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anizing a lodge. week in Digby same place. The the Rev. W. L. H. Thomas, The by the Prince

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EEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 12.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

FIRST PART

NEW BLACKS -AND-NEW COLORS

In Mohair Dress Goods.

We Have Opened Up a very large range of black, Mohair Dress Goods, and all the new colors for spring in Brocades, Spots, Wavy

and Zig-zag Designs. These goods are the most beautiful and perfect in manufacture that we have ever handled. Additional beauty is given to these fabrics by employ ing vigoreaux yarn in the filling, giving the fabric the bright appearance

Prices: 28c, to 90c, per Yard.

A New Process of Dyeing.

Heretofore the warp of Mohairs has been dyed separately, and after the fabric was woven it was dved again. In following this method the warp absorbed more of the dye than it could retain, which caused the material to crock or smut. This difficulty has now keen overcome, and these new Mohairs sold by us in both warp and weft, are produced from yarns dyed before being woven.

DOWLING BROS., - - - 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WHISKY

Three Years Old Rye,\$2 70 per Gallor Eight Years Old Bye,.....3.50 Extra Old Kentucky Bourbon 5.50 JUGS, { Gal, 20c. 1 Gal, 25c. 2 Gal, 50c. 75c. 4 1 81.00. 5 Gal, \$1,00 10 Gal, \$1.50

When ordering, add price of Jug or Keg to amount. . . Family List Sent on Application

Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order.
Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in registered letter.

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

MANAGER HARRIS.

He Gives North Shore Men a Pleasant Excursion

And Reconstructs a Portion of His Famous I. C. R. Tariff.

Another Act in the Thrilling Drama of" Business Principles" Now on the Boards.

The following telegram, received by G. A. Lounsbury Saturday night, ex-

plains itself: MONTREAL, March 12, 1898.

Will pass through Newcastle at one b. in.
Monday. Will be glad to meet you at station, also any of your friends. Please notify
any of your friends in Chatham whom you
desire me by the company

As a result of the injustice done to our industries in regard to llocal freight rates, as vigorously stated in our columns last week, Messrs. G. A. Lounsbury, W. A. Hickson, C. D. Manny, D. Morrison, T. W. Flett, E. A. McCurdy, P. Hennessy and Charles C. Gates boarded Mr. Harris' official car "Montreal" at this station yesterday and journey to Moncton. Mr Harris treated all of our gentlemen in a manner which was satisfactory. He was courteous, accommodating and made concessions which our business men aver will be to the interests of This community. Mr. Hickson was the first to state his case to the general traffic manager and was pleased with the assurance given that his business would not be tampered with, but would be benefited, especially in regard to his freight rates between here and the New England states. Mr. Manny, in a businesslike and brier manner, wanted to know if the government would live up to the agreement which he had in his possession, and Mr. Harris said it would, but could not say anything about next the Diamond Dyes; this is the only year. Mr. Manny secured nothing successful dye for coloring feathers a but what is right and in accordance rich black."

to the understanding existing between his firm and the government. Mr. Flett's grievances were adjusted by his rate being reduced between here and the places in Nova Scotla where he does business. In regard to his over-charge since March 1, Mr. Harris compromised and Mr. Flett will receive one half of the exorbitant freight prices which have been in vogue for the last two weeks. Mr. Morrison then argued for the reduction of the rate from Rogersville and secured a reduction from the present sum to seven dollars per car. He also stated the circumstances in connection with the stone quarry and Mr. Harris said this business would be en-couraged and not hindered. For the smaller industries Mr. Morrison talked strong and logically, and as a result the general traffic manager has promised to do all he can to build up and promote the town's business. Mr. Lounsbury, Mr. Hennessy and the other gentlemen clearly proved that the rates at the present time were destructive to Newcastle's welfare. Mr. Harris sald that everything possible would be done to protect and develop the towns of New Brunswick and that the new tariff will be perfectly satisfactory when certain modifications have been made. He authorized the writer to say in relation to the matter up and capital had been the live stock rates that he was not responsible, and just as quickly as the gentlemen who compiled it are through struggling with it, rather than have any dissatisfaction he will place this freight on the old tariff. He spoke in glowing terms of the future of New Brunswick, particularly the Miramichi, and promised to make everything low enough in freight charges so that every industry shall be benefited and fostered.

SAVE YOUR FEATHERS.

Diamond Dyes will Make Your Faded Hat and Bonnet Peathers As Good As New.

It may be that some ladies are not aware of the fact that old hat and bonnet feathers can be made to look as good as new by the Diamond Dyes, those universal home friends. Let us tell you how to do the work.

"Use the Diamond Dyes prepared for Wool and Silk, that can now be bought from any dealer. Clean the feather by soaking it in strong soap suds fifteen minutes. Then draw gently between the thumb and forefinger a number of times, and rinse in warm water; dip and redip in the dve-bath until the desired shade is obtained: rinse in cold water, and press gently with the hand between two cloths, to remove the water; now hold before gentle fire, shaking slightly until near-

ly dry, and then curl by taking three or four sprigs of the feather and drawing briskly between the thumb and back of scissors, and so on until it is finished. Old feathers can be re-colored and made to look like new. To color feathers black, be sure and use the Diamond Fast Black for Silk and Feathers, prepared by the makers of

PARLIAMENT. solvency Bill.

Ouestion of Bruneau's Resignation to be Referred to a Committee.

Col. Domville Will Not Take Any Liquor Into the Yukon-Charleton's Sunday Bill Adopted.

OTTAWA, March 15 .- The commons today went into committee on the Yukon railway bill. Sir Charles Tupper at the beginning stated as all details had been pretty thoroughly discussed on the second reading, he thought there was no dis-

position to delay the proceedings by discussing them over again. Hon. Mr. Blair explained the pro osed amendments, all of which have been already announced, and the bill went through committee in an hour.

The Masters and Mates bill and the

one respecting harbors and piers went through committee. The house was in committee all evening on the Davies bill consolidating the steamboat inspection laws. The franchise bill will be taken up

tomorrow. THE SENATE. In the senate this afternoon, Senator Ferguson brought up the question of cold storage service on steamers between Charlottetown and Great Britain, and cold storage warehouses at Charlottetown. He spoke of the development of the dairy industry under the auspices of the late govern-ment. Last session the minister of agriculture promised a cold storage plant at Charlottetown, and the statement was then made that the government would allow five per cen. on private storage warehouses. On the strength of this statement the board subscribed, and now a deputation of the board was here. He thought the

island would be satisfied for the present with a monthly direct service. Senator Scott said the government hoped in the near future to be able to induce a steamship company to extend its service to Charlottetown.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson inquired about the service of the steamship Petrel, which was engaged last winter to keep up communication between Capes Tormentine and Traverse. Sir Louis Davies had years ago condemned this Davies had years ago condemned this by our neighbors.

The bill passed the three readings and the route in order to condemn it. Hon. Mr. Ferguson thought a suitable ship could keep the route open all winter, if it was necessary to get another ship in order to give constant

communication. Senator Snowball said it cost a quarter of a million to provide wharves at the Capes. There was not water enough at either cape for a ship like the Stanley, and even ordinary deal laden barks could not lie at Cape Tormentine wharf, but had to load outside

Hon. Mr. Wood contradicted these statements and explained that in two seasons some forty barks had taken cargoes at Cape Tormentine wharf. He had no doubt that if a proper boat was put on the Cape route communication could be kept up all winter. Hon. Mr. Ferguson could get no statement on the subject of steam communication from either minister. Both remained silent and the subject

DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY.

The Drummond railway commission held a meeting this morning. The minister of railways was the first wit- ard was dismissed from the position ness. He testified to the reasons that of tank man at Sp.inghill after tweninduced him to select the Grand Trunk ty-four years' service. Offensive parand Drummond line for the Intercolonial extension to Montreal. conferences with Manager Wainwright of the Grand Trunk, and the latter in- its third reading Mr. Kaulback spoke troduced him to Mr. Greenshields of briefly in opposition, stating that he the Drummond railway. Mr. Blair ex- had no opportunity on second. plained the basis of agreement with estimated the value of the railway used in common at one million and a buildings at Montreal, used in comnon, at two and a half millions. The government allowed the Grand Trunk five per cent, on half of these two

Questioned by Messrs. Borden, Powell and Haggart whether the governnent in making this agreement considered whether the Grand Trunk would not use the road and terminus five times as much as the government, Mr. Blair said that the Grand Trunk would not deal on the basis of rroportionate use. Therefore the agreement was on the basis of equal use. The \$64,000 proposed to be paid to the Drummon Counties company was on the basis of four per cent. on the value of \$1,600,000, which was Mr. Schrieber's estimate. At this point Mr. Blair made an interesting statement that after the rejection of the senate last year, when the annual was arranged, a clause was incorporated providing that in case the government power to take over the get absolutely, it should have the option of acquiring it for \$1,600,000 cash, in place of \$64,000 annually for ninety-

Mr. Blair observed that the consent of the company to this change indi-cated that they did not value the annuity at \$2,200,000. He also stated that the later agreement required the com-pany to spend \$100,000 in improving the road bed, of which \$65,000 was to be spent west of Moose Path. Under the agreement of last year improvements would not have cost more than thirty-five thousand. In case the government should take over the road for \$1,600,000 before this \$100,000 was spent, the amount expended short of this sum would be deducted from the purchase price.

enquired whether the government had decided to make half rates on freight on pure bred stock carried on the intercolonial as was done by these

Mr. Foster Introduces His in- de ded denfal that in his negotiawan Greenshields any mention wa made of political subscriptions, or ere was corruption or any kind acction with the matter. Actor Further evidence was given

by S.hrieber as to inspections and est it. Greenshields was called ites, Greenshields was called. He be an by confirming Mr. Blair's statement as to the purity and morality of the whole transaction. His stor, as to the purchase of the Patrie newspaper, now owned by Tarte's sons, was that he gave his own check the light of the purchase, receiving a check from Hon. Mr. Tarte that day for \$5,000, one from his sons for the same sum the next day, and later a check for ten thousand on the Bank Hocholega from the young men. Greenshields said that the Drummond road as completed to Chaudiere would cost two million one hundred thou-sand dollars. He will return on Friday to answer further questions. NOTES.

The result of the Ottawa re-count was to confirm the first count of votes and elect Messrs. Lumsden and

OTTAWA, March 15.-Hon. Mr. Fisher asked for the suspension of the rules and great expedition for his bill to protect Canada against the introduction of the insect pest. The bill is rather drastic. It prohibits the importation of nursery stock of all kinds from countries or places where this pest exists. The minister explained that this bill was especially applicable to the United States, where San Jose scale existed. He wanted the bill rushed through, because if delay took place hundreds of carloads of nursery stock would be hurried across the

Sir Charles Tupper commended the course of the minister. He learned privately that Hon. Mr. Fisher had taken the advice of those best qualified to give it. Nearly all members who spoke supported the bill, all on the ground of the healtn of the Canadian fruit stock, and some on the general ground of protection to home interests.

Mr. Charlton protested against the bill as unjust to the infected districts in New York and also involving economic protection. Mr. Ellis opposed the measure on the same ground.

asked for another day before the bill was finally disposed of.

under the suspension of the rules and

was sent to the senate. Replying to Mr. Powell, Hon. Mr. Blair said Engineer Croasdale had reported on the diversion of the Intercolonial to Springhill, N. S. His report went to show that the diversion could not be made to end at Salt Springs without increasing gradients. By joining the present line at River Philip the diversion might be made, make the road longer. In view of 21. these difficulties the government could not see its way clear to do anything. Hon, Mr. Mulock told Mr. Martin

that the Double Hill post office, P. E. I., had been closed because it was not deemed necessary. Mr. Powell was told that A. Bowlie was dismissed from the position of car inspector of Springhill, N. S., for offensive partisanship. He had been twenty-five years in the service, and was a competent man. There was no investigation, but the action was taken on the representation of Mr. Logan, M. P. Moses Leger was acting in his place. Mr. Powell was also told by Hon. Mr. Blair that A. Stew-

tisanship was the cause, but Mr. Blair did not know on whose representation. When the Yukon bill came up for

Mr. Quinn moved an amendment the Grand Trunk. The department that the shares of the company be placed at one dollar each, and that they be offered to the Canadian pubmalf, and of the station and freight lic, so that every man who desired it might have an interest in the lands. The amendment was lost and the third reading carried on division.

Mr. Moore of Stanstead then crought up his motion to reduce the duty of oil, quoting the statements made a few years ago by Messrs. Davies, Mulock, Casey, McMullen and

Hon. Mr. Fielding said it was improper to propose changes in separate items of the tariff in this way. They must all be treated together. He adjourned the debate and the speaker left the chair.

After the private bills Mr. Charlton proposed the second reading of his bill against Sunday newspapers. This bill, which was before the house last year, forbids the issue, sale or preraration of newspapers on Sunday The principle of the bill was generally accepted, but the question was raised as to the competence of the dominion parliament.

Hon. Mr. Fisher proposed to add a on any day of papers issued on Sunday. The purpose was to prevent the sale in Canada of the New York and Boston Sunday papers. This led up to a discussion of the merits of these Hon. Mr. Perry. papers. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Hughes forbidding Bay appeared before the premier and the sale of any articles on Sunday except medicines.

was continued till nearly midnight, when the committee rose and the house adjourned.

tercolonial, as was done by other railways. The secretary of state said Hon. Mr. Blair could not make a reduction, as the rates were already

low. Hon. Mr. Primrose contended that the Intercolonial rates ought to be lower than those of the Grand Trunk. He took occasion to protest against the recent increase in the local freight rate on the Intercolonial. The rates on lumber were, he said, particularly oppressive.

Hon. Mr. Prowse said the other railways had made a reduction on pure stock, and he could not see why the Intercolonial should be the only ex-

John Yeo, M. P., left for home today to attend the nominating convention in West Prince, P. E. I., and to take part in the impending campaign

OTTAWA, March 17 .- A large part of the afternoon sitting was oc with an explanation by Mr. Parmalee of his bill to prohibit improper speculation in butter and cheese, and by Mr. Fortin of his insolvency bill. Mr. Fortin has been moved to introduce this measure by pressure of the Mon-treal board of trade and other busi-ness : ssociations. He said that the government had left the impression hundred. that they would take action this year, to bring this bill before the house. Mr. . Fortin's insolvency bill follows the general lines of the Bowell bill. introduced in the last parliament. Its operation is, however, limited to traders. Messrs. Penny, Craig, Bourassa and Monk and others spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Beasuleil against it. The premier made a noncommittal speech, stating that if the commons were disposed to accept the

Mr. Marcotte, rising to a question of privilege, moved for a committee to inquire into the alleged resignation of Mr. Bruneau, whose notice was said to have been sent to the speaker and returned unopened. Mr. Marcotte asked that his statement, together with that of the speaker, be referred to the privileges and election committee, with instructions to ascertain the facts, search into the law, and report to the house what proceedings if any ought to be taken.

Premier Laurier said he had no no After the first reading Mr. Charlton tice, and asked for a day to reflect. Col. Domville rose to a question of privilege, stating that he never intended to ship liquor to the Yukon, and had been misrepresented both by the newspaper and Hansard reports

of his remarks leaf Bridger

and his work. The collection amounted to \$217.75, an increase ever last year.

Solemn high mass was celebrated at house was in committee on Mr. Charl-

the sale in Canada on any day of papers issued on Sunday.

Mr. McLean proposed that as Ontario had Sunday laws of its own, that the province should be excluded from but that would cost a large sum and the operation of the law; lost, 29 to

Mr. Choquette made the same motion as to Quebec; lost, 35 to 13. Mr. McLean moved that the com-

mittee rise; lost, 25 to 23.

Hon. Dr. Montague said that the bill did not amount to anything without Hon. Mr. Fisher's amendment and proposed one to the same effect: car-

The bill was reported without further change. So as it stands, the bill now forbids the sale in Canada of all Sunday papers, wherever they may be rrinted. Mr. Casey's two railway bills were

sent to a special committee. The latter part of the sitting was occupied with the discussion of a bill relating to grain elevators in the Northwest.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The railway committee of the commons had two distinguished men before it this morning, in Austin Corbin, the millionaire railway and mining man of the United States north west, and Sir William Van Horne They represented opposing interests. The Canadian Pacific company wants the committee to refuse incorporation to the Kettle River Rallway company, representing the Corbin interests. which wants to get across from Wash ington state into the mining region of British Columbia, known as the boundary district. The Canadian Pacific is extending its own Kootenay line in that direction, and proposes to make connection with eastern Canada. The boards of trade of Vancouver and other coast cities have passed re-solutions against the Corbin scheme on the ground that it diverts trade to the United States. Rossland, Nelson and other Kootenay boards send resolutions to the contrary effect, demanding competitions. This is the first time Sir Wm. Van Horne has appeared in person before the committee. The contest will occupy several meetings.

John Yeo, M. P., is not expected to appear again in the commons. When ie went away yesterday to go into West Prince campaign he took clause forbidding the sale in Canada final leave of the chamber, though not of the parliament buildings. It is well understood that when he comes back it will be to take the seat in the senate formerly occupied by the late

A large deputation from Georgian the minsters of trade and commerce and finance today. This is the dis-The discussion of Mr. Charlton's bill trict from which the largest quantity of logs are towed for manufacture in Michigan. The delegation demands NOTES.

In the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon. Mr. Ferguson Mr. Gillies gives notice of motion for the senate Hon.



papers concerning the dismissal of Roderick Ferguson, late postn of Lardoise, and for papers recom-mending Donald K. Matheson as his mending Donald K. Matheson successor, together with documents relating to the prosecution of Matherelating to the prosecution of Matherens in elections son for corrupt practices in el and judgment of Judge Henry con-demning him to a fine of \$400.

In the senate today Mr. Power brought forward his bill to provide for the safety of fishermen by, requiring a better equipment of dories:

Messrs. Powell, Bell and McInerney have aken part in some of the cam-

that they would take action this year, and their failure to do so had led him to the senate, which is understood to be settled, is regarded with favor here. Mr. Yee is not much of a talker, but he has served his party well without being offensive, and no doubt he will do his best possible to hold West Prince for Sir Louis Davies. The appointment of a French speaking successor to Mr. Arsenault would have been gratifying to the compatriots of the late senator, but if Sir Louis could bill the government would give it all able the appointment of Mr. Yee will possible facility. not find one whom he deemed suit-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

(From Friday's Daily Sum) St. Patrick's day was duly celebrated yesterday by services in the vari-cus Catholic churches and entertainments in the evening. Rev. Francis McMurray was the celebrant of high mass at the Cathedral at ten o'clock, assisted by Rev. A. O'Neill and Rev. A.W. Meehan. His lordship the bishop was present in cope. Father Mechan was the preacher and delivered a glowing eulogy on Ireland's apostle and his work. The collection amounted to \$217.75, an increase over last

When six o'clock was called the Very Rev. E. M. Weigel, C. SS. R. was couse was in committee on Mr. Charlton's Sunday bill.

This evening Chariton's Sunday bill went through committee. Hon. Mr. Fisher to help the bill through, withdrew his amendment which prohibited the sale in Canada or any day of words the received the service of St. John, taking his text from chapter vii. 9, and he "saw great multitudes," etc. From these words the preacher drew inferences of the life of St. Patrick, and told the story of work performed in Ireland in furthering the faith once delivered to the saints. The collection was in aid

At mass in Holy Trinity church. Rev. J. J. Walsh made a few appropriate remarks on "the day we cele-

Rev. W. C. Gaynor celebrated high mass in St. John the Baptist church at nine o'clock and preached a sermon on St. Patrick.

Large congregations attended at high mass in the Church of the Assumption, Carleton, and St. Rose's church; Fairville.

IN THE OPERA HOUSE The nautical minstrel performance in the Opera house last evening under the auspices of the Father Mathew Association and for the benefit of the

crphans, attracted one of the largest audiences ever in the building. Long before eight o'clock the S. R. O. sign. was displayed at the box office, and when the curtain went up at nearly 8.30 o'clock, every seat and almost every available foot of standing room in the entire building was occupied. THE IRISH LITERARY AND BEN-

EVOLENT SOCIETY DINNER. The annual dinner of the Irish LM: erary and Benevolent society last evening at the Dufferin hotel was a great success. With clever speech and cheerful song the members and their guests enjoyed themselves right

The dinner itself was an elegant spread and the service prompt, and fully sustained the reputation of mine host Willis of the Dufferin . The tables were charmingly and profusely decorated with tulips in slender vases, giving a very pretty and graceful effect.

President Gleeson occupied the place of honor, having on his right Mayor Robertson and Hon. R. J. Ritchie, and on his left John Condon, vice-president of the Ancient Order of Hiber-rians. M. McDade, president of that society, being in Fredericton, could not attend.

D. J. O'Neill had the vice chair.

LONDON, March 17.—John Dillon, the Irish nationalist leader, presided this evening at the nationalist banquet held at the Hotel Cecil to celebrate St. Patrick's day and the events was sent to the venerable statesman thanking him for his "mighty chairpionship of the Irish cause. In the course of his speeceh, Mr. Dillon said: "The present quietude in

Irish affairs is only the prelude to a thunderstorm."

CHARRES HARRES

WHAT A LOT OF EGGS The Hens Lay when Fed on GREEN CUT BONE.

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 CREEN BONE CUTTERS

WHICH YOU CAN PROCURE FROM

KARKKIKI KARKKA

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

THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Wells, Mr. Pitts and University Question Once More.

The Osteopathy Bill Practically Defeated After Spirited Debate.

A Bill Relating to Rates and Taxes in the Province-The Highway Act.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 11 .-Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to incorporate the Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company.

Hon. Mr. Emerson recommitted a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to municipalities, Mr. Chipman in the chair.

The bill was still under consideration at six o'clock, when the house took recess till half-past seven o'clock. At the hour of recess, Chairman man stated that Speaker Burchill had an announcement to make to the house. Mr.Speaker then came upon the floors of the house amid plause, and said it had been sugg ed by several members that it was advisable that a photographic group of the members of the house should be taken as a sort of souvenir of the session and the house. With that end in view Mr. Chipman and himself had communicated with Mr. Burkhardt. the photographer, who had agreed to produce a group of suitable size for each member upon very reasonable terms. It would be necessary if the

vidual sittings at the studio. Mr. Sumner, seconded by Mr.Osman moved that each member of the house attend the studio and each secure copy of the group. Carried unani-

that hon, members should have indi-

idea was to be carried out succes

After recess the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to municipalities was further considered by the committee of the whole

Mr. Black strongly opposed the amendment to section 26, proposed by Hon, Mr. Emmerson, which provided that the assessors, instead of the col-lectors, should furnish the chairman with the list of electors to vote at the The section as amended

without division. Propress was then reported on bill, with leave to sit again.

Mr. Mott submitted a report from the corporations committee.

Mr. Robinson committed a bill in amendment of the city of Moncton, incorporation act, Mr. Howe in the

Progress was reported with leave to

Mr. Hill from the standing rules committee submitted a report. Hon. Mr. White introduced authorizing the Board of School Trustees of St. John to issue debentures to pay the current indebtedness and amending chapter 65 of Consolidated

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill relating to the trustees of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Chatham, and to the trust fund held by said trustees under the last will and testament of William Kirkpatrick, deceas-

On motion of Mr. Wells it was ordered that the bill relating to the science or method known as Osteopathy be placed on the order for reference to the committee of the whole on Tuesday next, with the under-standing that it be taken up at the

evening session of that day.
Mr. Beverldge committed a bill to continue the act incorporating the Grand Falls Power and Boom Company (Ltd.), Mr. Dibblee in the chair.

-Agreed to with amendments and an

Adjourned at 11.45 o'clock, FREDERICTON, March 12.—Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill further amending the Highway act of Hon, Mr. Tweedle introduced appro-

Mr. Black re-committed bill incorporating the Bishop and Chapter of the Cathedral of Christ Church, in the city and diocese of Fredericton, Mr. Carpenter chairman.

Agreed to with amendments. Hon. Mr. Tweedle re-committed bill to consolidate and amend the Public Health act and acts in amendment thereof, Mr. Hill chairman.

Mr. Black objected to taking away from the municipal councils the right to appoint the chairman of local boards of health and placing that power in the provincial board of health. He claimed that as the chairman largely controlled the expendi-ture, which had to be borne by the municipalities, they should have the

right to appoint.

Hon. Mr. Tweedle said the section to which the hon. member objected had been carefully thought out, and the proposal contained therein was in the proposar contents of the province.

Bill agreed to with amendments. Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed bill to further amend chap. 110, Cons dated Statutes, fences, trespasses and pounds, Mr. Porter chairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committ ending the law relating to bastardy, Mr. Porter chairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed bill further amending chap. 60, Consolidated Statutes, justices civil courts,

Mr. Dibblee committed bill amend-ing several acts relating to St. John Valley and River du Loup railway, Mr. O'Brien (Charlotte) chairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Porter committed bill amending act incorporating town of Grand Falls. Mr. O'Brien (Charlotte) chairman. Bill agreed to with amendments. Hon. Mr. Tweedle submitted turns in answer to Mr. Lockhart's notice of motion in regard to depart-

Dr. Stockton committed bill amend-

solidation act, Mr. O'Brien (North-

Mr. Pitts con mitted bill to author ize the city of Fredericton to issue debentures for certain purposes, Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) chairman. Agreed to with amendment. Hon. Mr. Tweedle committed bill

authorizing town council of Chatham to issue debentures for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, Mr. Black

Progress was reported. Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed bill elating to license tax in the town of Chatham, Mr. Black chairman.-

Adjourned.

Agreed to. Mr. Wells, from the municipalities committee, submitted a report,

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 14.-Hon. Mr. Emmerson rose to a question of privilege. He did not, he said, usually feel called upon to make any eference to newspaper criticism, but he now felt that he would be doing an injustice to himself as well as to the house if he did not challenge the correctness of statements made in the Fredericton correspondence of the St. John Sun newspaper of today. particular paragraph to which he re-

ferred read as follows: ferred read as follows:

Mr. Dibblee gave the government an opportunity to compare his prices with Mr. McAvity's by asking them to produce before the accounts committee, when J. A. McAvity was present, Mr. Dibblee's bills for iron and other supplies furnished Florence-ville and other bridges. Mr. Dibblee's bills were not produced before the committee, and this evening he again threw out his chailenge, telling Hon. Mr. Emmerson that his bills rendered at that time were right at hand in the public works office, and he would like to have them compared with the McAvity and the Record Foundry accounts. The accounts were not produced.

He (Emmerson) desired to say that

He (Emmerson) desired to say that the matter of Mr. Dibblee's bills or accounts was never referred to before the public accounts committeecertainly not when he was present. Not only had the government teen challenged to produce the accounts of Mr. Dibblee, but so far as he knew, the accounts had never been asked for by the committee. If what he (Emmerson) now stated was not correct, he would be glad to be corrected by Mr. Dibblee or any other member of the public accounts com-

Mr. Dibblee said he thought it was Wednesday last that he had told the chief commissioner that Mr. McAvity had said he would like to see some of his (Dibblee's) accounts. He told the hon, chief commissioner he thought there was an account of his against Mr. Brewer, who had repaired the Florenceville bridge, on file in the board of works department, and he would like to have it to compare with

his (McAvity's) bills. The hon, chief commissioner stated that it was then six o'clock, and that the office would be closed, but that he would have all the bills before the committee next morning. Hon. Mr. Emmerson came to the committee meeting in the mor-ning with all his accounts. The committee at the time had the resolution of Mr. Osman and the amendment of Mr. Sumner under consideration. After

waiting some little time the chief commissioner went away, taking the accounts with him, without having a chance, because of the discussion then gong on, to lay them before mittee. Referring to the paragraph in the Sun as to what had taken place in the public accounts committee meeting on Saturday night, held in the chief commissioner's office, Mr.

bblee said that after the committee had passed the Albert county bridge count, the chief commissioner said he noticed there was no accounts asked for with respect to Carleton county, and he therefore supposed that the count of that county was correct. If his (Dibblee's) memory served him right, he then stated that he had an account for iron sold to Mr. Brewer (but he was not sure whether he mentioned the Florenceville bridge or not.) The chief commissioner said if any one wished to see that account, he

vould get it. No one asked for it, and the matter dropped. While on this question of privilege (Dibblee) desired to call attention to an editorial in the Telegraph of a recent date. That article, among other things, intimated that he had gone to St. John in order to get evidence against Mr. McAvity and that he had been furnished with a certain list of prices while there. The St. John Gazette had also referred to the matter and intimated that

W. H. Thorne of St. John was behind him in this matter. He now desired to state that he had gone to St. John on his own private business; that he had not consulted with Mr. Thorne or any one in St. John with reference to Mr. McAvity's charges. The only person outside the house that he consulted with was Mr. Jones, a traveller for the McAvitys. The first conversation he had with Mr. Jones was last sum-

mer. He then said to Mr. Jones: "Your firm has two good customersthe local and dominion governments; and if they charge the dominion government the same prices they charge the provincial government, they will soon be millionaires." (Hear hear.) The second talk with Mr. Jones he had oming down on the train from Woodstock. He (Dibbiee) then told Mr. Jones that if the charges by the Mc-Avitys were as high this year as they

were last that the bills would be criti-cised by him. He desired to say that the reference to himself in the Teleoh and Gazette about going outgraph and Gazette about going deside for information against the Mc-Avitys was an absolute lie.

Mr. Pitts-There is no equivocation bout that (Laughter.) When Mr. Fowler's notice of motion with respect to the New Brunswick University was reached, Mr. Fowler said: In giving my notice of motion I was not moved by a desire to do injury to the venerable institution to which the motion made reference. I nad no intention to tear it down. My desire was rather to build up and improve. I think it was Lord Byron who said that he awoke one morning find himself famous.

nake no such claim, but I think I may safely say that I woke up to find myself notorious. (Laughter.) tice of motion which I gave has been scussed by the press throughout e province, and the discussion has en confined to the press. I may claim that the matter has sed general interest. I trust the ing section 29 of Supreme Court Con- the institution, and I may say right

better friend of higher edu tion than myself. (Applause.) It is desirable, if the university be maintained, it shall be made capable of performing the best possible work; and there is no denying the fact that there is a certain under-current, that the institution is not—

Mr. Black-I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker. If the hon. member for Kings intends moving his resolution, all well and good, but if intends to withdraw the resolution he should so inform the house. He would have no right to use the notice of motion simply for the purpose of making

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Perhaps you better not be too technical. Mr. Black-The university othing to fear.

Mr. Fowler-I would as Mr. Speaker-I have sume that the hon. having given noti r ake his motic seat. That b ber is quite Mr. Hill-I it that the

motion without the ouse once it is disc Mr. Speaker-The motion not having yet been made, it would be quite in order to withdraw the notice. I cannot, however, see that the hon. member for Kings would have the right to discuss the matter if he does not in-

hon, member

tend to move his resolution. Mr. Fowler-Owing to the late state of the session, and the impression in some quarters that there cannot be a full discussion in the time of the session still left and to an unwillingness on my part to appear as wanting to take the slightest unfair advantage, I will therefore, with the consent of the seconder, ask leave to withdraw my notice of resolution. (Applause.)

The motion was withdrawn, Hon. Mr. White committed a bill further amending the New Brunswick Election Act of 1889. Mr. Hill in the chair. One of the amendments proposed was the re-arrangements of the polls in the parishes of Caraquet, Paquetville and Beresford, in Glouester county.

Mr. Poirier asked that consideration of this amendment be left over till tomorrow, as he had had no intimation of the proposed change.

Messrs. Venoit and Paulin explain-

d that the proposed arrangement had been made before Mr. Poirier's election, and that they were satisfied to let the matter stand till tomorrow to give Mr. Poirier an opportunity of looking into the matter. Another amendment proposed dealt

with the polling divisions in the parish of Dundas, Kent county. Mr. Johnson said that he had not been consulted in this matter, and

would like to have time to examine the proposed changes. Mr. Barnes explained that when he

had received the request from the Kent electors for the change, he met Mr. Legere in the cloak room, and they both agreed to the change then and there. Mr. Johnson was not present in the house at the time, or he would certainly have been consulted. a salary of \$1,150, and ad not been the slightest intention on the part of Mr. Legere or imself to slight their colleague in the matter.

Mr. Legere corroborated the statenent of Mr. Barnes, and added that he (Legere), after having left Mr. Barnes, met Mr. Johnson and told him about the matter, but Mr. Johnson appeared not to pay much attention especting it.

Hon. Mr. White moved that progress e reported, with leave to sit again, so that the questions raised by Messrs. Poirier and Johnson might be looked into.-Carried.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson re-committed he bill consolidating and amending the law relating to the Municipalities act, Mr. Osman in the chair. The bill was agreed to with amend

nents, including one suggested by Mr. Porter that municipalities be required to make annual returns of their floating indebtedness. Dr. Alward committed a bill incor-

porating the St. John Branch and City Union of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, Mr. Wells in the chair.

Dr. Alward explained the bill. Mr. Pitts-I don't see much in the ill about the sons.

Mr. Fowler-The daughters embrace the sons, perhaps .(Laughter.) After some discussion Mr. asked if the names of any of the sons were mentioned in the first section. If not, it might seem strange to incorporate ladies as "the King's Daugh-

ters and Sons." Hon. Mr. White-My hon. friend from Kings county seems to forget the esson he learned this afternoon. Did not the hon, member see in the galleries this afternoon a large number of young college ladies who were achelors. (Laughter and applause.) The bill was under discussion at

After recess the bill was further onsidered and agreed to with amend-

Dr. Alward committed a bill authorizing the city of St. John to supply water to the inhabitants, manufac-turers and corporations of the parish of Lancaster, city of St. John, and for other purposes, Mr. Wells in the chair.

Dr. Alward moved an amendment to
the bill substantially as follows: That in case there are rival claimants the arbitrator shall asses the damages as one claim and the award shall be paid into a chartered bank and paid out on summons to the party or parties entitled thereto.

Mr. Hill thought this section might do Mr. Jewett an injustice. If some one claimed ownership in part of Mr. Jewett's property, why should this legislature say that Mr. Jewett should be kept out of the amount of his award until a law suit should be tried out. Suppose the other claimant did not choose to move in the matter with reasonable promptness, Mr. Jewett would be obliged to wait be-

yond a reasonable time. Mr. Shaw said there was a great deal in the position taken by the hon. member for Charlotte (Hill.) Mr. Jewett should not have to wait for his money pending the bringing of a suit by the other party claiming an interest in the property. He (Shaw)

will sooner or penalty in some serious or fatal malady. When a man finds that he passes restless nights, that he in the morning unrefreshed and ithout ambition or mental or bodily vigor, hen he is troubled with headaches, nerv-

pusness or biliousness, it is time for him to ake serious thought for his health. These symptoms are by no means trivial, are indicative of disorders that may led to consumption, nervous prostration, material troubles or some serious blood disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-covery is the best of all medicines for men covery is the best of all medicines for men and women who suffer in this way. It restores the lost appetite; it gives sweet, refreshing sleep; makes the digestion perfect, the liver active and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the greatest of all nervetonics. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures of per cent. of all seven of consumption, weak lungs brooks eses of consumption, weak lungs, bron-itis, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It is also an unfail-

ing cure for nervous exhaustion and prostration. At all medicine stores. Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was eczema. I fell away to 90 pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I weigh 140 pounds and am well."

Constipation often causes sickness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, in little vials. Druggists have nothing else "just as good." They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

thought, however, that a small percentage of the amount of the award might be held, as proposed by the amendment, and the great bulk of the award paid over to Mr. Jewett. Under this bill it was proposed by Messrs. Cushing to erect extensive pulp mills, which would perhaps give employment to more men than the whole of the west side works, and the legislature should do nothing to interfere with the success of the measure. Hon. Mr. Tweedie doubted the wisom of the proposed amendment. Mr. Pitts was not favorable to the till, as it had been amended by the

committee Hon. Mr. White committed a bill further amending the law providing for shorthand reporting in certain

courts, Mr. Hill in the chair. Hon. Mr. White made a lengthy, ex-I lanation of the bill, prefacing his remarks with a statement of the present law and its workings. Now there are three regular court stenographers -Mr. Fry, a very expert stenographer. who in addition to his work on the circuits, attended to the equity court, and who received a salary of \$1,200 a year; Mr. Risteen, who attended to the divorce court in addition to his work on the circuits, and who received who attended to the circuits, and whose salary was \$1,000. Besides these there was an extra stenographer, Mr. Berry, who received a salary of Under the present law the chief justice divides the province into three divisions for court reporting purposes, and it not infrequently happens that four circuit courts are in session at one and the same time. It sometimes happens that in addition to the four circuits sitting at the same time the equity court is also in session. Under the present law a reporter in one court may have little or nothing to do, while the reporters in the other courts may te so overworked that they are unable to get up their work in time for the term. It was felt by the legal profession that the system of stenography reporting in the court should be further improved upon, and hence the present bill. The present reporters had been appointed when it was difficult to obtain first-class shorthand reporters except at pretty big salaries. The proposed measure intended that an additional stenographer (a female) may be employed at a salary not exceeding \$500 a year and ex-penses. It was also intended to place the direction of the stenographers in charge of the clerk of the pleas, who would be authorized to send a stenographer, whose work was light at the ourt to which he was first assigned,

to assist a reporter having heavy work at a court holding a lengthy session Under the bill t was also intended to have stenographers do departmental work for the government without additional salary. After this bill was in force, if any vacaucies occurred in the resent staff, the intention was to appoint new reporters (not necessarily females) at the salary of \$500 each. In this way, after a time the number of the present staff could be doubled without an increased cost, and the efficiency of the service would be greatly increased. Young ladies made uccessful stenographers. The attor ney general gave an account of a visi which he made to one of the cities of the United States, where a young lady occupied the double position of steno-trapher and clerk of the court. He had no doubt that young ladies would make good stenographers in our courts and thought the proposed measure would give good satisfaction.

Mr. Fowler thought if ladies were appointed as court stenographers they appointed as court stenographics should be paid as much as other re-

Hon. Mr. White said it was not pro posed to pay any new reporters more than \$500 a year whether they be male Dr. Stockton-As I understand

the proposal is that as vacancies cur in the present staff there shall be appointed new stenographers, who may be male or female, and whose salaries shall not exceed \$500 each, instead of the salaries now paid, and in that way we shall have eight report ers for the total salaries now paid

four reporters. Mr. Pitts-You won't get competent men for \$500. He (Pitts) would like to know who was to be discharged from some of the departments, as the bill provides that the court reporters

future shall do departmental work. should try and confine himself to the Dr .Alward approved of the meas-

The bill was agreed to. Hon, Mr. White committed a bill further amending the law respecting arrest, imprisonment and examination of debtors, Mr. Hill in the chair. Progress was reported with leave to sit again

Dr. Alward committed a bill relating to the value of real and personal property of William Parks & Son (Ltd), for taxation purposes, Mr. Leger chairman. Agreed to.

Dr. Stockton committed bill in addition to, and in amendment of the law relating to the new St. Stephen church, in the city of St. John. Davidson chairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill further amending the law relating to tirths, deaths and marriages, Mr. Hill chairman. Agreed to. Mr. Fowler committed a bill to fur-

ther extend the charter of the St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces Railway company, Mr. Pinder in the chair. Agreed to with amendments. Mr. Chipman committed a bill in amendment of the act to amend and consolidate the act incorporating the town of St. Stephen and the several acts in amendment thereto, Mr. O-Brien of Northumberland in the chair. Agreed to with amendments and an amended title.

Mr. Wells committed a bill amending chapter 115 of the Consolidated statutes of sewer sand marsh lands, Mr. O'Brien of Northumberland in the

chair. Mr. Wells explained that the bill proposed to amend the law so far as t relates to the Missiquash body of

Progress was reported with leave to sit again. Mr. Lockhart gave notice of motion

for Thursday: Resolved, that an humble address e presented to his honor the lieutenant governor praying that his honor may be pleased to cause to be laid before this house a detailed statement of the location and areas of the crown lands held by the Muskoka Lumber company under license, when purchesed, what amount was paid for the different lots of land, how much lumber and of what kinds has been cut on said lands licensed to the company; what is the amount of stumpage paid and in what dates for lumber cut on said land, and what is the amount of money paid in lieu of stumpage and on what dates; also copies of all correspondence with the Muskoka Lumber company, or with any person or persons on behalf of the koka Lumber campany, and of all letters written to any person whatsoever regarding the lands under license to the Muskoka Lumber company.

Adjourned at half past twelve o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. FREDERICTON, N. B., March 15 .-Mr. Wells said he rose to a question of privilege. He had seen in last night's Globe with reference to Mr. Fowler's New Brunswick University resolution, the statement: "It was even said that Mr. Fowler was unable to find a seconder, but it was understood this afternoon that Mr. Wells of Westmorland had did not think that he had placed himself in the gap in any way. He had for about ten years been a teacher in common and superior schools of the province, and closely in touch with our educational system. It had been his opinion for some years past that the university was not performing the work it should do considering the large provincial grants it received every year. The Globe report would seem to indicate that the hon, member (Fowler) had some difficulty in finding a seconder. He did not know about that, but he would say that he (Wells) had offered freely to second he motion at the time it was made. Mr. Barnes-I offered to second the

Mr. Wells said he had neither been coaxed nor persuaded by Mr. Fowler o second the resolution. When it is onsidered that its costs the province nearly one thousand dollars for every graduate.

Mr. Pitts-I rise to a point of order. I do not object to the hon, member making an explanation, but when he proceeds to villify the college I object unless I am given the right to

Mr. Wells-I was simply explaining why I seconded the resolution, and stating that the Globe had no reason to draw the inference that I had consented to stand in the gap. I had looked into this matter and I thought when it cost this province about nine hundred dollars for each and every graduate, it turned out-

Mr. Black-This has nothing to do with the question of privilege. If the hon. member wanted the university ssed we are prepared to discuss it. I think the hon, member is taking a very unfair advantage in making hese remarks on a question of priv-

Mr. Speaker—The hon, member

A LIFE SAVER TO MANKIND is what Mr. George Benner,

Wiarton, Ont., styles Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Not that I am at all fond of having my name put in public places, but as a life saver to mankind, I hereby state what Dr. A. W. Chase's K.-L. Pills did for me. For nearly four years I was greatly trou-bled with Constipation and general weak-ness in the kidneys, and in my perilons position was strongly advised to use Chase's Pills, and to-day I can safely and truthfully state that they have saved

GEO. BENNER. To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, Kidneys and Liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, Stomach Disordered, Bowels Constipated, Head Aching, Back Paining, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

All Dealers sell them at 25 CENTS A BOX. ion of privilege.

Mr. Wells—I was going to say that I thought it my privilege and duty to second this resolution, and let it come before the house, and I do not think I placed myself in any gap in doing so, nor was I solicited by Mr. Fowler to second the resolution for him.

Dr. Stockton-If the hon. member felt that it was a duty incumbent upon him in consequence of holding these views, to second the motion, he should not have consented to its withdrawal.

Mr. Chipman said he would like to rise to a real question of privilege which should be brought to the notice of this house. This morning every member had had placed upon his desk a journal (published in London, Eng.) called the Colonies and India, and he found in that journal a statement which tended very much to injure the credit of the province. This erronecus statement would be circulated throughout the United Kingdom and all the colonies, and he would call the attention of the provincial secretary to it, and suggest that he have it corrected. The last loan of this province was placed on the market upon such advantageous terms that the province was justly entitled to receive every credit. The statement in the Colonies and India was as fol-

The New Brunswick loan has gone through and bonds have been placed on a basis of 93 1-2 currency and 94 1-8 sterling, that are to replace the old six per cent. and four per cent. loans

and to build bridges." This statement, Mr. Chipman said, was erroneous and misleading, and he would ask the provincial secretary to have it rectified in order that the crecit of this province might appear in its proper place before the nations of the world. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I may say that the first time I go to India I will have the matter rectified. (Laughter.) Dr. Stockton-There should also be attached an explanation that the advance in price was in consequence of the action taken by the opposition.

(Laughter.) Hon. Mr. Tweedie-That is the first advance I ever heard of you making Mr. Robinson re-committed a bill in

amendment of the city of Moncton incorporation act, Mr. Howe in the Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Hon. Mr. Richard and Mr. Pitts thought the bill was calculated to interfere with the trade in the city of Moncton. The bill

really proposed a tax on commercial travellers.

Mr. Robinson agreed to amend the bill striking out the taxation clauses. This was done, and the bill was agreed to with amendments and an

amended title. Mr. Wells re-committed the bill amending chapter 115 of the Consolidated Statutes of sewers and marsh lands, Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) in the chair.—Agreed to with amend-

Mr. Wells submitted a report from the municipalities committee. Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed a bill to further amend the Highways of 1896. Mr. Hill in the Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the bill while a government measure, was not considered perfect in all its details, and the government would be glad to have suggestions from both sides of

Mr. Pinder said the present law was very unsatisfactory, particularly as far as the carrying out of the regulation with respect to the width of the tire was concerned. The law should te carried out or repealed altogether. Mr. Pitts claimed that the carriage manufacturers should be obliged to make the width of the tire correspond with the size of the axle. That was

the only way to make the law work-Mr. Dibblee moved an amendment to the effect that the road surveyors instead of the commissioners shall summon the ratepayers to break roads

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he would have to object to this amendment, as would interfere with the uniformity

Mr. Pinder moved an amendment to

epeal sub-section 2 of section 9 of the Fighway act of 1896. Mr. McLeod could not see what the ize of the axles had to do with the width of the tires. He would go for putting the present law in force as soon as possible. It was not necessary to enlarge the tire in proportion to the axle. He would not interfere with wagons now owned by the farmer, but to adopt some method by which, within the next few years, upon our public highways we may gradually secure a class of vehicles

that would injure the roads as little as possible. Hon. Mr. Emmerson thought it rould be wrong to repeal the section. In many places throughout the province the tires on wagons used in nnection with milling establishnents were being enlarged. The proosition to make the people increas he axle as well as the tire would place a severe burden upon the farm

Mr. Porter thought if the legislature rished to fix the breadth of tire for wagons, it should be regulated by the size of axle, and should be intr into the carriage factories and brought into general use gradually, se as to impose any unnecessary burden upon the people. Wide tires may be good for the roads, but when farmers good for the roads, but when farmers cr teamsters have goods or freight to transport he wants the wagon that will carry his load best and haul the lightest. We want good roads, and our people are willing to make them under good laws that will not be burdensome, but it is needless for us o attempt to convince the carrying nterests or the teamster who has loads to haul that they should haul them on road machines that would be cumbersome trucks, and although use-ful for road making, will make very poor wagons. Again, it is almost impossible to compel uniformity of vagons, as the wagon suitable for one district is not adapted to another. A satisfactory general law would be im-possible. It could be better regulated by municipal authorities.

Mr. Shaw thought the present law was ineffective. He did not see

was going to be to be expected the too narrow a tire in load? What encour one farmer to wide his neighbor was us Mr. Dibblee was tires, and spoke at that it would be in appearance of a load tell what its weight At 6 o'clock progr with leave to sit aga Mr. Mott, from the mitte. submitted a r After recess Mr. a bill relating to the od known as osteop in the chair. Mr. We bill. He said he way

any scientific treatis of osteopathy. The b where a good deal been heard with res science or method. T would just now cont explaining the differ the bill. Section on the system, method treating diseases of commonly known as as taught and pract erican school of oste ville, Missouri, is her to be the practice of aidwifery, within the tion eleven of the 1 Medical Act, 1881. Th was intended to pre upon graduates in os clared that any perse ploma, regularly iss chartered school or co stitution of osteopath ority to issue such dir have been in persons a student of such so other institution of os country wherein osted nized, for at least fo less than five month graduation, shall be a province to treat dise man body, according upon filing such di county secretary of which such person p tise, together with a tion that the said dip that he or she is the the same was issued, the issuing of such di attended the school, tution of osteopathy and during the term quired herein.

The next section affo to the medical profess that a diploma on o not advertise or hold self out to the public or surgeon in this p pending in his or her 'M. D," or using the of medicine, unless of thereto, under a penal one hundred dollars f or imprisonment in months, or both, on s tion thereafter before magistrate, or two county wherein the effect that if any per a diploma in osteopathy ed under the second se practices the science healing known as oster gain or hope of rewar shall forfeit a sum of f each offence. This per recovered with costs in the secretary-treasurer in which the offence mitted, by action of th and shall be applied, at lowance of one half the person on whose inf ment had obtained, for municipality of said five dealt with the que burden of proof and dec the trial of such cause proof as to the license defendant to practice to or method of osteopath on the defendant. Wells) considered a vervision in the bill. The section set forth that act shall be construed any duly registered surgeon from curing or ease or sickness, with

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When a vote was abo

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on the bill. He was str to it, and thought th should not have allowed nature to have come b lature. The Medical ac in the public interest, was a farce and propos justice to the medical country as well as to erally. When it comes of a man going out a lives of our fellow being should be able to has some knowledge of the like. In undertaking people mentioned in the lature would be encouput out their shingle ar cure everything, and in legislature would be h petrate a fraud. The to come here for legislati their people, and this b license people on the c American college to co petition with our doctor men, who pass the best medicine, cannot go ed States and practice out passing a rigid exam What would our lawy laymen coming here ar to practice the professi-The bill proposed to put ignorance and fraud, an would be voted down by A motion that the fir

adopted was lost, the way forrow, Paulin, Leger, oinson, McLeod-10. Nays-Labillois, Far Pitts, Shaw, Lockhar Poirier, Howe, Pinder, I Russell, Johnson, Bertra man, O'Brien (Northun

man, Fowler, O'Brien (Chiter, Beveridge, Davidson

nfine himself to the going to say that rivilege and duty to tion, and let it come and I do not think I ny gap in doing so, d by Mr. Fowler to on for him. the hon, member

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vick loan has gone have been placed currency and 941-8 replace the old ur per cent, loans

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it was going to be carried out. Was it to be expected that each man was to inform on his neighbor for using too narrow a tire in proportion to the lead? What encouragement was it to one farmer to widen his tires when his neighbor was using narrow tires? Mr. Dibblee was in favor of wide

tires, and spoke at length, claiming that it would be impossible by the appearance of a load in the wagon to tell what its weight was. with leave to sit again.

FIRST PART.

Mr. Mott, from the corporation committe, submitted a report.

After recess Mr. Wells committed a bill relating to the science or method known as osteopathy, Mr. Barnes in the chair. Mr. Wells explained the bill. He said he was not going into any scientific treatise on the science of osteopathy. The bill had been considered before the law committee, where a good deal of evidence had been heard with respect to the new science or method. That being so, he would just now content himself with explaining the different sections of the bill. Section one set forth that system, method, or science of treating diseases of the human body, commonly known as osteopathy, and as taught and practised by the American school of osteopathy of Kirksville, Missouri, is hereby declared not to be the practice of physic surgery or midwifery, within the meaning of section eleven of the New Brunswick Medical Act, 1881. The second section was intended to prevent imposition upon graduates in osteopathy. It declared that any person having a di-ploma, regularly issued by a duly chartered school or college or other institution of osteopathy having authority to issue such diploma, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student of such school, college, or other institution of osteopathy of any country wherein osteopathy is recognized, for at least four terms of not less than five months each, before graduation, shall be authorized in this province to treat diseases of the human body, according to such method. upon filing such diploma with the county secretary of the county in which such person proposes to practise, together with a solemn declaration that the said diploma is genuine. that he or she is the person to whom the same was issued, and that before the issuing of such diploma, he or she

attended the school, college or insti-

and during the terms and time re-

The next section afforded protection to the medical profession. It required that a diploma on osteopathy shall not advertise or hold himself or herself out to the public as a physician or surgeon in this province by appending in his or her name the letters M. D," or using the title of doctor of medicine, unless otherwise entitleu thereto, under a penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence, or imprisonment in jail for three months, or both, on summary conviction thereafter before a stipendiary magistrate, or two justices of the wa county wherein the offence is committed. The next session was to the the secretary-treasurer of the county in which the offence has been committed, by action of the county court, and shall be applied, after the deduc tion of all costs and expenses, and allowance of one half the penalty to the person on whose information judg-ment had obtained, for the use of the municipality of said county. Section five dealt with the question of the burden of proof and declared that upon the trial of such cause the burden of proof as to the license or right of the defendant to practice the said science or method of osteopathy shall be upon the defendant. This he (Mr. Wells) considered a very proper provision in the bill. The sixth and last section set forth that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any duly registered physician or surgeon from curing or relieving dissase or sickness, with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any sickness or disease may be oured or alleviated When a vote was about to be taken

on the first section, Mr. Pitts said he had expected to hear some discussion on the bill. He was strongly opposed to it, and thought the government should not have allowed a bill of this nature to have come before the legislature. The Medical act of 1881 was in the public interest, while this bill was a farce and proposed to do an injustice to the medical men of the country as well as to the people generally. When it comes to a question of a man going out and taking the lives of our fellow beings in his hands he should be able to show that he bas some knowledge of anatomy and the like. In undertaking to license the people mentioned in the bill the legislature would be encouaging them to put out their shingle and advertise to cure everything, and in this way the egislature would be helping to perpetrate a fraud. The towns and cities come here for legislation to protect their people; and this bill proposes to license people on the certificate of an American college to come into competition with our doctors. Our young men, who pass the best examinations in medicine, cannot go into the United States and practice medicine without passing a rigid examination there. What would our lawyers think of laymen coming here and undertaking to practice the profession of the law? The bill proposed to put a premium on ignorance and fraud, and he hoped it would be voted down by a large ma-

A motion that the first section be adopted was lost, the vote being: Yeas-Emmerson, White, Richard, Morrow, Paulin, Leger, Scovil, Wells, Robinson, McLeod-10.

Nays-Labillois, Farris, Stockton, Pitts, Shaw, Lockhart, Carpenter, Poirier, Howe, Pinder, Black, Martin, Russell, Johnson, Bertrand, Hill, Chipman, O'Brien (Northumberland), Osman, Fowler, O'Brien (Charlotte), Porter, Beveridge, Davidson—24.

Hon. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Venoit were On the motion to read the second section Mr. Pitts moved that progress

be reported. Mr. Robinson said that Westmorland was more interested than any other county in this province, as it was the only county where this method of healing was used. Last night. at a large meeting of the citizens of At 6 o'clock progress was reported, reople, and they declared themselves almost unanimously in favor of osteorathy.

Dr. Alward-I understand they thought it was something to eat. (Laughter.)

Mr. Robinson said the well equipped institutions of instruction in the United States and the many cures effected everywhere showed that there was something substantial in the claims of its advocates. He (Mr. Robinson) claimed that the medical act never contemplated that the word "surgery" would include any such thing as osteopathy. He moved the following amendment: That all that part of the bill after the enacting clause be stricken out, and the following substituted therefor:

The word "surgery," as used in sections 11 and 29 of 44 Victoria, chapter 19, an act relating to the registration and qualification of physicians and surgeons, shall, after the passage of this act, apply to and include only the performance of any surgical operation which shall cause cutting or wounding.

Mr. Pitts said no resolution such as that moved by the hon. member for Westmorland could be entertained without notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson thought the house would be showing scant courtesy to the petitioners if it disposed of this bill in such a summary way The matter was one of much import ance, concerning as it did the great body of medical practitioners in New Brunsiwck as well as the general public. The statement was made that by passing this bill in either of the forms proposed the house would be following a fad or a fake. But the fact was that the science of osteopathy had been recgonized by some of the legislatures of the United States, such as those of Michigan and Missouri. The house might throw out the bill, but could not prevent the practice of healing by the people of this province. Mr. Pitts-If they want to die they

tution of osteopathy as a student for can. (Laughter.) Hon. Mr. Emmerson said many peo ple if debarred from securing treatment here would go to the institutions in Michigan and Missouri, at great expense to themselves. In the state of Massachusetts an exception is made in the law providing for the registration of physicians and surgeons whereby this treatment is permissable. Why should the citizens of New Brunswick be refused a right possessed by the citizens of Marsachusetts? In order to save expertients to Kirksville practitioner had been invited to the province, yet he was met by the chain that the medital act of 1881 would not permit him to practice. By that act no new memeffect that if any person not having ber could join the society without a diploma in osteopathy, duly registered under the second section of this act, practices the science or method of to pass that examination. He venrassing the examination provided, yet healing known as osteopathy for hire, tured to assert that 10,000 osteopaths gain or hope of reward, such person could not do as much harm as is shall forfeit a sum of fifty dollars for done by the free use of patent medishall forfest a sum of lifty utiliars for done by the free use of patent medi-each offence. This penalty shall be cines throughout the land today. recovered with costs in the name of There was nothing in all the evidence submitted to show that the treatment was attended with any danger. The hon member for York (Pitts) had claimed that the government should not allow a bill of this kind to be introduced because of the medical act of 1881. The fact was, however, that the act was not a government measure in any way, but was promoted by the medical profession. He had no direct interest in the bill, but if he had a child in the situation that Mr. Patterson's child was, and was denied the right to try this remedy, he consider that a great injustice had been done. The bill did not propose to interfere with the medical pr sion in the practice of drugs and surgery. If osteopathy was quackery, as some contend, it would die out quickly. Taking all interests into consideration, the house should not place a barrier to the enjoyment of these peorle of any possible benefit the bill might give. If there was nothing in the claims of osteopathy, the bill would not injure the medical profession. Should the house simply con-

> Mr. Fowler said no strong reason had been advanced why the bill should pass. We were not here to grant special concessions unless they were allied with public interests. There was no general desire on the part of the reople of the province that the bill should pass. Only some of the people of Monoton wanted it. They rather subject to being carried away by clairvoyancy and other fakes from time to time. One strong argument against the passage of the bill was that Dr. Buckmaster, the apostle of esteopathy, did not see fit to appear before this legislature. His idea was that the reason of that gentleman's absense was that he was not prepared to come here and practice what he preached. The medical profession of this province were charged with being selfish, but he (Fowler) did not think this was the fact. As a whole, they were a noble and public spirited body of men. The house was asked to legalize osteopath though it had no evidence before the this was really a science, and it is claimed on behalf of the expert is of this art that they were capable of teaching anatomy. my, histology, surgery, chemistry, rhysiology, etc., but what evidence of this had been shown? The main thing seemed to be that they should be capable of rubbing the backbone. The house would stultify itself in reference to past legislation by passing this measure. It was said that to refuse osteopathy the right to exist was an infringement on personal liberty. Such infringements, however, were common in other departments besides that of medicine. The house should consider deeply before passing such a

sider the medical profession?

Mr. McLeod said the last speaker had admitted that he did not know what osteopathy meant, yet he expected the house to believe all he said. (Laughter.) Osteopathy had living evidences in its favor.

Dr. Alward regarded the bill as of the utmost importance, because virtually it was a repeal of the Medical Act of 1881, and amending acts. Were the government prepared to take the responisibility? The hon gentleman (Emmerson) had sought to shirk it, but he could not successfully do so, because the government had the apbers of the medical council of the province. Was osteopathy a science? Upon the promoters of the bill rested the responsibility of proving that it was. Why did not Dr. Buckmaster come here and demon strate that the principles of the practice were based upon true science? It was absurd to contend that Dr. Buckmaster was not solicitous for the passage of the bill. All that could te learned from the promoters of the bill was that his healing art was applied indiscriminately to all kinds of disease and that it was vaguely described as manipulation of the body. The act of 1881 was one of the best medical acts that had ever been passed in Canada, and the house should pause before it consented to repeal it Was the house going to break down all the safeguards of that act with

the testimony now in its possession?

Mr. Richard said one would suppose that if the last speaker only had a definition of the word "osteopathy" he would support the bill. What difference did it make as to how the treatment was applied if the results were beneficial? One would suppose that before the act of 1881 the province was in a state of chaos. That act was not a perfect act, for it entirely excluded the calling in of nonresident practitioners in special cases. The people of this province had existed tolerably well before the passage of the act of 1881. Mr. Buckmaster had not appeared before the committee because he cared nothing about its passage. It was the people who had received benefit who wished it to pass. Was it fair and reasonable,

when so many cuthentic cases of cure and benefit had been shown, to claim that the treatment was a fake? Could the house ignore this fact, that one of its own members (McLeod) had been benefited by this treatment? The osteopaths neither used drugs nor medicine, and therefore would not interfere with the practice of the medical practitioners. It was at first claimed by some of the opponents of osteopathy that no institution existed at Kirksville at all, but it was clearly shown that c college did exist there, with an attendance of 400 pupils, and a graduating class of fifty. The peti-tion from St. John against the bill should not weigh as much as the petitian from Moncton (where the treatment had been tried) in its favor. What difference did it make to suffering humanity whether this was a sci-

their suffering? Messrs. Black, Porter, Osman, White, Tweedle, Hill, Stockton, Veniot and Lockhart also spoke, the latter having the floor at midnight.

Mr. Pitts' motion to report was carried, the vote being: Yeas-Tweedie, Labillois, Farris, Stockton, Pitts, Shaw, Lockhart, Alward, Smith, Carpenter, Poirier, Howe, Pinder, Black, Russell, Bertrand, Chipman, O'Brien (Northumberland), Fowler, Dibblee, O'Brien (Charlotte), Beveridge, Davidson-23.

Nays-Emmerson, White, Richard, Sumner, Morrow, McCain, Martin, Paulin, Leger, Hill, Mott, Osman, Scovil, Wells, Robinson, Porter, McLeod, Veniot-18.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a amending the law respecting the administration of trusts and the liability of trustees; also a bill amending of and in addition to the law authorizing the accepting of policies of guarantee companies as security for the faithful conduct of public offices. Mr. Fowler introduced a bill amend

ing the law relating to rates and taxes throughout the province.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson re-committed the highway act, Mr. Wells in the

Mr. Pinder moved an amendment that the time for coming in force of wide tires be extended until the year 1900. This was lost, the vote being: Yeas - Stockton, Pitts, Sumner, Lockhart, Alward, Howe, Pinder.

Black-8. Nays-Emmerson, White, Labillois. Farris, Richard, Carpenter, Martin, Bertrand, Paulin, Leger, Mott, Chip-man O'Brien (Northumberland), Sco-vil, Fowler, Dibblee, Robinson, O'-Brien (Charlotte), Venlot-19. Adjourned at one o'clock this morn-

A Banker's Experience. "I tried a bottle of Chase's Syrup of Linsed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat. writes Manager Thomas Dewson of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Mel-bourne Avenue, Terorito. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy as simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my halat to edfi-sult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

WHEAT GROWING IN N R

An Ottawa despatch says that Col. An Ottawa despatch says that Col. D. McCrae of Gueiph, Ont., who for the past two months has been organizing farmers' institutes in New Brunswick, "says there is a great revival of agriculture there, particularly of wheat growing. The country has been depending rather on lumbering and kindred industries to the neglect of the farm. The average yield of wheat in New Brunswick seems to be much higher per acre than in Ontario, chiefly because of a more liberal use of manure. As much as fifty bushels of wheat per acre has been reported."

A Sunbury correspondent We do not feel like contradicting this statement, but will say such a thing is very rare in this province, Thirty bushels of wheat to an acre is considered a great wheat yield."

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BOSTON LETTER.

New Brunswick Well Represented at the Sportsmen's Exhibition

Second Trial of Bram of the Herbert Fuller for Murder of the Bark's Captain on the High Seas.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, March 12.-If the warm weather and southerly breezes of the past few days are any indication, an early spring is assured. There is no snow here, although there is plenty of it in Maine and New Hampshire, which when it melts will probably cause big freshets along the river valleys. Another sign of spring is the never failing base ball schedule, which has been issued already, the mag-nates having decided to begin the national season earlier than usual. Great interest is manifested in the second trial of Thomas M. Bram, for-merly mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, on a charge of murdering Captain Charles I. Nash, which opens here Tuesday next. The trial proper will hardly begin before Wednesday. The arrangements are practically comrlete, and the sessions of the court are to be lengthened in order to make as much progress as possible. Some of the Halifax witnesses are already here. The list of witnesses from that city is as follows: Alfred Ellis, Dr. William D. Finn, Robert N. Leahan, William A. Macdonald, Nicholas Power, James A. Ross and John Snow. All of them, however, may not testify. The Fuller is in port, and of course will be thoroughly inspected by the jury as soon as they are chosen. It is stated on good grounds that both sides will present new and important evidence. It is very difficult to give a reliable forecast of the verdict, but it is said Bram's chances are no worse than they were at the first trial, which was uset by the supreme court of the Vinited States. The attorneys for Fram are Thomas Cotter and Asa French, the old counsel, both of whom are able men. A new district attorney, Mr. Jones, will handle the prosecution with the aid of Assistant District Attorney Casey, who helped Sherman Hoar, the former district attorney, at the other trial. Mr. Jones is hardly as able a lawyer as Mr. Hoar, and is not as familiar with the

again sit. The New England Sportsmen's Exhibition promises to be a success, and ence or method as long as it relieved big crowds are expected every day next week. The New Brunswick exhibit is attracting a large share of attention, and is sure to be of inestimable advantage to that province. The show will be attended by hundreds of of great and altogether unusual lists who reside in Boston and vicinity, most all of whom have heard of the fame of hunter Philip Sellick of Irishtown. A large number of visitors from the provinces are expected during the two weeks of the exhibition. The St. John Tourists' Association has made arrangements to do business advantageously, and will distribute a big supply of literature. Surveyor General Dunn, L.B. Knight

case. Judges Webb and Colt will

and R. E. Armstrong were at the private opening tonight. A man who gave his name as William Vineau, or Vinal, of St. John. was found on the Fitchburg railroad track at West Cambridge, Thursday. He had a fractured skull and was otherwise injured, having been hit by a train. He is at the Cambridge hos-

pital, and will likely recover. Harry Atkinson, formerly of Shediac, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany railroad, was knocked from the top of a freight car by an overhead bridge at Cottage Farm, Brighton, Thursday afternoon. He sustained a fractured skull. It was stated at the Massachusetts General Hospital tonight that he is doing well and will recover. Atkinson is a brother of William Atkinson, I. C. R. fireman.

The following residents of the lower provinces were in the city this week: B. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, St. John; James Smith, Miss Smith, Sackville; R. C. Armstrong, St. Andrews; C. Fred Chestnut, F. B. Edgecombe, L. B. Knight, Fredericton; H. H. Bray, Campbellton; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Baker, A. I. White, W. A. Macdonald, James A. Ross, A. King, Mrs. Christie, L. Fawcett Warden, Dr. W. D. Finn, Halifox; J. Hickey and Mrs. Hickey, Windsor, N. S.; A. S. Towns-Lend, Parrsboro.

Boston and vicinity are announced as follows: In this city, March 5, mas G. Shanklin, formerly of St John; in this city, March 10, Margaret W. Brown, aged 60 years, formerly of Pictou; in East Boston, March 12, ohn J. Coleman, 38 years old, formerly of Pictou; in East Boston, March Florence M. Buckley, daughter of Patrick D. Buckley, formerly of St. John, aged 15 years; at Ashmont; March 11, Jane Crammond, aged 79 years, a native of Nova Scotia.

The spruce lumber market is steady with general business showing a slight improvement. There is no great stir in the market, as it is too early for many building operations, and dealers do not know just yet how the mills are supplied with logs. If logs are scarce prices will naturally go higher. shingles are quiet and clapboards are

Trade in the fish market is Herring continue steady and in fair demand. A large amount of fresh codfish was received this week, which slightly weakened prices. Canned lobsters continue very firm at \$3 for flats and \$2.85 to 2.90 for uprights. Live lobsters are selling at 18 cents, and 20 cents for boiled.

Miller, Rev, H. E. Dibbles, rector of Oromocto, officiated. The bride, should not away by her father, beloef handware stream away by her father, beloef handware stream and the stream of the same weight dress of cream cashmers, the bodies of which should not stream of the same weight of the same of the sam

THE SAGAMORE.

Great Summer's Work for the Milicete Tribe.

Transporting Freight by Water to the St. John Market.

Mr. Blair to Get Snowshoes - Why the Re-

porter Left Some Things Behind Him.

The Milicete reservation was a scene ity. Batteaux and canoes in all stages of completion were scattered about, with members of the tribe busily at work on them, while others were peeling the bark from long and slender poles, or making paddles.

The sagamore occupied a commanding position, overlooking the whole field of operations.

To him, with mingled feelings of doubt and dread, went the reporter.
"My brother," he said, "this has an ominous look. Why these preparations? Has the martial blood of the Milicete been stirred by reading the Yankee papers? Is there to be war? Have the Micmacs purloined a canoe What is the purpose of this great eet that I see in course of construction? Surely no peaceful cause can account for this portentous activity. What does it mean?"

Mr. Paul removed his pipe, gave some directions to a brave who was making rather bad work of the keel of a batteau, and then turned to the

"Mr. Blair," quoth he, "— he's best man for us Injuns ever lived in this country." "You mean the minister of rail-ways?" queried the reporter.

"Ah-hah." "But I don't understand. What has

Mr. Blair to do with all these boats? Are they for Mackenzie and Mann? Is it a Klondyke job you've hooked on-

"It's big job right here," replied the sagamore. "Mr. Blair, he's boss on that I. C. R. railroad. He put up freight rate so high these white people all round here can't send any stuff on that road to market come to me. They say to me, 'Paul, you make some boats-we give you Deaths of former provincialists in St. John.' Soon's that ice goes out you take all our stuff down river to see boats on that Kennebeccasis. Injuns ain't had so heap good summe like next summer since I been little boy. We make money. Mr. Blair he's great man. When he comes down here I got squaws make him best pair snowshoes ever made in this camp." "He'll need them," commented the reporter. "For if ever a man has to make tracks hereabouts it's that same Mr. Blair. And I question if even snowshoes will save his scalp." "He give us great job," said Mr.

"Yes—it looks like a job. But we're getting used to jobs under grit rule." Your remark, sir, lacks the merit of originality " Mr. Paul was at this juncture called to inspect the lines of another bat-teau, and the reporter took his leave.

If he had been a grit contractor he would have taken everything in sight.

MANAGER HARRIS'S WORK Diverting Trade from St. John to Montreal by Excessive Local Freight Rates.

The following letter, received by the Sun yesterday, shows very clearly the effect of the new I. C. R. freight rates on the trade of St. John merc

Wedding of Sterling Alexander to Miss Amanda F. Miller—The Presents.

BLISSVILLE, March 14.—A wedding in which general interest was taken, was celebrated at the Fredericton Junction hall on Wednesday evening, 9th inst. The principals were Sterling Alexander of that place and Miss Amanda F., daughter of J. Heury

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., March 14, 1898.

To the Editor of The Sun:
Sir—Allow me to add one more to the long list of complaints and protests against the now being made on the I. C. R. under the new freight tarift of this Mr. Harris. I received from St. John a few days ago a carload of mixed goods, the freight on which was 20c, per hundred to Kent Junction. The old raise

THE BUSINESS-LIKE SENATE.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The senate has taken a business-like course in postporing its enquiry into the Drummond County deal until the house of commons shows what it is prepared to do in the same direction. It will, however, retain its right to conduct its own investigation should that of the commons be inefficient or partisanly directed. The notice to the government is fair. The ministers and their supporters will be wise to heed it.



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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S (e) : : (e) : (e) = : (e) : (e) : (e) THE HADSTRATED LONDON NEWS, et Sept. 28, 1895, says;

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as tikely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say OHLORODYNES. I never travet without it, and its reneral applicability to the review of the control of th i to general applicability to the co-arge number of simple allments for

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THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 19, 1898

ABOUT RAILWAY BONUSES.

The handbook of liberal principle published in Ontario for use during the campaign of 1895-96 declared that "the policy of bonusing railways by " cash and land grants from the do-"minion government has become a "fruitful source of jobbery, specula-"tion and corruption. Under the "ent have been enriched. The policy of granting these subsidies has repeatedly been condemned in parlia-

ment by the liberal party." And Sir Richard Cartwright in a letter to an Ontario Patron in Lennox was published in the Farmers' Sun of Toronto said: What are the other planks of the Patron platform affecting dominion politics? They are these: (1) Economy of administration; (2) purity and independence of parliament; (3) tariff for revenue only; (4) reciprocal trade; (5) protection of labor from monopolies; (6) no railway ly no single one of all these objects which the liberal party have not been fighting for, moving resolutions for and doing their very best to obtain any time during the last twenty

On what a wholesale scale the liberals in power are repudiating the principles they upheld when in opposition. In the matter of railway bonuse their record is a startling one. They started off by granting the C. P. R. a bonus of \$11,000 per mile for the construction of the branch through the Crow's Nest Pass, although when the conservative government proposed to give a subsidy of \$5,000 a mile and to lcan the company a further sum for twenty years at 31-2 per cent., the liberals characterized it as reckless voting to give away four million acres and Mann for the construction of a of the world. tramway that can only be aivailable for a few months in the year, and not that unless by consent of the United States government. These are only two examples of the extravagant acts. are others, including the bonus to Mr. Greenshileds on account of the Drummond railway.

THE TELEGRAPH AND SIR CHARLES.

The editor of the esteemed Telegraph appears to have taken a violent dislike to Sir Charles Tupper. If was not always thus. The time was when the editor would not have dubbed Sir Charles a Hessian "and therefore faithful to no flag," When Mr. Hannay was editor of the Gazette he expressed a most profound admiration for the methods of the present leader of the opposition. For example, in May, 1891, he wrote: Sir Charles Tupper "has a system which is generally "most inconvenient to his adversar-"ies, of accumulating proofs of a fact "which he means to demonstrate in "such a way as to leave no room for

Touching the choice of a conservative premier in succession to Sir John A. Macdonald, the then editor of the Gazette said in June of the same

It is very evident that the attacks which are now being made on Sir Charles Tupper in parliament are with a view to impress upon the minds of the conservative members the idea that it would be a great mistake to make him premier. They know too well the great ability and dauniess courage of this able statesman and they do not desire to have to face him again in the house of commons. * * * Next to him (Sir Leonard Tilley) stands Sir Charles Tupper, one of the abest champions of the conservative party, a man of dauntless courage and of great resources, the man who brought Nova Scotia into the confederation and whose influence has changed the political complexion so completely that instead of standing 18 opponents of the government, as it did in 1847, it now stands 16 supporters of the government and but 5 opponents.

Mr. Hannay pointing out in slashing style why the liberals did not want Sir Charles called to the helm. We

The opposition newspapers have been the ragged edge for some days past for significant of Canada. They don't want Charles Tupper at all, because they fir that with his wonderful ability, courage resources he is able to rout them horse, and artillery. Most of them, however, h sense enough to conceal their feelings, not so the silly Telegraph. * * * 7 fact that a conservative leader is obnorted to the opposition should be his best recommendation.

The valued Telegraph is in full cry after Sir Charles Tupper. The series of treatises which show up the horrors ment is to prevent the sale of Ameriof the public life of the leader of the

orposition begins with two terrible charges. The first is that he "pledged the country to the construction of a railway that was to carry ships eighteen miles over land." The other

It may interest the Telegraph to eminded that the railway that was to carry ships over land found strong advocacy in its own columns. Perhaps a score of leading articles have appeared in the Telegraph concerning the enterprise, and demanding its execution in the interest of St. John and the whole country

As to the villanious iron tariff nay be worth while for the Telegraph to remember that whatever villainy was in it, is there yet. The present government has made no changes for the benefit of the consumer, though it has iron and steel, for the benefit of its friends in Ontario who make farm

(From Daily Sun, March 16th.) THE SENATE ENDORSED.

Without intending to do so, Mr. Blair paid a high compliment to the senate of Canada in yesterday's evidence. He stated that he had now ally for 99 years, as provided in the hill of last session. The annual payment of \$64,000, computed on the interest basis of the last government loan, is equal to a cash payment of \$2,200,000. This is a clear saving of \$600,000 by the single vote of the senate. Besides this there is \$35,000 additional to be expended by the company on the railway. Even at this lower price the company would receive in cash and subsidies \$800,000 more than the government estimate of the cost of the railway and \$300,000 more than Mr. Greenshields' own statement of

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Singing God Save the Queen and cheering the Union Jack is a new departure for theatre audiences in New York. It is the result of the friendly attitude of the British government and British people towards the United States in its present critical relations with Spain. Lovers of peace and good will on both sides of the line will hail with joy this indication, slight though It may be, that the day is coming extravagance. And now they are when the two great English speaking that tends to the peace and prosperity

Speaking at the recent banquet given by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London to representatives of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, United of the liberal administration. There States Consul General Osborne was cheered to the echo when, referring to the talk of an Anglo-American alliance, he said that neither country needed protection unless against combinations of powers, "but should that combination ever occur, he was confident that the protection would be generously given." Following up the same line of thought, the Sheffield, England, Telegraph editorially says: "Are we not rather hasty in assuming that the war preparations of the government of the United States are directed solely against Spain? American statesmen are very deep. They may be content to let it appear that their armaments , which are really intended for a much greater occasion. are designated against Spain. This much is certain. If the United States government is determined to stand in line with England and Japan in defending China, it would have to make such preparations as are now afoot. England and Japan are ready, the United States is not. It is a fair assumption that there is at least a tacit understanding between Great Britain

> account for Mr. Goshen's extraordinary reluctance to exercise the right of pre-emption over the warships build-One of the most oppressive features of the present I. C. R. freight tariff is the large increase in the estimate of weight. A Shubenacadie farmer, writing to the Halifax Herald, states that mated at 1,000 lbs., are now put at 2,-000; calves formerly 100 lbs, are now 200 lbs, and sheep formerly 100 lbs. are now put at 400 lbs. The freight charge on a horse from Truro to Shubenacadie, formerly \$2.30, is now \$4.60. As an illustration of the prac-

and the United States. This would

Mr. Charlton's Sunday bill has passed the committee stage in the house of commons, with an amendment prohibiting the sale in Canada on any day of newspapers issued on Sunday. The object of the amendcan Sunday papers in the dominion.

cites the case of Ames Woodworth of

Milford, who having purchased a pair

exhorbitant freight demanded by the

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

GRAND ANCE, Gloucester Co., March 4.—Jeremiah O. Heron, one of the early pioneres of Pokeshaw, died on Sunday evening at his home, death being the result of advanced years. He came here from Ireland some sixty years ago and by industry and erseverance carved out for himself a omfortable home. His funeral ocurred on Tuesday at the Grand Anse Roman Catholic church. High mass and funeral service was celebrated by Rev. Father Cushing. A very large congregation, made up of relatives and friends, participated in the service. He was eighty-five years of age at the time of his death. His widow survives him.

Oliver Dugas broke one of his legs while chopping firewood. Being alone in the woods he had to drag himself with his hands some distance, until The roads were in such a condition that surgical aid could not be ob tained, and some of the neighbors had

Miss Alice Sisk, Miss Jennie Cush irg and John Cushing are prostrate with measles -- Mr. and Mrs. Thoma le.-Mr. and Mrs. Israil Therlault

The Caraquet Railway Co. are hav ing a hard time to keep their line open. Some places along the road now is piled fifteen feet high on both

HAVELOCK, Kings Co., March 11.-Javelock division, S. of T., celebrated anniversary 'ast night. The hall was crowded and many went away unable to find a seat.

David Dunham of Petitcodiac has opened a shoemaker's shop here. Mr. Weir of Moncton is repairing one of the Elgin and Havelock railway loco-

Rev. E. O. Taylor, accompanied by Prof. Chamberlain of Montreal held a meeting in the Baptist church this evening. The building was packed to

CORN HILL, Kings Co., March 9 .-One evening last week a farge number of the friends of William Elliott met at his residence, and before they dispersed twenty-five dollars were presented to Mrs. Ellfott. Though the family were not in need, the gift was made through respect and sympathy in the recent loss from thieves. The burglars have not yet been captured. At a meeting of the F. and D. Assolation, held Monday evening, wheat growing was discussed. The farmers re in favor of growing their own wheat, but disapproved of bonusing it. The delegate who attended the Fredericton meeting reported.

The farmers in this vicinity are indignant at the raise of freight rates on the I. C. R., whereby the sale of live stock is very much affected. Is this the free trade the liberals prom-

CHATHAM, N. B., March 7. Leonvoting to give away four million acres of the choicest and richest gold bearof the choicest and richest gold bearthem, will stand side by side for all stands was struck by the heating Saturday, was struck by the hoisting gear and thrown into the water. His head struck an iron bar, inflicting a deep wound in his scalp. The accident serious one. Dr. J. B. Benson attended him and closed the wound with fifteen stitches.

While church members were taking the sacrament in St. John Sunday, the collection, some \$18, which had been left in the usual place, near the front entrance, was stolen. arrests have yet been made, although it is said the police have a clue.

Fire broke out in the ell of the Adams house, Monday morning about 9 o'clock. It gained considerable headway before a stream of water was got on, as the streets were in a fearful condition on account of the thaw, and it was with the greatest difficulty engine was got to the river. The fire got into the bathroom of the hotel and stroyed it. The damage is estimated at \$600. The building was in-

At the last regular meeting of the Miramichi Natural History Association, the Misses Frances Watt, Annie Flanagan, Maggie Smith, Maggie Connors and Mrs. W. T. Connors and Mrs. M. Morris were elected associate

WELSHPOOL, Campobello, March Grave fears are now expressed as to the recovery of Master Everett Lank, upon whom the operation for appendictis was performed last Mon-

Rev. J. A. Haines, an evangelist from New York, is holding meetings the Washington street Baptist church at Eastport.

Large quantities of smoked herrin are being put up here in boxes for export. They bring about six cents a box on the island. A small number of s' lobster factory

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., March 14.—A very pleasing and profitable sacred concert was held in the Baptist church on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. The proceeds, \$45, go to-wards paying the debt on the Baptist parsonage recently erected. The city, many coming from the state of Maine, among whom were the Mr. nd Misses Barratts, Mr. Lowell and Mrs. Cookson and others, who took a inent part in the concert. programme comprised Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Joseph Cahill olo by Mrs. Alexander; solo by Nettie Vail, with banjo accompaniment olo by Kate Cahill; violin solo by Miss Barratt; solo by C. M. Sherwood; quartette by Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. McCain and E. L. West; piano solo by Miss Barratt; solo by Miss Page; quartette by Miss Barratt, Mrs. Cook on and Mr. Lowell; solo by E. L. Lowell; solo by Miss Estabrooks duet by Mrs. Cookson and Mr. Barratt; duet by Mrs. Alexander and her daughter Eva; cradle song by three little girls; solo by Miss Estabrooks; sclo by Miss Page; gramophor chorus, Good Night, by Messrs. Bar ratt, Mrs. Cookson and Mr. Lowell. At the conclusion the visitors from Maine were entertained to lunch by one of our prosperous and progressive

for the benefit of the parson.

A musical entertainment by the Baptists of Sackville Corner was held The elite of Centreville to the num-

PRISONERS DURING

Confinement in Badly Ventilated Rooms Has Helped to Poison the System and Implant Seeds of Disease.

Thousands Have Lost in Strength and Weight and Are Broken in Health.

Paine's Celery Compound, the Best of all Spring Medicines, Purifies the Blood, Restores Nerve Force and Lost Strength.

Amongst the first good results that | weakness, nervousness, despondency, are apparent from using Paine's Celery Compound in the early spring season is a perfect regularity of the bowels, good appetite, sound, healthy sleep, and good digestion.

These benefits coming promptly with the use of Paine's Celery Compound naturally result in health-building and the establishment of a rigorous system that is capable of resisting sickness and contagious diseases. It should be remembered that spring

cied on the 11th and was buried on

the 13th inst. He leaves a widow and

The wife of B. Maddox of Wicklow

was in apparent good health on Tues-

day, 8th inst., but shortl yafter retir-

ing to bed she was suddenly called to

the spirit land. A husband and large

McADAM JUNCTION, March 14.-

The mild weather of the past few

days has carried away nearly all the

snow and left much wood in the

ment to many who had not got their

Mrs. Vaughan of St. Stephen spent

Sunday with her son, F. Vaughan, car inspector here. Miss Lizzie Vaughan

left this morning for Canterbury,

where she will take part in an inter-

SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., March

14.—The ple social and entertainment held by the Methodists of this place at J. A. S. Kierstead's hall, on the 10th inst., was a decided success. The

proceeds of the evening, \$20.30, go to-wards fencing the church grounds. Following is the programme: Opening

chorus; recitation, Medley Spragg;

chorus by the children; duet; Mis

Lake; reading, Miss Maud

chorus; tableaux: duet, Miss

solo, Dr. H. V. White; chorus.

was then sung.

have to suspend work.

Lena Lake and Mable White; reading

Mrs. Claude Gillies; solo, Miss Lena

Lake and Dr. H. V. White; recita-

tion, Gracie McIntyre; solo, Julia Mc-

Intyre; reading, H. W. MacEachron;

Rev. Mr. Bailey, pastor of the Meth

odist church, made a few appropriate remarks and tendered the auctioneer,

J. A. Urquhart, with a vote of thanks

for his services. The national anthem

The roads are bare in many places

and unless snow comes soon Brans-combe & McLean, who are running a

large lumber operation in this vicin-

to put into the Belleisle Creek, will

Rev. S. D. Ervine, pastor of the

Baptist church, has brought his sister

and niece from Andover to keep house

MILLSTREAM, Kings Co., March

tune to lose a cow and a horse last

While Lewis Frazee was chopping

wood on Monday he had his face se-

verely cut and his teeth loosened by

the springing up of a limb or small

Mr. Good is engaged in getting out

Losts for the telephone line from Sus-

sex to Berwick. Jeremiah Gaunce of

Maine river is visiting his brother,

J. N. Goggin, who has been lumber-

ing this winter, has finished, and is

now getting out a quantity of cord

Andrew O'Donnell, one of the oldest residents of Dingle-de-Couche, died on Saturday, 12th inst., after a

lingering illness and was interred in

Monday. Deceased was upwards of

67 years, and leaves a wife, four sons

A pie social was held in the hall at Snider Mt. on the 11th inst. A good

time was spent by all, and the sum

Mrs. Gibbon pased peacefully away at her residence on Sunday morning.

Deceased was in her seventy-fifth year, and leaves two sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a kind

SHEEFFIELD, Sunbury Co., March 15.—Ward Barker, the proprietor of the new Sheffield hotel, returned from

Carleton county on Saturday with his

bride, the future mistress of the hotel,

and appeared out in the Congrega-tional church yesterday. It is consid-

ered Mr. Barker has evinced much wisdom in the choice of a wife.

The more considerate part of the

Rev. Mr. Parkins' congregation at Little, River, held a pie and basket

social at the home of Thomas Pulton.

jr., when twenty dollars were realized

the Roman Catholic cemetery

and five daughters to mourn.

of \$11.05 was realized.

and affectionate mother.

Inspector Steeves visited the

in district No. 5 on the 10th inst.

esting event on Wednesday next.

This is quite a disappoint-

family are left to mourn.

summer's fuel.

languor and that "tired feeling" prove that the matter in the nerves and spinal cord are not getting sufficient nourishment.

Paines Celery Compound will quick ly supply a fresh and abundant supply of nutriment for every tissue of the body; the great medicine is prepared for this purpose. Paine's Celery Compound is the only

mendicine in the world that has carned the complete confidence of medical men and the best people in every part of the civilized world.

only one that can meet the needs of all who are weak and sick, and who have been confined in badly ventilated apartments during the long winter months. It quickly dispels every trace

If you value your life, beware of

ber of thirty were entertained at the Harvey Hanison Bridges, school beautiful residence of Capt. G. D. teacher, and Thomas P. Burpee, son Capt. Thacker and Lt. Kaye be dis-of Charles Burpee, ex-M. P. for Sun-patched next week for the Yukon Perkins on the evening of the 8th Mathew Hutchinson of Wickley

> Those who were eye witnesses say it was a sorrowful sight to see John Amos Hudlin dragged away in irons to jail by two officers of the law, leaving half a dozen small children uncared for, one of them less than two mile. A six mile berth on the Northyears old, without father, without sis- west a per brother at home to care for island, them, and for no other crime than to be a delinquent of a balance on a lawyer's claim for legal advice.

Weston for the last two years, left

last week for the Klondyke,

FREDERICTON, March 15.-The March session of the York county court opened this morning, Judge Forbes presiding. Two civil cases were entered for trial, as follows: John A. Humble v. Thos. Arnold; William Graham v. James S. Fairley. The first named case got together, and when the court re-assembled this afternoon it announced that the case had been settled. The Graham-Fairley action, for the price of some beef alleged to have been sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, plaintiff for \$52.44. Wm. Wilson for plaintiff; J. W. McCready for defend-

Samet, J. W. McCready moved to set aside the writ of capias and arrest in this suit. The grounds relied on were that the declaration was insufficient because it contained no claim of damages, and was argumentative, and no particulars had been served, as required, with the writ, and that the first was a vexatious proceeding, inasmuch as the plaintiff and defendant were permanent residents of this city. C. E. Duffy opposed the motion clusion of the argument in favor of the defendant. He ordered that the arrest be set aside and the plaintiff to have five days to amend his declaration and the defendant ten days to plead. The costs to be costs in the cause to the defendant in any case.

In Samuel Arscott v. Garnareau Chapman and Orrin Vanwart, Q. C., moved for judgment, as in the case of non-suit for want of prosecution. Ordered accordingly.
The naturalization papers of Pro-

fessor Geo. M. Downing were read, 15.—Thomas McEwen had the misforand the usual order was made. Peter E. Reid was arraigned before Judge Forbes in the county court ouse this afternoon, under the Speedy Trials act, on a charge of forgery, and pleaded suilty thereto. His counsel, Mr. Vanwart, Q. C., thereupon presented to his honor a petition signed by Rev. Mr. Bell and other prominent residents of the Nashwaak setting forth the prisoner's previous good character and praying for clemency. His honor discharged the pris-oner on his entering into a recognizance in the sum of \$500 to appear and receive sentence when called upon.

Mayor Whithead was sworn into

office by Gov. McClelan this me and will administer the oath of office to the new aldermen tomorrow after-

A man named Brewer was arrested here today on the charge of passing a \$20 confederate states bill at the store of D. McCatherine last night, in exchange for \$10.50 worth of goods. Coy's mill at Upper Gagetown was bi rned last night; no insurance.

MEDUCTIC, York Co., March 15 .organized Hipwell L. O. lodge, with wenty-two charter members. Master Hipwell of Woodstock present. A large number intend visiting Canterbury Station on the 17th inst. to attend the Royal Arch meet-

The concert at Dow Settlement on Saturday evening was a decided success and a goodly attendance was at at Meductic town hall on Friday, 18th

Last evening a pound party was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. Dow; about twenty couple spent a very pleasant evening. FREDERICTON, March 16.-There s a flutter among the soldiers of the infantry school and among their ders were received from Ottawa directing that thirty-two non-commissioned officers and men of the perma-

of poison and disease, and gives a flow of rich, pure blood that insures perfect and true health. substitutes that are offered by some dealers. Paine's Celery Compound is what you need to cure you; take nothing else; it is a guaranteed spring life-giver and health-builder.

patched next week for the The men are to be unmarried and of not less than two years in the service. Two timber berths were sold at the crown land office at noon today. A nine mile berth at McDongall's brook, a branch of the Upsaculich river, applied for by George Montgomery, was sold to Kilgour Shives at \$9.25 per

island, applied for by P. Hennessy, went to E. Sinclair at \$205 per mile. The two berths aggregated \$1,313.25.

APOHAQUI, **Ribbs Con March 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of farmers was held in the public hall here last night, when the subject of building a cheese factory was discussed.

Jos. Reiker was appointed chairman and Geo. B. Jones secretary.

Speeches were made by the chairman and secretary, sisc C. W. Wayman, Geo. S. Sharp, Jas. String, M. F. McLeod, Ben. McKenzie, Thos. Mercer and maky others. Harvey Mitchell, superintendent of the dairy school at Sussex, gave some important information. A committee was appointed to visit the farmers in this vicinity and ascertain the number of cows that will supply the factory. The meeting was a success in every way. At least 350 cows, will be available. The committee will meet on Tuesday, March 2016.

TO MAKE MORE GOLD.

Mysterious Plant at Lubec Is to Be LUBEC, Me., March 14.-Arrangements are being made whereby the Electrolytic Maine Salts Company are to extensively increase their plant for the purpose of getting gold from the ocean, To this end Alisiton Cushing, a well known lumberman of St. John, has contracted with the aforemention ed firm for some \$50,000 worth of lum-

COAL MEN HAPPY.

erecting new machinery.

ber to be used in building a dam and

Great Britain Knows Too Much to be Caught Short in Time of War.

PATENT REPORTS.

The following list of recently expired patents is furnished by Marion & Marion, solicitors of Canadian and James street, Montreal: 236,123-Auto matic billiard time register. 236,013-Manufacture of bougles, stomach pumps and other surgical instruments 072—Construction of buildings 235,85 holder. 235,918—Button hole cutting machine. 235,379—Sealing fruit cans. Stretcher for carpet cleaners. 235,-160—Apparatus for cooling, disinfecting, perfuming, etc.

AMUSED JACK TARS

duch amusement was created among the titler's men quartered at Tienfain, on disvering seats thoughtfully provided by the all carpenter in the new sentry boxes, inese idees evidently could not grasp the ful reality of "sentry go" duty without y sitdown pidgin, and Tomatkins Jacktar, whatever the professional cognomen of marine may be, was immensely tickled discovering the evidence of celestial concertation in his new shelter.—Pekin and entain Times.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

CITY

Recent Eve Around

Together With from Corres Exch

When ordering WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the which the paper that of the office Remember! Th Office must be s

TO SUB

The following T The Sun are now ers, etc.:

EDGAR CANNI THE SUN PRI issuing weekly 8, WEEKLY SUN, o lation of all pape Maritime Provin please make a no Kentville has a The Trader, public

The P. E. Islan was sold last week Bedeque, to John

Amos B. Etter here Wednesday wi trotting horses, wh New York for sal the Victoria now. E. J. Elliott and

hold about 2,000 l the western part shipment to the Bridgetown Monito The output of the

Milton, Queens cou uary, was 1,590 tons says this will be tens per month as gets a little more Captain Longmin olis last Monday, s get his two scho Bar and Hustler,

Bridgetown and otl The death of Elia erly of Carleton's Hillsboro, N. B., deceased was well leaves a number Bridgetown and

packet service bety

unanimous call fro church at North field shortly.

There is now as the river about if of cordwood, which March, April, May is also about 2,000, waiting for early Annapolis Spectator

Stewart is interest italists in a scher erate a pulp mill at It is his intention burn lime and gri point on the river."

The Sun's Sussex graphed Wednesday drew Miller of the Miller Bros. was ma of Trackmaster Mr. Neales tied the

Matthew Hutchin Upper Wicklow, and gistrate of the paris at his residence on leaves a widow, tw Charlmers Milbury Hutchinson, and and Wendell.

Charles Munro, Co., and John Lee, 1 Burtt & Lee, were supper by Ivanhoe ee's restaurant. W day evening of last of their departure i

Captains Dominic have started for where they expect t They are experie master mariners, and do well on the Pac

Flowers, passed to March 4th. She was and most respected Grand Lake, N. B. band and several s She was 75 years of patiently much sui

Tuesday night's ele one of the most re standpoint of spectar nas been seen for zenith, afforcing a display of wonderfu

William Sutherlan inspector of the I. C. N. S., and dismissed tion on the charge anship, has secured the C. P. R. at M Stellarton a few day on the duties of his his wife and family course of a few Journal

NONTHS

elped to ase.

Weight

Spring erve

medicine is the et the needs of sick, and who badly ventilated he long winter pels every trace and gives a flow nat insures per-

life, beware of ffered by some Compound is you; take notranteed spring uilder.

command of Kaye be disor the Yukon. married and of in the service. ere sold at the oon today. A ougall's brook, uitch river, apntgomery, was s at \$9.25 per on the North-Chaplain P. Hennessy, \$205 per mile. ted # \$1.313.25

eting of farmers here last night, ng a cheese facchairman and prinant and syman, Geo. S. loleod, Ben. Mc-imany others, dent of the dairy me important in-ras appointed to icinity and asceriat will supply the

taking a three of Charles Drury, bouver, where he a relative. rising to the

mmond on Frie funeral of his advanced age recently at the J. A. Fenwick, GOLD.

bec Is to Re

14.—Arrange whereby the Company are heir plant for old from the ton Cushing, of St. John. orth of lum. g a dam and

ch to be Caught

Welsh colliery e. The British large contracts, are now overan government itish firms for the Italian fleet r. The Italian ourse, which is to the fear of tations which urse of the late

recently exby Marion nadian and ce 185 St. , stomach ickle ings. 235,857 and water

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entsin, on dis-ovided by the sentry boxes. not grasp the duty without tkins Jacktar,

KLY SUN.

Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

CITY NEWS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The following Travelling Agents of The Sun are now calling on Subscrib-

ers, etc.: EDGAR CANNING, in Albert Co.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY. issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this. Kentville has a new paper called

The Trader, published by E. B. New-The P. E. Island stallion Parkside

was sold last week at the Laird Farm, Bedeque, to John Steele for \$500. Amos B. Etter of Amherst arrived here Wednesday with three finely bred

the Victoria now. E. J. Elliott and O. S. Miller still hold about 2,000 barrels of apples in the western part of the county for shipment to the English market.-Bridgetown Monitor.

The output of the new pulp milts at Milton, Queens county, N. S., for January, was 1,590 tons, and the manager says this will be increased to 2,000 tens per month as soon as the weather gets a little more favorable.

Captain Longmire went to Arman clis last Monday, says the Montter, to get his two schooners, the Temple Bar and Hustler, ready for summer packet service between St. John and Bridgetown and other local ports.

The death of Elias Messenger formerly of Carleton's Corner, perfired at Hillsboro, N. B., last Monday, ba The deceased was well known here, and leaves a number of relatives in Bridgetown and vicinity.—Monitor,

Rev. R. S. Whidden, paster of the Gordon Memorial church at Bridge-town, N. S., who recently received a

There is now as different places on the river about ifty schooner loads of cordwood, which will be shipped in March, April, May and June. is also about 2,000,000 feet of lumber waiting for early spring shipment.-Annapolis Spectator.

An Andover letter says: "John Stewart is interesting American capitalists in a scheme to build and operate a pulp mill at Tobique Narrows. It is his intention also to saw lumber, burn lime and grind plaster at this point on the river."

The Sun's Sussex correspondent telegraphed Wednesday as follows: Andrew Miller of the well known firm of Miller Bros. was married this evening to Miss Carrie Drummond, daughter Trackmaster Drummond. Rev. Mr. Neales tied the nuptial knot.

Matthew Hutchinson, postmaster at Upper Wicklow, and stipendiary magistrate of the parish of Wicklow, died at his residence on Friday last. He leaves a widow, two daughters, Mrs. Charlmers Milbury and Miss Helen Hutchinson, and two sons, Rupert

Charles Munro, late of the Baird Co., and John Lee, late of the firm of Burtt & Lee, were given a farewell supper by Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., at Lee's restaurant, Woodstock, on Tuesday evening of last week, on the eve of their departure for the west.

Captains Dominick Macdonald, D. A. Macissac and P. Ledwell of Souris, have started for British Columbia, where they expect to secure positions They are experienced and successful master mariners, and will, no doubt, do well on the Pacific coast. - Charlottetown Watchman.

Rhoda, the beloved wife of Gilbert Flowers, passed to the eternal life March 4th. She was one of the oldest and most respected of the citizens of Grand Lake, N. B. She leaves a husband and several sons and daughters. She was 75 years of age, and endured patiently much suffering to find rest.

Tuesday night's electrical storm was one of the most remarkable, from the standpoint of spectacular display, that has been seen for years. Flashing lights, sometimes tinged with rainbow coloring, converged from all points of the horizon toward the zenith, affording an ever changing display of wonderful beauty and bril-

William Sutherland, formerly car inspector of the I. C. R. at Stellarton, N. S., and dismissed from that position on the charge of political partiz-anship, has secured a like position on the C. P. R. at McAdam. He left Stellarton a few days ago to enter upon the duties of his new position, and his wife and family will follow in the course of a few weeks.—Stellarton

The death occurred on the 16th of John F. McFadden, at the age of forty-three years. The deceased was formerly a detective on the police force in this city and Recent Events in and up to a few years ago was in the civil service in Boston. He leaves four sisters, namely, Mrs. Edmund Bates, Mrs. Wm. Ross, Mrs. John Alexander, all of this city, and Mrs. Harry Thorpe of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Eaton leave for New York about the first of April, where they intend to reside. Eaton is going with the firm of Mc-Kay & Dix, of cryolite fame. Mr. Eaton has been largely interested in lumbering and shipbuilding for a number of years at Parrsboro and Eatonville, and has been a large employer of labor. His departure will be regretted.—Parrsboro Leader.

Hundreds of schooner loads of hard and soft wood are awaiting shipment to Boston and Rockland, Maine, from the different ports on Digby Basin and St. Mary's bay. This will make shipping lively at these places during the next three or four months. The soft wood for the Rockland market is at present bringing \$1.25 per cord. The big fleet of coasters out of St. Mary's bay is about leaving on the first spring trin.

A Klondyke window in the retail de-Partment of W. H. Thorne & Co.'s establishment, Market square, attracts much attention. The famous sleeping bags, along with the necessary adjuncts for a "night cap," are shown, along with guns, revolvers, knives, cartridges, pocket compasses, drinking cups, pocket flasks, snowshoes. lanterns, clay pipes, tobacco, a deck of cards, and various other things that "go" in the golden west.

A trim looking three master beat in trotting horses, which he is taking to yesterday morning and looked more like a large yacht than anything else, New York for sale. Mr. Etter is at as she day over to the breeze. It was the British schooner Juanita, with a cargo of molasses from Porto Rico to St. John, N. B. The Juanita has a straight stem and round stern and is an unusually fine lined vessel. came in for supplies and sailed shortly afterward, passing out by Portland Head dike a race horse.—Portland Press, Tuesday.

Tide Waiter writes in the Pictou Standard: "I suppose Mr. Harris will have to revise his freight tariff for the I. C. R. There is war just now. At the same time he had better revise the time table between Pictou and Stellarton. The night train has to stop on the way to kill time. It runs 14 miles in 55 minutes. One might as well walk. Takes about an hour and a half to get from New Glasgow to Pictou. Fine accommodation! We are doing well. Harris gets \$5,000 a year.'

A quiet wedding took place Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. J. P. C. Burpee, Mount Pleasant, when Miss Lottie R. Upton, a relative of Mrs. Burpee, was joined in hymen's bonds to Joseph McCready of Florenceville, town, N. S., who recently received a unanimous call from the Presbyferian church at North Bedeque, P. E. I., will likely accept and remove to that most intimate friends of the bride. The newly married couple left on the afternoon train en route to their new home in Carleton county.

Percy, the seven-year-old son of Charles A. Shamper, was found un-conscious in his father's yard, off Britain street, yesterday afternoon, The little fellow was playing, and it is supposed, fell from the roof of the shed or from a ladder. His brother heard his groanings and discovered him on the ground. There was a large gash in his forehead from which he gash in his forehead, from which he had bled considerably. Dr. H. G. Addy was summoned and put several stitches in the wound. It is not thought the accident will prove very

A ten-year-old lad, Bernard Breen, of Chatham, described as light com-plexioned and rather tall, was brought to this city last week and sent to St. Patrick's Industrial School at Silver Falls. He remained there just one day, and on the afternoon of Friday last, the 11th instant, left the building. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of him. The school authorities are naturally very anxious about him, and have been making inquiries everywhere. They have asked Detective Ring to assist them and will be glad of any information that will lead to his recovery. The belief is the lad got on a passing team and has gone into the country somewhere.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday that Jos. Griffith of Mount Pleasant, a member of the first city council of Vancouver, had died at Miramichi, N. B., where he had gone to spend the winter. It was, however, found on enquiry that a brother of Mr. Griffith died there two or three days ago, and this probably gave rise to the rumor. A nephew of ex-Ald. Griffith arrived here on his way to the Klondike only yesterday, and found a telegram awaiting him telling him of the sudden decease of his father three days after he left home.-Van-

three days after he left home.—Van-couver World, March 6th.

(The death of Wm. Griffith took place at his residence, Chaplin Island road on Wednesday, March 2nd. He died suddenly of heart failure, leaving a widow and family of five to mourn their loss.)

The members of Douglas Lake Fishing clubs and immediate friends of Harry Francis and Chas. Henderson, who will leave Saturday with M. G. B. Henderson for the Klondyke, entertained them at supper at Washington's last evening. George A. Troop presided, and there were about thirty present. After the supper had been disposed of the challman on been disposed of, the chairman, on behalf of the assemblage, presented Mr. Frances with a revolver and cart-ridge beit and Mr. Henderson with a valuable compass. Speeches and songs were then in order, and a pleasant hour or so was spent, when the gathering broke up with expressions of good will and success for Messrs. Francis and Henderson.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

There Will be a Less of About Ten Thousand Dollars-The Insurance.

The most destructive fire of the year occurred Wednesday and burnt well on until next morning, when a portion of the premises occupied by the Lordly Furniture Manufacturing company was totally destroyed along with E. V. Wetmore's stair manufacturing works. The fire was first noticed about 10.30 o'clock, and it was after two o'clock before the flames were extinguished. The buildings occupied by the Lord-

ly concern consists of a group of frame structures situate at the end of and between Celebration street and the I. C. R. tracks. The site is about the same as that of the old Burnham factory destroyed by fire some five years ago. The old factory was repaired and an addition built thereto. This building is flush with Celebration siret, but in the rear the new portion runs back a few feet further than the old. At the end of Celebration street and slightly out of line with the above mentioned structure is situate the new building consisting of the factory proper, the engine house. a brick structure of one story and the offices of the concern, a one story wooden building. The space between the office and the old portion is about

25 feet. The premises destroyed are occupied in connection with the Lordly Manufacturing Co.'s premises as a dry room and lumber room on the ground floor; paint shop, second floor; by E. V. Wetmore, as stair builder, on the third floor, and as a storeroom on the fourth floor.

The entire premises, including the new and old building, with contents, are insured by the Lordly Co. for \$16,-000 on buildings and stock, divided as follows: Commercial, \$6,000; Norwich Union, \$5,000; Alliance, \$5,000. Mr. Wetmore, who had a special stock of mahogany and fancy woods in the premises, had no insurance, and is a heavy loser. He also had a combination saw and planing machine of considerable value.

The loss to the Furniture company is estimated by the secretary, Mr. Burpee, at \$10,000. In the dry room there was a \$3,000 stock, recently placed there, on which there was no insurance. A valuable stock of paints and varnish is also a total loss, while the finishing room was full of stock all ready to be delivered.

As to the origin of the fire all are at a loss to know, as the entire building was heated by steam. During the progress of the fire three firemen were injured: John Kelly of No. 4 company, hit by some falling timber, badly bruised, nothing serious; George Barker of H. and L., cut inch and a half long over eye, caused by falling glass; and J. McAdoo, cut by glass on cheek.

SPRINGHILL

Failed to Get the Intercolonial Railway to Pass, Through the Town, But Mr. Logan, M. P., Will Not Resign His Seat as Report Said He Had Pro-

SPRINGHILL, N. S., March 15,-Quite a little excitement occurred in town yesterday when about thirty-five of our most promising citizens and workers left for the North-west. Four others leave today for the same

west. Four others leave today for the Northwest. Four others leave today for the same
place. There was quite an affecting parting
service at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening in connection with this exodus.
The rush to the Klondyke and the discovery
of new mines in the Northwest have made
some promising openings there for expert
miners. The Springhill pits have been overcrowded since the fire in the east slope, and
a large, number, of men have consequently
been making very small pay. The hegira to
the west ought to relieve the congestion.

The store of A. E. Freser was broken into
on Saturday evening and a quantity of revolvers and boxes of cigars stolen by the
burglars.

The sittings of the town appeal court for
the revision of assessments have been particularly lively and busy this year. An unusually large number of cases were appealed. The dissatisfaction over the present
town rating is very general. A movement is
to be made to secure the services of a sworn
expert assessor to re-rate every item of
town property and every lot of land, and in
this way, if possible, secure an equitable
basis of assessment.

The board of trade have received a very
discouraging report from Mr. Logan, M. P.,
concerning the railway. The survey made
under the direction of Hen. Mr. Blair seems
to be not as favorable as that made under
the direction of the Hon, A. R. Dickey. Mr.
Logan's letter gives no hopes for the diversion of the line, but expects to obtain much
better railway facilities for the town in some
other way. The populace is greatly disappointed at the present state of affairs on the
railway question. Mr. Logan stoutly denies
that he promised to resign his seat unless
that he promised to resign his seat unless
that he promised to resign his seat unless
the government diverted the line.

W. R. Stuart, one of the leading citizens
of the town, left for the United States last
evening to resume an important position
there, Mr. Stewart has done business for
many years in Springhill. He was a popular

W. W. OGILVIE'S ARYSHIRES

W. W. OGILVIE'S ARYSHIRES.

Landed in Splendid Condition from the Glasgow Steamer Yesterday.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.)

The herd of twenty-five Ayrshire oattle for W. W. Ogilvie of Montreal were landed from the steamer Koemun from Glasgow yesterday. They arrived in splendid condition and without a scratch. They are a fine-lot, and attracted much attention. Dr. Frink said they were the finest lot he had ever seen. They are now in the quarantine station, and the government has sent instructions that they are not to be visited while in quarantine. The cattle were in charge of Robert Hunter, who went over to bring them, and his son. The latter will remain hercurnil the quarantine period has expired They also brought out with them four fine Scotch collies. Mrs. Hunter, sr., said they had a fine passage out, and he was delighted with the fine condition in which the cattle were landed. Mr. Ogilvie has already sixty head of Ayrshires on his farm near Montreal, and thirty-two horses. The farm is 250 acres in one block on Lachine Rapids, and everything is in keeping with the flour king's determination to have everything the best.

The Kilmarnock Stardard of March 5th spys: "Robert Hunter, Rapids farm, Lachine Rapids, Quebec, has recently made some important purchases of Ayrshire cattle on behalf of W. W. Ogilvie. Mr. Hunter visited many of the most noted herds in this country. The animals bought are bred from the best strains, are of thoroughly sound condition and have stood the tuber-culin test, and form one of the largest and most valuable lots ever consigned from this country."

OFF FOR KLONDYKE.

Capt. John Farris, who was recently appointed to the command of the steamer which the Domville company are building at Vancouver to ply on the Yukon river left Wednesday after-

noon for Toronto to look after the construction of the machinery re-quired by the ship. If anything was needed to demonstrate the popularity over again. As the train moved out of the depot the band gave Auld Lang Syne and the party of riends sent up cheer after cheer, the whole being almost drowned by the explosion of torpedoes. A little before the train departed Capt. Farris was presented with a handsome cigar case and well filled wallet.

MONCTON.

Traffic Manager Harris Promises to Restore the Old Rates.

The Trials of the Early Christians - To Remain for a Third Term.

MONCTGN, March 17.—J. T. Forbes left for Fredericton today as a delegate from the Moncton Traces and Labor union, to promote legislation enabling the city, council to impose special taxes on those engaging in trades and labor occupation within the city.

As a result of his conferences with representatives of the various industrial and mercantite establishments in Moncton it is understood that Traffic Manager Harris has promised to virtually restore the old rates. These promises if carried out will give pretty general satisfaction. Business men, however, do not know what to make of the traffic manager, as he seemed ready to give them whatever they asked for all round without a moment's consideration. They are wondering whether the new tariff was seriously intended at any time. Mr. Harris readiness to restore the old rates would seem to indicate that it was only a scheme to make business men how believe that they have something to be thankful for. It is not known how Mr. Harris will square himself with the small wood operators and the farmers. It is understood that the maximum carload of wood is to be fixed at 40,000 pounds, but as cars of green wood will yeigh up to 60,000 pounds, there may be some trouble yet in store. In the meantime business of this class is almost at a standstill.

St. Bernard's Dramatic club put on The Trials of the Early Christians before a large andience in the Opera house this evening. Miss Coffey of St. John and Misses Mc-Inerney and LeBlanc of Moncton delighted the audience with solos between the acis.

Rev. R. S. Crisp of Wesley Memorial church has been invited by the quarterly board to remain a third year. The board appressed great appreciation of Mr. Crisp's labors during the two years he has been in Moncton.

THE ST. MICHAEL OVERDUE.

(Yarmouth Times.) The brigt. St. Michael, salt laden, which left Turks island for Tusket Wedge on Friday, Feb. 4th, has not been heard from, and grave fears are entertained for her safety. The crew consisted of Captain Narcisse Pothier, Mate John I. LeBlanc, and seamen Irene Boudreau, Gideon LeBlanc, Onesiphore Surrette, John T. Surrette and Remi Surrette. All but one are married men, and if the owners' fears are realized there will be six widows less of affectionate husbands and fathers. The captain is a son of J, H. Porter, and was married last fall. There is no insurance on the vessel or cargo. Both are owned by J. H. Porter & Co., Tusket Wedge.

I. C. R. AND GOOD TIMES.

(Pictou Standard.) At one station on the Short line, Scotsburn, we understand, there are some one hundred cars of pit-wood waiting transportation to Westville and the other mines. The rate of freight has been so changed that the owners may probably have to leave them there to rot or lose on the transaction. Next season pit-props will not be in demand, and the workmen of the country will thus suffer a loss. The glorious "good times" promised by the liberals have not yet come. The good times have come, however, to the ministers. Nearly every one of them has had his trip or trips abroad. "Good times" gave Tarte's sons a thirty thousand dollar newspaper. "Good times" are expected when the Yukon bill is voted through -but not, for the poor man. This "good time" will come in about "forty years," when Laurier's "free trade" is promised to arrive.

THE SHIP LABORERS.

The following communication is the outcome of the recent conference between the council of the board of trade

tween the council of the board of trade and the new Ship Laborers' society:

ST. JOHN, March 16.

Henry Selien Esq., President St. John Ship Laborers' Society, St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the council of the Saint John Board of Trade having heard the statements made by the committee of the Ship Laborers' Society, that the society has changed the mode of computing lebor from payment by the day, as has, been the custom at this port, to payment by the hour for work performed, and has also materially reduced the current rate of wages, resolves that these changes being alike in the interests of the port and the employers of ship laborers, the Ship Laborers' Society in making them is deserving of recognition by persons requiring the service of its members, and that a copy of this resolution, under the seal of the Board of Trade and signed by its president and sepretary, be sent to the president of the Ship Laborers' Society."

D. J. McLAUGHLIN, President.

F. O. ALLISON.

SCOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON.

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SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., March 16.—Suger making has started much earlier than usual. Lewis and Wilkinson have moved their mill to Athol to saw for Pugaley Bros. Messrs. Tuttle and McFariane of Wallace, who have been teaming in Half-way river all winter, have gone home.

Mrs. Samuel Bird died very suddenly at her ather's house last Friday. She is a young woman, who was married less than two years ago, and leaves an infant child.

N. F. Taylor, whose illness was reported some weeks ago, has taken a change for the better. Drs. Allan and Rand held a consultation upon the case of Wallace Lewis, youngest son of Edgar Lewis of Westbrook, pronouncing the disease spinal meningitis. The lad has since improved in health considerably.

Schr. Circassian arrived at Yarmouth on Monday, making the run from Turks island in ten days. No sign was seen of the brigt. St. Michael, although the latter left three weeks ahead of the Circaesian. The St. Michael only took a part cargo of salt, as she was leaking.

WAS IT A MURDER?

HAMPTON, March 16.-As readers of the Sun have already been informed, the body of a male child was found on March 11th, in a waste water tank just outside the dipping house of the match factory at Hampton Village. Coroner J. Newton Smith, M. D., having been advised of the finding, empanelled a jury of four and proceeded to hold an examination. Evidence was taken as to the finding of the body, and P. H. Warniford, M. D., held a post mortem examination and decided that the child had breathed and that it was of full age, and could find no natural cause for death, the heart, lungs, etc., all being in a healthy condition.

Strange to say, the coroner, with very unnecessary haste, and without attempting to procure any evidence as to the identity of the child, closed his examination at once.

This would seem to preclude any further examination into the matter, and would have perhaps done so if ly organized, but as the coroner's jury should be composed of seven, and Coroner Smith had only four jurymen representations were made to the clerk of the peace, Geo. O. D. Otty, who made a written request that Coroner D. B. Hatfield should hold an inquest. Coroner Hatfield thereupon issued his warrant for a coroner's jury, and caused the body, which had meanwhile been interred in the Hampton cemetery, to be exhumed, and at one o'clock on Wednesday began his investigation at the Court House, Hampton.

The following jury were empanelled: James E. Fairweather, Geo. Straton, George H. Barnes, J. Fred Giggey, W. H. March, W. H. Frost, James R. Mc-

The witnesses examined were Undertaker Chute, Dr. Warenford, J. H. Smith (sexton of the cemetery), Dr. J. N. Smith and James Lindsay. The last named witness described the finding of the body. He said:

I visited the tank two days before the child was found, but saw nothing there. It might have been there and been sunk. The tank is outside of the match factory and partly covered with loose boards. The body might have been there and not be seen by me if up under the boards. If the body was floating and the water let down a foot the body could be seen. When I saw it first it was floating about level in the water. The temperature of the water is warm during the day and I am often glad to put in the plug when drawing off the water. We employ nine females in our department I have no suspicion of any of them as being the mother of this child. I have no knowledge of anything in connection with this case outside of what I have sworn. There body was floating and the water let are plenty of rumors, but none of them point to any of the mill hands employed by me. I have no knowl-edge of anybody who would likely be the mother of this child. I do not re-cognize the cloths here as the cloths around the child. When I saw it the cloth on the outside was a piece of calico or printed cotton colored.

Quite a commotion was caused in the court by the fact that a portion of the clothes given to the constable was not produced in court. The coroner thereupon adjourned the court till Friday, 18th inst., at 10 a.m.

Schr. Carlotta, which sailed from Halifax on Wednesday for New York, recently changed owners, J. F. Watson having sold her to H. R. McLellan. The amount obtained for her is said to be 11,800. Capt. Bishop has taken charge of her. The Carlotta will engage in carrying lumber from the St. Lawrence to New York.

A Pascagoula despetch says: Ship W. H. Corear, from Ship island for Belfast, before reported wrecked at South Beach, Horn island, has 12 feet water in her hold, and has been abandoned by her captain and crew. Salvort are stripping the wreck.

Bark Osberga, at Boeton from Hio Janeiro, passed a quantity of boards off the Chesapeake, evidently the deckload of some vessel.

DEATH OF ROBERT GASKIN.

Robert Gaskin, one of the best of Capt. Farris it was seen in the large crowd which went down to the depot to hid him good-bye. A string band played appropriate music, and Capt. Farris was cheered over and over again. As the train he would have completed his 81st year. Mr. Gaskin came to St. John fifty-six years ago, and with the exception of about three years, when he resided in Richibucto, he has lived in this city. He at first followed the craft of mill saw filer, then kept a store in Lower Cove for a period, and later, in partnership with Edward Dalton of north end, ran Craig's mill for years, and also B. Lingley's mill for some time. In recent years Mr. Gaskin held several positions under the city government. All through life he took a great interest in fire arms, and was some time ago the inventor of a gun sight which is now in use in the British navy, although he never received any recognition of the work of his genius in that connection. A Canadian patent obtained by Senator McInnes of British Columbia bore a striking similarity to Mr. Gaskin's earlier efforts. Inventive minds, however, often run

in the same channels. Mr. Gaskin was a man of affairs and kept in close touch with all public questions. He was an active spirit in the campaigns preceding the confederation of the provinces, and used his voice and pen whenever in more recent years he felt there was a political wrong to be righted, or that the interests of the city were imperilled. Men might differ from him, but they respected his rugged honesty and boldness of speech. He was terribly in earnest in whatever he undertook, and was as persistent as he was earnest, yet withal a genial companion and well thought of by those who knew him intimately. His private life was without spot or blemish. Mr. Gaskin was married in 1841. His wife, who will be 82 years of age in May next, four sons and one daughter, Mrs. James C. Logan of north end, survive him. The surviving sons are Henry, Robert and George Gaskin. One son is dead.

The funeral took of place on Thursday, the anniversary of his birthday, from his late residence, 220 Chesley street, Straight Shore; interment in the Church of England cem-

MARINE MATTERS but

Ship Mariborough, Capt. Cochran, will sail this morning for Sharpress with a fant deckload. She would have got away sooner, but the captain wanted to carry a full dock-

was not produced in court. The court of till Friday, lith inst., at 10 a. m.

P. R. ISLAND NEWS.

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P. R. ISLAND NEWS.

P. P. R. ISLAND NEWS.

Proposed Street Railway for Charlottetown.

— Recent Death—off For the Word.

(Charlottetown Guardian, Tuesday).

Anthony McDonald of Kully's Cross, brother of Dr. J. E. McDonald of Summersourers, the Marchand of Kully's Cross, brother of Dr. J. E. McDonald of Summersourers, the Section Pank of the Marchand of Summersourers, the Marchand bank of Hallitan, into a Sunday light by the Capse for Hallitan, whence he will probably doe of the bank, whence he will probably doesn't he bank, and he was at one of the court o

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

Readers of this column last week learned of the plan and purpose in the work of our Sunday School Association. Business energy produces re-sults here as in the lines of office, store and workshop. Results are seen and felt in our Sunday school work in an encouraging degree, while there are other results which we cannot tabulate, but are eternal in duration.

The missionary character of asso ciation work is worthy of our thought We commonly speak of the work under our provincial executive as truly home missionary. It has an educative side, which commands respect of our educators and thoughtful persons in town and city. But the misisonary side is quite as clear and forceful This can be traced back to many of the newer and smaller settlements. which without its beneficent encouragements might have waited long for better Sunday school work. By it the best thoughts and plans are taken to them, and applied as they are able to assimilate or make use of them. The fruits are not traceable by eye of the general public, as in the instance of the growth of one church, because these fruits are designedly garnered in all the churches which show any interest therein. But the more ughtful in these churches can trace conditions from former years till now, and see where association work became a helpful tributary to their main

But not so many people know of the foreign missionary character of this management, yet because we are a part of that international it is our own interests. It will be remembered by some of our readers that in 1889 the international sent Rev. Dr. Phillips as the Sunday school missionary to East India, for organized Sunday school work on the same plans of convention meetings as practised in this country Dr. Phillips will be remembered by our Baptist friends of this province, as he was their missionary to the Telugus for some time. Since he fell at the post of duty, Rev. Mr. Burgess has become his successor. In the international convention held

stream.

at St. Louis in 1893, Dr. Phillips made memorable plea for a similar work to the islands of Japan, and that great convention pledged itself to such. While looking about for ways and means, the war between China and Japan closed the way. Then the man suitable therefor was not yet apparent. This difficulty is now removed, and a specially fitted individual in the person of Toshi C. Ikehara, a native Japanese, is the one on whom the minds of leaders are set for this position. Mr. Ikehara is a native of Agasaki, the son of Dr. Ikehara, who was called to the imperial office of literature at the beginning of the New Era in Japan. Trained to literature, Toshi began to study the translated portions of the Bible after a Chrisian servant had told him about the crucified Saviour. From this study he became a Christian, and quickly a Sunday school teacher. In 1893 he came to Canada for study. On the same ship was Principal Grant, who took est in him and invited him to his university. In 1896 he received his After this he entered the Bible Normal College of Springfield, Mass., and graduated from there last June. The students from this province, Miss Lucas and others, speak of Mr. Ikehara as specially adapted for his work. Since graduation he has worked under Prof. Hamill and Mr. Lawrence, who speak of his qualifications for the work to which he seems called. The Inter-national Evangel has an excellent portrait of him this month, and will be medium of communication between that new mission and the workers of this province. A special fund is being raised for this foreign mission, and our field secretary will be glad to receive subscriptions from any friend who desires to help.

FIELD WORK.

A parish convention was held at the Presbyterian church, Harvey Station, on Tuesday last. The visiting workwere Rev. Arthur Morton of Fairville, and the field secretary. One good feature of this convention was the tabulated statement of those who were in the eight schools and the number in each day school district who were not yet attending Sunday school. We hope to hear of home de partment, and gathering into the main school, as work based on this

Studholm parish convened in large numbers at Carsonville on Thursday last for three sessions. Deep interest was taken by Revs. Gideon Swim and the pastor, T. Pierce. The field secretary was also present for two sessions. Careful scrutiny was made of the condition of the work. Improvements were gratefully observed in several schools, and others were affectionately urged to rise to a high Normal class study has standard. begun to strike root and is destined to

At Belleisle Cleek, the Springfield parish convention was held on Friday, 11th. The attendance vas large though the roads were bad. Mr. Murray was in the chair. The addresses, lessons, etc., by Revs. Messrs. McLean, Bayley and the field secretary seemed most acceptable to the people, who remained until nearly ten

Today the field secretary is at Gibson for St. Marys parish, and will proseed in the York county series as published last waek.

HONEST HELP FREE!

An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell, he asks for no noney, but is desirous for humanity' sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, REV. A. H. MACFARLANE, Frank-

"Joseph is real sick with slow fever."
"Well," and Mrs. Martin smoothed her apron reflectively, "I knew if Joseph had fever it would be a slow one!"

OTTAWA LETTERS.

Mr. Foster's Speech on the Ynkon Tramway Job.

Sir Charles Tupper's Neat Rejoinder to an Interruption Made by Col. Domville When in a Hilarious Mood.

The Bill Passed Its Second Reading at Five O'clock in the Morning-A Crowded Gallery Interested the Scene-Many Members Dragooned Into Voting With the Government-Others Evaded the Issue by Keeping Away from the House.

OTTAWA, March 11.-The governnent succeeded in obtaining for the Vukon deal the votes of two members who sit on the opposition side. This is the extent of the breach which it was claimed would be made in the servative ranks on this question. Col. Hughes, a good party man, who happens to have intimate relations of a local character with the chief contractor, gave his reason for voting against his party. Dr. Bethune of This is international in its Nova Scotia has not explained his motives, and we may in the absence of such explanation suppose that they were proper ones. On the other hand the ministry met the opposition of four of its own supporters who voted in the negative. One other man declared his intention to vote against his leader, though he ran away from the vote ten minutes later, and is only on record by his speech. How many other members of the government party took to their heels cannot just now be stated, but there were several A good many others would have liked to do so had the fear of the party whip not been before their eyes.

> The four bolters were Mr. Erb. young farmer member for South Perth, Ontario; Mr. Rogers, a liberal who was elected as a patron and who has been warned by the defeat of the patron leader in his own constituency that liberal alliances were dangerous; Mr. McInnis and Mr. Oliver, who spoke for themselves. All are serving their first term in parliament. Those older members who could not swallow the Yukon deal shirked the

The amendment proposed by Mr. Borden was not as strong as the opposition to the main motion, as your despatches show. Three conservatives, all from New Brunswick, opposed both motion and amendment, and the government members who voted against the motion voted against ment also. The amendment was intended to show that the oppo-sition party was not hostile to the rapid development of the Yukon. The caucus seemed to think it necessary that the party should make its position understood. Perhaps the result of the vote on the main question might not have been as good if the other motion had not been made, but on the whole it does not appear that there was much cause for alarm on this score. However that may be, the ervative party may congratulate itself that it is not responsible for the Yukon vote. It has held its own strength well, and made inroads into he government ranks. Rather, perhaps, it should be said that the govrnment by its own astonishing course has shattered its own ranks.

From 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon till 5 o'clock this morning the Yukon question was before the house. Two able speeches of some length, a clever short speech by Sir Richard Cart-wright and a number of interesting explanations and addresses filled up the record.

It began with Mr. Foster, whose speech was more of the skirmishing character than he usually adopts. His review of the events that had led up up to the present situation was a large part of the speech, as that record is a large part of the question. According to his description, the whole proeedings have been an attempt to stampede the public in the interests of two contractors and those who may have been in collusion with them. The government case was prejudiced in the eyes of fair minded people by a number of circumstances. There was the disregard of the powers of parliament, amounting to a contempt of the legislature representing the peo-ple. There was a bargain made hastily and secretly without competition. There was an organized attempt to deceive and mislead the public as to the conditions existing and as to the terms of the agreement, in order to capture the approval of an innocent public. There was the attempt to show that the country proposed to be given away contained no wealth, while Canada and other lands were flooded with Klondyke guides and other official publications assuring the world of the matchless wealth of the region and inviting all people to come and participate. There were groundless warnings of the danger of rebellion, and even a ministerial nouncement that unless we made this bargain with Mackenzie and Mann we might lose the Yukon altogether There was the mysterious intimation of Mr. Mills, the minister of justice, that a grave national event had occurred or was occurring, which, if it were known, would make everybody rush headlong to support this proposition.

Besides these accessories of a suspicious character, there was the treatment of Mr. Hamilton Smith, whose offence was that he offered to build the railroad for one-quarter the price that the ministers were deter mined to pay their own favorites. Connected with that was the astounding conduct of the premier, who procured telegrams from London and scattered

them over the country, while refusing to produce his own me they were a reply. We had the premier making a solemn promise that he would tell the house what he had wired to London about Ham Smith, and then breaking his word. Until Mr. Foster knew the facts he would have to believe that the message contained statements that were not true, and that the premier pocketed his honor rather than inc sure. Sir Wilfrid guarded his own honor, but heaven help a man whose henor is like that.

Mr. Foster knew that many government men would be dragooned into voting for this bill. He also knew the minister of railways himself had adopted it against his will. But there was not yet an end to the duplicity of the ministers. Mr. Sifton had a way all his own. He found out where Walsh was, or thought he had, and then said Walsh was instructed to be there, when he had no such instructions. He told us that he had no information about the wealth of the Klondyke in time to send engineers until September, when his own report showed that he knew all about it in March. And then we had the story of the awful time Mr. Blair had with the stern and unvielding Mackenzie and Mann. The government egged them to do the work for less, had kneeled and entreated them, but these hard-hearted men would not yield. "Why," said Mr. Foster, "did not the ministers remark that there was a man named Hamilton Smith there, and they would call him in to make an offer?" He ventured to think that this would have brought down the contractors from their high position. Again, we had in the guide book the promise of a wagon road, which had not been built, and in the contract an agreement for a sleigh road that ought to be there now, but wasn't.

Mr. Foster opposed the land grant as unfair to the people, whom the government were inviting from all parts of this country to go in and obtain wealth in the Yukon district. They were inviting Canadians to go there, at the same time giving the gold to other people for nothing. Mr. Edwards had said that he hoped no Canadians would go into the Klondyke, But whatever Mr. Edwards might hope, the Canadians were going in, and Mr. Foster wished them Godspeed in their honest effort to get a share of the riches. He would regret if the wealth that ought to be there had been taken out of their reach.

Mr. Foster then took up the terms of the contract, showing by Mr. Blair's statement that the road would earn large money for the owners with no subsidy. If it did not it would be because the road was in the wrong place, which he thought it was. The Chilkoat Pass was better than the Stikine, and considered with a view to the development of the country, the road from Edmenton was prob ably better than either of them. But the proper thing to do now was to test the whole matter. Let the stampede be stopped and an honest effort be made to determine the best route. Afvernment get the road built at the least cost possible, and if Hamilton Smith is able and willing to do the work for half the sum that Mackenzie and Mann want, let him do it.

There should be no land grant like this in any case. No civilized country locked up its mineral mining lands in this way. Moreover, the government was cheating itself by the proposed course. If the contractors should be able to locate 5,000 claims and put 25,-000 miners on them, and from each claim they should take out a \$1,000 a year, the government would get \$50,-000 as royaltles and no other revenue.

But if these 5,000 claims were located on government lands, each miner would pay \$10 a year for his certificate, each claim would pay \$15 a year for its license, and the \$5,000,000 worth of gold should pay a royalty of \$5,000. The government would receive from the contractors' land \$50,000, while the same lands left free would yield

Mr. Charlton's speech was chiefly interesting because of his confession that he had been recently converted to the government policy. At first he had thought the contract a bad one, but close and unremitting study had persuaded him that it was right. He believed of course that tenders ought to be asked, as a rule, but this was an exceptional case and he would not take the same ground in regard to it that he had felt it his duty to take in regard to the Canadian Pacific railway. It was worth noticing that Mr. Charlton is not the only man who admitted that he was opposed to the scheme at first. Mr. Edwards said the same thing, and it is believed that a good many other conversions of a more or less mi aculous character have recently taken place.

Sir Charles Tupper arose after midnight, following Mr. Sproule and Mr. McMillan, and intending not to speak long. But Mr. Blair got an idea into his head that some purpose would be served by interrupting the opposition eader, and other ministers adopted the same course. The result was not exactly satisfactory to the interrup-ters, though it lengthened out the de-bate. The speaker interposed after a time and said that the disturbance ought to stop, whereupon Sir Charles, who was in high good humor, remarked: "Mr. Speaker, I do not often charge you with partiality, but cer-tainly you are ruling in the interests of gentlemen opposite." Sir Charles rleared away the misrepresentations nade as to his own position. It had been charged that he was at first in favor of the contract. It was true that he had spoken well of what he understood to be the arrangement under what he supposed to be the cumstances. But when he found that the ministers had made the contract without knowing their ground, or dis-covering whether they could use the road when they had made it, and had made concessions to the contractors that he never dreamed any ministry could think of, it was impossible speak well, either of them their bargain.

Mr. Sifton had sneered at Sir Char-

les as the leader of a party out of power, but Sir Charles told him that the liberal conservative party had a worked up over the question of gov-lantic. And though Australia claims record such that to be its leader was a prouder position than that of a min-ister who held his seat by the most scandalous compromise of principle that ever disgraced a public man. It was after this that Mr. Blair's interruptions commenced. Mr. Blair had wanted to know what influence the Canadian government could use to bring the United States to terms. Sir Charles pointed out that there was an alien labor law and they had power to make another stronger if necessary. We had the power to shut out American miners altogether from the Yukon country, and this was surely enough to secure us what rights we on to describe the conduct of the government as similar to that of a man who would build a house before he found out whether he had the right of way to his own front door.

Mr. Blair wanted to know a great many things, which led Sir Charles point out that the ministers did not seem to know anything about the business in hand. They did not know that the United States claimed the power to impose customs duties at Wrangel. They did not know there was wealth in the Yukon when all rope was ringing with the story of it. Mr. Sifton said he did not dream of this wealth at a time when Sir Louis Davies was making speeches about it in London. The reference to Sir Louis led Sir Charles to recall the warning of that minister to the London investor at the same time that Col. Domville was circulating his own letter recommending investments in Domville's company.

Here Col. Domville, who was in hilarious mood, offered some interruptions. "I may say," he said, some what irrelevantly, "that when the minister wrote this letter he did not know I was going into the business of transporting liquors." Sir Charles glanced at the member for Kings and observed: "I am to understand, then, that the honorable gentleman intended to keep them for home consumn tion." This retort caught the fancy of the house, and it was some minutes before order was restored. Perhaps a dozen such encounters as took place, in all of which the leader of the opposition showed that quickness of repartee that used to characterize him in his younger days. He made good the statement made by Mr. Foster that the opposition leader was quite able to take care of himself. He closed a speech of two hours and a half with an earnest plea that the government should abandon this crazy policy now before the house and go seriously to work to prepare a useful highway into the Yukon. He declared that he was ready to stand by the language that he used before the session opened and to back up the government in any rational scheme that they might produce.

Sir Richard Cartwright, who was expected to close the debate, made a rather brilliant speech. It was full of and provoked a good deal of laughter. Sir Richard is easily the cleverest speaker of the cabinet, and on this occasion he did not bother at all with the Yukon contract. The task of describing the conduct of the tories any time within the last quarter of a century pleased him better. There is a eneral feeling that Sir Richard is not in love with the bargain and that he prefers to talk about something else.

But he was not allowed to close the ebate. Mr. Davis of Alberta, who came to the house and remained for two or three weeks in a threatening attitude towards the government, explained that he, too, had been led to a change of heart. It seemed that his constituents required some explanation, and so he talked.

Mr. McInnes of British Columbia was not so docile. He told the ministers that they were violating liberal principles and the laws of good government. They were giving away. lands that ought to belong to the people, and had made a private bargain when they ought to have obtained public offers, and were altogether actng in a most imprudent manner. He hated to do it, but he would have to vote against them. Mr. McInnes had an amendment, but the speaker ruled it out of order.

Then came another surprise. Of all the men in the house Mr. Casey is the last who would be counted on as a "kicker." He said so himself and confessed that he had always denounced kickers. But this time there was no alternative. He had on too many occasions stood with his leaders in opposition to monopolies and in favor of public competition to desert that position now. Other men might change their attitude. He intended to stand by his principles. It happened, unfortunately, that Mr. Casey and his principles separated within the next alf hour, for when the division ounded he was out of hearing. vote was not counted either way.

So the Mackenzie and Mann contract has got a second reading, and from a crowded gallery—crowded even at the hour of five in the morning, when signs of approaching day light were visible through the sky lights-Mr. Mackenzie of the firm of Mackenzie and Mann gazed upon the scene. He made a mental note of the nembers who voted right and put it away for future reference. And all the ministers and members, and all the lady visitors who had camped out all night in the gallery, went home to breakfast. The Yukon deal is ready for the committee stage. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 12.-There was a great calm in the commons after the vote of Friday norning. The memhers were tired and sleepy in the af-



ernment control of railways. It was superiority because of the establishapropos of nothing more than a ment of a small local fleet, we have ded article in the Toronto Globe about a railway in the Rainy River country. A railway article in the Globe is of late regarded as a matter of deep importance. The reason why was stated by Mr. Davin. The Globe is an able and well conducted newspaper, which deals public matters in a comprehensive way. But when a two or three column article, with the lines far apart and a conspicuous heading, appears, the public have become accustomed to look for a new project with millions in it for somebody.

After the Globe had worked up in two or three able treatises the Crow's Nest railway project, it turned out that there were millions in it for Senator Cox and Mr. Jaffray, the president of the Globe company. There was also a bill in it and a grant of nearly three and a half million dolars, with more to follow. The new Crow's Nest scheme cost the country a clear two million dollars over the outlay as proposed by the late government to accomplish the same work. The Yukon deal was preceded by a similar discussion in the Globe, and Mackenzie and Mann come out with anywhere from five to ten thousand square miles of gold-bearing land. An immense mining concession in the Lake of the Woods district had a similar forewarning. Nobody knows the exact nature of the Rainy River scheme, farther than that it involves a dominion subsidy of \$6,400 a mile, and that Mackenzie and Mann are likely to be in it.

But the point of yesterday's discussion was that as this scheme is supposed to furnish competition with the C. P. R. between Lake Superior and Winnipeg, some steps ought to be taken to make the competition useful to the public. Dr. Sproule, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Davin, Mr. Jamieson and other members from Ontario and the west press upon the government the desirability of some public control over the operations of subsidized railways, and in fact over railways generally. Mr. Blair seems to be of the opinion that the members ought to devise some better method, but his own view is in the direction of a railway commission. At present there is trouble in western Ontario because two railways are in a fight without either of them being in a thoroughly competitive condition. The rate cutting between the Grand Trunk and the C. P. R. is a fine thing for people in Montreal or St. John or Halifax who want to go to the Pacific Coast, but it does not work quite so well for the people who do not live on the line of either road or who cannot make through connections by one of them. Naturally the Grand Trunk system, which 1 ermeates southwestern Ontario, does not deliver passengers to the Canadian Pacific if it can help it, and this class of travellers not only fail to get the cut rates, but find it difficult to but the position is not unpopular now. lively sallies at opposition members get exchanged from one railway to

> Men travel from points about Lake imcoe, within a hundred miles of the C. P. R., several hundred miles east. tewards Ottawa, and then back sgain to go to Winnipeg. They find when they want to go to a point that they have to travel away from it a day or so in order to get on the right: track. The whole thing is inconvenlent; and Mr. Blair is tortured with the request to do something about it. It appears that the railway committee of the privy council has not as large powers as Dr. Sproule thought, and Mr. Blair is struggling with the question, so far to ne very great purpose. He has summoned the manageme of the two railways to discuss the question with him, but it does not appear that he can exercise any direct offuence over them. Both roads or their dependent branches are continually receiving public, money for carrying mails, and often in other subsidies, and one would think that indirect influence may be sufficient for the purpose. While national questions were un-

There are delays and complications.

der discussion last week, one forenoon was spent in the consideration of imperial questions. The annual meeting of the British Empire League, formerly the Imperial Federation League, is one of the features of each parliamentary session. It used to be mainly a liberal conservative gathering. is now a gathering of both parties. No less than five ministers of the crown were there on Thursday, and all of them took share in the proceeding. Col. Denison, who was president in the older days, and is so still, delivered the kind of address for which he famous. The question of national defence appeals strongly to him, and he demands a much larger appropriation than fifty thousand dollars a year from Canada as the beginning of our gift to the navy. One cent a day, the price of an evening paper, be thinks is a paltry contribution for each Canadian to this element of defence. The president pressed this point strongly, to the extent, as Sir Charles Tupper thought, of insisting that Canada had not been doing her share towards the defence of the em-This is always a charge that Sir

Charles Tupper never allows to be made without a protest. He and Col. Denison work together in the main cause, but at each meeting they have a little collision on this point. Charles, in moving a resolution in favor of the British control of the food supply of the kingdom, repelled strongly the idea that Canada had shirked her duty. He recalled a visit of three members, of the Canadian ninistry before confederation to England and the declaration made to them then that Canada would be doing her fair share by expending a million dollars a year on her militia. Sir Charles pointed out that we were nov spending much more than that, and that in other outlays of the imperial character much larger obligations have been assumed. For the Canadian Pa-For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best lars a year. We have subsidized namuch larger obligations in maintaining our frontier against the nation Charles expressed strong feeling of indignation at the reflection which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had made in comparing Canadian action with that of Australia.

After all there was perhaps not very much difference between the position taken by Sir Charles and that of Gol. Denison. The colonel feels the insult of the British minister's language as strongly as anybody, and concedes the claim that Canada has not neglected her duty. Sir Charles does not object to the contribution proposed towards the assistance of the naval reserve. In fact he supported the motion proposed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper for the training of maritime province men for service on naval defence steamers. The plan of it has not been worked out yet, but it is understood that an appropriation will be made in this year's estimates. Sir Charles Hibbert pointed out that the fishery cruisers had drawn their crews from the class of people along the coast, fishermen and sailors, and had found them excellent material. He did not like to hear, as he constantly did, of young men from the coast seeking service in United States ships of war, and was desirous that every inducement should be offered them to prefer service with their

Rev. Principal Grant; an ex-president of the Canadian League, came from Kingston to give the meeting the cheer of his presence. He talked about the cable to Australia and offered some remarks on other questions. An interesting statement made by him was that there would have been no Trent affair if there had been telegraph communication between England and the states, and there would have been no war of 1812 if the United States government could have known the action that Great Britain had taken a week before the war broke out. There are reasons why Canada should take the lead in establishing cable connection with Australia. British capitalists are drawing some twenty per cent. dividends from a competing commercial line with a foreign terminus, and government action at Westminster might be regarded as an interference with private interests. There is no political Australia to act, and therefore the burden of beginning rests with Canada. Sir Mackenzie Bowell explains that Canada recognized that ten years ago and but for Australian apathy and the hostility of interested parties, the work might have been completed by

An interesting episode at this meeting was an address by Mr. Tarte. Mr. Tarte was an imperial federationist in 1888, when he was the only French Canadian who actively took that position. He said that they made it very bad for him in Quebec at the time, He did not explain, as he done, that he was a good conservative ten years ago, and that the people who made it bad for him were in the party with which he is now connect-Other speeches were made by Solicitor General Fitzpatrick, Colonel Hughes and various members of par-liament, including Prof. Russell of Halifax, who, in seconding the motion moved by Sir Charles Tupper, made an eloquent and impressive

Very few changes are made in the dministration of the league. Oliver Mowat, Mr. Tarte, Mr. Casgrain and Gov. McInnes of British Columbia are among those who come in as vice-presidents. Senator Wood and Weldon remain the vice-presidents for New Brunswick, while Archbishop O'Brien and Gov. Daly continue to hold that position in Nova Scotia.

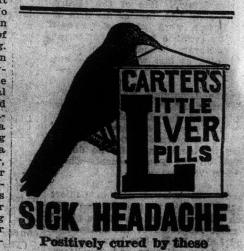
GRITS CALL THEM DISLOYAL

(Hamilton, Spectator.) Mackenzie and Mann offer to build a rail-way for 3,760,000 acres of the best gold land they can find. Another man offers to build a better road, and where it cannot be annoyed by Americans, for 1,000,000 acres, and those Canadians who favor the chesper and better proposal are described by the grits as being disloyal!

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.

(Toronto News.)

The list of applicants for dredge on the Yukon and its tributaries in division of the late unlamented dministration in Quebec province.



Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia. ladigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-fact remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. The Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

Substitution

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

Ask for Carter's.

Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MULHOLI By J

The feer was on to on the sea,
An' the pens broke let the creatur.
An' the lights we an' no one nes

I had been singin' there,
For the lower dec quirin' constan
An' give to me as used to drink

I see my chance or trod, For the lower dec

An' by the terms of read the same,

If He got me to po An' praise His Ho He saved me fro

me from the se where the roll An' a four-inch as crazy as co But that were done
by a bullock at
An' I lay still for
of the fall,
An' readin' the 'shi
Seaman's Hospi

An' I spoke to God says to my pray "I never put on My they car bear." "So back you go preach My Gosp

"For human life i "For human life is trade, "But most of all, the steers are m "So you go back preach 'em as I

"They must quit dr mustn't knife or "They must quit ga "For now those I than anything

I didn't want to de should get,
An' I wanted to pr
an' out of the w
But the Word of th
an' I done what

I have been smit woud be the cas An' turned my chee as Soripture says But following that, led him up to Gr

An' we have pread ever the sea is An' I use no knife take no harm, For the Lord abidet my fighting arm.

An' I sign for four save the money
An' I am in charge
never lose a stee
An' I believe in Al
His Gospel here.

The skippers say I'm
'em wrong,
'For I am in charge
all that doth bel
Which they would no

SHEEF

widespread intere ate rank with the the world. It was finest gems in the regalia, savants quisitions upon it magazines and ne its value in a wa mouth water.

Among others aroused by the stone was a Mr. man who had p aliases in his car crly recently been land, where he h for mistaking the

As he read of th eyes sparkled at worth. There it you could put it

But how to get The ex-convict, the subject, knew an easy one. The confidence that Bonsfield Brother but burglary was There are grades professions, and he lary as vulgar, be watchmen, strong alarms made such and only fit for ped with physical streng

The first step was fidence of the Bonsf -an introduction. Without more ad note to Congleton brated diamond me Garden, asking th care to buy some and received a rep willingness to ins studiously examini of their letter with he set himself to ber of curves and fi of paper. An hour satisfy him, and h following epistle:

"Hatton Garden, Jan.
"Hatton Garden, Jan.
field Brotthers: Dear
ours desires to inspect
known as "The Light
vicw to purchase, we
you would send it to u
will call upon you a fe
celve this lotter and wi
ing for his identity. V
undertake all risk and
struct from the time i
custody of our represe
to remain yours faithful

When this product brain had been car our caligraphist short letter, which bearer was Mr. Tir entative of Conglet went out and boug Havana cigars, fo steamed open and u the interior portion treacly liquid, he rol with expert fingers The first letter h

sent by registered to Bristol by the san the mail. But on hi walted for three ho of it being delivered then went to their o

the Pacific on the Attralia claims establisht, we have maintainthe nation expressed hael Hicksparing Cana-

erhaps not Charles and The colonel itish minism that Canduty. Sir the contrithe assist-In fact he osed by Sir r the trainnen for serworked out that an apthis year's bbert pointhe class of ermen and

em excellent

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this meet-Tarte. Mr. ationist in French de it very the time. pular now. night have ere in the made by Colonel s of parsell of Tupper, mpressive

de in the ritish Cocome in Wood and presidents rehbishop tinue to S. D. S.

OYAL.

A per-Drowsi. d Tongue

Dose.

Pills.

then went to their office and presented

MULHOLLAND'S CONTRACT. By Rudyard Kipling.

FIRST PART.

crazy as could be.

But that were done by a stanchion, an' not by a bullock at all.

by a bullock at all,
An' I lay still for seven weeks convalessing
of the fall,

An' I spoke to God of our Contract, an' He

says to my prayer;
"I never put on My ministers no more than they can bear.

"So back you go to the cattle-boats an preach My Gospel there.

"For human life is chancy at any kind of

trade,
"But most of all, as well you know, when
the steers are mad-afraid;
"So you go back to the cattle-boats an'
preach 'em as I've said.

"They must quit drinkin' an' swearin', they mustn't knife on a blow,
"They must quit gamblin' their wages, and you must preach it so;
"For now those boats are more like Hell than anything else I know."

I didn't want to do it, for I knew what I

' readin' the shiny Scripture texts in the Seaman's Hospital.

The fear was on the cattle, for the gale was on the sea,
An' the pens broke up on the lower deck an'
let the creatures free— An' the lights went out on the lower deck, an' no one near but me. For the lower deck is the dangerousest, requirin' constant care,
An' give to me as the strongest man, though
used to drink and swear.

I see my chance was certain of bein' horne or trod,
For the lower deck was packed with steers
thicker'n peas in a pod,
An' more pens broke at every roll—so I made
a Contract with God. his great coat. An' by the terms of the Contract, as I have read the same

If He got me to port alive I would exalt His visit to the refreshment room. An' praise His Holy Majesty till further or-They had just seated themselves He saved me from the cattle an' He saved me from the sea, For they found me 'tween two drownded ones where the roll had landed me— An' a four-inch crack on top of my head,

should get,
An' I wanted to preach Religion, handsome
an' out of the wet,
But the Word of the Lord were lain on me,
an' I done what I was set. to somnolence, and Lamorock even began to feel sleepy himself. He fought against the sensation by get-I have been smit an' bruised, as warned woud be the case,

An' turned my cheek to the smiter exactly as Scripture says; But following that, I knocked him down an led him up to Grace. An' we have preaching on Sundays when-ever the sea is calm. use no knife or pistol, an' I never An' I sign for four pound ten a month and

save the money clear,
An' I am in charge of the lower deck, an' I
never lose a steer;
An' I believe in Almighty God an' preach
His Gospel here. The skippers say I'm crazy, but I can prove For I am in charge of the lower deck with all that doth belong— Which they would not give to a lunatic, and the competition so strong! but his lids would droop heavily, his read would sink down upon his chin, and he would then pull himself to-

SHEER LUCK.

When the great pink diamond of despread interest and took immediate rank with the historical stones of all asleep, and after trying in vain to the world. It was compared with the finest gems in the royal and imperial regalia, savants wrote learned disquisitions upon its beauties, and the magazines and newspapers spoke of its value in a way that made one's

Among others whose envy was aroused by the descriptions of the stone was a Mr. Lambrock, a gentleman who had passed under many aliases in his career, and who had crly recently been released from Portland, where he had been sequestered for mistaking the proprietorship of a

As he read of the great diamond his eyes sparkled at the thought of its worth. There it was-£100,000-and you could put it in your waistcoat

But how to get it? The ex-convict, as he pondered over the subject, knew the task was not an easy one. The papers imparted the confidence that it was in Messrs. Bonsfield Brothers' safe at Bristol; but burglary was not in his line. There are grades of refinement in all professions, and he looked upon burglary as vulgar, besides which night watchmen, strong rooms, and elctric alarms made such work hazardous and only fit for people better supplied with physical strength than brains. The first step was to obtain the con-

fidence of the Bonsfields. To get this? -an introduction. How?-to forge it! Without more ado he wrote a short note to Congleton & Co., the celebrated diamond merchants at Hatton Garden, asking them if they would care to buy some old family jewels, and received a reply expressing their willingness to inspect them. After studiously examining the caligraphy of their letter with a magnifying lens he set himself to practising a number of curves and flourishes on a sheet of paper. An hour's work seemed to satisfy him, and he then indited the

"Hatton Garden, Jan. 4, 1896. Messrs, Bonsfield Brotthers: Dear Sirs—As a client of ours desires to inspect your pink diamond known as "The Light of Guznee," with a vicw to purchase, we should feel obliged it you would send it to us. Our Mr. Lamorock will call upon you a few hours after you receive this lotter and will bear a note vouching for his identity. We shall be happy to undertake all risk and responsibility for the stree from the time it is intrusted to the custody of our representative, and we beg to remain yours faithfully,

CONGLETON & CO."

When this production of his pen and

When this production of his pen and brain had been carefully scrutinized, cur caligraphist compored another short letter, which stated that the bearer was Mr. Jameroc't, the representative of Congleton & Co. He then went out and bought half a dozen Havana cigars, four of which he steamed open and unrolled. Smearing the interior portion over with a dark treacly liquid, he rolled them up again with expert fingers and put them into

The first letter he had written he sent by registered post, going down to Bristol by the same train that took the mail. But on his arrival there he waited for three hours so as to allow of it being delivered before calling. He

his credentials, the genuineness of which were not for a moment suspected.

The Bristol firm, who acted with great caution in all their business transactions, thought it safer that the stone should be under the custody of their own representative, and deterthat one of their partners, young Harry Bonsfield, should accomrany Lamorock up to London, taking it with him. This, however, was a contingency provided for both by Lamorock's cigars and by a neat little revolver that nestled in the pocket of

It was a bitterly cold day, and biting east wind made them shiver in spite of their coats and wraps; so much so that they mutually regretted that the operation of securing a reserved carriage left them no time to pay a

comfortably and the train was already in motion, when an elderly gentleman with a jovial red face and black bushy whiskers opened the door and bundled himself in.

Bonsfield was annoyed and Lamorock disgusted; but as the intruder was profuse in his apologies, and it was too late to mend matters, they had to accept the situation with the best grace they could. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour he had talked their reserve away, and proved himself so amusing a companion that they all became quite friendly; and then Lamorock, who had grown suddenly amiable, pressed the others into accepting a cigar apiece. The jollyfaced intruder was not to be outdone in hospitality. He opened his handbag, and with a merry wink produced a flask of curacoa, which the intense ecld made particularly acceptable to them all. Lamorock, indeed, found the liquor so delicious that he took two glasses. Before they got half through their cigars he noticed with suspicion that the conversation began to slacken, and that his companions showed a disposition to go to sleep. Bonsfield was the first to succumb

ting up to admire the colored photographs' beneath the hat-rails and by trying to fix his attention upon the passing scenery. He opened his cigar case, counted and examined the contents, and looked puzzled. He was apparently satisfied that he had not given himself one of the drugged cigars, for he puffed vigorously away at his stump, hoping that it would help to keep him awake. He once thought that the fumes of his companions' cigars might be affecting him, and cpened both windows. But he found the coid air had no effect. The intruder also began to look as if he would soon follow Bonsfield's example. vainly tried to look wide awake,

gether by a supreme effort and try to Their respective struggles to keep awake, however, grew more and more feeble until the pair finally collapsed in their corners, and slept as if they

would never wake again. e train arrived at Swindon Junction the guard discovered them rouse them up, the conviction dawned upon him that it was a case of foul play. The three patients were taken out and removed to the hospital, arrangements being made by the police that on their recovery all three should be detained in custody pending investigations. So, when they had been brought round to consciousness, they

were taken to the police station. Harry Bonsfield easily established his identity, and was set at liberty; but the information that the police obtained about his companions, the revolvers they found in both their overcoats, two tell-tale cigars, and two equally damaging cigar stumps the remnants of curacoa in the flask and a very suspicious false beard, all these incidents led to their arrest, trial, and subsequent conviction.

Scotland Yard keeps the flask as a curiosity, for it has two compartments from which the contents can be drawn at the will of the owner by a slight pressure on a secret spring. Both compartments contained curacoa; but what was left of one sample was found to be drugged while the other was pure.

The jovial gentleman, like Lamorock, had had his imagination fired by the accounts that the newspapers gave of the great pink diamond. He had wormed it out of a clerk in Messrs. Bonsfield's office that the junior partner was taking it up town, and he thought that the opportunity for which he had waited so long had at length arrived. Tearing away to his lodgings, he had provided himself with his flask and a revolver, and was just in time to catch the train. When the whole facts were revealed in the police court, the natural astonis of Lamorock and the jolly gentleman was past description. It beat even that of Harry Bonsfield. All the three actors in this scene are now firmly convinced that one of the incalculable elements controlling man's destiny is sheer luck.-H. N. M., in the London

Catarrh of Ten Years' Standing Cored

by Dr. Chase. I suffered from Catarrh for ten years I suffered from Catarrh for ten years and was treated by some of the best physicians in Canada. I was recommended by Mr. C. Thompson, druggist, Tilsonburg, to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and can state positively it cured my Catarrh and Catarrhal Sore

Yours respectfully,
ANNA A. HOWEY,
J. D. PHILLIPS, J. P., Eden, Ont.
Witness. TRY AGAIN.

(Montreal Star, Ind. Con.)

The premier has now asknowledged that the afl-Canadian route must have a new terminus. If he will tear up the contract and prepose a new bonus and new regulations generally, he may win public approval at last.

RLESSED IS HE.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

Two Issues a Week, the First on Saturday, January 1st 1898,

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

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

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

Commencing January Ist 1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wednesday, January 5th—and this the disease itself command for the case more than ordinary attention new departure will be continued throughout the they have only adiopathic cases to deal with, but no epidemic. Mr. Rood year. By this plan read. Islander's homeward trip that he had ers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces.

lessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, He has not since been conscious, and first, last and all the time. medical skill could accomplish little. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its are reported from Lake Bennett and along the trails, while the northern columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented to the Family Circle.

It has been for years a the Skagway epidemic, poor Coles of the Danube being the last of these. welcome visitor once week in thousands of homes throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

It now proposes to double the number of its visits. and to call twice a week instead of but once a week on its patrons.

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a level with the city readers Blessed is the grit who expecteth not a government office until he gets it, for he will be furnished with the of the daily papers, and

from the telegraphic wires as the the mail arrangepermit

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

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

DEATH OF JOHN ROOD.

(Victoria, B. C., Colonist, March 8th.) John Rood, the salmon canner and steamboat owner of Lowe Inlet, who returned from the north by the Islander, died on Sunday night at the Jubilee hospital of cerebro spinal meningitis, contracted, it is supposed during a single day's stay in Skagway. He was attended by Dr. O. M. Jones, with other thoroughly skilful practitioners in consultation, but they from the first held out no hope of the patient's recovery—indeed, it seemed to be only a matter of hours when his liness must have a fatal termination, The deceased gentleman was a native of Pictou, N. S., aged 41 years, and leaves a widow and family, resident on Stanley avenue in this city-whence the funeral takes place today.

Aside from the fact that Mr. Rood vas one of the best known business men of the north, the circumstances under which his illness developed and confided to a fellow passenger on the been warned by a friend in Skagway that it was "a sick town and a good one to keep out of." The same day he saw one of the dead from the prevalent malady, and the strange purpleblack of the skin convinced him that the disease was something quite out of the common for this part of the world at all events.

He himself had a premonitory chill while in the place, but as no more serious symptoms developed during The WEEKLY SUN fear- the three days' steamer trip, he was not aware that he had contracted anything more serious than a vexatious cold. Last Friday night he lay down on a couch in the hope that a nap would improve his condition, as so rapidly did the disease develop that

A Wrangel man now in the city says that similar cases of what he has head the miners call "black death" doctors differ widely as to the proper treatment. A peculiarity of the cashas been that death has usually resulted within 72 hours, few of the victims being over 30 years of age; while the fact that new-comers are the sufferers contradicts the hitherto accepted medical theory as to the origin of the disease-like scurvy-in a want of fresh vegetables.

Including Mr. Rood, three Victorians

JAPANESE VIEW OF BRITAIN.

England, owing to her isolation, is steadily losing her position of eminence in the far east, Russia, owing to her alliances, is steadily mounting to the throne of supremacy. The dominant influence that Great Britain once wielded in China has been stolen from her by Russia. In Corea she has been similarly custed. Her struglles to retain her place are paralyzed by her isolation. No elaborate argument is needed to show that where two countries have identical interests, they can best promote them by collition. England and Japan are in that position. It is the common object of each to preserve the status quo in the orient. England desires to secure her possessions from Hong Kong to India egainst attack. Japan desires to ward off the approaches of strong and dangerous powers. Their object is one, and by combining they can certainly attain it, while, at the same time, conferring on the orient the blessings of peace.—Kokumin Shimbun, Japan.

LAWS FOR ALASKA.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)
The American government has been far chind the British in enacting legislation for orthwest possessions and providing for its inforcement. enforcement.

The lawless condition of affairs that has existed and still exists on the American side of the line in the Klondyke region and the good order and system that prevails on the British side are in striking contrast.

Since the United States came into possession of the territory our lawmakers have confined Alaskan legislation to the coast line. The seal industry has been looked after to the exclusion of everything else, and as a result, there are neither land laws nor mining laws applicable to this vast section.

AT WINNIPEG.

ments of the country will Rev. J. A. Gordon's Second Visit to the Land of Prairies.

> He Finds Signs of Improvement on Every Hand-The Rush to the Klondyke-The Greatest Railway the World Has Ever See ..

(Special Correspondence of the Sun.) CLARENDON HOTEL, Winnipeg, March 7.—Owing to the trying climate of St. John during the months of March and April, I have been advised to leave the city for these months. Through a favorable combination of circumstances I have been enabled to come out west and spend some time in this growing and wide-awake city of Winnipeg, where salt sea vapors are unknown, the air is clear and the un shines almost always in a cloudless sky. To this city I have been invited by the First Baptist church to supply its pulpit, made vacant by the sudden and sad death of the true and trusted Baptist leader of the west, the late Rev. Alexander Grant. Having spent one Sunday with them, I think I am not premature in saying that as a body this church takes the palm for kindness to a stranger.

Some seven years 1go, in company with others, I visited Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, travelling over about all the lines then owned by the C. P. R. and by carriage in sections to which there were no railway lines, some 500 miles. I have been anxious to go over the same route again and note what improvements, if any has been made during the interim. So far as I have yet gone there is abundant evidence of improvement on every hand and in every department. The next marked thing one meets here is the absence of the croaker, and the spirit of hopefulness and faith in the future of the country that obtain.

The present rush for the Klondyke is, I think, bordering on a craze. The trains seem to be crowded with men, rich and poor, strong and weak; men and some women, too-of almost every color, and from every clime rushing like a western cattle stampede, helter-skelter for the gold regions of the cold north. Some may get gold, but all certainly will get a good deal of hardship.

Today I met a Rev. Dr. Edward, a Presbyterian divine, on his way from Dawson City, and his report is far from reassuring. He says that while one makes his heaps, thousands have lost and will lose their all, and their health, if not life, in the bargain. Suffering discouragements will not daunt those who, inspired with thirst for gold, have turned their faces Klon-

In the great railway rate fight that is now on, the C. P. R. is evidently, and, I think, deservedly, holding its own. All their trains seem full. They give good service and comfortable accommodation. Their officials are courteous and obliging. In every way the C. P. R. seems to have the inner track in the race for patronage. It is worthy to note, and I think a surce of satisfaction for Canadians, that the C. P. R. forms the greatest military, commercial and political over-land highway in the world. It owns and controls 7,129 miles of road, 2,000 of which are in the United States, some of the best centres of trade in the republic. While the C. P. R. earns and receives as subsidies, especially for its water connections, an enormous amount of money, yet it distributes to the trade and among the laboring class of our dominion an amount, the loss of which would be keenly felt by the people. Without keenly felt by the people. Without doubt the C. P. R. has been one of the most important factors in the opening up and development of our western country and its wonderful re-

sources. The corporation that stretched its steel rails over the prairies, tunneled the Rockies, and bridged the chasms and connected St. John and Vancouver, will not and should not come out second best in this fight.

J. A. GORDON. N. B. AT SPORTSMEN'S EXHIBI-TION.

(Boston Herald, 14th.) The New Brunswick exhibit is one of the notable features of the show, and will give a new idea of the resources of the region in the way of game. The matter of game protection has only been a public question there for a comparatively few years. "Since the rush of hunters and fishers to Maine," according to D. G. Smith, fishery commissioner for the province, the wild animals seem to have emigrated into our country, and we have been at considerable pains to conserve the game. Counties that never knew a deer 10 years ago have large mon. Smaller game have also in

herds now, and moose, which were a rare animal several years ago in New Brunswick, are now relatively comcreased, and the questions involved in game and fish protection have become a matter for serious governmental attention. The experience of the state of Maine has been valuable for us, and we expect to profit by the lessons so hardly learned in the neighboring commonwealth. "My attention has been more direct-

ly and officially concerned with the fish, and we have appliances now, quite on a par with the best in this country. We realize to the full the advantages of perpetuating the fish supply, and have developed the hatch-eries in some directions to better results than have been attained here, I think. In the rearing of sea trout, especially, a very valuable migratory fish, with habits much like the salmon we have been very successful, and this year, for the first time, liberated the fry, and hope to have the rivers of the province fully stocked in a few years. The very obvious difficulties of showing such work have prevented us from showing the living fish here, Blessed is the grit who expecteth not a government office until he gets it, for he will not be disappointed.

Will be furnished with the ation" has not one men that can begin to hold his own in debate with Sir Charles Tuphold his own in deb

fish, but giving some idea of the resources of the country. This specimen," pointing to a handsome mot "is of a salmon four feet long and weighing 44 pounds, when alive. The finny riches of the Restigouche are familiar to the 'states' people, of course, but we have a great deal more down there that we can only tell you about here.

"This exhibit is made by the New Brunswick government, practically all of the specimens coming from the crown land office. The fauna of the region is much like that of Maine, of course, but there are a few animals here, not unknown in this country, but which are more common in the more northern latitude of New Brunswick. This Arctic owl, marten, white deer and caribou are examples, the last named being more accessible, I think, than in Maine. We have some woodccck also, as you see, a bird well enough known here, but not so large, nor I think so wary, as in our country. Probably the hunters will tell you that there is no discounting the wariness of any woodcock, but these handsome birds are big enough, you see, to keep a man and a dog busy atching them.

THE MISPEC PULP MILLA

M. F. Mooney returned home on the 15th inst. from England and Scotland, where he had been interesting a number of capitalists in the proposed pulp mill. Mr. Mooney arrived on the Gallia and did not wait for the vessel to be docked, but came ashore on the tug. Mr. Mooney looks in excellent health and told a reporter he had fine trip across in the Gallia. Questioned regarding the result of his trip he intimated that the pulp mill is an assured fact. A number of Scotch paper manufacturers were interested, and it was likely he would proceed at once to build a mill at Mispec. depended on one thing, and that was to obtain permission to build a small dam on the stream near Loch Lomond, and he hoped to have no trouble securing such permission, for there was no reasonable objection to it. The dam was to keep back a supply of water in case of a drought. The mill will be built at Mispec village, and that deserted habitation will be resurrected, for it is possible that one hundred hands will be employed and homes will have to be built for them. The mill will be a large brick structure, three hundred feet in length and one hundred feet high, and will be completely supplied with the most modern pulp making plant. Most of the machinery will be procured in Canada and the United States. The digestors, large steel bollers, fortyseven feet in height, will be imported from the states, Mr. Mooney says, as they are not made in Canada. The site on which the mill will be built is an advantageous one. It is not far from the Bay of Fundy and there is a fine chance to ship goods. Mr. Mooney said that the manufactured pulp would be conveyed to the city in barges, and thence loaded on steamers and vessels for Glasgow. The site is most desirable also for the purchase of wood. All that was required now was the permission to build the dam and then Mispec would have a fine, large mill, from which St. John would largely benefit.

ALL NIGHT SESSION

(Woodstock Dispatch.) Grand Master Hipwell, at the request of county master of York, J. J. Libby, assisted by about 600 brethren from Woodstock, Meductic and Canterbury, organized Hipwell lodge, No. 75, L. O. A., under most favorable auspices. Twenty-three candidates were initiated and received the degrees and the following officers were elected: W. S. Tompkins, W. M.; B. W. Ackerly, D. M.; J. Oldham, chap.; F. C. Brown, rec. sec.; Geo. R. Brown, fin. sec. Geo. Ingraham, treas.; W. K. Oldham, D. of C.; Miles Tabor, lect.; A. J. Way, Abijah Fox, George Schriver, Lincoln Miller and Arthur Tabor, committee. Grand Master Hipwell opened the lodge on Thursday even-ing, March 10th, and the new worshipful master closed it on Friday morning at 9 a. m.

LOT OF TALK.

(Truro Headlight.)

The fact that farmers down the line are hauling their hay to the Halifax market by road, and also driving their cattle there rather than pay the new rates on the L C. R., which they are unable to do, is creating a lot of talk, not at all complimentary to "Czar Harris."

POULTRY MEN TO ORGANIZE.

A meeting of all persons interested in the formation of a Provincial Poultry Association will be held at Hotel Dufferin next Monday evening, 21st inst., at 8.30 o'clock. Representatives from all parts of the province are cordially invited to attend, and the press generally is requested to give publicity to the date and place of

WOODSTOCK BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting on the 13th inst., Messrs. Carr and Gibson, and Willard L. Carr were elected members.

A motion that the banks be asked to take American currency at the face was, after considerable discussion, unanimously adopted.

STILL HARPING ON BRITAIN.

Russia has, in being able to concentrate its strength at any point of its dominions, a mighty advantage over Great Britain. She can without exposing her Baltic provinces to invasion despatch her entire fleet in the Baltic to the far east. In a word the strength of the Russian position in eastern waters is a better security that order will be maintained there than the so-termed English "love of peace."—Hamburger Nachrichten.

SOMETHING IN THIS.

(Hamilton Herald.)

The New York Sun calls upon all patriotic Americans in congress and out of it to join in doing all possible injury to the C. P. R. because that corporation is the most powerful opponent of the annexation of Canada to the States. After all, good Canadians may feel impelled to love the C. P. R. for the enemies it has made.

He—They say one should learn from the mistakes he has made and the foolish things he has done. She—If you followed that as vice, dear, you'd be one of the brightest mes on earth.—Free Press.

THE DAYS OF OLD.

Preached at St. John's Church

On the Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists, May 18th, 1890.

At the Request of the Loyalists' Society,

"Remember the former things of old."-Isaiah xlvi., 9.

Man stands upon a narrow isthmus as it were, between two dark immensities, the future and the past. He has the light of God's revelation, partial but sufficient, which shows him the path before him, teaches him the present dangers and responsibilities. and gives him confidence as to the final goal. But, on the other side. there is also light—the light of history and example. That light is of God also, for all truth comes from Him. although it comes to us through different channels, and needs our exact study and our patient research

There was a mighty truth symbolized

in that ancient fancy which created a muse of history, the voice of Divine beauty irradiating the records of life. But mightler is the truth, greater the dignity to us, who receive the foundations of our faith in history, written by the finger of God. Nor do we draw hard boundaries and impassable limits between the history of the Jewish race or of the Christian church. and that of other races and other phases of the world's evolution. The true student of history, knowing that God is in the world, recognizes the finger of God in all creation, in the vicissitudes of every century; and to him the study and delineation of any epoch is a solemn thing, it is a priesthood and ministry, it is the utterance of truth, without fear and without reproach, for the benefit and instruc-

tion of mankind. The true student of history can look far beyond the special period of which he may be treating; he perceives forces at work, greater than the skill of generals, the diplomacy of ambassadors, the experience of statesmen, or the eloquence of demagogues. He discerns that reigns and dynasties are but the chapters and verses in one great book, inseparable parts of bile mighty whole. For these periods of time and movements of national life are not like so many isolated lakes, foined merely by the slender stream of a succession or a conquest, but are waves in one mighty river, whose winding course draws its tributaries from every land and every clime whose first beginnings are lost beyond our view among the cloud-capped mountains of antiquity, and whose ir resistable progress bears us onward, unhasting, unresting towards the boundless ocean of the future.

But though we recognize this great truth of the Unity of History, we cannot ignore the superiority, both in at-traction, and indeed in importance, of which are bound to us with ancestry and the links of personal feel-

To the Jew, the descendant in direct course of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the appeal of the Prophet Isalah came as a trumpet call: "Remember the former things of old!" He recalled, as if in one long vista of remem brance, a history that never will know its parallel; beginning with the first creative word of God, with the dim and awful memories of forfeited bliss, tempered by promised help and salva-

Then pass across the stage of memory the stately figures of patriarch, and judge, and king, and prophet; the escape from Egyptian bondage; wilderness and the promised land; the periods of anarchy and the growth of monarchy; David's victories and Solomon's glories; the sad decay after the disruption, when Isaiah's burning words smote upon their ears.

And do not similar feelings, associations hardly less vivid and pathetic, arise in the hearts of many other families in this world of ours? If pride in achievements which have left their indelible mark upon the annals of the world, which claim the willing echo of other nations' recognition, may be granted utterance, then might fatherland and her sons boast, in the poet's strain of old, of

"This royal throne of kings, this scep-This fortress built by nature for her

Against infection and the hand of This precious stone set in the silver

Nor would the children of other na tions lack causes of proud recollec-tion, whether of present or past glories; none would refuse the call, none would endeavor unmoved to "remember the former things of old! But though the recollection of pas triumph is sweet, it is measured by cur present condition. In pathetic scene which ever poet's imagination conceived, the victim of jealousy and cruel vengeance says,

"There is no sadder lot, Than to remember happy days gone bv. In misery now."

But a memory of past sufferings, un dergone for conscience or loyalty's sake, conveys a glow which is not that of mere pride, mere self-satisfac-

When the Protestant of France recalls the days when his forefathers relinquished all that makes life dear in their well-loved country-for conscience sake, he thinks not of the lands and wealth abandoned, but of the crown of joy ensured. All bitterness of recollection has vanished; he can review dispassionately the political causes which inevitably led to what was, in itself, the crowning error of the great monarch, the cruel and selfinflicted wound in the prosperity of the nation. Even in the time of bit ter separation itself, love of the country could surmount and suppress all vengeful feeling, all sense of personal

the sake of Jesus Christ, preaching to fering to power. A contraction a congregation of exiles, could pray character, acquired under oppress a congregation of exiles, could pray for the king himself who had driven them from home and country; could pray for his prosperity as well as for his conversion, could implore from the throne of grace that he who had been the instrument of its wrath might become the minister of its grace and

And if, when the two greatest principles of humanity, religion and loy-alty, were seemingly brought into conflict, it was possible to maintain the one without abandoning the other: how much more conspicuous are the examples of loyalty, when faith and country are the same; when, in spite of disaster, they remain

"True as the dial to the sun, Although they be not shined upon This day our thoughts are called to 'remember the former things of old" -events which occupy a bright page in our country's history, and which, to all inhabitants of this province, and to many away, you with a still more intimate and personal feeling, come with a sense of solemn remembrance

and bright example. More than a hundred years ago you ancestors gave up home, and all its associations, for the sake of a principle; not a mere political theory. about which men may argue for victory, but a belief which was a faith, that which embodied itself in consistent action, which surmounted all self-interest, and consecrated the purpose

It would be easy, it would be tempting to use the words of simple panegyric. These would be no mere platitudes, they would be truth.

But history has a higher function than the distribution of praise and blame: she searches out the causes so far as they are discoverable, of those mighty unseen forces which move the world and make our annals. To paint the Loyalists in monotonou hues of praise; to imply that their opponents were actuated by evil motive, disloyalty for its own sake, would be as unworthy of this place as of the good men and brave citizens whom we commemorate today. "Paint me as I am." said Oliver Cromwell to the flattering artist who would fain have softened his rough outlines and destroyed all his individuality.

And we, looking back though the vista of an eventful century, are able to dissociate ourselves from its passions and its party-cries, and to recognize how here, as ever, there had been noble purpose and truth on both sides of the conflict, like the fabled conflict of the knights about the shield its golden and silvern sides. Remember that the noblest minds in our fa therland were always opposed to that suicidal policy which allenated the American colonies. A month before hostilities began, the greatest Englishman of his age, Edmund Burke, in that oration on "Conciliation with America," which stands as an imperishable monument of eloquence and political foresight, said:

"Our hold of the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protecthose periods and those past events tion. These are ties which, though air, are strong as links of iron. As long as you have the wisdom to keep the sovereign authority of this country as the sanctury of lib erty, the sacred temple consecrated to our common faith, wherever the chosen race and sons of England worship freedom, they will turn their faces towards you. The more they multiply, the more friends you will have; the more ardently they love liberty, the more perfect will be their

obedience But his was the voice of one crying in the wilderness; scorn and contempt were hurled upon the colonists whose English blood impelled them to demand English constitutional lib erties. Their arguments were ignored their protests regarded as sedition. one listened when Burke ex-

"Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom; and a great empire and little minds go ill together. If we are conscious of our situation and glow with zeal to fill our place as becomes our station and ourselves, we ought to auspicate all our public proceedings in America with the old warning of the church: Sursum corda! Lift up your hearts! We ought to elevate our minds to the greatness of that trust to which the order of Providence has called us."

Alas, the hearts of men were not lifted up, but were debased by pride, and ignorance, and hatred. But the crime was to bring its penalty.

"Those whom God will destroy," ran the old adage, "He first deprives of reason." And so England paid the penalty of her ignorance, of not having known the time of her visitation by the loss of an empire. That is the bright side of American independence, that which is recognized now by every candid thinker. It was that which caused Chatham to declare that, were he an American as he were an Engishman, he would never lay down his arms. It is that which enables us, now to view the marvellous growth in power and prosperity of the great American republic with no narrow lealousy, no retrospective grudges. To them, our brethren in blood and faith, we look with sympathy and affection; and if the American citizen who worships in our churches hears no specific prayer for his country and its rulers, yet for them as for all constituted authorities in other lands, our supplication is raised: "That it may please bless and keep all Thy people: that it may please Thee to give

to all nations unity, peace and concord. So much then for the impartial oice of history on one side. What has she to say for those on the other; those who did not share, or would not carry to the bitter end, the aspirations for independence; those above all, who -like Non-Jurors and Royalists of olden times, would suffer any wrong, any oppression, rather than infringe the lightest prerogative of the crown. What were their sufferings? With that same candor with which we have the cathedral, and the sermon acknowledged the justice of the claims they opposed, we must admit the bigotry from which they suffered. The Puritanism of the seventeenth century, which had vindicated religious And so we read how the great experienced the unusual fate which of a national festival

preacher Saurin, himself an exile for too often attends a change from suftoo often breeds tyranny, when force was not learned, nor the example of forgiveness. Thence came cruel persecutions of ministers and other me pers of our church, not to be dwelt on bitterly, but not to be forgotten.

Thence arose those outrages, name less and numberless, which an able writer, himself an American in birth and sympathy, denounces in language which does honor alike to his candor and wisdom:

"On whose cheek," concludes this writer, "should have been the blush of shame, when the habitations of the aged and feeble were sacked, and no refuge was left but the woods! When the innocent were outraged, and foul words spoken to women?" And the vild outrages of mobs and lawless individuals were sanctioned, alas! by the acts of legislative bodies; confiscation, imprisonment, and even death, being inflicted for acts which, at any period of sober fairness, would have been regarded as venial or innocent.

But we turn gladly from the sadder pages, to those where nothing of recrimination is implied, and where we can recount actions of which we may indeed be proud, and of which those friends who once were adversaries will echo the approbation! May not the Church of England remember the name of Inglis with honor, who, threatened with violence, yet hesitated not to read the prayers for the king he honored and was bound to serve, although armed soldiers filled

May not you, also, recount the sufferings, endurance and earnest purpose of your ancestors, who bade farewell to a land where they had worthily filled high office and noble station. and prepared to seek the new home in the unknown land?

Might they not apply to such men of pure loyalty, and steadfast faith, the words of our second lesson of to-

"And if indeed they had been mindful of that country from which they went out, they wouldhave had opportunity to return. But now they desire a better country, that is, a heavenly; wherefore God is not ashamed of them, to be called their God; for He hath prepared for them a city."

If there be one principle which can find a firm and consistent anchorage in the precepts of Holy Scripture, it is that of loyalty. The kingdom which Christ came to establish was not of this world; He

stood outside the turmoil of national aspirations and regrets; He enjoined and even provided for the payment of the hateful tribute; He commanded that all should render unto Caesar the things that were his; He fled when His followers, with misguided enthusiasm, would have made Him an earthly king!

And St. Paul uttered no uncertain sound, in his more abstract teaching. Though at that time, a Nero was on the throne of the Caesar, though all personal attraction to the principle of loyalty was impossible; though cruelty and lust and oppression were the rules of government genius and probity in disgrace and danger, yet no word of hesitating loyalty escaped the lips of the great apostle, no syllable from which riot of sedition, or lukewarm fidelity even, could extract the

faintest support. Other maxims, indeed, unknown to the earlier civilization, are accepted alike by rulers and subjects in lands which enjoy the benefits of constitutional government. Supplementary, not contradictory, are these truths abolishing primeval errors, amendin mperfect conceptions, profiting by the experience of ages, but never abrogating the ancient truths of faith and constancy and loyalty.

"My son," said the wise teacher of old, "fear thou God and the king," and when Paul quoted the words to the Thessalonians, it proved that their truth had borne the test of many cencuries. Much was changed, much will change in time to come, customs of men, and forms of thought; systems of government and laws, as even the hills and valleys experienced an unseen change under the increasing inluences of the elements. "All things change," it has been said, "and we are changed with them," but like the mariner's compass on the stormy night, there is for us a point of fixity a rule of conduct, a path of safety and that is, in what Scripture calls the "single eye," the faith which God can bestow and by which alone man can be saved.

We are making the history of our own age, as those your ancestors made the history which you remem ben. In days to come, this age will be past, and itself the subject of Judgment. The children yet unborn will pass judgment on your lives, on your actions. May it be ours so to work while it is day, so to render their just due to God and Caesar, that our costerity may recall with pride the xample of their ancestry, and our children shall arise and call us blessed, when they remember the former things

(Rev. Mr. deSoyres' book, "The Children of Wisdom and Other Sermons," is on sale at Nelson & Co.'s store, head of King street, St. John.)

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN HALIFAX. HALIFAX, N. S., March 17 .- St. Patrick's day celebration was the most general in years. The weather started cloudy and before the morning processions were over it was raining eavily. At 9.45 o'clock the whole Leinster regiment, from the commanding officers down, headed by the tand and drums playing Irish airs, left the Wellington barracks and marched to St. Mary's cathedral, where at ten o'clock high mass was celebrated exclusively for the military. Among those in attendance were General Montgomery Moore and staff. Leinsters to a man wore shamrocks in their hats. The regiment was a thousand strong. Mass was celberated by Very Rev. Dr. Murphy, rector of preached by his grace the archbishop of Halifax. The text of his grace wa as follows: "The life of man upon earth is a warfare. Job viil., 1. The sermon was one of the most eloquent ever heard in the city on the occasio

SUNDAY SCHOOL THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

LESSON XIII - March 27. REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT. - Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God .-Matt. 16: 16.

CHART REVIEW. From the chart furnished for the casion study the various things that make up the outward visible life of Christ. This outline should be learned by heart. It can be put on the blackboard and repeated by the whole

school. Drill the scholars in it till, whenever they read any portion of the Gospels, it shall find its place in the life of Christ. Thus shall we see His whole life, from His coming from the Father in heaven and the manger cradle to the cross, the resurrection. and the return to heaven. Let us see His portrait, the marvellous picture of His perfect character, as revealed in the Jospels.

We have been studying the parts; now we will study them as a whole.

FIRESIDE TRAVELS WITH JESUS. We look at the life of Christ from another point of view, and it gains reality and vividness, if we trace out the movements of Jesus upon the map. Like the Greek scholar in Tom Brown at Oxford, who traced on a map by means of colored pins the famous retreat of the ten thousand under Xenophon, we may trace in the same way the journeys of Jesus from Bethlehem to Calvary. At each place we may call for a brief description of the town and for the chief events which cluster around it. If we have a large man we may use pins with flyers on them. marking the name of each place as we come to it: 1. Thus we can start with Bethle-

2. Then go down with Jesus and His mother to Egypt. 3. Go up to Nazareth, where Jesus ived so many years.

4. Take the journey to the passover at Jerusalem and return. 5. Go with Jesus from Nazareth to Bethabara to be baptized. 6. To the wilderness to be tempted

forty days. 7. To Bethabara again, where His first disciples joined Him. S. To Cana with His disciples, where He wrought His first miracle at the wedding.

9. To Capernaum and return, thence to Jerusalem for the passover. 10. The journey through Samaria to Galilee, Nazareth and Capernaum. And so on through all journeys belonging to this quarter's lessons.

REVIEW BY WORD PICTURES. A very interesting review can be made by means of word pictures, or vivid descriptions of the various scenes in the lessons of the quarter, and the scholars can decide what lesson is referred to. Different persons may draw the picture, or scholars may be requested to write out the description nd read it to the school. Several of the lessons of this quarter are particularly adapted to this method of

review. Each is a distinct and often a dramatic picture. MORAL TEACHINGS REVIEW. We find in these lessons certain characteristics to cultivate, certain virtues to cherish, certain good deeds

All these help us onward and upward to the character of Christ, which is the character which makes heaven. The more we are like Christ the more fitted we are for heaven. The way to heaven is the best way for this life. In seeking to be like Christ, and to attain the heavenly state, we need continual help from Him, or we shall fail. In these lessons we find some of the things which He bestows for our

MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS. To the number of books m the Bible

) add the number of chapters in Matthew (), to this add twice the number of petitions in the Lord's), divide by the number of Christ's temptations in the wilderness (), and you will have the number of distinct miracles recorded as wrought by Jesus () as given in Nelson's Illustrated Bible Treasury. Multiply the number of Gospels) by the age of Jesus when He first went up to the temple from Nazareth (), subtract the number of arostles 6), and you will have the number of parables Jesus spoke as recorded in the Gospels (). In addition to these there are as many parobolic sayings as the number of full years of His ministry () multiplied by the number of Gospels (From the age of Jesus when He began His public ministry () sub-tract the number of Beatitudes (), multiply by the year A. D. when Jerusalem was destroyed (), subtract the number of disciples Jesus gained

whole Bible was first printed in Eng-

immediately after His baptism (),

and you will have the date when the

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: A Portrait of Jesus Christ. 1. When and where was Jesus born? 2. What kind of a youth was He? 3. How old was He when He began His ministry? 4. How many years did His ministry last? 5. Who prepared the way before Him? 6. What two things took place at His baptism? 7. How was He tested as He began His work? 8. Where did He spend most of the first year? % Can you name twelve disciples He chose? 10. Tell some of the things about which He taught in His Sermon on the Mount? 11. Name some of the miracles He wrought? 12. What were the titles of some of His parables? 13. What kind of good deeds did Jesus do for the people? 14. What do all these things show us about His character and how He is just the one to be our Saviour?

"Her husband's conduct is such as to make her very unhappy, but she has only herseli to blame." "Yes?" "Yes, she won't talk with the neighbors about it."—Detroit Jour-nal.

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

March 15—Str Gallia, 2,942, Stewart, from Liverpool via Halifax, mails, mdse and passengers. Sch Romeo, 111, Campbell, from Boston, P Sch Romeo, 111, Campbell, from Boston, P McIntyre, flour, etc.
Coastwise—Schs Ada, 29, Guptill, from Grand Manam; Bay Queen, 31, Barry, from Beaver Harbor; str Flushing, 174, Estabrooks, from Campobello.
March 16.—Str Keemun, 1984, McKie, from Glasgow, Schofield and Co, general.
March 16—Coastwise—Schs Maggie Lynds, 66, Christopher, from Hopewell Cape; Susie M, 38, Merriam, from Port Greville; Buda, 20, Stswart, from Beaver Harbor; Melinda, 88, Reynolds, from Parrsboro; Adelaide, 99, Jenks, from Parrsboro; str Beaver, 57, Porter, from Canning.

March 17—Sch Bessie Parker, 227, Carter, from Wilmington via Halifax, R C Elkin, tar, etc. Juanita, 134, Dixon, from Fagardo Sch Juanita, 134, Dixon, from Fagardo, PR, D J Seely & Son, molasses.

Coastwise—Schs May C Whorf, 77, Mc-Kay, from Pairsboro; Virgin Queen, 15, Moore, from Grand Harbor; Ocean Bird, 44, McCranahan, from Margaretville; Zina M, 70. Newcomb, from Parrsboro; Josie L Day, 15, Keans, from Digby.

Cieurea. March 15-Str Lake Superior, Carey, for Liverpool.
Str Dunmore Head, Burns, for Dublin.
Sch Mary F Corson, Baisley, for New Rowena, Stevens, for Boston Lizzie D Small, Reicker,

Sch Litzae

fork.

Coastwise—Schs Trader, Merriam, for

Parrisboro; Jubilee, Poland, for West Isles;

Thompson, for Westport; Ada, Gup-Magic, Thompson, for Westport; Ada, Gup-till, for North Head; Bay Queen, Barry, for Beaver Harbor.

March 16.—Ship Marlborough, Cochran, for Sharpoore for Sharpness.

March 16—Str Taymouth Castle, Forbes, for West Indies via Halifax.

Sch Sainte Marie, Morehouse, for Ber-Carrie C Ware, Bagley, for New

Sch Ina, Hanselpacker, for Boston.
Sch Annie Harper, Golding, for Boston.
Sch Nellie Waters, Granville, for Boston.
sch Sallie E Ludiam, Kelson, for New Coastwise—Str Beaver, Potter, for Canning; schs Rex, Sweet, for Quaco; Rebecca W, Gough, for Quaco; Buda, Stewart, for Beaver Harbor.

March 17—Str St Croix, Pike, for Boston.

Sailed. March 15-Str Dunmore Head, Burns, for

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. At Quaco, Mar 11, sch Lexington, Thompson, from Machiass.

At Digby, March 14, sch Olivia, Rawling, from Bear River for Boston.

At Clementsport, March 14, sch Seraphine, Chute, from Bear River; Josephine, Holmes, from Granville—both to load for Boston.

At Weymouth, March 14, sch W K Smith, from Port Gilbert, to load for Boston.

At Parrsboro, March 14, sch W K Smith, from Port Gilbert, to load for Boston.

At Parrsboro, March 14, schs Urbain B, Liewelyn, from Rockland; No 4, Salter, from Yarmouth; Willie D, Oglivie, from St John; Hattle McKay, Durant, from Quaco; Alice, Benjamin, from Windsor; Ava, McNamara, from Noel.

At Belleveau's Cove, March 16, sch Annie At Quaco, Mar 11, sch Lexington, Thomp

t Belleveau's Cove, March 16, sch Anni Leblauc, from Tusket, to load for Bos At Digby, March 16, schs Josie L Day, Keans, from St John; West Wind, Main, at Meteghan River, March 16, sch Herber

At Meregian River, March 16, sch Herbert Rice, from Meteghan, to load for Barbados, having effected repairs.

At Halifax, March 16, brigt Sceptre, Dex-ter, from Ponce, PR; schs Minnte J Smith, from Porto Rico; Saint Joseph, Cormier, from St Pierre, Miq; Gladys May, Selig, from Boston. At Bear River, March 14, brigt Champion, Anthony, for Boston.

At Parrsboro, March 14, schs No 1, Warnock, for Portland; No 5, Warnock, for do; str Springhill, Cook, for do; schs Lakota, Blake, for City Island fo; Adelaide, Jenks, for St John; Melinda, Reynolds, for do; Mary E Whorf, McKay, for do.

At Quaco, Mar 11, sch R Carson, Sweet, and Silver Wave, Welch, for Boston.

At Bear River, March 16, schs Maud Robblee, for Boston; E Norris, Ray, for do; Citizen, Woodworth, for St John.

At Clementsport, March 15, sch Seraphine, Chute, for Boston.

From Belleveau Cove, March 15, sch Get M Warner, Mallett, for Boston. From Halifax, March 16, schs Carlotta, Bishop, for New York; Fillis B, Thorburn,

BRITISH PORTS.

From Digby, March 15, sch Olivia, Raw

Arrived. At Delagoa Bay, Feb 16, bark Merritt, Gilmore, from Mozambique.

At Adelaide, Feb 28, bark Fram, Overnland, from St John, N B.

At Post Spain, Feb 19, sehs Gladys, B Smith, Corkum, from Lurenburg (and sailed 26th for Turks Island); 20th, Delfa, Bexter, from Apalachicols, St Helena, Zinck, from Lumenburg; Alina, McAlpire, from Lockeport via Barbados.

At Kingston, Ja, March 5, sch Fauna. At Kingston, Ja, March 5, sch Fauna, Ham, from Lunenburg.

Sailed. From Dublin, March 12, bark Bristol, Law-From Yokohama, Mar. 12, ship Buccleuch Robbins, for Manila.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. At Vineyard Haven, March 14, sch. Georgia, from Jersey City for Poston.

At Boston, March 13, schs Zeta, Byrnes, from Falmouth, Ja; V T H, Delap, from At Buenos Ayres, Jan 13, bktn Nora Wig-gins, McK-lown, from Yarmouth—57 days. At Provincetown, Mass, March 13, brig May, Manning, from Arecibo, PR, for or-lers.

ders,
At Matanzas, March 4, sch Walter Sumner, McLean, from Mobile.
At New York, March 13, brigt Ora, Sprague, from Macoris; schs E Merriam, Merriam, from Arroyo; Tacoma, Hatch, from Macoris; Howard, Seaboyer, from Ponce.
BOSTON, March 15—Ard, schs Essie, from Littlebrook, NS; Rondo, from St John; Bonnie Doon, from do; Republic, from St Andrews; Mary F Morse, from Water Cove. Me.

Me. Cid, sch Hattie C. for Digby, NS. CALAIS, Me, March 15—Ard, sch Amy D, from Parrsbore; C W Dexter, from Dufferio. VINEYARD HAVEN, March 15—Ard barkentine Robert Ewing, from Carteret for St Andrews; Sarah Hill, from Eastport for New York. New York.

Passed, schs Alfaretta S Suare, from St
John for New York; Ernest T Lee, from
Calais for do; Dreadnaught, from Haggett's
Cove for Philadelphia; Annie Gus, from
Calais for New York; Rodney Parker, and
W G Jordan, from Haggett's Cove.

At Montevideo, Feb 7, bark Preference,
Baxter, from Havana.

At New York, March 16, str Majestic, from
Liverpool; Normannia, from Nables.

At New York, March 14, brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, from Cienfuegos. iew York. At New York, March 14, brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, from Clenfuegos,
At Holio, Jan 23, bark Calburga, Douglass, from Manila for United States.
At Mobile, March 14, bark British America, Stosele, from St Nazaire.
At Boston, March 15, bark Osberga, Morris, from Rio Janeiro; bgt May, Manning, from Arecibo; 17th, sch Fred H Gibson, Publicover, from African Gold Coast.
At Gloucester, Mass, March 14, sch Vamosse, Crowell, from Trapani.
At Bahia Bianca, March 7, str Kelvingrove, Ryder, from Montevideo.

Cleared.

Kenzie, for Boston.

At Mobile, March 14, bark Frederica, der, for St. John, N B; sch Boniform, Joseph 14, bark Frederica, der, for Rustan. ario, Jan 27, bark John Gill, Mc-At Pascagoula, March 15, sch J W Durant, Durant, for Vera Cruz. At New York, March 15, bark Alice, Halt,

From New York, March 13, schs Clayola, for Halifax; Avalon, for St John; Cathle C Berry, for Calais and St John; E V Glover, for Portsmouth; A P Emerson, for Salem.

From New York, March 14, bark Emma R Smith, for Auckland; schr Shenandoah, Gibson, for San Domingo; Bianca, for St. Crolx.

From New York, March 15, bark Glenross, for Bahia; sch Mary for St John.

From Para, March 10, bark Highlander, Ericksem, for Halifax.

From Villa Constitution, Feb 16, bark W W McLauchlan, Wells, for Falmouth.

From Trapani, March 5, bark Barbadian, for Gloucester, Mass; 6th, bark Aquilla, for Halifax.

MEMORANDA.

Passed in at Digby, March 13, schs Forest, Belle, from Boston for Annapolis; Nugget, from Yarmouth for Annapolis.

In port at Weymouth, March 14, schs Belmont and Two Brothers, loading for Boston.

In port at Boothbay, March 12, schs Bonny Doom, from St John for Boston; Rondo, from do for do.

In port at Bear River, March 14, schs Muriel and E Norris, loading for Boston.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, March 15—Passad east at 6 p m, a steamer from New York for St John. St John.

In port at Arroyo, PR, Feb 22, sch Delight, McDonald, for Boston, to sall in five days.

In port at Buencs Ayres, Feb 4, bark Missiletoe, Simpson for Delaware Breakwater.

Passed out at Digby, March 15, sch Seraphine, Chute, for Clementsport for Boston; passed in, 15th, schs Thelma and Wanita, from St Lohn for Arroyatte. passed in, 15th, schs Theima and Wanita, from St John for Annapolis.

In port at Belleveau Cove, March 15, sch Lizzie Wharton, for Boston.

In port at Bear River, March 15, schs B B Hardwick and Emma E Potter, loading

for Boston.
Passed Anjer, Feb 5, bark Snowden, RowRangkok: 9th Passed Anjer, Feb 5, bark Snoween, Row-lands, from Freemantic for Bangkok; 9th, ships John Currier, Lawrence, from Hiogo for New York; 13th, Glosscap, Spicer, from Ilolio for do. In port at Matanzas, March 8, sch Walter Sumner, Pilgrim, for Pascagoula, to sail In port at Port Spain, March 2, sch Delta, Baxter, for New York.

SPOKEN. Bark Birnam Wood, from Montevideo for Pensacola, March 5, off St Lucia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., March 14,—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the following named from buoys have been replaced in New York Lower Bay for the season! Pakestine Shoal (west end), No. 6; Flynn Knoll (southeast side), No. 6; Flynn Knoll (south side), No. 10.

HALLFAX, March 12.—Marine and Fisheries Department announce a steam foghorn eries Department announce a steam foshorn at Point Lepreaux, Bay of Fundy, will be sounded as follows: Blasts of 5 seconds dur-ation, with intervals of 25 seconds between PORTLAND, Me., March 14.— Notice is hereby given that Fort Point Reef buoy, spar, black, No. 5, is reported about 75 feet out of position, inside the reef. Vessels should give it a wide beath. It will be replaced as soon as possible.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS Births, Marriages and Deaths occuring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN. In

all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice. BIRTHS.

NEWCOMB-At Clairmont House, Torryburn, N. B., March 14th, to the wife of W. C. Newcomb, a son.

MARRIAGES

CREADY-UPTON.-At the res Mrs. John Burpes, Mount Pleasant, by Rev. Dr. Bruce, Joseph McCready of Jan soaville, Carleton County, to Charlotte Upton of Saint John, N. B.

DEATHS.

CURRY.—At Barnesville, on March 15th, James R. curry, in the 26th year of his age, leaving a corrowing wife, father and mother, one eister and three brothers to moura their loss.

House their loss.

- (Vancouver, papers please copy.

BOTHWELL.—On March II, at her mother's residence, in Montreal, after a short illness, Margaret Josephine Celina (Lily), the only and dearly beloved child of the late John A. Bothwell, Advocate, Montreal age.

MACHUM—At Jerusalem, Queens Co., N.
B., on Tuesday, March 15, after a short illness, Katie A. Inch, beloved wife of Wm. A. Machum, in the 20th year of her

Wm. A. Machum, in the 20th year of her age, McDONALD.—Near Skagway, on March 2nd, Joseph McDonald, a native of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, aged 36 years.

McFADEN.—In this city, on March 16th, John T., only son of the late John McFaden, aged 43 years, leaving four sisters to mourn their very sed Joss.—(Boston papers please copy.

MITCHELL—At Melrose, Mass., on March 12th, of apoplexy, William Mitchell, aged 54 years, leaving one daughter.

ROOD—On March 6th, at Victoria, B. C., John Rood, a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, aged 41 years.

SMITH—At South Bay, parish of Lancaster, St. John, N. B., March 3th, of consumption, Agnes Smith, aged 22 years. She was a member of the Fairville Baptist church. Her end was peaceful and hop-ful.

tul.

SPEAR—At Somerville, Mass., March 14, Warren Wollaston Spear, beloved son of John M. and Flora C. (Baille) Spear, aged Il years. 9 months. 25 days. (Pictou, N. S., papers copy).

O'HARE.—At Carleton, St. John, on March 15th, William O'Hare, aged 65 years.

VANWART.—At the residence of W. Vanwart, Adelaide street, N. E., on March 16, R. Waldo, son of the late L. S. Vanwart, Jr., aged 18 years.

—(Bangor papers please copy.

WEBSTER.—At 24 Dearborn street, Boston Highlands, March 14, Ella A., beloved daughter of May A. and Howard D. Webster, aged 9 years, 4 months, 14 days. SPEAR-At

GLOUCESTER CO.

GRAND ANSE, Gloucester Co., March II.

—Michael Power shipped a carload of hacmatac knees from here to parties in Maine
this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sullivan are receiving

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sullivan are receiving congratulations on a recent domestic eventaging. E. J. Sullivan is the popular station agent here.

An effort is being made to have a creamery built here this spring, either by a stock company or as a co-operative concern. The main drawback is in securing the requisite number of cows.

The fish merchants here are making preparations for fishing, and a good many men are employed at the different lobster factories along the shore. More preparations are being made for fishing this spring than for some years. There are always a lot of buyers for lobsters, salmon and macketel, but no good market for codish or herring. The Clifton and Grand Anse breakwaters are the only shelter for boats along the shore, and they are a great benefit to fishermen living vithin a few miles of them.

Miss Mary Boudrau died on Monday and her funeral took place Wednesday morning from her late residence to the Catholic burying ground at Grand Anse, the Rev. her funeral took place Wednesday morning from her late residence to the Catholic burying ground at Grand Anse, the Rev. Father Gushing officiating.

F.-J. Comeau is loading a car with oats and potatoss at Pokeshaw for St. John. J. J. Reardon is starting his saw mill this week.

VOL. 21

SEND

And ge run from will last many w

FRASER,

ONTARIO AI

OTTAWA, Marc court adjourned to with the appeals hat term, notices the effect that the asses is the 12th A for filing printed April, and the last als for hearing

OTTAWA, March ter. Eng., deputati tope to meet some The proclamation ortation of nurse

United States exem ers, conisers, certa herbaciolus plants, A. C. Bertram North Sydney are to get the money pa governme t as indevessels to d at Co of they was other are ow are The a The question of ia chief justiceshi tion. It is not saf tions in matters of your correspondent partment finds no qualified to practic columbia, there will Guysboro when th ade. Of the four mbers supportin rs. Maxwell port Mr. Fraser, w intment of a resi

A prominent Brit authority for the s the close of the pre British Columbia letion is to take place ly reported that Re appeal to the prov organized ministry, Martin, the ex-Mai torney general. STOTTSVILLE, Que

n, deputy chairman ip canal and ex-alder mpanied by Sir Bosdi A deputation of Montrottaws in the morning of Bank of Corin the Klondyke district

Wernment, MONTREAL, Ma ection in Ontario when the liberal c carried Russel, defer vative opponent, Mar The result was not un the Ontario and domi used all the resour by L. O. Grothe & he dispute was ove KINGSTON, Marc

ate post office inspe-ied here last night. PALMERSTON, The meeting of the lodge opened here to ter Lockhart in hi strongly against the point a papal ables and expressed the he would grant no spe Roman Catholic scl TORONTO, March that Commissioner Harty is to leave the

MONTREAL, Mar is going down and of a flood is nearly chelaga cotton mills pelled to shut down water extinguishing eath the boilers, an ple have been tl ployment until the further damage is a

ACROSS TH

LONDON, March mmons was occur today in an acade proposal to grant around, put forward Roberts, radical, a the Right Hon. Sir Bannerman, radical, Michael Davitt, an W. H. K. Redmond m claimed prior rule. A. J. Balfour. treasury and gover the house, opposed the usual unionist a

The house was fine MONTREAL, Marc ndon cable says. importance in intern hasized by the p Lord Stratheona and secretary of the Can to Berlin, though no the subject is obtain connected with the ext of the Anglo-