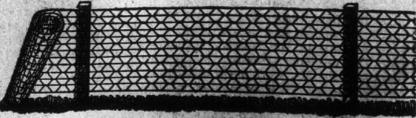


country into war with... Details have... Associated Press... of submarine... Spain, which was... attention of the... and cabled to... on March 5. A... describe him as be... and whose... at the time to... said he sold to... London several... number of mines... were placed in Ha... they were made... a specially con... is produced, and... of the mines were... could be fired from... them had bulbs... they would explode... into contact... however... the bulbs were... shallow as the... Finally the man... of these mines... most likely to... described as caus... mine. It was... as constructed... gun cotton... J. C. Colwell, the... attaché, has since... and has made... to the United... The facts learned... that Havana... Spain purchased... The firm of... Clark, electrical... filed a large... of mines in... tons under the... done under the... and Fernandez... The latter was... Spanish torpedo... of these officers... into four coun... Ferrol, Cadix... the mines were... the direction of... Gibbons' patents... in Siemens' book... whom a reported... Press ob... and what fur... mander Colwell... of the above... theory of the... of the Maine... by the firm as... torpedo de... a similar ne... manufactured for... the Westminister... which is the... mentioned firm... statement, the... lines for Spain... former sergeant... government in... believes the... was caused by... a ground... pounds of gun... ch were manu... with these... and they retain their... In addition that it is abso... electric currents... formed only by... a complicated... used to prevent... are necessary... in the possess... and if even... possession of... to man... without instruc... says the mines... are num... would be able... part is secured... MAIN' EXHIB... Feb. 28.)... the proposed... station for next... the first con... honorary comm... includes the... Earl of Se... Sir Saul... per and other... held yes... Criterion re... taken by E... rman of the... (limited), who... ges which the... in their... sending... as a presb... tribution in... the general... approached... report, and an... have been... proposition... erested, com... in the Britis... WERFUL... Launched at... cruiser Asama... ship... March 22... 67 ft. broad... a displac... capacity... er is heavil... quick-fir... punds a min... presided at... d the Asama... certain re... of the adm... contrast her... of the finest... navy. The... nearly 5,000... ad a fight... speed of 21-2... side of 1,775... the Powerful's... golfers)—O... because that... don't, eh?... day kim

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "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... "Extra Fine Old Irish"...

Both those whiskies are of the very highest class, whether required for a beverage or medicinal purposes.

Family List Sent on Application Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order.

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

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

The general officers have recently sent a circular letter to each member of the executive committee and board of superintendents urging their cooperation in a plan for securing a memorial to Miss Willard...

MISS WILLARD'S WILL. This unique document has been much commented upon by the daily papers of Chicago...



WHAT A LOT OF EGGS

The Hens Lay when Fed on GREEN CUT BONE FROM 200% to 400% More than without it.

With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of Eggs will More than Pay for one of MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS

WHICH YOU CAN PROCURE FROM W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd, MARKET SQUARE ST. JOHN.

IN INTERESTS OF PEACE.

France, Germany, Russia and 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 no longer any doubt as to the purposes of this government with respect to the situation in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Ill., Nov. 15, 1895. This is my last will and testament, after fifty-six years of my Heavenly Father's discipline and blessing...

All of my personal property and the summer homes at Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains, New York; Pacific Coast Chautauqua, near Astoria, Oregon, and near Bar Harbor, Maine ("Willard's Acre")...

Remembrances of me are to be given by Anna Gordon to my dear relatives and comrades according to their knowledge of my wishes.

My personal property is, as a matter of course, included in the birthday fund of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) given by sister white-ribbons on my fiftieth birthday.

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

The reply of this government, which has previously been read and approved 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.

The navy department was today informed that the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Alabama and Texas were taking preliminary steps for the formation of a naval militia.

Secretary Alger has made an additional allotment of \$150,000 for the use of the ordnance bureau, the money to be spent for ammunition and projectiles.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

MADRID, April 7, 5:50 p. m.—United States Minister Woodford has issued the following statement to the Spanish press: "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."

The second secretary of the American legation has advised New York, to resume the practice of his profession. He has resigned from diplomatic service.

London, April 7.—A despatch from Madrid, via Bayonne, France, which was sent yesterday evening before the cabinet council, and which, apparently, General Woodford, the other diplomats in the place fully believed a settlement of the Cuban crisis had at last been arrived at and would be accepted by the cabinet.

It was 4 a. m. when the general received the telegram from President McKinley appointing the cabinet of settlement, and after an interview with the Austrian ambassador, Count Count Deym, who was acting as the queen's intermediary, the last obstacle was apparently removed and the publication of the proclamation on Friday was regarded as a certainty.

On this point there is a wide divergence 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 to avoid recognizing the insurgents until after the United States has control of the island.

The Spanish non-official press has 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, who professed indignation throughout the length and breadth of the country, and outbreaks as well, if Spain yielded.

The Pals today announces the formation at its office of a new republican club, Ruiz Zorrillo, for the amalgamation of all the anti-monarchical parties.

ALBERTON, P. E. I., April 6.—The nomination proceedings in West Prince passed off today most satisfactorily for the conservative candidate, Mr. Hackett.



patch from President McKinley announcing the postponement of the presentation of the message to congress, and that changes the aspect of affairs, he withdraws the statements made in the previous note.

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 7.—Referring to the possibility of a conflict with the United States, General Correa, minister 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.

HAVANA, April 7.—The Mascotto left this afternoon with seventy-four passengers. Many persons are holding back to the last available hour on the strength of favorable peace rumors.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 7.—The conditions here have undergone a decided change within the last twelve hours, in consequence of the Washington advices as to Consul General Woodford's approaching departure and the firm attitude of the administration, from the disappointment and chagrin that followed yesterday's pacific advices from Madrid.

WEST PRINCE CONTEST. The Nomination Proceedings at Alberton, P. E. Island.

LET US DIE LIKE MEN. One of the late Colonel Haughton's Sikhs reports that when Colonel Haughton saw that the position was hopeless, and that the enemy had opened on three sides of the party, his last words were, "Fix bayonets and die like men!" It was what any one who knew Colonel Haughton would expect him to say under the circumstances.

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 Amend It.

OTTAWA, March 31.—The majority of 33 in the senate against the Yukon bill 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, expressions of anxiety. At this moment the bill was before the house of commons the vote of a fortnight ago could not possibly be repeated. Not less than thirty supporters of the government are reloaded 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 senate that they had no right to defeat this government bill. His argument was that the senate was responsible to nobody, the defeat of the government in that respect did not bring in a new administration, and it was improper for senators to take the responsibility on the shoulders of the government. Mr. Gladstone could have said the same thing when the lords 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 McCullum interrupted Mr. Mills with the suggestion that there was yet a recourse for the government, and that might appeal to the people on the question. But this is not a question on which 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 bow of great length when he said that the contractors had spent half a million dollars already on their contract. Mackenzie and Mann are not fools, and if they have purchased rails and other supplies they know how to dispose of them. As a matter of fact they have agreed to take some cheap and disused rails from the C. P. R. and 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, 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 should be held responsible 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 ministers 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 not the government's. 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 dollar expended on the ship railway was put there under a statute, and yet no one is offering to repay the money.

Mr. Mills says that the senate must now shoulder the responsibility, though that body has no executive powers. He will find, perhaps, that it has 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 company, and giving them power to build their 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 government cannot make the house of commons to throw 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.

The ministers are apparently most eager to fling these gold lands violently from them, and grow furiously indignant when anyone interferes with the programme.

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 common railway committee to charter an American line to tap the best district of the Kootenay country, after a Canadian line has been subsidized 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 support the people of the Northwest to persuade people to let American trade in at one point should be going into hysterics in order to keep 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 inscrutable 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 Northwest 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 the duties remain as high on heavy farm machinery. Mr. Davin quotes the words 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 denying that the duties remain as high on heavy farm machinery as before. The question 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 support the programme, are not doing anything about it. There is the Rev. Mr. Douglas, 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. Davin. Mr. Oliver of Edmonton, who has shown independence on other 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 having some fun with them. Yesterday he appealed to them to show some trace of independence and to make some attempt to carry out their pledges. For himself, when the 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 oppressed farmer, they had set down comfortably in Ottawa, enjoying to the full its social pleasures, and forgetting about the weary farmer in the land of the setting sun. Mr. Davin was 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 had a bad effect upon the morals and principles of a minister. There is the greater reason why a poor private member should nerve himself against the demoralizing influence. He mentioned a minister who came to Ottawa so prejudiced that he would not go near a house where dancing took place, but was now taking instruction from a dancing master, so that he was to lead in great reform was finding his greatest pleasure in leading off the terpsichorean chorus.

In their residence at Capua the ministers are going into decline. The government, according to Mr. Davin, has already the speaker 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 Napoleon, Mr. Davin wandered along this avenue to see what great palaces and gardens and other beautiful things might be found there. He discovered to his horror that it ended in a graveyard.

The criticism that is most remembered against the late government's railway 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 the Intercolonial. Here, for instance, is the whole cost of the new Moncton line placed to capital, as if there had never been a station there before. Under the late management the only charge 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 the bridges. Now for ten years this strengthening has been going on, and every dollar so spent has been charged to running expenses. There are many other charges to capital.

A grit Mr. P. is after the top-knot of Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician. He wants to know whether this Mr. Johnson was the one who was "frequently denounced in parliament and in the liberal

A LITTLE LIGHT.

Every young woman needs a little light upon the subject of health. There is far too much new-fangled nonsense being peddled among mothers. Every young woman should be explained to her the supreme necessity of keeping herself healthy and free from weakness and disease. Her general health, her future happiness, her good looks, her physical strength, her 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 health, the wholeness, 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 ailing 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 menstrual troubles, commonly considered an uncomfortable inheritance of womanhood. It has been used for over thirty years with an unbroken record. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, a thirty years' chief consulting physician to the Woman's Hospital, a special Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. He will cheerfully answer, without charge, all letters from ailing women.

Three years ago," writes Mr. J. M. Nesbitt, of 173 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., "the greatest health cure I have ever known was an operation performed. I could not walk across the street. After three bottles I could walk, walk and ride." "Tortic liver and constipation are surely the most common ailments of the day. They never gripe. They regulate, tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels, and substitute vigor by mercenary dealers in a good press for active and offensive partisanship," and whether the government intends to reorganize him out of his position. Mr. Fisher would say definitely, but he rather thought that 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 object has been that he issued year books showing the growth of Canada, industry and Canadian trade. The present government has been so anxious to have the same thing done and Mr. Johnson is disposed to go on in the same line. In the place of dismissing him Mr. Fisher cannot do better, so long as trade is growing, than to keep him in his place and pay for the best results of his work. 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. His 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 use of this letter. It was printed in the campaign column 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 promised 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 for Bleecker."

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 carriage of papers through the mails, and gave notice that the tonnage had increased from fifteen million pounds to sixteen and a half millions since 1880. He told of the great number of mail bags which the department was obliged to furnish for this particular business, and gave a grand account of the labors of the mail carriers in handling newspapers. Mr. Mulock does not seem to know that papers should not pay postage as well as letters, and this is one of the great reforms 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 at the beginning of next year and the whole rate of half a cent a 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 department to mark the radius of miles 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 through the middle of 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 sufficient value to be called for more than ten miles away as a punishment for their excellence, or whether it is intended as a 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 hundred miles with half cent postage, one of five hundred with a charge of one cent, and the rate of say \$5

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

Some day, it is not known when, Mr. Mulock is going to reduce his letter postage 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 unfortunate proclamation about the imperial two cent rate in which Mr. Mulock established 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 peculiar invention only applicable to newspapers.

The postmaster general tells us that he carried last year 16,500,000 pounds of newspapers through the mails. If these were all carried at his proposed 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 have to be pressed 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 \$90,000, 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 impetuous newspaper men or from those who are disposed to escape their 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. Besides an inconvenience and annoyance will be inflicted upon publishers and an expense either upon them or 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 altogether.

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 no papers, or if the circulation wider than ten miles the promises and pledges which have been broken would not have been so visibly on the record. It would have been exceedingly convenient if the savings banks and newspaper postage were suppressed, as they were for a time in the case 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, is the same disposition which prevents 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 professional 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 ministers.

The Drummond railway enquiry did not make much headway yesterday morning. The secretary of the Drummond company is not a well informed man. He was examined about the cost of the road, but could only furnish accounts in gross. There was a same man as the railway company, and although he was not secretary of them both he was not able to say much about the construction account.

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 long 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 the 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 the seventeen of his own supporters voted there against the bill the day before. He did not want delay. On 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 observation 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 vehemently in his mother tongue 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 was suppressed while nearly half of the hour for private bills was still available. But close to Mr. Blair's shoulder was another member equal to the occasion. Master McInnes of British Columbia, who was with last year's Hansard and proceeded to read Mr. Blair's Crow's Nest speech. As he read Mr. Blair's appeal to the house to vote \$3,000,000 in order to grasp from the United States for all the territory of the Boundary Creek district, which was vigorously applauded. Mr. McInnes was assisted by occasional enquiries from across the house. One member would ask "is this the same district which the minister or railways now proposes to relinquish?" and Mr. Blair solemnly explain that that was the very same district. Sir Charles Tupper, in a most innocent way, asked from time to time whose language Mr. McInnes was quoting, and Mr. McInnes, in an instructive attitude, would patiently reply that he was using the 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 relieved, though Mr. Corbin's bill was no farther ahead.

The franchise bill is still in committee. It is not as carefully drawn as might have been expected from the fact that it is held over from last year. The minister in charge of it 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 details. In many instances it is found that their general ideas cannot be worked in harmony with the provincial laws which they are embracing in the measure. Sir Louis Davies, who likes to postpone evil days, and was heading the house most of the evening, has disposed to run the bill through the committee. He has no sympathy for these things. He has no sympathy for the unfortunate sheriffs and returning officers who will be left unable to understand 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 and allowing every man to come in and vote at the risk of being sworn if he was the lawyer in the house. Sir Charles Tupper thought that that was about the only way out of the difficulties that surrounded the proposal. 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 themselves. 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 to grapple with it. Finally the leader of the opposition went home as Mr. Davin was explaining that the franchise bill afforded a fair illustration of what Dr. Johnson gave the meaning of highly-piled, namely, "a conglomerate mass of heterogeneous matter." After the leader was gone, Sir Louis Davies said that Sir Charles and he had agreed some time ago to put the bill through committee at this sitting, and called upon the opposition to stand by the agreement and apparently Sir Charles did not know he had made one. When he left the chamber his followers 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 rose to vote yet. When Sir Louis and Mr. Casey interposed, then 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 saved. But the debate had to go on. The opposition members settled down to a long discussion of the first clause, when Sir Richard Cartwright stepped on the scene and took charge of the house. In less than five minutes his experienced mind sized up the situation and interrupted Mr. Ingram, who was getting back to his first principle, 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 as a 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, but he 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. In the railway committee yesterday Mr. Foster confirmed 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 Roseland ores and that great economic results 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 consideration procured the exclusive 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 a Canadian road state. But as Mr. Beattie of Victoria stated, this connection implies a carriage of 200 miles in United States territory. Mr. McInnes, a government supporter, wanted to know why the Grand Trunk, if it wanted competition, could not come in through its connection to the St. Lawrence bridge 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 carried 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 hunted up and got into the room a few members 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 desirability from across the southern border. Hamilton Smith's bill asked permission to build into the Yukon from the Pacific Coast over territory claimed by the United States. Mr. Mills said 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-

termoon against it. It is no magician he when it comes up say that Mr. Sifton's patriotism and ex- to, and that Mr. Sifton's friendly relations. Blair will overcome Sifton will go on commit- to a different poli-

In the meantime engaging itself in bills in the hands of the innocents were without mercy. There was very little shoddy, so far as measures is concerned. Sifton wants to make a good deal of money, and proposes that he should be rich before it is contractors' money of the government of attentional question. The provincial legislature is not the powers he asks civil servants' salaries. It is equal, or his bill does not vinctual rights, all provisions that the power to enact. The good deal mixed or, finally, on the adv general and Sir Lou- ter was allowed to

Some of the mem- of allowing the poor the income tax. The member, whose fathers are said to be employ, was particu the public servants raised by creditors. The opinion that si could appear in a seized, they ought chance to employ the general opinion the immunity was a ination and that pa- possibly put the a par with other in. Huron knew of jud- pay their grocery bi- itors were not allo- lest they should di- of their position. H- the inland revenue off- a lord and a probi- him. Mr. Cameron a- on this kind of thin-

While he was abou- on the new govern- amendment of the C- Britton desires to a- strike out that pro- quires corroborative that of the accused is against the general. It is a fact that the of Wakefield case is calls reform, and X- have none of it. H- cuser will have thin- own way, and disc- on the subject that the person was charged gallery. After some bill also was postpo- carried the ministe- have been deprived of enjoyable functions. on the verge of going over the edge. In this case there should be a celebrated Sternman- re-opened by this p- Britton does not like again differs on this government considers.

The next victim was annual measure rate consent to 18, and C- opposed by Mr. Cam- now been removed. Fr- ranks is obliged to f- opposing private h- Davies, who sends t- the solicitor general- tions in the house, w- not playing this mea- of the new govern- which Mr. Cameron r- decalogue. Sir Lou- erected during the h- son, and admits that much to blame as any- not better considered- count it appears to- p- one Mr. Britton's o- other matters relat- discussion later this- be seen that Sir Lou- of the principle of "The not weather cod- lest be rectified in h-

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

(The above letter, w- at Ottawa in time- for publication in Tu- Sun, was by mistake- of people forwarded- to its proper addre- arrive in St. John un- -Sun.)

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. MR. THOS. DOLPHIN, TARA, ONT., says: "I had it for twelve years, and tried every thing that I could read or find out, but nothing did me any good. I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and from the first application I found relief. I used it for a week, and it cured me so that I have not been affected since, and that is over a year ago."

COOK'S COTTON. It is especially useful for all kinds of ailments. It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of ailments. It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of ailments. It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of ailments.

would take several... the various features... was all a mistake... he seemed to it.

mouth was in the... collector general and... consultation, and... find out what some... might mean. Clarke... that the committee... lists went on with... not hear. Mr. Put... it but to put... opposition. The... when Sir Louis and... with the point... vote had not been... Mr. Flint was... Charles Hibbert... him that they... up and waiting... ous kept advising... not to count. After... a perturbed mind... ed the clerk to... to a lost by a... Louis was saved... to go on. The... settled down to... the first clause... Cartwright arrived... charge of the... in five minutes... sized up the... Mr. Ingram, who... to first principles... he had no doubt... he acting in good... mized the necessity... of an important... and that if Sir... upper, who, in the... position leader and... ed to be the senior... of opinion that... to obstruct, he... adjourning. Sir... mply assisted Sir... h he had no assur... the opposition, he... mbers on his side... discussion and ha... than the hope of... re as workable as... in Sir Richard pro... rise, and the... Louis seemed dis... but consented to... clause of the... nder consideration... S. D. S.

Two days ago it... to the government... the minister of rail... great variety of... of railroads con... United States. In... yesterday Mr. C... the minister with... in the same rule... rear. Mr. Foster... that the ores in... to be tapped... venient to use in... Rosland ores and... loss would follow... the United States... ad paid last year... dollars more than... the Crow's Nest... reason that this... ed the exclusive... Creek dis... control of rail... that there would... us now proposed... tive right and it... he minister that... for last year had

very good natured... making clear his... ed that everybody... id not see it. It... the Grand Trunk... the proposed road... Pacific connect... it a Canadian road... Beattie of London... on implies a car... United States ter... a government... to know why the... wanted compensa... in through its... P. R. at Leth... at route through... us making un... line. The condi... Nest road grant... of Grand... did not seem... his argument, but... he vote. He car... a majority of six... moderate triumph... the government... Whether the... making its... another ques... manager of the... lobby in its... fellow was heard... idor that he ad... rried the bill... they had hunt... the room a few... have remained... still in residence... ill not disappear

of railways took... day morning in... connection, the... minister of Jus... nouncing United... Mr. Corbin's bill... roes the southern... h's bill asked... into Yukon... over territory... ed States. Mr... never do, and... with wants no... will not per... harter. Two in... were made by... One was that... ble to build... that the Dalton... mercial route. It... that he refused... at road could be... nt the company... kind of compensa... sness of trans-... kion miners par... maintained that... ch in United... other and that... on for Canadian... nment, which... opposed to con... ted States, and... was in favor of... on Thursday af-

ternoon against it again. The discus- sion now stands adjourned and there is no magician here clever enough to 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 patriotism and Blair 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 garnished 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 up on this question and finally on the corner of Harrison and Main streets, and belong 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 commending the mission to the aid and liberality of the Presbyterian churches in the province in their courageous and onward efforts. Rev. Mr. Morton then asked that J. F. Ferguson, 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 Portland.

Rev. Mr. Raimie 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. Merrill read the report of the committee on statistics. There are twenty-eight congregations, ten ordained mission fields and eight groups of stations in the presbytery. Only two congregations were vacant during the year, Hampton and South Richmond. There were 2,410 persons on the list of ordained mission charges. The presbytery supplies one hundred and thirty-nine churches and stations, which are scattered from Fort Kent to Suctowiche. In these churches there is seating capacity for 24,910 persons. There are 3,233 families reported, but no returns are received in this connection from Grand Bay, St. Martins and Hampton. There are 5,366 communicants, of which 310 were added during the year, and 306 removed by death. This would only denote a decrease 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 22 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 247, of which 36 were adults. There are 5,680, 283 other office bearers, 5,680 children in the Sunday schools and 628 teachers. This is an increase of 430 children and a decrease of 15 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 \$32,628 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 average \$960 and a manse. Five congregations report arrears, viz.: Chipman, \$147; St. Stephen's, \$183; South Richmond, \$95; St. James', Andover, \$81; Salina and Campbell Settlements, \$76; total arrears, \$481. The sum of \$9,718 was spent on churches and manse, and \$14,515 for other congregational purposes. This makes a total contribution for strictly congregational purposes of \$25,233, or \$5,063 less than last year. Twenty congregations have manse, and during the year two churches were erected. The sum of \$810 was contributed to the college fund, \$1,484 to the home mission fund, \$1,406 to augmentation fund, \$235 to French evangelization, and \$2,815 to foreign missions. Of this latter sum the W. F. M. society raised \$1,312, 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, \$8,830. This latter sum is the largest contribution to that object in the history of the church. Other religious and benevolent purposes received \$4,901, of which \$3,850 was given by three congregations—St. David's, St. Stephen's, and St. John, Moncton. The grand total for all purposes, congregational and missionary, reached the sum of \$47,700, 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 reporting no collections for the four schemes of the church be inquired into, and that the presbytery join upon as soon after the new year as possible every kirk session to report only to the year ending December 31, and to do so as soon after the new year as possible. Carried.

A vote of thanks was passed to Rev. Mr. Macneil 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 through regular congregational channels.

After recess the election of delegates Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

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. J. F. 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.

While he was about it, Mr. Cameron was down also on Mr. Britton's amendments 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.

The next victim was Mr. Charlton's annual measure raising the age of consent to 18, and this was also opposed by Mr. Cameron, who having now been removed from the opposition ranks is obliged to find his diversion in opposing private bills.

Once more the assassin's axe was raised, and this time the victim was 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 a long competitive route. 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.

(The above letter, which was mailed at Ottawa in time to reach St. John 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.)

BOSTON LETTER.

Thomas White a Former New Brunswick 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 now. 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 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 142,611,885 feet this season before.

The death of L. B. Hamlin on the Klondyke from freezing is sad news indeed. Only a few days ago he was in the city, and his instructions formed the subject of an inquiry in the House of Representatives.

L. B. Hamlin, C. E. of Victoria, was last year the only Canadian member of the provincial government to report upon the most advantageous avenues of ingress. He was a member of the committee on the navigability of the lower reaches of the Skeena river, and to this work he devoted the winter of last.

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 in Canada's British connection and who take pride in the valorous deeds of British arms.

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.

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 of suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Denounces an Obnoxious Charge Made 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 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, O. Allison, A. L. Spencer, C. E. L. Jarvis, H. Turnbull, H. H. Pickett, J. B. Magee, Division Freight Agent Robertson of the I. C. R., M. Gallagher, W. S. Fisher, and others.

The minutes of last meeting were approved. A summary was read of the action taken by the council of the board 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.

The minutes of last meeting were approved. A summary was read of the action taken by the council of the board 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.

A letter was read from the Bristol local committee of the British Association inviting a representative of the board to attend the association meeting in September; also letters from C. A. Duff Miller, relative to statistics of export and import trade, immigration, provincial affairs relative to the agent-general in London, and the Imperial Institute and its possible value to the colonies.

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 for the same season, and the outward was 10,000 tons compared with 7,000 last year.

Whereas, the United States government has imposed a charge of five dollars for a bill of health on all British 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;

Resolved, that the honorable minister of marine and fisheries be respectfully requested to endeavor to have this obnoxious law rescinded. And further resolved, 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.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 25th Sept. 1880, says: "It is well known that the best medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, is likely to be most generally useful, to the natives of all countries, and to be of the greatest opportunity to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for the best recommendation."

QUEENS CO.

JERUSALEM, Queens Co. March 31.—The beam supper held at the Temperance hall on Monday evening proved a success, considering the bad roads and inclemency of the weather.

The sum of \$14.65 was realized for the benefit of the Free Baptist church.

SCHOOL SCRIBBLER. GIVEN AWAY WITH EACH BOTTLE PURCHASED.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. The simple application of SWAYNE'S OINTMENT to the affected part, will relieve the most distressing cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, sprains, dislocations, etc., etc.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 25th Sept. 1880, says: "It is well known that the best medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, is likely to be most generally useful, to the natives of all countries, and to be of the greatest opportunity to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for the best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 25th Sept. 1880, says: "It is well known that the best medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, is likely to be most generally useful, to the natives of all countries, and to be of the greatest opportunity to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for the best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 25th Sept. 1880, says: "It is well known that the best medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, is likely to be most generally useful, to the natives of all countries, and to be of the greatest opportunity to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for the best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 25th Sept. 1880, says: "It is well known that the best medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, is likely to be most generally useful, to the natives of all countries, and to be of the greatest opportunity to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for the best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 25th Sept. 1880, says: "It is well known that the best medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, is likely to be most generally useful, to the natives of all countries, and to be of the greatest opportunity to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for the best recommendation."

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
 \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.  
 For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.  
 Special contracts made for time advertisements.  
 Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.  
**SUN-PRINTING COMPANY,**  
 ALFRED MARKHAM,  
 Manager.

**THE WEEKLY SUN.**

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

**HUMBURG STATESMEN.**

To a large section of the liberal party the budget speech delivered on Tuesday must have been a disappointment. We do not allude to those whose political horizon never widens out beyond the consideration of office or booty, 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 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 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? Neither the pledges to abolish protection, to practice economy, to avoid deals and steals, nor to give the country a pure administration, have been carried out. The pledges have been scandalously violated, and this government is on record as the most incompetent and reckless in Canadian history. It has proved itself unworthy of confidence in regard to pledges, unable to grasp the significance of some of its own legislation, and reckless of all consequences in any matter in which, like the Yukon deal, the interests 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 humbug.

**WHAT CANADA CAN GIVE.**

It may not be convenient for Canada 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 navy.

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 Island.

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.

**EASY 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

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. It is a hope that Mr. Fielding can easily make a reality. All he has to do is to cause a proclamation to be made.

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 struggle. While it is so easy to give concessions and so hard to get them, why should a minister try to find a market for Canadian goods? Canadians 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 rejection of the Yukon tramway bill, reminds the government that the country will not support it in striking over its defeat, and calls on it to bring in the next best policy at its command. The Witness says: "If time has rendered possible a better bargain than the one already made—that is, better in view of the government's obligations to the contractors—it is plainly the government's duty to offer that, regardless of the frowns of the obstructionists, who will shout, 'I told you so.' Whatever the consequences, it is always right to do right."

Mr. Fielding has had standing on the commons' order papers for weeks a notice of resolution, carried forward from last year, authorizing the payment by Canada to the Manitoba government of \$300,000 out of school funds 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 newspapers and even some grit newspapers applauded the senate's defeat of the Yukon deal. 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. Blair.

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 Pacaus 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. Fielding'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 duty is now in order.

**PAINÉ'S CELERY COMPOUND**

THE 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.

**NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.**

**HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.**—Notwithstanding war alarms, the steamer Ravensdale sailed for Havana today with 8,491 barrels of potatoes and 1,580 drums of dry fish. The net price paid to the farmers of Kings county, N. S., 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 Halifax 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 trade.

**HALIFAX, N. S., April 8.**—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, 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 passengers were: Ernest Gedde, C. R. Eldert, A. G. Robertson, Dr. J. Laiding, H. H. Bourne, C. C. Lake, Edward Mitchell, H. Pearce, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Joseph Desjardins, Mrs. A. Desjardins and infant, Miss E. Davies, Dr. N. O. F. Nordenkjöld, 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 Rev. 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 spinning department of the cotton factory here today, and spread so rapidly that a general fire alarm was struck, calling out the whole city brigade. The fire started from friction, and spread among the looms, fed by the oil on the machines, and drove the operatives pell mell from the department. The 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 employees will be out for some days.

Albert Kearley of St. John, Nfld., was killed today by a fall of rock from a bank at Mount St. Vincent, which he was undermining.

**DIGBY, N. S., April 7.**—Oakes Bros. of Weymouth have leased a lot of land on Water street from the Nicholson estate, and propose putting up a two-story building. The ground flat will be used as a fruit store, the upper for offices. Work will begin on it next week.

R. E. Feltus of Feltus & Morton has sold his residence here to Mrs. Mary McCormick, and will remove his family

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 shipment by vessels to Boston and Rockland, Me., markets.

E. Hart Nichols, recently graduated from the Dalhousie Law School, has entered into partnership with F. Jones, barrister, and the new firm will be known as Jones & Nichols.

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.

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 Mianus R., which sailed today loaded with plums from Annapolis for Boston. Capt. Robinson is one of the best known skippers sailing out of Digby Gut.

The schooner Lone Star of Grand 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 near 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 steamer Lake Huron arrived here this afternoon from St. John and sailed tonight after the arrival of the western mails.

The fishing line mail steamer La Champagne sailed for New York this morning at 10 o'clock. La Champagne steamed gracefully through the harbor with flags flying, and was accompanied by the harbor fleet of changing salutes. Her powerful engines, as George's Island. The big Frenchman manoeuvred off the harbor for an hour test of her engines, which were evidently found satisfactory, for she proceeded at noon to La Champagne was towed into port on February 18th, and was thirty-eight days here before she was ready to start on her account of repairs, provisions, dockings 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 Stuckeen route. The Dispatch learns that Geo. Moore, Geo. Burt 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 the members of Court Pequot, 1247, Miles, Churchill, McCready, Wiley and Burpee 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 understood he has obtained a good position in a boot and shoe store. Enoch Murgford of Murray Harbor South left on Friday for the west. Mr. Murgford will be used as a fruit store, the upper for offices. Work will begin on it next week.

R. E. Feltus of Feltus & Morton has sold his residence here to Mrs. Mary McCormick, and will remove his family

**CHATHAM.**

No Cases for the County Court — The Fire Department Trouble.

**CHATHAM, April 7.**—The county court met at Newcastle Tuesday morning and adjourned at noon, there being no cases for trial. The annual Holy Week services were held in St. Mary's (English) chapel. On Good Friday there will be services at 11 a. m. and at St. Paul's at 3 p. m. Bishop Jagger is to occupy the pulpit of Holy Trinity church, Easter Sunday, at morning and evening services.

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.

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 Mianus R., which sailed today loaded with plums from Annapolis for Boston. Capt. Robinson is one of the best known skippers sailing out of Digby Gut.

The schooner Lone Star of Grand 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 near for turning out good work, and this is one reason why so many vessels come there every year for their annual overhauling.

**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 shipyard 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 feet 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 especially necessary, for, as she is destined for service on the Yukon river, she will have a long sea voyage before reaching St. Michael's. Capt. McLean, resident manager for the company, expects the steamer to be launched about the first of May.

**CABLED FROM LONDON.**

How Fielding's Budget Speech Was Received in England.

**MONTREAL, April 7.**—The Star's London correspondent, cables: London, 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 remark this morning: "Our ministers law, law, law, and do little else but jaw about the unity of the empire, but Canada keeps on doing, doing, doing." He says that many unimpaired followers of the ministry are getting rather tired of the inaction of the British government in matters 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 a step. "He must get rid of these administrative difficulties. That is what we pay him for."

The Daily News heads its Ottawa despatch "Canada as a Pioneer." It set out and 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 Hook, 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 sold men of Andover on 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. Walling, A. E. Kuppey 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 on Saturday. Jas. Porter, M. P. P., is getting his saw mill in order for the season's cutting.

**FAIRDSVILLE, Victoria Co., April 6.**—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 Orange hall, March 28th. Mrs. William Porter had a jolly mat looking last week. Many of the young folk at Fairdsville drove up to Ellish Hall to a candy party on Saturday night.

There is a very good Sunday school here. Rev. Mr. Esty has organized a normal class.

**CITY**

Recent Events Around

Together With from Correspondents

When ordering WEEKLY SUN, the NAME of the paper that the office must be sure prompt request.

Inspector Cartwright, May 6th, as

William Edmund nessey left Charl for British Colum

Dr. F. L. Ken been appointed a Dr. Jacob White

Miss Hart of taken charge of nery department

A Bowman of fortunate winner drawn for at the ford, on Saturday fax Herald.

The many friend the popular assis ger agent of the gratulating him his family—twin

Carney & Web chants, have assil hill. Their libill A meeting of the Saturday afterno office.

F. Berton Beck Eckwith of this member of one o regiments, which early to the front with Spain—Fred

Robert Moore, Lomond, met with on 6th inst. With of logs one of the violent blow from out several teach gash in the left te

George E. Dins E. Cockburn, bot E. were united persons of the Church, Canada, of last. The cerem by the Rev. S. A. ter.

O. Fairweathe Bros. is moving from Apokah to occupy the J. G. Fairweather Bros a cold storage doubtably is the Digby Courier.

The Rev. E. P. ceived intellige daughter has pas University of Can examination. She ination from St. bots Broom's Sta ver New-Adverti

The returns for the arrivals in territories for the not yet completed that over \$2000 per the city for the w must be included —Winnipeg Free-

Lt. deBury of was arrived in ago on visit to notified of his ap part of the artiller leave for his des day next. The C accompany her a pool, going via M will sail from Liv

Word has been Wm. McKenzie f states that thou way to the Klor are returning. D. rned to Vancouver the home. The cap tale of woe of t into the Klondy

John Bell, who I. C. R. cattle sh was riding on th shunting car, w tempted to jump was in motion an His face was co bruised and his bruised. Dr. T. him.

A pleasant an took place at P of the 30th ult, w lem of Mt. Albio bcnds of wedlock Jane Wood, daug Mr. Herbert. Th ber sister, M Jeshua Balem, m was best man, performed by Rev Pownell—Charlot

Rev. A. H. Can Gow and F. P. Canso were in v 30th. The World "Among the pas this afternoon's e Mr. and Mrs. F. John, N. B., wh friends, Frank house, N. B., is young men who grow up with the Dickie, manager Bank of Halifax again in the city, a hearty welco friends he made

FIRST PART.

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 it sent.

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

William Edmunds and Joseph Hennessy left Charlottetown on Tuesday for British Columbia.

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

Miss Hart of St. John, N. B., has taken charge of A. C. Ball's millinery department—Picton 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—twain boys.

Carney & Webber, dry goods merchants, have assigned to A. E. Barnhill. Their liabilities are about \$1000. A meeting of the creditors is called for Saturday afternoon at Mr. Barnhill's office.

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 row of logs one of the skids struck him a violent blow on the face, knocking out several teeth and cutting a head gash in the left temple.

George E. Dinsmore and Gertrude B. Cockburn, both of St. Stephen, N. B., were united in marriage at the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal church, Calais, on Saturday evening last. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. A. Bender—Calais letter.

O. Fairweather, of Fairweather Bros., is moving his family and effects from Apohaqui, N. B., and will occupy the J. G. Rice house of the Alley. Fairweather Bros. have just completed a cold storage plant, which undoubtedly is the finest in the county—Digby Courier.

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

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 Cayton, and will leave for his destination on Wednesday next. The Countess deBury will accompany her son as far as Liverpool, going via Montreal. Lt. deBury will sail from Liverpool on April 25th.

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—Picton 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 bruised. Dr. T. D. Walker attended him.

A pleasant and interesting event took place at Fowall on the evening of the 30th ult., when George M. Ballem of Mt. Allison was united in the bonds 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 Pownal—Charlottetown Guardian.

Rev. A. H. Cameron of New Glasgow and F. R. General and wife of Canoe were in Vancouver on March 20th. The world of that date says: "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 Truro, N. B., 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 accoutrements \$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 fall.

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 35,000,000 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 57 years of age, leaves a widow, four sons and six daughters.

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

A Harborville letter says: "On Wednesday morning six of our young men started for Massachusetts. They were James Cahill, Capt. I. B. Stocomb, 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. Lamont, eldest daughter of C. B. Lamont, Esq., of Billtown, and Rev. Horace Kinsman, formerly of Centreville, now of Verona, Penn.—Kentville Chronicle.

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 English market, and there will be other fish markets, the growth of which is 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 shipping. 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 of the brain and did not speak after the attack. He had been in poor 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—Dispatch.

Some time ago a proposition was made by the Messrs. Gilbert and directors of the Horticultural Association offering to give the association a conveyance of lot number one of the land which was awarded the association in 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, \$250, 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. The bride, Hunter Gardner, 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 attended in a blue traveling suit with hat to match. Miss Rena Kirk was bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by his brother, Lindsay Gardner. After the service the happy couple left for their home in Farmington by the 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 people give unto God." Over the hill appear two angels guarding the tomb, which with the sunrise is perfect. The two side openings are also very fine. On the right is a magnificent scroll, on which is inscribed: "I am the resurrection and the life," while on the left is a similar scroll, with the inscription: "O grave, where is thy victory?" The window in coloring is rich and beautiful and reflects great credit 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 beauty gets to be any more brilliant than it is now, modest man will have to wear blue-glass spectacles in self-defence.

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 July's weights and measures act, Hon. Mr. Fielding made his financial statement. He began with a reference to last year's finances, the statement of which was made public months ago. He said that the facts Mr. Fielding claimed that the facts had shown the incorrectness of the opposition prediction that the government would have to borrow ten million dollars and would have a deficit of two millions last year. The two millions were 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 millions.

For the current year he estimated the revenue at \$39,300,000, and the expenditure \$50,000,000, 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 was 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 England will be increased and some revenue will be lost. Some tariff deposits in the charter of 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 England will be increased and some revenue will be lost. Some tariff deposits in the charter of 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 England will be increased and some revenue will be lost.

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 circulation, the increase of bank clearances and note circulation, gain in traffic on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways, and the advance in values of stocks and bonds of these railways. The same lesson was taught by the returns of trade, especially of the value in exports, which was far the greatest in the history of the country. The growth of trade which had extended into the current fiscal year and made 1908 a record year for 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 sink-fund moneys, over \$100,000,000 to renew them. If these loans could 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 government savings bank would, Mr. Fielding thought, result in cutting down the cost of the government. 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 did not apply to 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 not have been in a predicament. 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 present 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, and that date a new 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. The terms of the new system are set forth in the resolutions following this report.

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 per cent. 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 people of Canada were not asking for further sweeping changes. Tariff statistics were exceedingly desirable, yet he would warn the protected manufacturers not to be too sure that they would always retain their present ad-

Hon. Mr. Fielding had nothing more to offer. Mr. Foster, who is suffering from a bad 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 therefor: "The importation into Canada of any goods enumerated in schedule C of 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 penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

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: "Articles which are the growth, product or manufacture of any of the following countries may be imported direct to Canada from any of such countries, be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada at the reduced rate of duty prescribed in the British preferential tariff, set forth in schedule D to this act: (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, including the following: The Bahamas, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana.

(d)—Any other British colony or possession 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 goods manufactured or produced in such territory shall be admitted under such preferential tariff only if bona fide the manufactures of a country or countries entitled to the benefits 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 for the purpose of this article being entitled to such benefits shall be decided by the minister of customs, whose decision shall be final.

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 tariff under clause D of this section. The minister of customs may, with the approval of the governor-in-council, make such regulations as may be deemed desirable for carrying 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 ninety-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 possession entitled to the benefits of this preferential tariff under section seven, 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, selected and paid, shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in schedule A.

Provided, however, that this reduction 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 containing 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 436 and 438 of schedule A to "The customs tariff, 1897," and to substitute the following therefor: "436.—All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, and all refined sugars of whatever kind, grades 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 hundred pounds. Fractions 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.

438.—Sugar, n. e. s., not above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, Melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, testing not more than seventy-five degrees by the polariscope, forty cents per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree one and one-half cents per one hundred pounds. Fractions 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. The usual packages in which it is imported to be free.

That it is expedient to provide that items 446 and 448 of schedule A to "The customs tariff, 1897," shall be repealed on and after the first day of July in the present year, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. 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, the follow-

ing items shall be added to schedule B, to the customs tariff of 1897: 436.—Tobacco manufactured, for exclusive 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 pound.

(B)—On all foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, fourteen cents per pound. 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 passed, subject to some amendments, bills concerning the tramway around the White Horse Rapids, on the Lewis River, a tributary of the Yukon. There were 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, become 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 afternoon. Directly after their arrival they took up various matters in connection with the Provincial Exhibition. The executive gave President Pittfield 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 fish. It will be distributed as county prizes, the exhibitors from each county competing among themselves. There will also be sweetstake prizes for wheat. Of the \$5,000 three hundred will be devoted to prizes for fish. The details will be given to the public at an early date. The government has also stipulated that prizes shall be arranged for poultry, natural history exhibits and certain educational features. A day of the exhibition is to be set apart as educational day. The proposals of the government seemed to meet with the approval of Messrs. Pittfield 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 educational character of the exhibition. A day of the exhibition is to be set apart as educational day. The proposals of the government seemed to meet with the approval of Messrs. Pittfield 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 educational character of the exhibition.

The president and manager of the association had a lengthy conference with the provincial government yesterday afternoon, resulting in a very satisfactory arrangement for an exhibition to be held in the autumn. A 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 sweepstakes will also be awarded. These prizes will be for fruit, grain and fish. 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 hay 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 fair to the farmers 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 dissatisfied.

It is reported that a lot of Upper Sackville hay farmers are in their barns about daylight every morning kicking themselves for voting no, and that one Upper Sackville farmer who came within twenty-two hundred votes of defeating Josiah Wood in a federal election in this county said he had voted griff in his life, but never would again. If this is correct that is so much for Blair's business railway policy. Yours, X. L.

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 Volunteers, of which he has command, it is announced that it has been arranged for meetings to be held at headquarters during this month, when a lieutenant will lead the practice of songs of a character sufficiently uplifting for the purpose—Liverpool Courier.

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

No matter how well educated folks are, if they omit the common civilities of life they will have few friends.





