str Anaces, Robinson, for London.
ROCHFORT, April 4—Sailed, bark Metropolis, for Dalhousie, N B.
MACHIAS, April 6—Sailed, schs Wawbeek, from St John for Salem; Annie A Booth, from do for New York; Stephen Bennett, from do for New York; Stephen Bennett, from do for New Haven; H F Eaton, from do for New Haven; Mildred A Pope, from Calais for New Haven; Mildred A Pope, from Calais for New Haven; H F Eaton, from do for Arthur C Berry, from do for City Island; Terrapin, from Calais for Boston; Otis Miller, from St John for Salem.

Sailed, brigs Champion, for Bear River; Ethel, for Lunenburg; schs Narcissus, for do; Abbie and Eva Hooper, for St John; Georgie A, for do; B B Hardwick, for Clementsport, Muriel, for Bear River; Onora, for Anabodis.

BOOTHBAY, April 6—Sailed, schs Stephen Bennett, for New York; Hettie E Mercel for Bennett, for New York; Hattie E, King, for Boston.

From Perth Amboy, April 5, seh Mary F Corson, Balzley, for St John.

SALEM, April 7—Sid, seh Georgia E, for St John.

MEMORANDA Passed Lizard, April 3, ship Kambira, Brownell, from Vancouver for Queensboro. In port at Fort Spain, March 17, sch Delta, Baxter, for New York.

Passed out at Digby, April 5, schs Swanhilda, Crosscup, from Clementsport for Boston; Minnie R Robinson, from Annapolis for Boston: Emanue E Postor Wellage hilda, Crosscup, from Clementsport for Boston; Minnie R. Robinson, from Annapolis for Boston: Emma E Potter, Walker, from Clementsport for Boston.

In port at Weymouth, April 4, soh Lizzle Dyas, loading for Boston.

In port at Buenos Ayres, March 1, bark F B Lovitt, Fancy, for Rosario and Santos or Rio Janeiro. Rio Janeiro.

Passed down at Reedy Island, April 5, bark
Argentina, for Buenes Ayres.

Ship J D Everett, Crossley, from Barry for Cape Town, March 18, lat 12, N, lom 27 W. Bark Glenatton, Watts, from Baltimore for Coquimbo, March 17, lat 34 N, lon 35 W (so reported);
Sch Bartholdi, from St Thomas for St. John, March 19, lat 21.44, lon 68.44.
Ship Fred E Scammell, Mahoney, from Liverpool for Ship Island, April 5, off Mobils bar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. WASHINGTON, April 3.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 7, 1898, a bell buoy, painted red, with-out number, will be established in 18 feet of coose out number, will be established in 18 feet of water, at the southwesterly end of Goose Rocks Shoals, off the entrance to Sachem Head Harbor, northerly side of Long Island Sound in place of Goose Rocks Shoal Buoy, No S, a red second class spar, to be discontinued on the same date. Revised bearings will be published later.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N Y, April 4.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that a red

will be published later.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N Y, April 4.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that a red spar buoy, numbered 2, has been placed in 24 feet mean low water at the southwest point of Stratford Shoal (Middle Ground), Long Island Sound, Connecticut, to mark the southern limit of the shoal. The magnetic bearings are: Stratford Shoal Lighthouse, N by E % E; Pennfield Reef Lighthouse, N by E % E; Pennfield Reef Lighthouse, NW ½ W; Eatons Neck Lighthouse, W by S % S.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N Y, April 5—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on or about April 7 a spar buoy, painted black, without number, will be placed in 14 feet mean low water on the extreme south cod of Plum Beach Shoal, westerly side of the channel through the western passage of Narragansett Bay, R I, on the following bearings: Sand Point (extreme end), NNE 15-16E; Quonset Point, N%E; Wickford Harbor Lighthouse, N by W%W.

Notice is also given that a spar buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, has been placed in 36 feet at low water to mark a canal boat sunken about 300 feet from the end of pler 7, East River, New York, and on the following bearings: Castle William Light, SW by W¼W; end of pler 7, NW\$A; lower pler of Wall street ferry. Brooklyn, SE¾E.

#### "ABIDE WITH ME." on Outlook.)

(London Outlook.)

Hymnologists have been again discussing the date and place of the writing of the well the date and place of the writing of the well known hymn "abide with Me." The Rev. H. F. Lyte, the author, was the vicar of Lower Brixham, the Devonshire port which was the maker of Grimbsy and Lowestoft. The day before he left for Nice owing to ill-health he preached and administered the Holy Communion at his church, and there is no doubt that the thought of tearing himself away from familiar scenes and faces suggested the hymn, for on the evening previous to his departure he handed the MS. to a member of his family, and it was subsequently printed at Brixham in leaflet form. This is the real history of the hymn, on the authority of his daughter. Mr. Lyte never returned, but died at Nice.

The most extraordinary plant known is the "travelling plant," root formed of knots, by which it annually advances about an inch from the place where it was first rooted.

VOL. 21

FARM

When they want to get Frasers' Clo and money one of the

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> Wire A. J. Machum,

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**OTTAWA** 

The Topics to be D ference to be

Captain Bloomfield I sistant-St. John Pe OTTAWA, April a bad cold, and w the house today. bert Tupper, in the position leader, ask debate be adjourne Sir Richard Cart absence of Sir Wi

sented. Sir Wilfr Tarte are also ill, leave their residence Replying to a geren was inform ment knew nothing presented to the property the Mar Hon. Mr. Blair s Harris was not i Intercolonial gene was directed to ac ger. Mr. Harris co out first obtaining

minister of railways Mr. MacDonald was informed in r that Hon. Mr. Bla petition from the frage point asking opened. The petit to Hon. Mr. Tarte. The solicitor g Judge Weatherbee court had a five n sence from January Mr. Campbell of the charge that th dismissed .colored ; R. Mr. Campbell vote in his constitu ed to show by a let

crded porters had except in connection of the staff. Hon, Mr. Blair co ment, and Mr. F pitched into the to raise a race issue paid a high tribute ers and their race. Mr. Davin resun cn agricultural i

with a motion that

rart of the government

ern farmers requir

tural implements

intendent of dining

The discussion Dr. Roche and Mr. the motion, and I said that the minis their free laid pled not condemn then was glad they ha Mr. Richardson ernment supporter, of the government

ment, against which protectionists would that the duty on ments be reduced t Mr. Davin said Mr. Richardson's do so if there was for it to carry that Dr. Sproule supp motion, and gave

of the breaches of ters. Hon. Mr. Fieldir journment of the Clancy protested as to get clear of the was carried by for Sir Charles Hibbert the adjournment a and Mr. Douglas a The house then

Tuesday. OTTAWA, April twine deals are to I from present indic interesting facts w light at the meetir counts committee Taylor called atte teresting facts as the penitentiary of St. John, N. B.