



N. B. UNIVERSITY.

FREDERICTON, June 2.—The wet afternoon did not prevent a big attendance at the university encoual exercises.

The potato market is easier. It is stated that there is considerable stock of potatoes held in Nova Scotia that was intended for southern markets, but will have to be marketed nearer home.

The president of the Alumni Society announced that the examiners for the alumni gold medal had recommended that the medal be not awarded this year.

The presentation of the governor general's gold medal for proficiency in economics to the winner, F. B. Hill, was made by Dr. Inch, and that of the Ketchum silver medal for proficiency in civil engineering to Bruce E. Burpee.

Honor and distinction certificates were presented by the chancellor according to the list published yesterday.

Bruce E. Burpee received a diploma in civil engineering.

The following candidates for the B. A. degree in Arts, presented by Rev. Canon Roberts, and received their parchment from the chancellor: Duncan R. Arnold, St. John; Frank J. Bayfield, Charlottetown; Lillian May Beckwith, Fredericton; Norman Bradley, Gibson; James H. Crocker, Newcastle; Frank A. Dunsin, St. Stephen; Jack H. Falgoutier, Rothesay; J. Augustus George, Fredericton; Mary Gunter, Fredericton; Fred B. Hill, St. Stephen; Wilfrid C. Kierstead, Sussex; Edward McDonald, Fredericton; Donald McLean, Campbellton; John H. McNaughton, St. John; William Mills, Sussex; Sarah Stirling and Roy Mol, Vanwart, Fredericton; Arthur Vince, Woodstock; Fraser Winslow, Fredericton.

The M. A. degree in course was conferred on H. C. Henderson of this city; Prof. W. K. Havelock of the University, Lagos, Lagos, Ind. and Horace L. Brittain of Moncton.

The degree of Ph. D. (honorary) was conferred upon Prof. Wm. F. Ganong of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in absentia.

The redemptory address in behalf of the graduating class was then delivered by Geo. K. McNaughton.

This evening there was another large attendance to hear Rev. D. J. Fraser's address on Ethics of Prohibition. After the address, probably the most enjoyable feature of the week's exercises was the reception in the dining hall, where many old college friends met and renewed their acquaintanceship of former years. The 71st band discoursed music.

FREDERICTON, N. B. June 2.—The university students celebrated their post-summer excursion in due form between midnight and daybreak this morning. A huge bonfire was lighted near the observatory and was kept blazing for some hours.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

Table listing market prices for various goods including meat, dairy, and produce.

Shad are higher and salmon lower this week. Dry cod are steady, pollock easier.

Table listing market prices for fish products such as shad, salmon, and cod.

Sugar is firm, molasses steady. The steamer on Saturday brought over 1,200 pkgs. of molasses from Barbados and other islands.

Table listing market prices for sugar and molasses.

The demand for deals will continue slack for some weeks yet, but once the vessels now chartered arrive in numbers, as they will in July, the demand will be for the balance of the season.

Table listing market prices for various oils and fats.

The summer series of Farmers' Institute meetings, under the management of the New Brunswick department of agriculture and the Farmers and Dairywomen's Association of New Brunswick will be held at dates and places indicated below:

Table listing dates and locations for Farmers' Institute meetings across various counties.

American clear pork lately sold here as high as \$16. The provision market generally is strong.

Table listing market prices for various types of flour and grain.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

MONCTON, N. B., May 5.—Dear White Ribbon Sisters—The annual convention of the New Brunswick W. C. T. U. will be held in Woodstock, N. B. June 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th next.

Any resolutions desired to be passed must be sent to Mrs. Currie A. Burpee, Houlton, Maine, and anything for the plan of work to Mrs. J. D. Chipman, St. Stephen, they being the corresponding secretaries for these institutions before purchasing their tickets.

We are glad to be able to tell you that Mrs. J. K. Barney of Providence, R. I., will be with us, and will preach a course of lectures in the afternoon.

From the programme which we are arranging we are sure that the convention will be an interesting one.

There will be a memorial service for our late beloved leader, and in this service will be given the names of our N. B. comrades who have been "promoted" during the past year.

Now, dear sisters, we beseech you to send your very best wishes, for at this special crisis the wisest heads and most consecrated hearts are needed.

DIADAMA McLEOD, Pres. E. R. ATKINSON, Cor. Sec.

P. S.—Any unions wishing Mrs. Barney's services will kindly notify the cor. sec. at once.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

The succession of Lady Henry Somerset to the presidency of the World's W. C. T. U. has caused much discussion in the press concerning her position on the questions of regulating rice in India, and on the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

In the course of her most heart-moving address, Lady Henry said it was the eighth time she had come before the council as its president; that the last year had been marked for her by sorrow and difficulties, and that she was determined to speak plainly of the questions of greatest interest.

At the close of the president's address, a musical service was held for Miss Willard, at which only Mr. Henry spoke with great pathos and power.

RIDING SADDLES.

JUST RECEIVED: Opp's Riding Saddles, Ladies Side Saddles, Whips, etc.

NOTICE.

We beg to thank our numerous customers throughout the Maritime Provinces for their liberal patronage bestowed during the past fifty years.

Borse Furnishings, Harness, Collars, and Saddlery Hardware.

Which we offer wholesale and retail at the lowest bottom prices. Hoping to be favored with a call, We Remain Yours Very Truly

H. HORTON & SON.

THE SAILOR'S FRIEND.

Death of Samuel Plimsoil, the Famous Originator of the Plimsoil Mark.

LONDON, June 3.—Samuel Plimsoil, known as the "sailor's friend," and originator of the famous "Plimsoil mark," to prevent the overloading of ships, is dead.

LUMBER. The demand for deals will continue slack for some weeks yet, but once the vessels now chartered arrive in numbers, as they will in July, the demand will be for the balance of the season.

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SUSSEX, June 2.—In my last report of the proceedings in the Anketel bigamy case, now being heard before Stipendiary Magistrate Wallace, I stated that Rev. W. W. Corey, minister of the Baptist church at Elgin, in Albert county, swore to having married Daniel Anketel the prisoner, to Rhoda Anketel at the latter's residence in Elgin about eight years ago.

AN ICE BREAKER. There was recently launched from an English shipyard a steamer to be used as an ice breaker.

A BROKEN-HEARTED BARBER. Prostrated by Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Finds Relief for Sufferings in South American Nervein.

For years I was very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia. I was very nervous and prostrated and my appetite had left me altogether.

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Speaking at Northampton, Scotland, Mr. C. C. P. R. expressed his regret that his country was not more united.

NOVA S

HALIFAX, has accepted Aemestus, Ja \$14,880 at 20 per cent discount \$4,000.

city offered a \$500 bonus being paid in quarterly payments of \$125 for five years.

Lord Williams ceeds General will arrive on Friday the 10th inst. at 6:00 p.m.

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AMHERST, poisoning occ Springfield, at 11:30 p.m. Dr. J. H. McNaughton, a dose of two administered by the minister was the verdict on the body deceased, who from neutral despondency, she committed such a state immediately as she was only age, and was aged two years.

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The American arrived today, from Lake City by Dr. Seward.

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As he had e four a billan that the bill any. But it mas, and did straight, they object they it had seem in regard to ane with Ger (Lord Charles favor of. It h mean that it h the cheery wa expected it wo in regard to there were d and they had alliance. Wh abandoned Ge and it wou look to this c A. A. Wilson for the plaintiff and J. E. M. Baxter for the defendant.

The examination of James P. Dillon in the suits against him by the Imperial Oil Co. was before Judge Forbes in chambers. It is alleged the defendant purchased oil from the plaintiffs and sold it all to his brother-in-law for \$720, and that out of this sum he paid his father \$540 and paid sum to other people, after which he made an assignment. This morning D. Mullin applied for his discharge, but the question arises whether he did not make a preference of those people, and therefore, in the charge under the act impossible. J. D. Hazen appeared for the company. Judge Forbes reserved his decision.

The Stoop arbitration matter was again before Judge Tremblon on Friday evening and the evidence of Mr. Hannah concluded. N. W. Brennan was cross-examined regarding the money Hannah received from Stoop and the matter was adjourned until July 13.

AN ICE BREAKER. There was recently launched from an English shipyard a steamer to be used as an ice breaker.

The object of this steamer is to be used as an ice breaker, and the purpose of her construction is to keep the port of Hango open during the winter. In view of the failures to secure a properly constructed boat for effective service in the Straits of Northumberland, a description of this vessel will be of interest. She is thus described in a London journal: "The vessel, which is arranged with a suitable overhang, cuts its way into the unsupported ice without experiencing either the shock or the resistance which the former type of ice breaker was constantly exposed to, and very often failed to overcome. The vessel is of the following dimensions: Length, 302 ft.; breadth, 45 ft.; depth, 21 ft. 9 in. She will be fitted with two sets of triple expansion engines, which will be of special construction to fit them for the arduous service which they will undergo."

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15 POSITIONS FILLED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL

Full particulars relative to above situations will be mailed upon receipt of our Illustrated Catalogue to any address.

The Currie Business University, Tel. 991, St. John, N. B. P. O. Box 50.

MILITIA MATTERS

Course in Equestrianism at St. John's July—The Artillery Competition in August.

Interesting Notes Relative to the Artillery, the 62nd Battalion and the Rifles.

The military spirit is very noticeably active in St. John at present, and officers and men are evincing great interest in the affairs of their respective corps.

The D. R. A. matches this year will begin on August 30th, and the Lee-Enfield rifle will be used for the first time in these matches.

Major Henry was in the city on Thursday, transferring the stores of No. 4 company, R. C. I., from Capt. Armstrong to F. C. Jones, who has been recommended for the command of the company.

It is generally expected that Col. Vidal, the new D. O. C., will make his headquarters in St. John. If he should do so it would be a great convenience to the corps.

A course in equestrianism will be conducted in St. John from July 5th to Aug. 4th. A staff of instructors and six horses will be brought from Toronto, and the horses will be stabled at the exhibition ground stables.

The St. John Rifles paraded to service in St. Andrew's church Sunday morning. The day was fine, and the company under Capt. Smith and Lieutenants Milley and Peely mustered to their complete strength.

Ev. L. G. Macneil preached an admirably appropriate sermon on the words: "Fight the good fight of faith." The hymns and the Scripture lessons of the service were related to the theme and suitable to the occasion.

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The 62nd battalion is recruited up to its full strength, and officers and men are full of enthusiasm. The work of recruiting was finished more quickly and the men are in a more efficient state than ever before in a like period of time.

The iron and steel market in the United States is active and firm, and the outlook regarded as promising.

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The Bisley team will sail from Montreal on the s. s. Parisian of the Atlantic line on June 18th. As usual they will practice at Staines, near London, and not far from Windsor. The team is made up as follows:

- 1. Capt. Hutcheson, 4th Bait. 2. Lieut. Ross, 12th Bait. 3. Pte. J. McVie, 4th Highlanders. 4. Sgt. Broadhurst, 5th Royal Scot. 5. Pte. Swaine, 14th Bait. Rifles. 6. Lieut. Paine, 12th Bait. 7. Capt. Finlayson, 5th Bait. 8. Staff Sgt. Hayhurst (G. M.), 12th Bait. 9. Col. Sgt. Blair, 7th Bait. 10. Lieut. Forbes, 12th Bait. 11. Gunner Miller, 5th Artillery. 12. Lieut. Crooks, 5th Artillery. 13. Lieut. Robertson, 7th Bait. 14. Sgt. Davidson, 4th Highlanders. 15. Sgt. Armstrong, 10th R. Grenadiers. 16. Lieut. Simpson, 10th R. Grenadiers. 17. Lieut. Smith, 9th Bait. 18. Lieut. Forbes, 12th Bait. 19. Capt. Finlayson, 5th Bait. 20. Pte. Logan, 12th Bait.

It will be noted that New Brunswick has two men, Forbes and Logie, and is therefore proportionately well represented.

The interprovincial rifle match will be shot on Thursday at Sussex. This will be the thirteenth contest between the three provincial teams.

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A GERMAN TRIUMPH

ADOLPH WINTER'S Galvanic-Electric Health Chains. MADE IN STETTIN, GERMANY

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REV. GEO. E. LLOYD'S HEALTH.

In the description of the church parade of the Queen's Own, last Sunday, the Globe says: Marching with the staff at the rear of the regiment was the Rev. George E. Lloyd, M. A., the popular chaplain of the regiment, who received a most enthusiastic welcome from his old comrades when he walked into the armories.

Mr. Lloyd's friends in Orillia and at Penatungshene will rejoice to hear of his return to Canada in restored health.—Orillia Packet.

THE WEST INDIA LINE.

S.S. Duart Castle, Capt. Seeley, arrived Saturday from the West Indies. She had a good passage up. She brought about nine hundred packages of molasses from Barbados, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, and Trinidad.

The following are her passengers: From Demerara—Mrs. Edith Piskol, From Barbados—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. F. Richards, Mrs. B. C. Richards, Lewis Hazel, Ivan Richards.

From Bermuda—Mrs. W. B. K. Frances, two children and nurse; Mrs. E. B. Starratt, Arthur C. W. Tropp, Mrs. E. H. Innes and infant; Mrs. Masters, Mrs. A. Newall, Miss Ebbel Tucker, Brigadier Fagnall, S. A. Mrs. Fagnall and four children, and Ad. L. DesBrisay, S. A.

From Demerara—(2nd) Mr. and Mrs. F. Pringle, Misses G. and M. Piskol.

The Alberta Railway & Coal Co. of Lethbridge, N. W. T., has ordered two more Mumford improved boilers of 150 horse power each, from the Robt. Engineering Co., Amherst.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the Portland Rolling Mills Company (Limited) and in the matter of "The Winding Up Act" and "The Winding Up Amendment Act, 1880."

Upon hearing the petition in this matter, the court doth hereby order that notice be given to the creditors, contributories, shareholders and members of the said Company "The Portland Rolling Mills Company (Limited)" that a winding up order has been made in this matter, and that on the twentieth day of June next, at the Judge's Chambers, Fagnall's Building, in the City of St. John, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, an order will be made appointing a Liquidator or Liquidators of the said Company.

Constipation CURED OELERY KING

Capt. S. Atkinson left Wednesday for Key West, where he will, it is understood, take charge of a despatch boat for the United States government. The captain has had a great deal of experience and knows the waters in which he will be required to operate. The appointment is a high tribute to Capt. Atkinson's ability.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. CHAS. A. PALMER, Attorney for Petitioner.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.



CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

The St. John Daily Sun is sold at the Railway News Depot at Moncton as well as at the other book stores down town.

Lt. Col. Videl, R. R. C. I. of Montreal, will arrive in Fredericton on June 15th to take over the duties of district officer commanding the district.

Sch. Avalon, now at New York, will proceed to Norfolk to take in a cargo of creosoted piling and lumber for Judge, C. E. She gets \$300 and free loading.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for week ending June 4 were: Old age, 2; debility, 1; drowned, 1; heart failure, 1; chronic pancreatitis, 1.

A despatch from Ithaca, N. Y., states Murray Macneil has been elected professor of mathematics of the Anglo-Saxon school, Paris. Mr. Macneil, who is a son of Rev. L. G. Macneil of this city, is a post graduate of Cornell and a graduate of Dalhousie College, Halifax.

Rev. Mr. Bishop of the Episcopal church provided an agreeable surprise for his congregation on Sunday evening last. In addition to a duet by Mrs. Pottle and Mrs. Quinby, which was beautifully executed, H. Price Webster and W. H. Beidel, assisted by Mrs. Moore on the organ, rendered an instrumental musical selection which was highly appreciated.—West Stewartown, N. H., Gazette.

T. W. Brown of the Northern Enterprise, Campbellton, was in the city on Saturday. Mr. Brown will issue on the 22nd a special illustrated supplement of eight pages, on fine paper, giving views of Campbellton and Deserouche, with historical and descriptive matter, making it the best publication dealing with the northern town that has ever been issued.

The herd of thoroughbred cattle imported from Scotland by W. W. Ogilvie of Montreal, and which arrived in this city on the steamer Keegan on March 14th, were sent forward in two special cars yesterday. The animals have been in quarantine on the old rope walk property in Lancaster since their arrival. The herd have been increased since their arrival by sixteen calves, and now number forty-one.

The steamer Stanley has had her bottom painted at Pletou, and her deckwork and saloons are receiving the finishing touches at Charlottetown. She returns to Pletou to coal, and then enters on the season's work of looking after smugglers. Her movements will be under the direction of Chief Preventive Officer Jones of Ottawa, with Captain Finlayson in command as sailing master, Captain Brown as first officer, and Mr. Macmillan as chief engineer.—Journal.

During a recent visit to Shediac, we noticed many important improvements in that pretty and bustling town, says the Summerside Journal. The streets and sidewalks have received considerable attention and are now in excellent condition. Residences and business premises have been attended to by carpenters and painters, fruit trees and shrubbery have been planted, and many other improvements made, which add greatly to the appearance and attractiveness of the town, which is rapidly becoming the most popular summer resort.

The headquarters of the 62nd Fusiliers was the scene of a very pleasant gathering last evening, when the president of the County Rifle Association, Capt. J. H. McRobbie, of the 8th Hussars, on behalf of the association, presented Lt. Col. McLean and officers of the Fusiliers with the very handsome engraving by Maud Earl, What We Have We'll Hold, which was inspired by the speech of the Right. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain. This picture was won by the County Association in the Canadian Military Rifle League matches, held last year.

Lt. Col. McLean, in replying, expressed the great pleasure it gave himself and his officers to accept this valuable gift, and hoped it would be the means of increasing the interest now taken by the corps in rifle shooting, and trusted that the team of the County Association would be as successful in the future as they had been in the past.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Sarsaparilla-Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists return the money if it fails to cure.

THROUGH A MISTAKE. Professor Stockley of the N. B. University asks us to state that through his mistake in handing in results of examinations the university board did not grant to Miss Lillian Beckwith, B. A., the honor certificate in English to which she was entitled, and which should have been conferred at the convocation on Thursday.—Fredericton Gleaner.

PARLIAMENT.

Grant to Russell Fire Sufferers Not to be a Precedent.

A Twenty-seven Thousand Dollar Item for Extras Dropped.

The Drummond-Committee Report—Laurier Refuses to Talk About His Communication to the Vatican.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 3.—The morning and afternoon session in the commons was occupied with a discussion of the Montreal harbor loan bill. Hon. Mr. Foster read from the Montreal Witness a statement that Hon. Mr. Tarte, before permitting the loan to be made, had compelled the harbor board and city to agree to spend a large part of this money at the east end. The witness charged that the east end scheme was an enterprise for the benefit of some of Mr. Tarte's friends.

Mr. Tarte, in reply to Mr. Foster, declared that the Montreal Witness had "shamefully abused" him, and had been grossly unfair. The man who wrote the attacks on him was not fit to be in charge of an important paper. He declared that if the Witness would make its charges of boodling direct and plain he would prosecute that journal tomorrow morning.

Hon. Mr. Mulock made a rather violent speech, replying to Mr. Sproule, whom he accused of cowardice. Mr. Sproule took a point of order and when the deputy speaker declared Mr. Mulock's language in order, Mr. Sproule appealed to Speaker Edgar, who on his arrival, reversed the decision of the deputy.

The loan resolution was adopted. On motion for the third reading of Mr. Mulock's civil service superannuation bill, Mr. Bell moved that the bill be sent back to the committee to provide that the interest allowed on deductions from civil servants' salaries shall be five per cent, instead of four.—Lost on division. The bill was read a third time and passed.

In the evening session, Mr. Patterson's two acts amending the customs law passed the committee.

The St. John Bridge Company's resolution and the Dominion Atlantic resolutions went through committee. The house was in supply on the supplementary estimates until one in the morning.

A GOVERNMENT BACKDOWN. The government was brought up with a round turn this morning when the majority tried to force through the public accounts committee a report commending the action of the government in spending some \$19,000 in the alleged ballot box prosecutions. The inquiry is not yet completed. Some more witnesses called have not appeared, and the man who did come with a contradictory story of the conservative fraud did not bring his papers.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper stated that the inquiry would be resumed next session, and proposed that in the meantime the evidence so far taken should be reported without comment. Messrs. Mulock, Sifton, Davies and Fielding were present, and it was insisted that the report vindicting the government should be brought in. There was real confusion, but Sir Hibbert Tupper was supported by Messrs. Wood, Clancy, Sproule and others in the demand that judgment should not be passed by a majority of the committee without hearing any evidence except that of the man who pocketed most of the money. As the majority were determined to shout down and vote down the opposition, Sir Hibbert assumed the offensive, withdrew his motion to report evidence, and proposed to re-open the case, asking for a summons for Sir Oliver Mowat and several others, and informing Hon. Mr. Mulock that the government would not get their business through the house until this investigation was concluded if the ministers persisted in their determination.

This defiance backed Mr. Mulock down, and the ministers agreed to drop their proposed whitewashing report and accept Tupper's motion, the latter stating that he would re-open the inquiry next year.

THE SENATE. In the senate, replying to Hon. Mr. Ferguson, Hon. Mr. Mills stated that Collector Brennan of Alberton had been dismissed May 25 and J. F. White appointed in his place.

Senator Landry asked about the authenticity of the letter said to have been written by Sir Wilfrid Laurier last October to Cardinal Rompello, secretary of state for the Vatican, asking him to request the pope to send Merry del Val as a delegate from the Holy See, in order to meet with Hon. Mr. Laurier calls an underhand agitation among the Catholics against the work accomplished by Merry del Val.

OTTAWA, June 3.—This morning, on the item of ten thousand dollars granted to the sufferers by the late fire in the county of Russell, Hon. Mr. Foster asked whether this was to be regarded as a precedent. Hon. Mr. Fielding asked that the distinction between the Windsor, N. S. fire and that at Russell was that the former called out a large private charity and the other did not.

Hon. Mr. Foster suggested that expectations of the government grant had the effect of drying the private charities.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said there was a great deal in that and in the fact that the thing were to be done over again the government might take different action. He thought it well that it should be understood that grants of this kind should not be made in future.

This morning Sir Louis Davies explained that the Hudson Bay expedition of last year cost twenty-four thousand dollars. Sir Louis explained what the results were.

Hon. Mr. Foster said that from this report it did not appear that any additional facts had been established.

NOTES. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick gives notice of a new amendment to his judges bill. It provides that on compulsory retirement of a county judge at the age

NOTICE.

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The only result of this expenditure was the confirmation of Gordon's report of several years ago. In reply Mr. Gillies pressed Sir Louis Davies concerning the dismissal of Messrs. Cameron and Lenoir from the fishery service of Cape Breton. Sir Louis Davies said Mr. Lenoir was dismissed for incompetency, and Mr. Cameron because he sold liquor without license.

Mr. McDonald of P. E. Island asked whether he understood Mr. Lenoir was to say that he would report year officers who were convicted of violating liquor laws.

Mr. Mills of Annapolis said he was disposed to ask the Hon. Mr. Mulock the same question.

Sir Louis Davies saw trouble and declined to commit himself unless individual cases were brought up.

On railway items, objection was taken to the vote of \$27,000 to Hugh Ryan for extras on the Sault canal. After some discussion, during which Mr. McDonald condemned the proposition, Hon. Mr. Blair consented to drop it.

In the afternoon Mr. Lister gave notice that he would tomorrow ask consideration of the report of the Drummond committee.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly said there had been a discussion of the expediency of postponing this discussion till next year, as several members of the committee and half the parliament had gone away.

Hon. Mr. Blair suggested that the majority report might be adopted without discussion.

Hon. Mr. Foster said this could not be done. The report could not be passed without a thorough discussion, even though it should prolong the discussion and require the return of the absent members.

On the resignation of Premier Laurier the notice stood, and an effort will be made to agree privately on some plan of action.

In reply to Mr. McDougall, Premier Laurier said he would refuse to discuss private and confidential communications. Mr. McDougall asked for the appointment of an accredited papal delegate in Canada.

On the bill for the retirement of the county court judges at seventy-five years, Mr. Ingram said he believed the bill was intended to vacate a judgeship in his district. He wanted to know why the county court judges should be subject to the age limit more than the judges in the superior courts.

Mr. Borden could see no reason why county court judges should be retired at seventy-five any more than ministers of the crown. Sir Oliver Mowat had been minister of justice at seventy-seven. One minister was now seventy-four. The leader of the opposition was admitted capable of his work at eighty-seven. Many judges in England had performed their duties when over seventy-five, and Mr. Borden mentioned cases of the appointment of them to lord chancellorships when over seventy-five. In the highest courts of Canada a judge was done his work at eighty-five.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick said parliament had no power to fix the age limit for superior court judges.

Premier Laurier remarked that the cases mentioned by Mr. Borden were exceptional.

McNeill said that in the strongest sense of the highest court of the British empire all the leading members of it were over seventy-five.

Premier Laurier said the trouble with the county court judges at seventy-five was not mental but physical weakness.

Mr. McNeill asked why not retire any who were not able to do the work.

Premier Laurier said it could not be done without a scandal.

Replying to Mr. Clark, the solicitor general said he was not aware that any part of the British empire fixed an age limit for judges. In the whole dominion five or six county court judges would be legislated off the bench by this bill.

Hon. Mr. Costigan stated that the operating of this bill would deprive New Brunswick of one of its most efficient judges in the province.

Mr. Ingram's motion to fix the age limit at eighty was defeated.

The resolution was adopted and the house went into committee on the bill, which was reported and read a third time.

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THE SITUATION... Mother with a family of boys not near enough to this store to come to it every day—can deal with us just as satisfactorily, just as safely as if she lived around the corner, or could see from her home into our front door. How? With our Spring and Summer book "The Shoppers' Economist" before you—filled with pictures and descriptions of the goods we have to sell—it's no trouble to find what you want. Then you can send us a postal asking for samples which will go forward to you next mail, and you have this store actually at your feet. Isn't it easy. Try it—experiment and you'll find it is no experiment at all, but a pleasure really instead. And if you come to the city this store is open to you, for your use, it's your city home, if you'd like to make it so. If you haven't got our Spring book a postal card request will bring it—it's free. GREATER OAK HALL. SCOVILL BROS. & CO., St. John.

said he had no financial interest, but he could not deny that there was a strong speculative interest in the construction of these works at Montreal, East, and that these interests were lobbying and wire-pulling in favor of this scheme. Mr. Tarte replied with warmth that his plans were in the true interest of Montreal and the whole country, and that the board of trade, harbor board, corn exchange, shipping interests, and other opposing elements were controlled by a few men, such as Torrance, Thompson, Allan and McLaren, who consider only their own selfish interests. Mr. Tarte declared that he represented the people of Canada and proposed to rescue the trade of Montreal from the domination of these selfish parties. After discussion by Messrs. Chauvin and Sproule, Premier Laurier urged that the Montreal bill was the best that could be devised under the circumstances, and that even if some mistake had been, it was better to be a little wrong than to have further delay. The house went into committee on the bill, which was reported.

On the railway vote in supply, Hon. Mr. Blair was questioned closely about the item of \$2,500 for expenses of commissioners of investigations on railways and canals.

The minister told Dr. Montague that the amount paid for this purpose this year was \$30, and bills were in for \$1,300 more.

Mr. McDougall wanted to know how much had been paid to Mr. Ross, who conducted the inquiry in Nova Scotia. Mr. Blair did not know.

Hon. Mr. Foster asked whether the minister intended to refer to pay his commissioners without vouchers or itemized accounts, as was done in the case of William Wilson, one of Mr. Blair's party heaters.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said Hon. Mr. Foster should have respect for a judge.

Hon. Mr. Foster said it was not his fault if respect was wanting. The government should be more careful in their appointments. Mr. Wilson had been allowed \$15 and his other commissioners only \$10. The others had been obliged to give full accounts and vouchers. Mr. Wilson's accounts were passed by Mr. Blair writing approval over the claim, except that the minister reduced it from \$20 to \$15.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that Mr. Wilson was a man who stood high in the community where he lived; he had occupied important positions and filled them with all propriety. The condition of affairs at Moncton was a scandal, and he had believed Mr. Wilson quite capable of carrying on an investigation.

Mr. Ingram said he had heard it suggested that all railways should be placed under government control, but if the government management was to be like that of Mr. Blair, the less the country had of it the better.

After further discussion the items for investigations was held over. Mr. Tarte's estimates were then taken up. Before the house rose at 2:45 a. m. the franchise bill, as amended, was received from the senate.

THE SENATE. In the senate Hon. Mr. Miller rose to a question of order, referring to an observation of Hon. Mr. Power's on Friday that he (Power) would not go to Mr. Miller for an example of propriety. Hon. Mr. Miller said this was a reflection on his character as a public man, and stated that it was not the first time Mr. Power had done this. Mr. Miller stated that the MacKenzie government had offered him a county court judgeship, that Sir John MacDonald had offered him a superior court judgeship in Nova Scotia and

BANNER SEED OATS. Canadian and Western Provinces. Alsike and Red Clover. Garden Seeds in Bulk and Packages. JAMES COLLINS, 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B. ROBT. B. SIZER & CO., Lumber Commission Merchants, 70 BRAVER STREET, NEW YORK. Spruce Timber and Laths a speciality. Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. 620

FOR SALE. BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—The subscribers offer for sale a number of the finest building lots, situate in the village of Hampden, N. B. A. & W. HIGGS, 406. School Furniture for Sale. About 150 Second-Hand Desks, Benches and seats, in good condition, for sale on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply for particulars to EDWARD MANNING, Secretary of School Trustees, St. John, N. B.

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OTTAWA LETTERS.

Nova Scotians Perish from Neglect and Cruelty at Crow's Nest.

Left in a Box Car to Die in Mid-Winter Without Food, Water, Light or Fuel.

The Government's Failure to Take Action in the Matter—The Case of a Convicted Murderer, Who Was Set Free by Recommendation of the Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, May 31.—Several matters of interest were handled yesterday in Parliament. The franchise bill got launched in the senate, where the minister of justice gave the usual government defence of the measure. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Senator Ferguson criticised the measure both in respect to its details and the general principle of the surrender of federal franchise provisions to the provinces.

At the commons end of the building Mr. Howell of Winnipeg spent the morning explaining himself and his \$19,000. Mr. Sifton kept him the whole two hours, with occasional stray questions from some conservative members. Mr. Sifton seems determined to use up all the rest of the session in the committee eliciting from Mr. Howell Mr. Howell's opinion of the inequity of conservatives in Manitoba.

Under Mr. Sifton's skilful leading, he discussed the case of a deputy returning officer, who he described as a professional gambler, and charged with conducting the poll in the most crooked manner. The sins of this gambler were numerous and awful, but a few common sense questions at the end revealed the fact that after Howell had him arrested and had called 105 witnesses before the magistrate, he had himself recommended that the case be discontinued. So it was dropped, which of course it would not have been if Mr. Howell had evidence to convict. However, the country pays for the arrest and for Mr. Howell's toll over the case.

In the next one 51 witnesses were called and the accused person, of whose guilt Mr. Howell is quite certain, was acquitted by the jury. Mr. Howell suggests that the difficulty in securing convictions was due to politics, but here was a case where a mixed jury found the man not guilty. However, Mr. Howell assured this committee that he would have convicted this man if he could have had the evidence of two persons whom he saw afterwards in the street talking something. On examination he could not tell the names of his two men, and stated that he knew nothing at all about them, but that he understood from them that they had seen his accused person talking to one Fresham in this evidence. In this evidence the country has been paying for a gang of Mr. Sifton's or Mr. Howell's hired men, who went about the country taking affidavits of voters that they voted for Rutherford, and who did not get as many votes as he should have had if they all told the truth.

Mr. Howell told a ghastly story of ballot box stuffing in another case. But here the jury disagreed. The next case to this was that of a man against whom 105 witnesses were called. (This sounds like a sacred number with Mr. Howell.) The country pays for the witnesses and all the rest of it, but Mr. Howell dropped the case. The next was of a deputy returning officer, in whose case Mr. Howell was able to secure a commitment, after which he dropped the prosecution, and raked in his expenses. Then came the prosecution of James Waller, who was arrested, after which preceution was carried some distance and dropped. The next man was not even committed. The reason for his arrest was stated by Mr. Howell in these words: "I was told by somebody, I forget who, that it was believed that some votes were substituted." The magistrate apparently did not consider this sufficient evidence. Then came a case in which the official was committed for trial after which Mr. Howell drew on Mr. Sifton for his costs and dropped the prosecution. The same thing happened in the next prosecution, and also in the next one.

And so the story went on. It was shown that the magistrates before whom the information was laid were for the most part imported into the district, one magistrate moving around and holding court in a great number of places. They were police magistrates appointed by the Greenway government, and yet they do not seem to have been able to convict in half the cases. Where commitments were made either the case was dropped or the grand jury threw it out, or the petit jury refused to convict. It appears that all the prosecutions which were carried to any distance were in counties which elected conservatives, and in these cases election protests had been filed. The purpose of the prosecution seems to have been to procure evidence without expense

for use in the election trials. At least this purpose was served. Another purpose may have been to punish active conservatives, and a third is very clearly revealed in the auditor general's accounts.

The superannuation bill naturally excites much interest in this town, where there are so many government employees. Mr. Mulock estimates that there are about 1,000 persons in the inside and outside service who have been employed less than 25 years, and therefore will by the bill as it now stands be deprived of the advantages of the superannuation allowance. Most of the argument was directed to the issue whether faith could be kept with these employees who entered our service and have been contributing under a certain understanding or contract. But there is also the larger question to which Mr. Foster particularly addressed himself as to the effect on the service of the change Mr. Foster is of the opinion, and Mr. Mulock does not contradict, that the general effect of the change is to take away the permanence of the service and to make it easy to remove an official whose place may be required for another.

Under the present system an official is removed by a special order, signed by the minister of justice, and the minister of justice gave the usual government defence of the measure. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Senator Ferguson criticised the measure both in respect to its details and the general principle of the surrender of federal franchise provisions to the provinces. Mr. Miller, who proposes to amend the bill in committee so as to give Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba the benefit of an appeal from the decision of a judge, discussed the question in his usual thoughtful and masterly manner. The senator gave a vigorous argument which was largely directed to the impracticability of the measure. This is a feature which time will test, but there seems to be little doubt that the operation of the bill will be clouded with uncertainty and hampered by confusion and inconsistency.

The discussion of the railway estimates was lively enough and continued from early in the evening until two o'clock in the morning. Mr. Blair's explanation of the items for extension at Halifax, as given in the main estimates, have already been sent you. The most important debate took place on the question of charges for capital or current account. Naturally, in view of the promised reform on the Intercolonial, the public is interested to know whether the road will be managed in a more businesslike way and will give better returns in the future than in the past. There will always be an interest in observing whether there is a surplus or a deficit on the Intercolonial account. For this reason it seems important that the same basis of bookkeeping should be followed. If, for instance, in one year extensions, improvements and betterments on bridges or roads should be charged to an ordinary expenditure and in another year the same service should be taken out of the expenditure account and charged to construction, it is obvious that the minister in the last instance would have an advantage in his results. Now Mr. Blair is strengthening certain bridges and in other cases will carry his heavy locomotives. Mr. Haggart also strengthened his iron bridges and replaced wooden bridges by iron ones. He also removed light rails and put in heavy ones. The additional cost was put down as part of the running expenses of the railway, and if the expenses were more than the revenue Mr. Haggart admitted a deficit. Mr. Blair is not putting down his improved bridges to running expenses. He is taking them out of the account altogether and charging them as a part of the original cost of the road.

Mr. Blair's system agrees with that of the Grand Trunk and other private railroads. If he is charging only the cost of his improved bridges, so far as it exceeds the cost of the old one, he is following the ordinary rule of railway bookkeeping, but the question is whether he should not follow the old rule, in order that the account may tally one year with another. In a private railway it is necessary to keep the accounts separate, because the dividends depend upon the current surplus, but there are no dividends in the government railways. Still there might be no objections to Mr. Blair's method any more than to Mr. Haggart's if either of them had been carried through from the beginning.

But it is interesting to note that for years past the whole opposition to the late government has been denouncing the charge to capital account on any consideration. Even where additions were made to the length of the railway and where rolling stock was procured for entirely new lines, such as the Cape Breton line, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mulock and Mr. Paterson have raised objections. They declared that Mr. Mackenzie closed the capital account twenty years ago, and it must never be opened again. According to their argument the whole expenditure for extending the road, building new branches and equipping them should be charged to an accumulated deficit. Mr. Blair was reminded of these arguments, but he shook them off with ease. He did not make them, he said, and he refused to be held responsible for them. Sir Richard Cartwright took up his hat and went. A few minutes later Mr. Mulock's seat was vacant. Mr. McMillen made some remarks and fled by a side door. Before long all the old company which used to revile Mr. Haggart for charging a new piece of machinery to capital had dispersed, and Mr. Blair was left alone to defend a capital charge for improving bridges and building snow fences.

At the end of this discussion the supplementary estimates were brought forward. It had been in when the discussion was going on it would have been perceived that over a million dollars more was charged to capital account on the Intercolonial. Of this \$400,000 is for rolling stock, a quarter of a million for the St. John terminal and \$250,000 for the St. John and Halifax elevators. These seem to be perfectly legitimate capital charges under the ordinary system of railway bookkeeping, if the rolling stock is really additional and not a substitution for now existing. But it must be remembered that the late government every year added to the current account large sums for actual increases in rolling stock, the total amount being some hundreds of thousands in ten years. It is true that the late government charged some additional rolling stock to capital, but this appears to be cases where a new system was introduced, such as the parlor car service, or where the plant was required for a new line, such as the Cape Breton railway or the Oxford and New Glasgow. It is fair, however, to say that probably a considerable part of the new rolling stock is required for the Drummond branch. Mr. Fielding is a new man like Mr. Blair, and declines to be governed by the tradition of his party. He thinks that the late government, instead of charging too much to capital, did not charge enough. He holds that right bookkeeping is better than consistent bookkeeping. However, after consideration, he consented to allow the matter to stand over for re-reading.

During the discussion Hector McDougall took occasion to refer to dismissals on the Cape Breton end of the line. Since the beginning of the session he has been trying to get the minister to give him the reasons for some of these dismissals. He has asked questions upon the subject, and again and again has reminded the department of the failure to furnish the information. Mr. McDougall is an old parliamentarian and knows an opportunity when he sees it. Last night Mr. Blair wanted money as much as Mr. McDougall wanted answers, and it was as easy for the minister of Cape Breton to stop supply as it was for the minister of railways to cut off the source of knowledge. So Mr. Blair was "held up," and proceeded to tell what he knew, which was not very much. He promised more. The episode ended in a discussion of the department between Mr. McDougall and Dr. McLennan of Inverness, a report of which is good enough to keep for another letter.

Now that the supplementary estimates are in, and when the government expects to spend during the year beginning next July. The main estimates called for \$39,125,879 on current account and \$5,786,621 on capital, a total of \$44,912,500. The supplementary estimates ask for \$1,881,934 on income and \$2,196,445 on current account, a total of \$4,078,379. Altogether, there will be added \$8,157,715, to which must be added whatever may be required on a governor general's warrant. The sum of \$41,000,000 is by far the heaviest charge to current account that this country has ever seen. It shows that the government is practicing the ever-increasing scale of expenditure, containing the promise of a large additional indebtedness. Then the capital account, which is almost seven million dollars, is quite startling in view of the much smaller capital expenditures of late years. We are accustomed to see the department estimates through the supplementary estimates shows that the departments which have claimed some reduction in the main estimates have made it up in other cases by new appropriations for technical assistance, contingencies and other incidents. E. S. D.

OTTAWA, June 1.—A good deal of money may be voted by the house of commons between 11 o'clock in the morning and two the next morning if it applies itself vigorously to the business. Mr. Haggart has a credit of some \$8,000 during the day and Mr. Borden obtained his whole supply. This shows that there is no disposition to obstruct. There is, however, some disposition to investigate, and Mr. Blair's management of the department appears to furnish a splendid opportunity for this industry. A little matter in yesterday's proceedings furnish illustrations. On the Soulanges canal one very large contract was put up to tender in the usual way. Among the tenderers were Andrew Onderdonk, a contractor whose gifts are political as well as mechanical. Another was Mr. Hogan, a respectable contractor of experience, but of somewhat less resources than Mr. Onderdonk. Mr. Hogan's tender was the lowest. Mr. Onderdonk was \$40,000 higher. When Mr. Hogan was asked to sign the contract he was informed that the government had changed its mind since the specifications were sent out and that it would be necessary to complete the work in a year, instead of two years. Mr. Hogan had not put in his tender on that basis and was not prepared to sign his contract on these terms.

The minister would naturally be expected to call for new tenders, seeing that the whole basis was changed. That is not what the minister did. He sent for Mr. Onderdonk and gave him the contract at the advance of \$40,000. It struck Mr. Foster, Mr. Haggart and other opposition members that this was a remarkable way of doing things. The abrupt and sudden change made on the part of the government between the call for tenders and the opening of the same required explanation. The panic condition of mind which caused the department to rush into this extra expenditure of \$40,000 without taking a minute to open up the question again is not very clearly explained. The current impression is that Mr. Onderdonk, having got his contract at his own figure with a neat balance of \$40,000 over his competitor, will not be driven to a break-neck pace nor will he be asked to pay large penalties in case he should be as long about the work as Mr. Hogan would have been. It will be remembered that in the Edmonton bridge affair, disclosed by Mr. Davin the other day, the contract was made with a wild rush so that new tenders were not called for when it was found expedient to use concrete instead of masonry. This was all because Mr. Tarte was obliged to hurry by his job and get it done in three months. He has not got it done in nine months and his favorite bids will be asked to pay large penalties for the forfeit of \$50 a day. We shall see how Mr. Onderdonk escapes.

The other matter of Mr. Blair's was a question of cement. It is a simple question. The cement was ordered by the government from a Thorold firm for use in the Soulanges canal. The department engineer inspected the cement after delivery and reported against it. The contract required that it should be made by the engineer in a suitable or it should not be paid for. Engineer Monro did not accept it and yet it was paid for. Mr. Blair explains to the house that he was not satisfied with the inspection of his own officer and brought some samples home to Ottawa, where they were tested by one of Mr. Tarte's officers. Mr. Tarte's officer seems to have passed the goods and Mr. Blair, who had Mr. Poupore with him, accepted his report. Mr. Poupore, with unconscious sarcasm, informed the house that he "could corroborate what the minister said." So Mr. Battis of Thorold was paid for the cement. Mr. Haggart, who has some knowledge of such matters, protests against this payment, but Willie Gibson, the contractor, backs up Mr. Blair and says he has himself used no end of Battis's cement and is fastly around the Montreal bridge contract.

But the weak point in Mr. Blair's defence is the fact that the cement lies today a mass of rocks somewhere around the Soulanges canal. The cement was dumped in bags there if it remains to this hour "set" and utterly destroyed for any purpose on earth. That fact Mr. Blair admits and therefore we have his own testimony that through some blunder or for a worse reason, the \$30,000 has been wasted. The country did not naturally suppose that if the cement was good enough to pay for, it was good enough to use, and that if it was worth \$30,000 it was worth keeping in out of the rain. But there it is and no human being except the manager of the port can get it out. The country did not naturally suppose that if the cement was good enough to pay for, it was good enough to use, and that if it was worth \$30,000 it was worth keeping in out of the rain. But there it is and no human being except the manager of the port can get it out. The country did not naturally suppose that if the cement was good enough to pay for, it was good enough to use, and that if it was worth \$30,000 it was worth keeping in out of the rain. But there it is and no human being except the manager of the port can get it out.

It was remarked yesterday that Hector McDougall and Dr. McLennan had an interesting discussion concerning the dismissal of some intercolonial employees in Cape Breton. The usual case was that of Rory McNeill. Mr. McNeill, who was section foreman at West Bay road, was dismissed and Mr. McDougall has been trying and the session to find out from Mr. Blair why it was done. The answer he got was that Mr. Blair had written the notice on the ground of offensive partisanship. His dismissal was asked for by Dr. McLennan, M. P. Without going over the questions asked about it earlier in the session, it may be remarked that he brought the question up in supply and that when the minister made it he was not anything. Mr. McLennan arose to defend the conduct of the department. This is what Mr. McLennan said:

"If the hon. gentleman says that the charge against McNeill is unfounded I beg to tell him that I am not in a position to take full responsibility for having made the dismissal. I am a supporter of the McNeill, who was a most offensive partisan. It is quite true that he was from the hon. gentleman's country. I called in question his conduct, he called in question mine. He has been at the head of a gang employed on the railway, who made it their business to get everybody that was in opposition to them in politics. I certainly made a recommendation to have Mr. McNeill dismissed on the ground that he was a most offensive partisan, and I take full responsibility for having done so."

When the doctor from Broad Cove had made this declaration, Mr. McDougall produced a file of letters. The first one was the announcement to McNeill from the track master that his services were no longer required. The next was a note from McNeill to the track master enclosing the notice and asking for the ground of his dismissal. The third was an endorsement by Mr. Archibald, informing McNeill that "no grounds were mentioned" in the instructions. Then came a more interesting letter. It bore date 9th October, 1897, about six weeks after the dismissal of Mr. McNeill, and came from no other source than Dr. McLennan himself. The letter is to Mr. McNeill, is dated Margaree, and reads:

"Dear Sir: By the enclosed you will observe that I have made application for you in Cape Breton county, so that is the local railway against my permitting people from other counties to be employed here in this county. I am glad to see your employment and will communicate with Dr. Kendall and others with that end in view—Yours truly, A. McLennan."

The letter "enclosed" was one from T. C. Campbell to Dr. McLennan, which contained this passage:

"I had a letter from Mr. W. D. Mackenzie yesterday morning that John Morrison had been retained, and in regard to Mr. McNeill, the man you wished to get employment for in Cape Breton county, he reported to say there was no vacancy in that county at present."

So it appears that while Dr. McLennan demanded the dismissal of Mr. McNeill on the ground of offensive partisanship, and while he declared in the house that he took the full responsibility, and asserted that McNeill was the head of a gang of railway men who made it their business to insult and attack every man opposed to them in politics, he was seeking to obtain employment for him on the government railways. There was not a word to Mr. McNeill about offensive partisanship. What Dr. McLennan told him was that he could not find employment for him in Inverness because of local jealousies. But he caused him to think that he was laboring earnestly with the men who had the patronage of Cape Breton to have him restored to government employ.

Speaking of dismissals, an interesting set of papers was brought down the other day on a motion of Mr. McNeill relating to the case of John J. Steeves, who was dismissed for the position of collector of customs for Hillsboro. The papers contain charges made against Steeves by Joseph Howe Dickson, who says that they are preferred in the name of the liberal party of the county. The charges, seven in number, briefly were that Mr. Steeves was president of the liberal conservative association for the county; that he called a convention in 1895, and was a local candidate in that year; that at the last revision he appeared on behalf of the conservatives and was a delegate to the convention that nominated a conservative candidate, and was a member of the conservative executive. These four charges seem to have related to events that took place before Steeves became collector. The other charges were that he attended a public meeting at Demoiselle Creek; that he was particularly conspicuous on nomination and declaration day by applauding Dr. Weldon; that he canvassed voters in the last election, and that he promised corroborative evidence and committees. Mr. McAlpine heard the evidence and decided that the charges of canvassing, promising positions, and attending committee meetings were not proved. The others, he said, were sustained. These so far as they related to proceedings after Steves became collector. The one which was to show that he attended public meetings and applauded Dr. Weldon on nomination day. They would not seem to be serious, and as a matter of fact, no action was taken by the government on them.

Mr. McAlpine, who heard the evidence, reported it. Joseph Howe Dickson swore that he had always found Steeves an active opponent down to the local election of 1897, in which Mr. Steeves did not take part. He saw Steeves making himself conspicuous on declaration day by applauding Weldon. Returning Office Woodworth called his attention to this enthusiasm. Mr. Woodworth also testified that Steeves clapped his hands. It may here be remarked that this Mr. Woodworth has now been rewarded for his power of observation by an appointment to value the St. John and Halifax business management of the railways and canals. It did not come out in the house, but is mentioned to me privately that the chief member of the firm which makes this cement has lately become an active liberal, whereas he formerly voted the other way.

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Emmerson turned Mr. Steeves out: Ottawa, September 25th.—Sir Louis Davies to Hon. Wm. Patterson:— "Referring to the conversation which took place with you yesterday on the subject of a letter written me by the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, chief commissioner of public works in New Brunswick, I enclose you a paragraph from his letter relating to the collector of customs at Hillsboro, asking that the gentleman should be dismissed, not only on the ground that he is an offensive partisan, but that he is even today the president of the Liberal Conservative Association of the county." The following is the extract: "Joseph M. Steeves is collector of customs at the port of Hillsboro. There is an opinion in the county with respect to him, and that is that he should be removed. An investigation was held simply on the question of partisanship. If I could have given my evidence I am sure that it would have strengthened the report of the commissioner. He is a most extreme and violent and most offensive partisan. He is even today president of the Liberal Conservative Association of Albert county, and refused to resign when it was suggested to him by some of the Liberal Conservative friends. He has even carried the convention politics into local, called his party convention together, and no one has dared to make any move against us in the election, simply because I as a liberal was a member of the government and I carried party politics against us and he was at his head."

This letter of Mr. Emmerson declares that Steeves was then a member of the association, and had refused to resign, though asked to do so. Mr. Steeves himself swore that he had tendered his resignation in September, 1896, just one year before Mr. Emmerson's letter was written. Mr. Steeves also swore that the resignation had been accepted in December, 1896, or nine months before Mr. Emmerson wrote. This is a point of importance, because Sir Louis Davies seems to have acted entirely on the fact that he did not resign. Moreover, Mr. Emmerson asserts that Mr. Steeves was active in the local election of 1897, while the secretary of his party testified that in this election Mr. Steeves took no part.

But Mr. Emmerson carried his point. Sir Louis' certificate of character was accepted and Mr. Patterson believed all he said. Two days after Sir Louis wrote, Mr. Patterson sent his recommendation to council, asking "that the services of J. M. Steeves be dispensed with, as it appears from the report of the collector that he was also 'partisan part in the last Dominion election, and also because it appears from the said letter of the hon. minister of public works, that the said Steeves is still taking an active part in the local election of 1897, while the secretary of his party testified that in this election Mr. Steeves took no part."

Where was Dr. Lewis, the member for the county, in this matter? He was simply disregarded. Mr. Emmerson made the charges, and then, and was virtually dismissed as collector. It is said that the provincial premier and his friends professed to be highly indignant when he was charged in the Times that he was causing these dismissals in Albert. The value of this indignation may now be estimated. E. S. D.

OTTAWA, June 2.—Yesterday's sitting in the house was largely devoted to the interests of humanity. In the afternoon Mr. Bell brought up the case of the murderer of the county who perished from neglect and cruelty on the Crow's Nest line, and in the evening Mr. Borden of Halifax reviewed the conduct of the government in the case of Lyman Dartt, who was convicted of the murder of an Armenian pedler and set free by the recommendation of the minister of justice. The case stated by Mr. Bell is one that deserved the attention of the representatives of the people of Canada. If it had been taken up in time, the cruelty would have been deemed a cause of international action. If it had occurred in Armenia we might have had denunciations of the Turk from every platform in America. It occurred in Canada, the victims were Canadians, and a few hours' consideration of the matter was not much for the Canadian parliament. At least Mr. Bell thought so, and during the whole of the session has been endeavoring to get the government to furnish the information in its possession. Soon after the house met in February Mr. Bell moved for papers in possession of the government relating to the death of Charles Macdonald and Edward Fraser and to the inquest held afterward. Mr. Bell made repeated requests for these papers, but was never able to get them, and as the session is to end in a few days he brought the matter up on a motion to go into supply. When Mr. Bell began his story the noise, and especially the minister's answers whose departments were concerned and the first minister should remain and hear what had happened. It was not long before the whole house was paying very close attention to the remarkable narrative.

Charles Macdonald and Edward Fraser left Pitoua a few years ago in the hope of bettering their fortunes in the west. They were steady, industrious, capable men, whose parents are substantial farmers, and who were quite capable of fighting their way in the world. A year ago a C. P. R. agent found them in Manitoba and offered them strong inducements to go to work on the Crow's Nest railway. They went there and worked

three months. I enclose you a paragraph from his letter relating to the collector of customs at Hillsboro, asking that the gentleman should be dismissed, not only on the ground that he is an offensive partisan, but that he is even today the president of the Liberal Conservative Association of the county." The following is the extract: "Joseph M. Steeves is collector of customs at the port of Hillsboro. There is an opinion in the county with respect to him, and that is that he should be removed. An investigation was held simply on the question of partisanship. If I could have given my evidence I am sure that it would have strengthened the report of the commissioner. He is a most extreme and violent and most offensive partisan. He is even today president of the Liberal Conservative Association of Albert county, and refused to resign when it was suggested to him by some of the Liberal Conservative friends. He has even carried the convention politics into local, called his party convention together, and no one has dared to make any move against us in the election, simply because I as a liberal was a member of the government and I carried party politics against us and he was at his head."

But they went town. The men found an empty from the village men in that T alone at seven evening to look man passing he fire or food. On the of the car to their lips. The gathered some of a fire in a box then went for brought along village, but he o'clock at night, men lying in the impossible to breathe was just dly nearly able to could do for him, some morphine he could get no stimulants. In a men were dead.

This doctor, who nected with the highest praise, at quest. He had an amputation, who had died of diphth the latter doubt posture. Then inquest. As it witness from the men had worked journaled. This does Mead, states that inquest a lawyer Mead would be to drop the case would be a good of them both if done about it. name of Mr. H superintendent of the Rouleau was in not amenable to inquest was start to examine witne of prohibition w Rouleau of Calg that Dr. Mead a witness present coroner.

Dr. Mead did n yet. It would nent, a young Ne Rouleau was in and demanded a that the C. P. R, argue in favor of application at this the department of The agent of the sary did not take over. M. P. for A matter up, says he partment of justic no responsibility l of deal wit suit of it all is the Dr. Mead, i pressed the house been able to get tation from the m told the story vi declaring that the were the parties murder, Mr. Bell seemed to have t that the crime sh to go unpunish, erment should in investigate it th it is very diffi man who knew i dispersed in other vestigation which easy in February cult in June. No maintains that it do, e.

Mr. Fraser of G same opinion. He men and their w would have been e could have been corroborated the st Bell that the aw young Fraser's de his father as to which took place Mr. Fraser test young men were of youth of Nova that the govern the affair to be ver of Alberta's terest the depart the case, and affi was their. In sample of what Crow's Nest Paes Mr. Oliver is a s erment, but he ber of the county performed a duty pend. It was no long before the whole house was paying very close attention to the remarkable narrative.

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