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ONTARIO NEWS.

Another Bank Robbery - A Double Tragedy at Greenwood.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., May 14.-A gang of six men held up the town's night watch, Henry McCallie, early Saturday morning. Then they escorted him to the branch office of the Standard Bank and handcuffed with his own irons, he was forced to watch them blow open the safe of the bank, which they did successfully. It took three explosions to do it. They got \$15,000 from the safe and escaped. So far all attempts to locate them have been unsuccessful. It is believed to be the same gang that got \$50,000 from the Dominion Bank's safe at Dresden, Ont.

TORONTO, May 14.-A reward of \$500 has been offered for the arrest of Pare and Holden, the safe crackers, who escaped from Niagara Falls. GREENWOOD, Ont., May 14.-On Saturday Frederick Wood shot his wife twice, fatally wounding her, and then blew out his own brains. Wood had recently been released from Whitehall, where he had been confined on account of trouble with his family, who had since his release refused to let him enter the house.

TORONTO, Ont., May 15.-The bank managers are to meet shortly and discuss a means of protecting their funds from burglars. This is in consequence of the recent burglary. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the thieves and recovery of the money stolen from the Standard Bank at Bowmanville, Ont., Saturday morning. A telegram received from Tweed, Ont., tonight says five men were arrested at that place this afternoon, supposed to be the guilty parties. They were locked up in jail there awaiting arraignment. The Evening News says that the insolvency bill will not be brought up at the present session of parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had a conference with Mr. Fortin, proposer of the bill, and arrangements were made not to bring it up this session. The announcement will be made in the house in a few days.

PACIFIC CABLE.

Earl of Selborne Replies to Lord Aberdeen in the House of Lords.

LONDON, May 15.-Replying in the house of lords today to the Earl of Aberdeen, liberal, former governor general of Canada, who urged the importance of the imperial and colonial governments reaching an understanding with reference to the Pacific cable, the Earl of Selborne, under secretary of state for the colonies, said Her Majesty's government was perfectly prepared to review the whole matter in the light of any new representation the colonies might make, with a sincere desire to arrive at a decision satisfactory to all the governments concerned. The Earl asserted the house there was no intention upon the part of the government to throw cold water upon a matter of such great public interest. He expressed surprise at the fact that exception had been taken to the government's assertion that the cable was more important to Canada and Australasia than to the United Kingdom, explaining that this was not incompatible with the view that it was of great importance to the empire, as it might be of great imperial interest and at the same time be of greater importance to specific portions of the empire.

Continuing, he said he did not think that any conversation with the financial aspect of the matter would regard the government's offer as being ungenerous, because it offered to share the burden without demanding a share of the profits. The sum of \$20,000 was named because it seemed to be the outside limit on the proportion of five-eighths, which Great Britain could be called upon to pay. The conditions proposed, he explained, were merely such as the experience of the past office and treasury suggested as being the most likely to secure efficiency. If the colonies had any objections to urge against the form of the British proposals, the government was perfectly prepared to review the whole matter, with a sincere desire to arrive at a decision which would be satisfactory to all concerned. Lord Tweedmouth, liberal, supported the Earl of Aberdeen in thinking that the conditions were unduly stringent.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, had a conference today on the subject of the proposed Pacific cable with Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, the high commissioner of Canada, and other colonial agents general, who presented certain modifications of the original proposals. Mr. Chamberlain promised that they should receive the best consideration.

ST. MARTINS.

For Health and Long Life, is an Ideal Spot.

The Sun published in the Friday issue a clipping from the Birmingham, England, Post which stated on one street of Chipping Ongar, in Essex, there were now living 12 persons, four of them ladies, whose united ages total 1032 years, and that the town appears to be specially favored in regard to the longevity of its inhabitants.

This record, however, is topped by St. Martins, St. John Co., which has about the same population as Chipping Ongar. There are twelve people, all in good health, now living in St. Martins, whose united ages total 1058 years, as follows: James Ross, 109; James Davidson, 89; William Bradshaw, 89; Mr. and Mrs. P. Vaughan, 174; B. Pulsifer, 87; Mrs. Jackson, 87; Mrs. Anderson, 87; Mrs. J. Brown, 84; Daniel Maloney, 83; F. Bennett, 83.

Total, 1058

FREDERICTON.

H. G. Sinclair Will Deliver the Valedictory Address at the Normal School.

FREDERICTON, May 15.-H. G. Sinclair of Milltown has been selected to deliver the valedictory address at the closing exercises of the Normal school, which take place at the first of next month. At the conference of the Sunday school teachers of the diocese of Fredericton, which opens tomorrow, addresses will be delivered by Bishop Kingston, Rev. L. A. Hoyt and Bishop Hamilton. A public meeting will be held in the evening. Colonel Marsh had a large attendance at the police court this morning, principally young men who had been summoned to answer to the charge of bicycle riding on the sidewalks. They all pleaded guilty and paid the usual fine of \$1 each. A number of Scott cases were also before his honor.

The Century Racing Club of this city are making efforts to have the provincial meet here on July 1st. A meeting was held tonight, and it was decided to ask the citizens to join with the club in getting the use of the trotting park for the summer.

WOODSTOCK.

Wellington Birmingham Being Tried On a Serious Charge.

WOODSTOCK, May 15.-Colby Henderson, father of the two boys drowned last Friday evening, arrived on the noon train today. The remains were taken to Hartland for burial. The police court was occupied all day with the trial of Wellington Birmingham, charged with entering John I. Saunders store at Florenceville and stealing therefrom between three and four hundred dollars. It was stated in evidence that the young man was found with a large amount of money about him and accounted for it in various ways. At the conclusion of the evidence the magistrate expressed his opinion that unless the defence could explain some suspicious circumstances he would send the prisoner up for trial. At the report of Mr. Carwell, who defended, the case was adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Rome Resents the Omission of An Invitation to the Vatican.

THE HAGUE, May 15.-M. De Stael, the Russian ambassador to the court of St. James, representative of Russia at the peace conference and president of that body, contended with the foreign minister of the Netherlands, W. H. De Beaufort today, and handed him the despatch of the Alexander Nevski order. In so doing, the Russian representative expressed the czar's gratitude for the hospitality extended to the delegates. The peace conference will hold its first sitting at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon next.

It is understood that the Americans and British are meeting with some success in their efforts to get the question of international arbitration, which is now the eighth article of the programme, advanced to the first place.

Acting upon an order from the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, the papal internuncio, left The Hague today as a protest against the omission of the government of the Netherlands, acting on behalf of Russia, to invite the Vatican to send a representative.

STILL AGROUND.

MONTREAL, May 15.-The efforts made today to float the steamship Gallia, ashore near Sorel in a mud bank, were unsuccessful. The steamer is held by the suction as if in a vise, and as she is light and there is no tide it may be some days before she can be hauled off. She is not making water. The passengers were brought up by steamer this afternoon.

To cure a headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powder, 10c.

PARLIAMENT.

Death of Senator Boulton, Commander of Boulton's Scouts.

The Minister of Militia Answers Some More of Col. Donville's Numerous Questions.

Sir Louis Davies Will Not Have a Tidal Survey Made of Our Coast Waters - An Establishment at Lunenburg.

OTTAWA, May 15.-The House went into supply today, dealing with civil government contingencies and supplies for the marine and fisheries department. Sir Louis Davies explained that the new steamship to take the place of the Stanley would be launched in August. She is to be brought over from Scotland by the Canadian Express and will be named the Prince of Wales. Sir Louis' department came in for sharp criticism at the hands of Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton and other members for the high prices paid for supplies to the government cruisers.

On the subject of the fishery protection service Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked what progress Mr. Davies was making in establishing a permanent force of drilled and trained men in connection with cruisers. The minister said he always engaged the same men if they were good men. When the ships were laid up the officers were left on pay all winter and the men were given to understand that they would be re-engaged the following spring.

Sir Charles Hibbert said that he had himself made a model start in the way of establishing a permanent body of men. So far as he was able he had provided places for the best men on those vessels that remained in commission all winter, even though he could have got along in the winter with a smaller force. He endeavored to guard against the enlistment of those trained men in the United States force if they were not provided with employment during winter months.

Sir Louis Davies said he was endeavoring to develop a scheme by which the men on the government cruisers might be offered service in the imperial navy during the four winter months of each year, looking toward their enrollment in the Royal Navy Reserve. Correspondence with a view of the establishment of training stations on shore, where men could be drilled in the use of guns. It was hoped that the imperial government might pay for the guns, which was the most expensive part of the enterprise. He would not like to say too much now, but had some hope that before the end of the session he might have some announcement to make.

Sir Charles Hibbert said he would be glad if the government of Canada would carry this scheme forward, even though the British government did not see its way clear to pay for the guns. Mr. McDonald, Prince Edward Island, strongly advocated the establishment of a naval reserve. He regretted that provincialists were enlisting in the United States navy. Mr. McDonald reminded Sir Louis that some good men and officers engaged on the steamer Stanley were dismissed, he feared for political reasons. This was not the way to provide a strong permanent force.

Sir Louis Davies said that such dismissals may have been made on the Stanley, but he denied that political dismissals took place in the fishery protection service. He added to Parliament. In the evening discussion was resumed on the cost of supplies on government steamers.

Sir Louis Davies explained that while he was asking for \$145,000, instead of \$120,000 voted last year, he was really making no increase, as the Aberdeen was charged to fishery protection service last year while this year she would be maintained out of the vote now before the house. It appeared, however, that the cost of the fishery protection service is not reduced by the amount that the other is increased. Sir Louis gave no explanation, and Mr. Taylor moved that the vote be reduced by \$25,000.

Objection was also taken to the payment at St. John of \$5.50 per barrel for potatoes, \$2.50 per barrel for potatoes, \$3.40 per bushel for beans and fifty cents per pound for baking powder. Mr. Davies protested that the reduction of the vote would cripple the service and leave the coast waters without protection. The steamships which established buoys and provisioned lighthouses would have to be withdrawn.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper said that the motion was a protest against the refusal of explanations by the minister of marine. Mr. Ellis defended the prices paid in St. John, stating that the figures charged for potatoes, apples, turpentine, were not unreasonable, as prices were higher down east than they are in Ontario.

Mr. Taylor's motion was declared lost on division. Sir Charles Hibbert pointed out the need of a tidal survey for coast waters. Sir Louis Davies said that no practical navigators had urged this survey on the government. Scientists were in favor of it, but practical men took other views in respect of it. The nautical advisor of the government, Commander Spain, had not advised such a survey, and nothing would be done about it. Sir Hibbert said that when he was minister many captains and ship-owners memorialized the government on that point.

Mr. Borden of Halifax urged the government to take some steps in reference to the increased insurance rates on shipping sailing to and from Canadian ports. Mr. Borden was surprised that these special rates should be imposed on ships sailing to and from the safe port of Halifax.

Sir Louis Davies said the government had been making representations on the matter, and Hon. Mr. Dobbell was specially charged with it. With reference to the loss of the Castilian, Mr. Davies said that tides and currents had nothing to do with the loss of the ship. It was due to the carelessness of the captain, who paid no attention to the fact that the ship was in shallow water.

In the course of the debate Mr. Davies said that a vote would be taken for an establishment at Lunenburg. The committee rose and the house adjourned at one o'clock in the morning.

OTTAWA, May 15.-As far as an item learned, the minister of railways will not introduce this session a measure authorizing or sanctioning the purchase of the Canada Eastern railway. Ontario ministers are opposed to the scheme and Mr. Blair is not at present doing anything to change this view.

No announcement has yet been made as to the success of Premier Murphy and Hon. Mr. Pipes of Nova Scotia. They urged as strongly as they could the obligation of the Dominion to repay to the province the amount contributed by Nova Scotia to the Eastern Extension railway.

It is understood that British Columbia is a contributor to the Pacific cable is not favorably received by the government here. There is reason to believe that the federal government rather welcomes the difficulty raised in England as affording an excuse for postponing the matter. The minister of justice is looking into the matter with a view of determining whether the proposed British Columbia action is not unconstitutional.

Graham Fraser of New Glasgow is in the city. OTTAWA, May 15.-Replying to Col. Donville, Hon. Mr. Borden stated that an allowance of \$40 per troop was not paid to cavalry regiments, but \$60 per squadron. The amount to the 8th Hussars was not \$200, but \$240. It was said by Col. Markham, his disposition of the funds was purely technical and the department could give no information on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Sifton informed Sir Hibbert Tupper that Mr. Ogilvie had issued liquor permits in the Yukon, but the government had no information as to the amount of the same. Sir Louis Davies stated that the government had not accepted the lowest tender for the steam signal at McKees Point, Port Hastings, Inverness Co. The amount of tender was thought to be too high. The minister refused to give the name of tenders and the amount of offers until the contract was made.

In moving for papers relating to the Northwest rebellion, Mr. Davies, M.P. for Saskatchewan, made a long speech, attacking the administration by the government previous to 1886. Mr. Davis accused some of the officials and men who were engaged in suppressing the rebellion of robbery of settlers' property and discussed the question of Bremner's funds and other matters which were investigated by a parliamentary committee twelve years ago.

Mr. Davis's motion led up to a general discussion of the confiscation of Bremner's funds and the conduct of General Middleton, in which there was some conflict of opinion as to facts. The motion for papers was carried at 5 o'clock.

In the evening, Mr. McInnes of British Columbia moved his resolution in favor of the establishment of a Canadian mint. Hon. Mr. Fielding headed off the resolution with a motion to adjourn the debate, which was carried on division. The finance minister said there was no profit in gold coinage, and that silver and copper coins were not required in quantities sufficient to keep the mint long in operation. Also, Mr. Fielding said that the large circulation of gold would crowd out dominion notes, which represented loans to the government without interest. Messrs. Casey, Osler, Clarke, Wallace, Oliver and Carscallen, supported Mr. McInnes' proposition. Mr. Ellis alone supporting the finance minister in the debate.

Mr. Martin (P.E.I.) moved for papers regarding the mail service between New Brunswick and P. E. Island. In doing so, Mr. Martin said that the winter mail communication had never been satisfactory, but now it was worse than ever. Hon. Mr. Mulock, for the purpose of saving a few dollars, had taken the service from the Cape Tormentine railway and made a contract to carry the mails by team. The result was that communications were seldom made; that sometimes three days' delay took place in carrying the mails from Lunenburg to Tormentine, a distance of 35 miles; sometimes mails were left along the road in barns and other dumping places. Mr. Martin said that the service has been degraded and that the whole province has been humiliated.

Mr. Bell followed, claiming that the island mail service was never so satisfactory as it is now, but he thought the government should arrange to send a special train to make small connections between Cape Tormentine and Sackville.

Mr. McLeellan of P. E. Island said that when the present postmaster general took office the summer mail service had been satisfactory, but last winter's was not satisfactory and no team service could be satisfactory. He held that the island was entitled to a regular special railway train service.

Mr. McDonald (P.E.I.) congratulated Mr. Martin on his statement of the case and commended Messrs. Bell and McLeellan for joining in the protest against the discontinuation of the mail service. The course adopted by the postmaster general was the shabbiest thing he ever heard of and for outgoing mails, last winter's service was the worst on the record. He was glad that a new boat was to be employed in the winter service, but he was not convinced that it would be possible to establish steamship connections from the western end of the island in winter. The route from Georgetown to Pictou would, he thought, always be the best winter steamship route. But the mails should be sent to Cape Tormentine by a special train.

Sir Louis said that under the old arrangements, the Cape Tormentine mail service was not as good as the present system. He agreed that there should be a special train, but the owners of the line claimed too high a price for such a service. Mr. Davies intimated that the railway company might properly be deprived of the contract for carrying local mails unless it would arrange a time table and terms to meet the needs of the postal service. Mr. Davies further added that he was having a survey made to ascertain whether a steamship could be run by the Cape Tormentine route in winter.

Mr. Powell spoke of the inconvenience and delay by the stage system, which caused more delay in west-bound mails than it hastened in the east-bound mails for Charlottetown and eastern parts of the island. The change was made on the eve of the New Brunswick local election because the directors of the Cape Tormentine railway were liberal conservatives and for the benefit of a Westmorland family. To serve the purpose of this Sackville mail, mails were carried from Cape Tormentine to Sackville instead of to Lunenburg, giving four miles extra and causing delays in the mail train. Mr. Powell declared that the company's price demanded for a special train was lower than the government paid for a similar service anywhere in Canada, and not higher than the postmaster general paid to the government's own railway in Prince Edward Island.

General Hutton has contributed \$10 to Dominion Association prize list and Lord Strathcona gives \$50. News of the death of Senator Boulton of Manitoba was heard here with surprise and regret. This makes the second vacancy in Manitoba's representatives in the house.

RUSSIAN, Man, May 15.-Senator Bolton, died this morning of congestion of the lungs, brought on by a drive from Elkhorn in a recent snow storm. Lt. Col. Hon. Charles Arkel Boutton was born at Coburg, Ont., April 21, 1841, and was the son of Colonel D. Boutton of the 4th Regt. P. of W. Canadian Dragoons. He accompanied the surveying party under Surveyor General Dennis to the Northwest settlement during the troubles of 1869-70, and was imprisoned with the party in Fort Gary, Feb. 13, 1870. He was sentenced to be shot, but reprieved at the solicitation of Sir Donald A. Smith and Archdeacon McLean, and was released March 20th with the rest of the prisoners after the rebellion of 1885, in the Northwest field force under General Sir Fred Middleton, and was one of the military contingent that represented Canada at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. He was called to the senate, Dec. 10, 1889. Senator Boulton was a liberal conservative.

Woodstock Electric Battery-Captain C. H. Emery resigns his commission. To be captain, Lieut. W. C. Good, vice C. H. Emery, retired.

Baby-Hello, old man, what's going on out your way? Father-My wife, unless she's asleep.

DO YOU WANT Money? GOD SAVE - Can you guess the missing words, marked by dashes? When complete it is the "quotation" used by over 20,000 people now residing in Canada? If you can supply the correct missing words you may get a present of \$100.00 or more in cash. Contest opens May 8. The fund will be equally divided among those who answer correctly. No capital prize. CONCLUSION - This is a form of contest which does not require you to send any money with your guess, nor does it contain any element of chance. We have a perfect right to give away any part or all of our receipts. This is an honest method of advertising Scott's Stomach and Nerve Food. Address SCOTT MEDICINE CO., Kingston.

IN CANAL BOAT.

A Former St. John Man's Palatial Floating Home.

Electric Lights, Speaking Tubes, and Interior Fittings That Would Grace a Millionaire's Yacht.

(Boston Globe.) At the foot of Capen street, on the marshy bank of the Neponset river below Dorchester, a huge canal boat has, for the past eight months, contained one of the most interesting examples of what can be produced through the medium of American ingenuity. This boat, the home of Capt. D. Waldon Brown, his wife, a son and two daughters, is what would be commonly termed among maritime folk "a southern grain carrier." She was built nearly 20 years ago near the mouth of the Mississippi river, and today has live oak timbers sides set as stanch as when first laid. She is 37 feet long, has an 18-foot beam, and from deck to keel will measure about 20 feet.

Capt. Brown, who, by the way, was born in St. John, N. B., and made a number of voyages and held an interest in vessels travelling between that port and the West Indies in the sugar and molasses trade, bought this boat in East Boston and beached her on the Neponset shore about one year ago. Since that time, with the help of his 23-year-old son Leonard, he has put about between 10,000 and 12,000 feet of lumber into the remodeling of her interior.

Despite the fact that both Capt. Brown and his son are not intimately employed on ships, as carpenters throughout the daylight hours they have succeeded in designing, planning and bringing to a partial finish interior fittings for cabin, staterooms, bathroom, dining room, kitchen, engine room, linen room and parlories that might easily prove a source of pride to the designer of a millionaire's yacht.

Quartered on San Domingo mahogany, red cedar, red pine and maple are the woods used for the interior fittings, and they have been wrought into the most exquisite form by the aid of carvers' tools, in the hands of young Mr. Brown.

With pride both father and son point to the fact that they have selected the wood all from second-hand material, matched it in its most delicate richness of shade and color and wrought it by hand into beautiful form through the medium of the most primitive tools.

When a reporter scrambled down the steep river bank and crossed a narrow gangway over the marsh, a cry of "Ship Aho!" was cheerily answered by the captain and his son. After a ladder had been run down and the craft boarded he was led down the companionway into what the captain terms his main cabin.

The sides of this compartment have already been partially paneled in mahogany and cedar in opposite corners are beautifully carved corner seats, and at the further end of the cabin is a carved balustrade and newel post which guards a short flight of stairs leading up and out upon the deck.

At the other end of the cabin a longer and broader flight of stairs leads down to the lower deck, while on the port side a nautically fitted bathroom will have a place. Beyond this on both port and starboard sides of the boat the women board sides of the boat, the women board sides have been provided for by the appearance of two mighty clothes presses, which fitted with numerous and capacious red cedar lockers, would bring joy to the heart of any good housewife ashore.

Leading out from these there is a hall running lengthwise of the boat, 20 feet long, 3 feet wide and 10 to 12 feet high. Leading off either side of this hall are all the paraphernalia of an up-to-date kitchen for an up-to-date housewife. Throughout the boat points have been strung for 35 electric lights, and speaking tubes connecting with the rooms are already in place. The floors and the wainscoting of the bathroom will be of marble, and the dining room will be fitted with quartered oak sideboards 8 feet high. The engine room is located in the stern of the boat, and measures over all 25 feet long by 15 feet wide. The form of propulsion of the craft, which will be placed here is a secret which Capt. Brown refused to divulge to his visitors. And he said, with a shrewd look in his gray eyes, "I'm interested in a little affair in the patent office at Washington, just now, which will perhaps solve the question of how to get 500 horse power out of a 250 engine." As the visitor bade the cheery captain goodbye a glimpse into the living room displayed a picture of domestic comfort and happiness which proved that the woman folks aboard this yet unfinished vessel standing on the lonely marsh of the Neponset were every bit as comfortable as their sisters ashore. "They'll soon be helping us make sails," said the captain, as he glanced toward his better half, "for as you see by the drawing my son has made we will have sails as well as our secret propelling power." A peculiar feature in the construction of this boat is the great amount of fine carvings and handsome panels of mahogany that have been taken out of the old Boston Hill mansions which were demolished to make room for the proposed new Hotel Bellevue and the Woman's club.

OTTAWA LETTER.

Sir Charles Tupper Discusses An Important Constitutional Question.

A Case Where the Laurier Government Failed to Resist An Outrage Upon a Canadian Subject.

The Case of Col. Domville and the Militia Department in the House.

John Charlton's Latest Success—Two Divisions in One Day—Mr. Bestock Vainly Opposed a C. P. R. Bill.

OTTAWA, May 9.—The most important discussion yesterday arose over a motion for the papers on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier based his statement made last year in the house of commons: "I have the authority of the Secretary for the Colonies to state that he approved of the principles on which the Governor General acted as based on the facts set forth in the letter of His Excellency to Sir Charles Tupper." This action of the governor general was his refusal to sanction the appointments made by Sir Charles Tupper's government after the election of 1896. It is a well understood rule both in this parliament and in that of Great Britain that any documents quoted or mentioned by a minister of the crown must on demand be laid on the table of the house. There is a sound basis for this principle. It is intended to provide that all members of parliament shall be on an equal footing in a discussion. If a minister were allowed to quote from papers to which none but himself had access he would have a double advantage. He could quote so much of the paper as suited his purpose and withhold the rest, while no private member could have any use of the information.

So the rule is universally adopted that the instant a minister makes use of a paper in the possession of the government it is open to any member to ask that the paper should be brought down. In fact, it is usual to lay it on the table without such a request. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has once or twice violated that rule. He has a disposition to play with the loaded dice. For instance, last year he read a despatch from Lord Strathcona, purporting to be a reply to an enquiry from the minister, and refused to bring down his own message to which it was the answer. It was believed by many members that the despatch from Ottawa contained a falsehood, and that the only way to conceal the falsehood was to hide the despatch.

On the present occasion Sir Wilfrid promises to bring down the paper as far as the rules of the Colonial office allow. This reservation, it is feared, may be intended to excuse the withholding of important despatches, under the plea that they are confidential. A despatch from which Sir Wilfrid made quotations to justify his own position in the house of commons, he too confidential for the use of other members, and if colonial rules are brought in to excuse the withholding of the papers, the rules will be the invention of Ottawa and not of Downing street.

The despatches have given a pretty full report of the discussion raised yesterday by Sir Charles Tupper. The principles laid down by the leader of the opposition that a retiring government remained for a time advisers of the crown, is in accord with the practice under all responsible governments. Actually the first instance in which such advice has been refused is the occasion of 1896. Sir Charles was able to cite instances in British history, as well as the history of Canada, in which numbers of appointments were made by governments after their defeat at the polls. Whether the practice is a good one or a bad one, it has been universal, and Lord Aberdeen is the first representative of the crown under modern systems of government who has set himself up to establish the new method. Sir Wilfrid took the responsibility yesterday of saying that a prime minister after defeat at the polls had no right to offer advice to the crown and had no right to make appointments. This is a statement which explicitly condemns the action of the Mackenzie government, of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a member. As Sir Charles pointed out yesterday, Mr. Mackenzie made no less than 130 appointments after the election of 1878, in which the Mackenzie government was defeated by a two-thirds majority in the house. Among these appointments was that of Judge Taschereau to the supreme court of Canada, and that of Judge Weatherbee to the supreme court of Nova Scotia. These are only a few of the judicial appointments and others were made of great importance. Lord Dufferin, probably the ablest governor general Canada ever had, sanctioned these appointments without a word, and no one ever doubted the power of the late government to make them. Under similar circumstances the imperial government appointed a viceroy in India, created many peerages, and filled many positions on the bench. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has now announced that all this is illegal, thus condemning his own action in 1878, and even pronouncing it to be impertinent and arbitrary.

Sir Wilfrid says that Mr. Chamberlain will not agree to the publication of what he calls "the secret despatch" justifying the course of the government. Sir Charles will not be satisfied with that refusal. He says he is well acquainted with Mr. Chamberlain and believes that his views are not as Sir Wilfrid declares them to be. Sir Charles has himself carefully refrained from mentioning the matter to Mr. Chamberlain, but he

now asserts that if "the government" refuses this correspondence which "the house has a right to see," he will feel it his duty not to rest from the agitation until he has reached "the higher and more potential parliament than that which he has had the honor to address."

Mr. Thomas Meagher lives on the River St. Clare, on the Canadian side. Last August he was in a boat on that river with some eggs and cherries. An American officer named Avery assumed that Mr. Meagher was smuggling these goods into the United States. With the help of another man he captured Meagher in Canadian waters, handcuffed him, took him across to the other side of the river, carried him to a hotel, where he tied him to a bedpost and kept him a day and a night. After this he was carried to jail and looked up with common criminals. In the hotel he was exhibited as a trophy, numbers of people having been brought to the bedroom door and invited to look at him. After he had been in prison for a week representations to Washington affected his release. Now Mr. Cowan, one of the members for Essex, supported by Mr. Clancy, conservative member for Bothwell, and other representatives from that locality, urge that the Canadian government should demand reparation. No doubt the demand will be made, but Mr. Clancy is of the opinion that the Canadian government has been acting in this matter with uncommon deliberation.

Of course if Meagher had been guilty of smuggling, which he says he was not, it would have been still a gross outrage for a United States officer to come into Canada and carry him off. Mr. Clancy is of the opinion that the department of justice need not have waited nine months until some member of parliament brought the subject up, before demanding reparation. Mr. Cowan, the government supporter, on whose motion the discussion took place, justifies the government for doing nothing up to this point. He says that Mr. Mills could not be expected to take any action for damages until Mr. Meagher himself had requested it, and that the minister for papers was the first step in the transaction. This is a loyal defence, but it does not convey to the Canadian mind a full sense of the power of the Canadian government to protect the people from outrage at the hands of foreigners, but is not a personal matter altogether, but a national affair, and the government of Canada, not in the interests particularly of Thomas Meagher, but in support of the dignity of the nation, should have taken action at once, and caused reparation and an apology to be given. Even if Mr. Meagher should never say a word about it, the rights of Canada ought to be vindicated, and it ought to be made clear at once that United States officers are not to be allowed to invade this country and carry off Canadian citizens. Certainly a motion for papers is not necessary, as the government have already the papers which Mr. Cowan asked for. The documents may be necessary for the instruction of the house, but not for the information of the government.

OTTAWA, May 10.—We have had four hours of Mr. Blair on the new Drummond deal as now proposed, and very little more is known of the result of the operation on the Montreal extension during the last year than was known before Mr. Blair spoke. Previous to the speech many motions for returns had been made and numerous questions placed on the order paper. No returns were brought down in response to the motions and the questions were at answer, but Mr. Powell had asked for a statement of the receipts from the various stations on the Drummond line, which statements are made up at the audit office in Moncton. He has not been able to get this return. Questions were asked as to the total receipts of that part of the railway and the expenditure, but no answers have been given. The minister of railways in this condition of affairs, without having brought down the contract which he had asked the house to authorize, rose to move the house into committee on the resolution to purchase the road.

Sir Charles and Mr. Foster protested against the opening of the discussion until the house was in possession of full information. Sir Wilfrid proposed that Mr. Blair be allowed to make his statement, after which those who wanted more information could renew the request for a postponement. After some further discussion Speaker Edgar decided that the resolution to go into committee was before the house, that Mr. Blair, Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster had spoken to it, and therefore could say nothing more. Objection was taken to this ruling on the ground that the discussion was merely preliminary, but as the Speaker held to it, Mr. Taylor moved the adjournment, which gave everybody another chance. Sir Charles Tupper spoke for over an hour in a cursory review of Mr. Blair's career as minister of railways, and more particularly of the habit he had of bringing in measures without furnishing the house with information, and without even procuring information for himself. Two years ago, when Mr. Blair brought in his first Drummond bill, he did not seem to know anything about it, and the same phenomenon was observed when he introduced the Yukon bill last year.

Sir Charles went on to speak of the original project of paying over two million dollars for a road that had been hawked about the country for less than half the price, and criticized Mr. Blair's general scheme of trying to effect the Canadian Pacific railway by carrying freight 250 miles for nothing. In order to accomplish that Mr. Blair was making large expenditures on capital account, and was making great use of them in local elections. Sir Richard Cartwright had spoken of the maritime provinces as "a nest of hoodlums." This statement Mr. Blair was attempting to justify. Sir Richard here interposed with the remark that he only referred to Nova Scotia when he made the accusation. Sir Charles thereupon

suggested that the present government was determined to give it a wider application and was acting the part of a patent incubator to hatch out all the hoodlums there might be in the nest. Sir Charles then gave a summary of the performances of Mr. Blair and Mr. Fielding in using domination patronage to assist at local elections in their respective provinces. The speaker occasionally ventured the opinion that Sir Charles Tupper was wandering from the scene, but Sir Charles pleasantly discussed the matter with the speaker, who thus contributed his share towards the postponement of Mr. Blair's oration.

On the motion to adjourn Mr. Blair made a rather furious attack upon Sir Charles and what he calls his "sorry exhibition." He thought Sir Charles' followers must regard him with sorrow and shame, and Mr. Blair expressed deep sorrow over the degeneracy of the orator who was wandering from the scene, but Sir Charles pleasantly discussed the matter with the speaker, who thus contributed his share towards the postponement of Mr. Blair's oration.

After a general discussion to show how good a railway manager he was, the minister of railways went on to say that the Intercolonial balance would be better this year than ever before. Mr. Powell interposed a remark that the local freight rates were higher, which Mr. Blair promptly denied. Presently the minister admitted that a new classification of hay freight and of freights on wood was made by Mr. Harris, which had the effect of increasing the charges. But most of these changes had been cancelled, and he believed that in some cases the excess charge had been returned.

"That is so," said Mr. Foster. "Several repayments were made just on the eve of the late provincial election." Mr. Blair suggested some doubt as to this, but Mr. Foster said "I know it is true, and you know it too." The minister then went on to give returns. He admitted last year's deficit to be \$200,000, which included four months' rental paid to the Grand Trunk and Drummond county company. The deficit the previous year had been \$50,000, and Mr. Blair went into an elaborate explanation to show the causes of the increase. It was entirely due, he said, to the fact that he had made the annual repairs and maintenance expenditure in the spring of 1898 instead of postponing it until after the end of the fiscal year. The late government had been in the habit of doing this work after the first of July, and Mr. Blair had done the same in the year 1897. He made the repairs for the next year before July 1898, so that the maintenance charges for that fiscal year had been doubled, as he had done two years' work in one. In this way Mr. Blair figured out that the year ending June 30 had been loaded with extra expenses of at least \$150,000 extra expenses. From this we may judge that the deficit would only have been \$50,000 for that year if the extra charge had not been incurred.

He came then to the actual comparison between the returns from the Intercolonial as extended to Montreal and the Intercolonial as terminating at Quebec. During the eight months from the 1st of July, 1897, to the 1st of March, 1898, the deficit on the railway was \$71,000. Mr. Blair said that this whole eight months was for the Intercolonial terminating at Chaudiere.

Mr. Blair compared this with the return for the eight months ending March of this year, during which whole period the extension to Montreal was in operation. In this period there was no deficit but a surplus of \$54 for the Grand Trunk and Drummond county rentals were paid. Mr. Blair thus figures out that there is a gain of \$71,554 through the operation of the leased road for eight months.

But here we are confronted with the minister's previous calculation as to extra expenditures for maintenance. As stated above, Mr. Blair explained that in the first eight months of this year he made a large expenditure which he was not called upon to make in the corresponding eight months of this year, seeing that he had done it in the previous spring. Mr. Blair did not make clear what these summer and autumn expenditures amounted to, but as the total expenditure of the 13 months was \$150,000 in excess of what it ought to be we may assume that the summer part must have been responsible for close on to \$100,000. The whole question, whether the Drummond addition was unprofitable or not, depends apparently upon the adjustment of this expenditure. Mr. Blair finds that he is \$71,000 better off than in the same period last year, and expects to carry this favorable balance on to the end of the 12 months. If he does he will be \$106,000 ahead of last year. But he says himself that last year's management was charged with extra expenditure amounting to at least \$150,000. If that is so there will be a short-coming of some \$44,000 in the current year as compared with the last year of the Intercolonial without the Montreal extension.

But the great defect in the minister's argument seems to be a failure to show how much the better showing or worse showing, whichever it may be, is due to the Montreal extension. He keeps no separate account, and no statement made by him showed how the ordinary business of the road, apart from this addition, compared with previous years. Briefly, Mr. Blair's statement is that the road makes \$71,000 better showing than it did without the extension, and therefore the extension is to be credited with the result. But the Canadian Pacific railway and the Grand Trunk railway without any Drummond addition have shown still larger proportionate increases in their earnings.

As to whether the bargain was a prudent one. Of course the minister did not deny that the original bargain to pay \$44,000 for the road was equivalent to the payment of \$2,000,000 in cash. That is the calculation of the government's own actuary, on the basis of the government's latest loan. But Mr. Blair says that the original scheme allowed the company 4 per cent. interest, which was not extravagant. For though the government could borrow money at less than 4 per cent., a railroad company could not do so. This would seem to be a reason why the government should not pay interest to the company at the company's borrowing rates, but should pay to other creditors at the government's borrowing rates. Mr. Blair did not see it in that light. He remarked that when the bargain was made, Grand Trunk four per cent. bonds were selling at only 85. It was true that a few months later they went up to par, which changed the state of affairs. A smile illuminated the face of some of the members when this remark was made, and they recalled how much the Grand Trunk's great bargain with Mr. Blair had done to increase the value of its bonds. While the minister commended the first arrangement to pay the rental instead of the capital sum, he now concludes that the other way is better, and so proposes the change.

Mr. Blair's inference, even if the facts showed a better balance, is, to say the least, a rather careless one. There is reason to believe that the amount of traffic carried on other parts of the line was much greater than some other years, and the bargain is after all relatively so small that it is difficult to draw conclusions from it. For instance, Mr. Haggart was able to show an improvement of \$900,000 in one year in the balance of the Intercolonial. If he had taken over the Drummond road in that year he might have claimed the whole result as springing out of that operation.

It is of some interest to give a comparison of the operations of nine months ending April, 1898, with the operations of nine months ending April, 1899. According to a return brought down after Mr. Blair's speech yesterday, the earnings of the Intercolonial in the first period were \$2,846,524, and during the second period \$2,805,518. The expenses increased from \$2,311,704 to \$2,700,715. According to these figures, which take in nine months instead of the eight included by Mr. Blair, the balance in favor of the road increased from \$535,000 to \$105,000. From this must be taken the nine months share of the \$150,000 extra expenses in the first year which Mr. Blair has escaped in the second year. Worked out this way, there is a substantial shortage.

The minister energetically defended his department from the charge of cooking the accounts. He declares that the capital charges have been made on the same basis as under the late administration, that the rolling stock and maintenance has been kept out of current expenses, at least to the previous standard, and that his balance is in every way as reliable as those declared by Mr. Haggart.

And yet Mr. Blair looks for better things in the future. Not having much in the way of a surplus to show up to date, he promises a big balance in favor of the road in time to come. All the surpluses ever made will be added together, and the surplus which he will have when the end of this year is reached. Before returns are in for the whole year, this parliament will probably be prorogued, and even if Mr. Blair's predictions are not fulfilled the critics will not be here in the house to point out his mistakes.

The minister of railways devoted a large amount of heated oratory to a condemnation of the late government's arrangement with the Canadian Pacific for traffic between St. John and Halifax. This agreement he described as "monstrous and improvident." He knew of nothing so bad in the whole history of railway management. Of course Mr. Blair was not foolish enough to repeat the statement made by some of his organs that the C. P. R. had free running rights over the road, but he made the statement that the Intercolonial officers were prevented from canvassing for freight for the government line in preference to the Canadian Pacific line. The Canadian Pacific officers were allowed to canvass the maritime provinces for business for their road, but Intercolonial men could not solicit freight for the Intercolonial road in competition with the C. P. R.

Mr. Haggart assured the minister that the contract provided for no such thing. It held the Intercolonial officers to neutrality between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific. They could collect all the freight they liked for the Intercolonial, but they were not allowed to influence shippers in deciding whether the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific should have the freight after it left the Intercolonial. Mr. Blair replied that this amounts to the same thing because the Intercolonial has a long haul on goods delivered to the Grand Trunk, and canvassing for the Grand Trunk in Intercolonial territory is canvassing for the Grand Trunk itself. One would suppose that the truth of this opinion would depend upon the locality where the freight originated. There is a considerable part of the Intercolonial which is nearer the Grand Trunk than it is the C. P. R.

As to passengers, Mr. Blair points out that the Intercolonial gets \$16 for every man it carries by its own route to Montreal, and only \$6 if the passenger goes by way of the C. P. R. and St. John. Therefore he holds that it is highly improper for the government to stand neutral and allow the passengers to go by way of where they please. Again it may be remarked that the Intercolonial got considerably less than \$16 when the road terminated at Chaudiere at the time that Sir John A. Macdonald made the agreement.

Mr. Blair ignores these considerations. He now asserts that a great deal of revenue is lost by establishing and maintaining the train connecting the C. P. R. at St. John with the Intercolonial, and if one may gather anything from the minister's declaration he intends in future to make it inconvenient as possible for travellers to pass from Montreal to Halifax or from Halifax to Montreal by way of St. John. There is no doubt that by the removal of these connecting trains the minister may be able to hamper traffic by the shortest route to a considerable extent. The convenience of passengers who may prefer the direct route of travel or may have a desire to see St. John is apparently no part of the consideration.

It was rather surprising at the end of all this outburst of wild declamation against the bargain with the C. P. R. to hear Mr. Blair admit that it is still in force. The term expired at the end of last June, and the arrangement has been continued more than ten months and still goes on, in spite of its monstrous character. However, Mr. Blair announces that he is either going to mend it or end it at some future time, the date of which he does not mention.

And lastly, Mr. Blair rather surprised

ed the house by stating that he never expected to make much money out of the extension to Montreal during the first year. It took more than one year to get the machine into active operation. This declaration turned the memory of members back to the language used by the minister of railways almost exactly two years ago in introducing his first and ill-fated Drummond Railway Bill. In that sanguine speech he said:

"It is estimated that the gross earnings for the year after the extension to Montreal will be \$3,885,000, and the working expenses \$3,363,000. In other words, the gentlemen who are responsible for the management of the Intercolonial, and who have advised me in this regard, estimate that there will be a surplus of \$522,000 in the first year's operation of the Intercolonial extended to Montreal. 'New I deduct from the earnings 'stated the \$210,000 rental and get a net surplus of \$310,000 as a result of carrying out this policy of extension.'"

Such were the promises. What of the fulfilment? During the four months from March to July included in the last fiscal year the deficit was large. During the eight months from last July to March of this year Mr. Blair claims a surplus of less than \$400. Altogether, instead of \$300,000 surplus there is a deficiency. We now understand why Mr. Blair has discovered that he did not expect a surplus the first year. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, May 11.—Following the rather spirited but prolonged introductory discussion of the Drummond railway scheme came a quiet private members' day, which closed with a big ball at Rideau, leaving the house rather thin in the evening. An episode of some interest was the introduction of Mr. Comstock, who appeared from Brockville, and a retinue of several hundred attendants. Mr. Comstock does not appear to be a man who would awaken wild enthusiasm or acquire a spontaneous following such as attended him on this occasion. But Brockville is situated at a neat excursion distance from the capital, and the demonstration was made a pleasure trip, as well as a political affair, as was shown by the fact that more than half of the delegation were ladies. The excursionists wore red badges on which were conspicuous the plain features of the speaker, and the man who has acquired a few millions in manufacturing to the ill of the body physical and now in his sedate old age is giving his attention to political diseases.

Perhaps it is hardly fair to say that Mr. Comstock is only beginning his political career, seeing that he has been defeated on many previous occasions. It is said that there is now a very close connection between his accumulated wealth and his recent success in the Brockville campaign. It was a quiet and unimportant looking personage who appeared in front of the speaker while the galleries were crowded on many previous occasions. It is said that the members to the right of the speaker burst into bilious cheers. There were responses from the gallery which caused a horrified expression to appear on the face of the sergeant-at-arms and the learned clerk of the commons to begin a vigorous search for a president. It is a fiction that nobody occupies the gallery. If a member of parliament should chance to see a stranger there and mention the fact to the speaker everybody would be turned out at once. Sir Charles Tupper had his eye on the gay and festive Brockvilleans, but made no remark, and it was the speaker himself, who, after the episode was over, volunteered a statement. Of course he did not say it to the people in the galleries, because he was bound not to see them, but he remarked to the house that any person who was in the gallery was there entirely on sufferance, and that no applause or demonstration whatever was allowed from these upper areas. Two years ago when the Queen's jubilee address was passed, followed by singing God Save the Queen, the people in the gallery joined in the music, but the speaker on that occasion was joining in the song and failed to hear the singing in the galleries. It is said that only once since confederation have the galleries been cleared, and that was not on account of anything that occurred there, but because of occurrences in the house which were not considered appropriate to make public.

Col. Domville has for some time filled a considerable space in the order paper with notices of questions and motions for papers relating to the command and proceedings of the militia. He wanted to know about twenty things in respect to a transfer of stores of the regiment to Col. Markham last November, and his questions suggested that the transfer was improperly made. The minister of militia had the matter stand over from day to day, but when Col. Domville pressed the question yesterday he got his answer. Apparently it was not his intention that the transfer was made on the highest military authority. Again, when Mr. Morrison, acting for Col. Domville, made some enquiries as to whether Col. Domville had re-

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SURPRISE SOAP
Is so good, so economical, you really can't afford to be without it.
A pure hard Soap. 5 cents a cake.
Your grocer sells it. If not, change your grocer.

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ceived permanent leave of absence, the minister stated that this was exactly what had happened. He stated, moreover, in reply to another question that this leave had been granted without any request from Col. Donville, and that the responsible person was the general officer commanding. As to the reason, Mr. Borden did not feel authorized to give, nor did he see his way clear to state to the house what recommendation General Gascoigne had made in reference to Col. Markham, who is now in command of the regiment. Col. Donville was apparently not very well satisfied with the answers, but they seem to be categorical and parliamentary. The difficulty seems to be that Col. Donville is trying to see the position as a member of parliament to retain command of the regiment after he has passed the time limit. The minister of militia and the general claim to be doing their best to keep politics out of the management of the militia. Whether in the particular matter they will succeed remains to be seen.

Mr. Charlton has achieved a considerable success with his amendments to the criminal code in the face of the opposition of the representatives of the department of justice and of the minister of justice on the other side of the house. Both Sir Charles Herbert Tupper and the solicitor general saw grave difficulties in legislation on the line proposed by Mr. Charlton, to raise the age of consent from 16 to 18 years. Nevertheless, the bill was carried by two-thirds majority, and it is now on the way to the senate, where the minister of justice will have occasion to express his view upon it.

The other division of the house took place yesterday on a private bill of some importance. It was a bill to authorize a British Columbia company to construct a railway in the Boundary district. The company is the Canadian Pacific under another name. The bill was opposed in its present form by Mr. Bostock, who represents a large part of the area of British Columbia, and desires to limit the power of the railway in the location of stations. It is charged by Mr. Bostock that the railway company avoids the principal towns in order that it may establish other towns on land of its own, thus getting the benefit of the increase in the value of property. Speculation in town sites is active in the west, and it is a great game to get hold of a spot where the town is to be built and then sell building lots. Naturally there is strife between the speculator, who wants to get the town site where the railroad is expected to be, and the company, which wants to build railroads to improve the value of its own town sites. This cause of controversy comes up in many bills, Mr. Blair is preparing to meet it by taking power to the railway committee of the privy council to control the location of stations. This will give the minister of railways great personal control over the fortunes of town site speculators and of railway corporations, which will be a public benefit, would depend upon the character of the minister of railways and of his power to resist persuasion.

In this particular case the question was fought out in the railway committee, where the C. P. R. by making some concessions was successful. Mr. Bostock undertook to have the bill sent back to the committee again when it came up for third reading last night, but was only able to muster 13 votes in support of his contention.

ST. JOHN SCHOONER.

Capt. Tower Held in One Thousand Dollar Bonds for Violation of Regulations at Salem.

BOSTON, May 12.—The case of Captain Tower of the schooner Rebecca W. Huddell, bound from St. John to New London, Conn., charged with having entered the port of Salem and remained there more than forty-eight hours without reporting his arrival to and paying to the collector the fee due in such a case was before the United States commissioner here today. Captain Tower today claimed that he had broken no law, inasmuch as he left the harbor within the forty-eight hours. The question thus became one of veracity between Captain Tower and the inspector of the Port of Salem, and the case was continued until June 12, Captain Tower being held in \$1,000 bonds.

JAMAICA SITUATION.

KINGSTON, Ja., May 12.—Representatives today interpellated the government as to whether it intends to take steps to urge upon the imperial government the necessity for securing American reciprocity before it is too late. The reply was that the government will do so. After the council adjourned the representatives in a body interviewed the governor, representing the gravity of the situation and the popular demand for prompt and effective action to avert American retaliation.

PROMINENT MEN DEAD.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Former Governor Roswell P. Flower died tonight at 10.30 at the Eastport Country Club, at Eastport, L. I.

LONDON, May 12.—Herbert Lloyd, of Edward Lloyd, Limited, the proprietors of the Daily Chronicle, is dead.

The cheese factory at Killiam's Mills is nearly completed.

Advertisement for Wood's Phosphodine, describing its benefits for various ailments and its status as a 'Great English Remedy'.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

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

THE ANGEL'S SONG. It came upon the midnight clear, The glorious song of old, From angels bending near, To touch their harps of gold; 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' From Heaven's all gracious King, The world in solemn stillness lay, To hear the angels sing.

Sung through the cloven skies they come, With peaceful wings unfurled, And still their heavenly voices soar, O'er all the weary world; Above us and below us plain, They bend on hovering wing, And ever o'er its babel sounds, The blessed angels sing.

For lo! the days are hastening on, By prophetic words foretold, When with the ever-circling years, Comes round the age of gold, When peace shall over all the earth, Its ancient splendors fling, And the world wide give back the song, Which now the angels sing.

Suggested programme for the department of peace and arbitration: Singing—The Angels Song. Responsive reading—What Christ said and taught (Matt. 5:43-48, Matt. 5:38-40, (Lev. 12:14-15), (Rom. 12:17-21), (1 John 3:20-21), His last command, 'Put up thy sword.'

Also prophecies and promises of universal peace (Psalm 45:3-9), (Isaiah 2:4-5), (Isaiah 9:6-7), (Hosea 2:18), (James 3:18).

Singing—Scatter Seeds of Kindness; reading, leaflet; singing, Close to Thee.

Paper—The Present Attitude of Christian Nations Toward the Question; singing, Battle Hymn of Republic; discussion upon peace conferences, past and present. God Save the Queen.

The Advocate of Peace says: 'Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has placed at the disposal of the conference, which is to convene at the Hague May 18th, her palace, built 1847. The Orange room, which is one of the principal features of the palace, is an enormous round room whose ceiling is forty-five feet high and surmounted by a huge glass dome by which it is lighted. The fittings of the conference will probably be held in this room.'

The thoughts of thousands are already turning to that point.

THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord; He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath loosed the great lightning of His wrath, and with His sword He has smitten down the tower of the strong; His truth is marching on.

His truth is marching on. He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat; Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him, be jubilant, my feet! Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in His bosom that transfigures and a glory in His bones that transfigures us; Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him, be jubilant, my feet! Our God is marching on.

General Grant would not review an army in England; he had witnessed of the horrors of war. General Sherman said 'War is hell.' Yet it is sad to see even the churches are fostering the war spirit by the boys' brigades.

SIXTY DOGS BURNED

In a Fire at North Brighton That Destroyed Seven Tenements.

BOSTON, May 12.—Four families were burned out this afternoon at North Brighton by a fire that consumed seven tenement houses, besides two barns and the large building formerly used by the J. W. Hollis Meat Co. for sheep sheds. The total loss will aggregate about \$40,000. Geo. W. Hollis, owner of the sheep sheds, which for some time have been practically abandoned, puts his loss at \$30,000, while John Welch, who used a portion of the building for dog kennels, estimates the value of sixty dogs lost at \$3,000. The loss on the two houses destroyed and those damaged will reach \$9,000. The losses are well covered by insurance. The fire started in a building known as the ice house, where a gang of Italians have been in the habit of eating their dinner. Four alarms were rung in, and assistance was also sent from Cambridge and Somerville. Many of the families in the tenement houses had scarcely time to make their escape from their houses when the flames finally burst upon them.

MEMORIAL WINDOW

Placed in Chancel of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, to the Memory of Dean Bullock. (Chronicle, 12th.) Yesterday being Ascension day there was a choral celebration of the holy communion at 11 a. m. There was a pause in the service to permit of the unveiling of a beautiful memorial window on the south side of the chancel. The ceremony was performed by the very rev. the Dean of Nova Scotia, who announced that a window had been erected by the congregation of St. Luke's to the glory of God, for the beautifying of His sanctuary, and in loving remembrance of the Rev. Wm. Bullock, D. D., first rector of St. Luke's, and first dean of the diocese of Nova Scotia. He then unveiled the cord and the veil fell, disclosing a very beautiful window, containing a three-quarters sized figure of St. Luke.

The treatment of the figure is very chaste and beautiful. The Evangelist is represented as standing with uplifted face on which rests a rapt expression of exceeding sweetness, as if he were listening to the voice of the Holy Spirit inspiring him to write his blessed gospel. The robe which he wears, and which falls in graceful folds to his feet, is of the richest ruby color. In his hands, which are remarkably life-like, he holds the book of the gospel and the evangelist's pen, whilst at his feet crouches the winged ox, as St. Luke in his gospel seems particularly to dwell on the priest-

hood of Christ, and ecclesiastical art has therefore assigned to Him that one of the four living creatures seen in the vision of Ezekiel which symbolizes sacrifice. The base, sides and upper part of the window are treated as forming a niche with pillars and handsome canopy, whilst the name St. Luke stands just beneath the figure. The whole forms a very beautiful window, rich in coloring and harmonious in design. The window was obtained from Munich.

RAILWAY HORROR.

Twenty-five Persons Killed and Fifty Injured.

READING, Pa., May 12.—Shortly before 10 o'clock tonight a collision of passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading at Exeter station, six miles below Reading. The express train, which should have left here at 3.30 p. m., from Philadelphia, was behind schedule in time in leaving and stopped at Exeter for a few minutes. A special from Harrisburg bearing excursionists who had attended the Harratt monument unveiling at the capital, left here twenty minutes later than the express train, and at Exeter, while proceeding at a rapid speed, crashed into the express. Several cars of the express train were wrecked, and a number of persons are reported killed. The number of dead is fully 25 and the injured 50. The first train ploughed through three cars of the forward train, completely wrecking them. Eight dead were brought here at 1 p. m. A score are under the debris. A train load of wounded were brought to the hospitals here. Great excitement prevails throughout the city. The railroad officials offer no explanation of the accident. The coroner will institute investigation at once. Returning passengers at 1.30 a. m. say the scenes around the wreck are of the most fearful description.

JOHN F. ZEBLEY,

Well Known in St. John, in Financial Troubles.

NEW YORK, May 12.—John F. Zebley, investment bond broker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The total liabilities are \$717,889, of which there is a netly secured \$311,328. The secured assets are \$100,000 of the Consolidated Electric Co. of St. John, N. B. He has no assets. Among the creditors are John F. Kimball of Wilton, N. H., \$55,695; H. J. Crippen, Concord, N. H., \$55,695; Bank of Montreal, \$30,000; W. J. H. Pollard, Stonington, Conn., \$10,077; W. H. Morton, Salem Falls, N. H., \$9,878; Lowell Trust Co., Lowell, \$80,000. Mr. Zebley was formerly president of the Consolidated Electric Co. of St. John, N. B., and the Lewis and Mercer Construction Co.

LORD STRATHCONA.

Says Chamberlain is Anxious to Assist the Colonies in Everything.

TORONTO, May 12.—The Evening Telegram's London special says: The Colonial club dinner was held at the Hotel Cecil last night. Inaugurated the opening of the new premises in Whitehall court. The dinner was largely attended, and in every way surpassed the previous ones. The presence of Lord Strathcona and Abernethy were a great feature. In proposing the toast of the British Empire assured his hearers that the last word on the Pacific cable had not been spoken. Lord Strathcona replying said Mr. Chamberlain was determined that every way possible the mother country would aid in making them so.

DEWEY'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Admiral Watson will sail from San Francisco next Tuesday on one of the regular Pacific mail steamships, but cannot possibly reach Manila before the middle of June.

Orders have been issued placing Captain A. S. Barker in command of the Asiatic squadron after Admiral Dewey's departure until relieved by Rear Admiral Watson. Captain Barker is now in command of the battleship Oregon. As soon as relieved of command of the squadron Captain Barker will start for home under a leave of absence.

YALE BEATEN.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—After a series of three defeats, Harvard reasserted his position in debate by a victory over Yale in the contest held in Sanders' theatre this evening. The debate was closely contested, and the greatest excitement prevailed when, after explaining the difficulties that beset the judges in making up their minds, Prof. H. B. Gardner of Brown University announced the result.

HAS NOT SURRENDERED.

Madrid, May 14.—The Filipino committee has issued a manifesto to the press declaring that the 'Filipino government' will reject all negotiations for peace on the part of the Americans, based upon any scheme of autonomy, and will demand that the United States fulfil the agreement made before the declaration of war with Spain. The manifesto declares that Gen. Antonio Luna has surrendered and asserts that Major Gen. Lawton is routed, and that the hospitals are 'filled with Americans,' hundreds of whom are insubordinate.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Advertisement for Castoria, featuring a signature and the text 'The Great English Remedy'.

DR. BRIGGS ORDAINED

Ceremony Performed Sunday Morning By Bishop Potter.

The Service Passed off Quietly and No Protests Were Filed Either Before or During the Service.

In a Lengthy Statement the Bishop Says the Outcry Against Dr. Briggs Betrays a Lamentable Ignorance of the Progress of Sound Learning.

NEW YORK, May 10.—In the small though pretty cathedral on Stanton street, in the down town district, this morning, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who was found guilty of heresy by the Presbytery assembly, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal church. He was ordained together with Rev. Charles A. Shedd, and the ordination ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Potter. The little church was crowded with people and the ceremonies were notable for the quietness and order that prevailed. Those who expected from the great outcry of the past three weeks some sensational features, were disappointed. There was no scene, no excitement, and no protest was filed either before, during or at the close of the ordination. One would imagine that it was the ordination of the average priest.

In a lengthy statement, Bishop Potter has replied to the request asking him to refuse to ordain Dr. Briggs, saying that his power had been exhausted. A bishop's powers were not absolute, and in the matter of ordination he can only act when certain preliminary action by others has been had. When the candidate is approved the canons of ordination say the bishop 'shall' ordain. All the tests had been applied in Dr. Briggs' case and he had received a certificate from the standing committee of the diocese of New York recommending Dr. Briggs for ordination.

Bishop Potter continues: 'I beg, however, that you will not suppose that I am seeking to escape from my personal responsibility in the matter of the ordination of Dr. Briggs by shifting behind the action of my constitutional advisers. I have not the slightest desire to do so. The outcry against the author of 'The Introduction to the study of Holy Scripture' is chiefly to be deplored because it is such a lamentable ignorance of the progress of sound learning and the judgment of the best Christian scholars. One of these, a bishop, writes: 'You may be interested to see that the old, staid Christian Knowledge Society republished a little pamphlet on the subject of the claims of the Bible, which are elaborated in your treatise. I am indignant at the misrepresentations, or, we will hope, the misunderstandings of some of your critics. Have they, for the first time, come across the interpretation of the speaking with tongues which harmonizes that book with the epistle to the Corinthians? Have they never read Dean Plumptre's article on the subject in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible?'

'In a word, the author of 'The Introduction to the study of Holy Scripture' has states conclusions which are the best learning and the most devout minds have accepted before him. 'I do not myself accept all of them; but that any of them denies or impugns any fundamental doctrine of the faith can only be shown by multitudes of passages. What the author has stated which are as malignant as their own unpopularity. 'I note the prediction with which you conclude—that Dr. Briggs' advancement to the higher ministry for which he has been recommended, will precipitate departures to the Church of Rome. This would indeed be unfortunate, for the author of 'The Introduction to the study of Holy Scripture' holds letters from eminent Roman Catholic scholars of foremost rank in institutions of learning of foremost dignity, expressing warmest appreciation of his contribution to the study of the Bible and intimating their purpose to make use of it in their class rooms. Here, again, it would seem that larger knowledge would be the safest guide to wise action.'

'No provision is made in the treaty specifically provided for these American claimants releasing Spain, and stating that the United States would make such settlement as was proper. Under this clause claims aggregating several millions have been provided for, however, was made by the treaty for foreign claimants and there appears to be much doubt as to who is liable, since the sovereignty over Cuba has passed out of the hands of Spain. The United States having undertaken to look after the American claimants, the foreigners are desirous of being treated in the same manner. It was stated at one of the foreign establishments that there was no disposition to push the claims unduly, but to bring them to the attention of the United States government in order that the question of liability might be determined and such relief granted as the merits of the case warranted. It is appreciated in these foreign quarters that payments will be largely a matter of discretion with the United States, as the obligation to look after the American claimants was assumed voluntarily, and there is no obligation either in the treaty or on general principles of law for assuming the claims growing out of Spain's inability to maintain order in Cuba during the period of Spanish rule.'

These foreign claims cover damages to plantations, personal property, etc., of French, British and German residents of Cuba, and are not connected with the bonded debt of Cuba in foreign hands, which debt was assumed by Spain.'

TRANSVAAL SITUATION. Burgers Instructed to Prepare to Take the Field at a Moments Notice.

LONDON, May 15.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: 'At a meeting of the commandants on the western border of the Transvaal yesterday (Saturday) instructions were issued to the Burgers to prepare to take the field at a moment's notice from Pretoria.'

The negotiations are still pending for the proposed meeting between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner for South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain (British colonial secretary), it is said, will not assent to the conference unless the Transvaal executive pledges himself to initiate bonafide reforms.'

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, May 14.—The work of fortifying the redoubts and the hilltops at points of strategic importance is progressing rapidly.

European Naval Stations and Squadrons on the Mediterranean Preparing to Welcome Him.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Admiral Dewey's homecoming by way of the Mediterranean is likely to give occasion for distinguished honors from the navy of Europe, most of them being represented by extensive squadrons in those waters, and some of them having their chief naval stations at Mediterranean ports. Already Ambassador Cambon of France has called the attention of the authorities at Paris to the return of Admiral Dewey by way of the Mediterranean and the probable sailing of the flagship Olympia past the French naval ports in Algiers. These are opposite the British possessions of Gibraltar and Malta at the entrance to the Mediterranean and are easy and natural stopping places along the route. It is hardly expected that the admiral will touch at Toulon, the great naval seaport of France. At the ports of French Algeria he will be accorded every honor due not only to his high rank, but to the universal esteem in which he is held by the naval fraternity.

The British authorities have taken no steps thus far to have the admiral stop at British ports, but it was stated today by one of the British officials that Dewey would be assured a most enthusiastic greeting if he stopped at any British station, and undoubtedly steps would be taken to induce him to

touch at Plymouth and Portsmouth, the southern naval depots of England, if there was any prospect of his acceptance.

In any event, it is said the admiral was quite likely to stop at Malta and Gibraltar, as those are the usual coaling places, and this would give an opportunity for an exhibition of British esteem for him. In the event that the admiral could be induced to stop in England en route home, it is said that he would probably be met at Aden or Port Said by a British escort.

DEMAND REFUSED.

Chinese Foreign Office Rejects Russia's Late Demand for Railway Concessions.

SHANGHAI, May 14.—The Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese foreign office) has replied to the Russian minister at Peking, M. De Giers, that the government is unable to accede to the Russian demand made last Wednesday for a new railway concession connecting Peking with Russia's present system in Manchuria.

Not since the taking of Port Arthur by Russia has the Chinese been so agitated as over this demand. Whether M. De Giers named a specific route is not yet ascertainable, some officials saying that only a preliminary notice was given by Russia, and others that she is asking for a line direct from Peking to Shan-Hai-Kwan.

Certainly the British legation in Peking had no previous knowledge that such a proposal was coming from St. Petersburg. The concession asked for would ruin the existing northern railways in which British capital to the amount of \$2,000,000 is invested; but there seems to be no alternative routes, without interfering with plans for railway extension which the Chinese have in mind.

It is believed that Russia's action in this matter is intended to demonstrate to the world that the recent convention with Great Britain respecting spheres of interest in China, which was notified to the Chinese government immediately before this latest demand was demanded, has not fettered the action of Russia at the court of Peking, and also to strengthen Russia's prestige with the Chinese, which was unfavorably affected by her withdrawal of her late protest respecting the northern railways.

HEAVY CLAIMS.

State Department Advised That British, French, and German Residents in Cuba Will Ask for Big Amounts.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The state department has been informally advised that claims aggregating a considerable amount have been made by British, French and German residents in Cuba during the recent insurrection, and that these ultimately will be pressed against the United States government. The claims themselves have not yet been presented, but are being collected by the several foreign offices as the claimants send them in. In some cases schedules have been made and the aggregate stated to the authorities here. The French claims aggregate between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000 francs. The German claims are understood to be slightly under those of the French, while the British claims are said to be considerably more than either the French or German.

These foreign claims are quite distinct from those of citizens of the United States originally against Spain for damages sustained in Cuba during the insurrection. The peace treaty specifically provided for these American claimants releasing Spain, and stating that the United States would make such settlement as was proper. Under this clause claims aggregating several millions have been provided for, however, was made by the treaty for foreign claimants and there appears to be much doubt as to who is liable, since the sovereignty over Cuba has passed out of the hands of Spain. The United States having undertaken to look after the American claimants, the foreigners are desirous of being treated in the same manner. It was stated at one of the foreign establishments that there was no disposition to push the claims unduly, but to bring them to the attention of the United States government in order that the question of liability might be determined and such relief granted as the merits of the case warranted. It is appreciated in these foreign quarters that payments will be largely a matter of discretion with the United States, as the obligation to look after the American claimants was assumed voluntarily, and there is no obligation either in the treaty or on general principles of law for assuming the claims growing out of Spain's inability to maintain order in Cuba during the period of Spanish rule.'

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TO HONOR DEWEY.

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NINE DROWNED.

Coal Laden Schooner Foundered in Lake Superior.

Captain's Wife and Child With the Crew of Seven Men Went Down With the Schooner.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., May 14.—The schr. Nelson, deeply laden with a cargo of coal, foundered in Lake Superior, off Grand Marais, last evening and carried down all hands. So far as known here, no one escaped from this, the first disaster of the season, except the captain, a report from Deer Island, Mich., stating the captain was saved.

The Nelson, which is owned by the Mitchell Transportation Co. of Bay City, Mich., was in tow of the steamer A. Tolson, which had the schr. Mary B. Mitchell as a consort. The Tolson and Mitchell turned back and arrived here this afternoon without serious damage. Capt. A. E. White, master of the steamer, at once reported the disaster to the owners. At the time of the disaster the wind was blowing a gale of 50 miles an hour and freezing hard, and the three boats were being coated with ice, and this, added to their cargo of coal, made them ride very low in the water.

The beach at Grand Marais was but a few miles under the lee of the boats and Capt. White determined to try the dangerous expedient of turning the tow in the sea and running before the wind for Whitefish Point. Before the turn was finished the Nelson was seen to turn toward the shore and it was evident that the line had parted and the schooner had been cut. Soon it became apparent that the schooner was sinking. There was no chance of rendering any assistance, however. The crew of the Folsom had their hands full in taking care of their own craft and the Mitchell, in a few minutes the Nelson there was stern into the air and dived straight for the bottom, where she sank in 300 feet of water.

The sinking ship disappeared so suddenly that her crew had no time to even lower their yawl boat, which hung on the davits at the stern. The Folsom and Mitchell were at the heavy weather through which they passed.

The crew consisted of the following: Capt. Anthony Haghey of Toledo; captain's wife, two-year-old child of Capt. Haghey, Fred Haas, sailor, residence unknown; six sailors, names unknown.

The Nelson was formerly one of the crack vessels of the lake fleet and when she first came out in 1866 was considered an extremely large schooner. She measured 766 gross tons and was 185 feet long by 32 feet beam.

H. R. H. A. VETERAN MASON.

LONDON, April 27.—The Prince of Wales yesterday entered upon the twenty-fifth year of his grand mastership of England, the longest period of the prince's tenure of the rank has been marked by a greater extension of Masonry than any of his predecessors, for whereas when he was called to the Masonic throne the number of lodges under the English jurisdiction was less than 800, the roll now is about 2,400, excluding those lodges which have been erased, or which have been formed into separate grand lodges in the colonies.

For the installation of the grand master and the appointment and investiture of officers, a grand lodge was held on Tuesday evening at Freemasons' hall. His royal highness was not present, and in his place Earl Amherst, pro-grand master, presided. Thomas Penn, acting for Sir Albert Woods, grand director of ceremonies, proclaimed the Prince of Wales installed as grandmaster of the year, and then having announced that the grand master had reappointed him pro-grand master, he was proclaimed and saluted, and the Earl of Warwick having been reappointed deputy grand master, he was also saluted. The other grand officers for the year were then appointed.

A banquet at the Freemasons' tavern was subsequently presided over by Earl Amherst.

SACKVILLE REAL ESTATE SOLD.

SACKVILLE, May 3.—At the sale of the Albert Cahill estate today the following were the buyers and prices: The homestead sold to Geo. Campbell for \$1,650; a lot of 16 acres of marsh to Chas. Fawcett for \$1,600; a lot of marsh containing five acres sold to Frank Read for \$10; a lot of marsh containing 141.2 acres sold to Edgar Tower for \$1,225; a lot of marsh containing 10 acres sold to Chas. Fawcett for \$1,175; a lot of marsh containing four acres sold to Chas. Fawcett for \$255; a lot of marsh containing 14 acres sold to Chas. Fawcett for \$1,025; a lot of marsh containing 24 acres sold to Albert Anderson for \$1,050; a lot of marsh containing four acres sold to Thomas Wheaton for \$112. The amount realized from all the estate was \$5,483.

HAPPY MR. KILLAM.

(Monoton Transcript, Saturday.) One of the latest innovations in the I. C. R. is a gasoline motor trolley which has been provided for A. E. Killam, inspector of bridges. This motor, which is being put in running operation today by Roney Jardine, is guaranteed to carry conveniently three men, including the driver, and will run when in thorough operation twenty miles an hour. It is a three wheel contrivance, and the test this morning was satisfactory.

NOTHING TO HIM.

(Salem Gazette.) 'Waltz—I want to say that magicians are twenty million a piece pulling a rabbit out of a thimble, will you?' 'Unsharper! Once I got a snake, eighteen feet long, with a lighted gas jet in its mouth, out of a quart bottle.'

There is nothing that would probably ruin a man more effectively than to have all his plans work just as he wanted.

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertisements. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager. THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 13, 1899.

THE GREAT MR. BLAIR.

The valued Telegraph informs the liberal conservative press of other provinces that: They must know that the recent election in New Brunswick was mainly run on the issue whether Mr. Blair was granted the confidence of the people of this province and the result was one of the most overwhelming victories for the minister of railways that any public man in Canada ever had.

There has been a suspicion for some time that the provincial government was the personal property of Mr. Blair, and that it existed merely to register his decrees. The Telegraph, which draws its pay and therefore ought to know, confirms the suspicion, and claims for the minister of railways the glory and the fruits of the recent victory.

This utter effacement of Mr. Emmerson, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Geo. Robertson, Mr. McKeown, and the lesser lights of the government and its support in the house, is very interesting. Even the Emmerson manifesto, which we were led by Mr. Robertson and others to regard as one of the great and mighty deliverances of all times, appears to have been but sound and fury, signifying nothing.

It is well to have all this settled on so excellent an authority. Hereafter, when any member of the provincial government speaks, we are to understand that it is Mr. Blair who speaks. The recent election was not a vindication of their policy with respect to bridges or anything else, except in so far as these may have contributed to the political success of Mr. Blair.

AN EMPIRE BUILDER. London papers of May 3rd give glowing accounts of the great meeting on the previous day which was addressed by Cecil Rhodes. His subject was Rhodesia. The crash to hear him was so great that there were a hundred applicants for every seat, and the hall was crowded an hour and a half before the meeting opened.

Sir Samuel Lewis, mayor of Free-town, Africa, is a colored man. At the opening of the Sierra Leone railway recently he attempted to enter a car reserved for whites, and was forcibly ejected. Then man who put him out was brought before the court and fined for the offence.

Lord Salisbury in his place in parliament recently made an important statement bearing upon the improved relations between England and Russia with regard to China. He said of the new agreement: The general drift of it is, as the noble earl and the world knows, that it is a railway agreement concerning our fields of operation in China.

When Admiral Dewey returns to the United States he is to be entertained at a \$10,000 dinner in New York. One hundred persons will subscribe \$100 each, and each will be privileged to take a friend to the banquet. To make it a complete success the guests should be served by colored waiters from Georgia.

Says the Toronto Mail and Empire: Here is a verse from the campaign literature of the free traders that seems to be out of date: God bless the cause, the righteous cause, which Reformers pray; And when the N. P. mockery shall all be swept away, On Canada, fair Canada, shall dawn a brighter day.

The Telegraph's eulogy of Mr. Blair is only surpassed in fervor and eloquence by Mr. Hannay's eulogies some years ago of Sir Charles Tupper. The prime minister's speech was greeted with cheers, and the London Telegraph says: Lord Salisbury is to be most warmly congratulated upon having accomplished a task upon which he had long set his mind.

THE ISAAC PITMAN SHORT-HAND and the New Business Practice (for use of which we hold exclusive right) are great attendance promoters. Send for catalogues. S. KERR & SON.

Violent attack upon Mr. J. R. Woodburn of this city for his remarks at the Sons of Temperance meeting in Moncton on Wednesday evening. The Transcript goes further and denounces everybody who dares to question the good faith of Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues with respect to the plebiscite. From nearly a column and a half of editorial fury the following is a fair sample:

No speaker on a public platform has a right in addressing an audience of non-political character, to introduce alleged statements of facts, which by the way were absolutely false, and yet expect them to go unchallenged. A Mr. Woodburn, addressing the meeting in the Central Methodist church on Wednesday evening, made an assertion after assertion respecting the plebiscite in Quebec, the record of the vote, the action and motives of liberal cabinet ministers, which were a reckless disregard of the truth, unfair to the society under whose auspices they were made and discreditable to the reputation for veracity of the person making them.

The first statement by Mr. Woodburn with which fault is found was that there was fraudulent balloting in Quebec province. The same statement was made on the floors of parliament, by Mr. Bergeron of Beauharnois, who challenged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to hold an investigation, and assured him the material would be furnished within three days. Mr. Bergeron is not a prohibitionist.

The less said about the anti-prohibition majority in Quebec, or the manner in which it was obtained, or the attitude of certain members of the cabinet with respect to the plebiscite, the better for the reputation of the government. So far as the gentlemen of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance are concerned, their reputation is not likely to suffer from the attacks of a journal which, from being a violent kicker, has under "sunny ways" blossomed into an ardent worshipper at the shrine of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Blair.

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THE ISAAC PITMAN SHORT-HAND and the New Business Practice (for use of which we hold exclusive right) are great attendance promoters. Send for catalogues. S. KERR & SON.

Violent attack upon Mr. J. R. Woodburn of this city for his remarks at the Sons of Temperance meeting in Moncton on Wednesday evening. The Transcript goes further and denounces everybody who dares to question the good faith of Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues with respect to the plebiscite. From nearly a column and a half of editorial fury the following is a fair sample:

No speaker on a public platform has a right in addressing an audience of non-political character, to introduce alleged statements of facts, which by the way were absolutely false, and yet expect them to go unchallenged. A Mr. Woodburn, addressing the meeting in the Central Methodist church on Wednesday evening, made an assertion after assertion respecting the plebiscite in Quebec, the record of the vote, the action and motives of liberal cabinet ministers, which were a reckless disregard of the truth, unfair to the society under whose auspices they were made and discreditable to the reputation for veracity of the person making them.

The first statement by Mr. Woodburn with which fault is found was that there was fraudulent balloting in Quebec province. The same statement was made on the floors of parliament, by Mr. Bergeron of Beauharnois, who challenged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to hold an investigation, and assured him the material would be furnished within three days. Mr. Bergeron is not a prohibitionist.

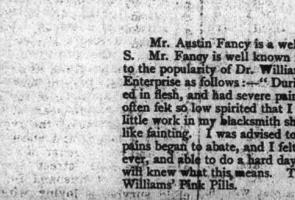
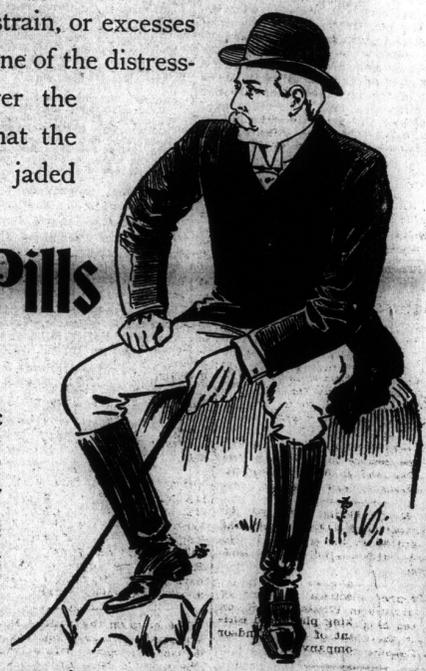
The less said about the anti-prohibition majority in Quebec, or the manner in which it was obtained, or the attitude of certain members of the cabinet with respect to the plebiscite, the better for the reputation of the government. So far as the gentlemen of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance are concerned, their reputation is not likely to suffer from the attacks of a journal which, from being a violent kicker, has under "sunny ways" blossomed into an ardent worshipper at the shrine of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Blair.

Nervous Debility

may be caused by over-work, worry, mental strain, or excesses of almost any nature. Very frequently it is one of the distressing after effects of la grippe. But whatever the cause a debilitated, nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the tired and jaded nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the best nerve food and most valuable tonic known to science. Merit, and merit alone, has given these pills a larger sale than any other medicine in the world. Through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills hundreds of thousands of tired, and jaded, despondent men and women have been made bright, active, work-loving people. But you must get the genuine—imitations are always a source of disappointment, and a waste of money.



WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are not Dr. Williams'. The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red. Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 12.—Mrs. Daniel Cobb of Wilnot died on Thursday night in her seventy-fifth year. On the 4th inst., at Montague, Prosecutor Beers obtained two convictions for violation of the C. Act against Alexander McPherson and L. Clarkin, and the usual fine of \$50 or two months' imprisonment was imposed.

On the 2nd inst., the Rev. Wm. C. Murdoch, of the Valley, married at Bridgetown, Austen A. Ramsay to Janet Miller. A dining room is being built in connection with the public works on the 5th inst., where the summer train arriving there at 12:30 will be held over for a sufficient time to allow the train bands and passengers to get dinner.

The new wing of St. Dunstan's college is under erection and will be ready for occupation in September next. Already extensive changes have been made in the interior of the main building. Mrs. Malcolm McLeod died on Sunday last, aged 88 years and 19 days. James McIntyre, charged with assaulting his wife, has been released on bail.

The contractor Messrs. Messrs. Nachman & Saunders, and the designer Benjamin Carter. The factory will be in operation about the 15th of June under the management of Mr. Carver. Henry M. Gaxney, son of Sheriff Gaxney of Summerside, has left for Boston, where he will permanently reside.

A new saw and door factory is being built by Mr. Ives at Montague Bridge. The new wing of St. Dunstan's college is under erection and will be ready for occupation in September next. Already extensive changes have been made in the interior of the main building.

The will of the late Judge Alley was pronounced on Wednesday. His son, Gordon F. Alley, and Henry Smith and John D. Reid, are appointed executors. The latter gentleman receives \$500 for his services. The will directs that \$15,000 shall be held in

dition to his theological studies. The position of lecturer in classics in the same institution has been filled for two years by Mr. McLeod's brother, Dr. M. McLeod, B. A. Messrs. McLeod are natives of Springton, P. E. I., and sons of John K. McLeod of that place.

A TRUE STORY. (Spare Moments.) Some years ago, in a certain town in the north, a gentleman possessed of more money than education was asked to address the scholars attending one of the local schools some Sunday afternoon. The day arrived and our friend was called upon.

"Well, children," said he, "I'm not used to public speaking; but I remember when I was a lad I was very fond of hearing a story. Shall I tell a story?" The children assenting, he proceeded:

"Once upon a time, many years ago, there was a lad, a very good lad, who went regularly to Sunday school and never missed. But one Sunday afternoon, as he was gawin' to school, two bad boys met him, and persuaded him to gan birnsmesting w' em. So they went along by the river-side, and by-and-by they came to a tree, and in the tree, on a branch which overhung the water, was a nest. The two bad lads sent the good lad to climb the tree and fetch the eggs. Up he went and got out on the branch, farther and farther, and just as he was reaching out his hand to take the nest, the branch broke, and he fell into the river and was drowned."

After waiting a few moments to allow his hearers to thoroughly grasp the full extent of the catastrophe, he resumed with: "Children, the story is true, for the lad that was drowned was me."

Insist on having Bentley's Liniment, the ten cent sort; refuse substitutes which yield the dealer a large profit. Demand Bentley's Liniment and take no other.

WILLIAM BLACK MEMORIAL. To Perpetuate the Fame of the Gifted and Prolific Scottish Naveilist. Public appreciation of the works of the late William Black, novelist, is to be shown by the establishment of a memorial, to which his friends and admirers all over the world are invited to contribute. A committee has been formed in the old country, and Lord Archibald Campbell is the treasurer of the fund.

Among those whose names are on the committee are the Marquis of Lorne; Sir Edward Russell, the Duchess of Sutherland, Rudyard Kipling, Justin McCarthy, Sir Walter Besant, J. M. Barrie, A. Conan Doyle, H. W. Lucy (of Punch), Anthony Hope Hawkins, Lord Strathcona, the lords provost of Glasgow and Perth. Very Rev. Dr. Macleod and many others well known in literature, politics, journalism and other leading circles.

It is proposed at the suggestion of R. R. Bowker of Brooklyn, to form an American committee, of which the following gentlemen will be members: Henry Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine; Andrew Carnegie, J. H. Harper, Lawrence Hutton, and William M. Luffan, publisher of the New York Sun.

Lord Archibald Campbell has suggested that the memorial take the form of a lifeboat for the west coast of Scotland; but the decision will rest with the committee. The very strong and influential character of the committee and the popularity of the late novelist will no doubt result in a memorial worthy of the fame of one who wrote many books and gave pleasure to a large circle of readers throughout the English speaking world.

The Bank of Montreal in this city is prepared to receive subscriptions for the William Black memorial fund and to transmit them without charge.

BARON HERSHELL. LONDON, May 15.—The will of the late Baron Herschell, the former lord chancellor and member of the Anglo-American-Canadian commission, died in Washington, commencing was probated today. The estate is valued at £138,000. The damage to the Comyn royal hotel, Cambeltown, has been appraised at \$2,540.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John, Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your 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. Advertisers please make a note of this.

Bark Guseppina is to load lumber here for Las Palmas at 50 francs.

The employees of the C. P. R. on the Atlantic division propose to hold a grand picnic in Woodstock on June 24th.

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Report says that the schooner Sadie Wilcutt, which went ashore at Vineyard Haven last fall and is now at Boston, will be converted into a lighter.

Dr. E. N. Davis has removed his dental rooms from Union street, and is now located in his new office, No. 7 Charlotte street, adjoining the London house.

I. S. Penner, electrical engineer, of Chicago, arrived in Windsor, N.S., on the 8th, and is making plans and estimates for the plant of the Windsor Calcium Carbide company.

The May issue of the Prince Edward Island Magazine is a creditable number. The article on Fort Lajoie, by Professor Cayen, illustrated with plans, is a valuable paper.

A wagon builder referring to the wide tire regulation says that a set of four inch tires weigh 400 pounds, and that the extra cost of three and wheels over an ordinary set is about \$8.

Geo. A. Peoples returned from Haverhill, Mass., on Saturday, and with his family, which he took back with him on Tuesday. He has purchased a business in Haverhill, and intends to reside there.

Nova Scotia farmers cannot commence to supply the butter demand of the city of Halifax. The Herald says \$200,000 are sent out of that city every year for butter to P. E. Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

The smack Mina and Lizzie brought 10,000 Nova Scotia lobsters on her last trip, 7,000 of which were left at Young's pound at Boothbay, and 3,000 were brought to G. A. Wier & Co., Portland-Portland Press.

Letters of administration of the estate of the late Reverend Archdeacon Bristow have been granted to Mrs. Sophia D. Bristow, his widow. The estate is valued at \$15,400, personal property. J. Roy Campbell, proctor.

A cable from Shields, England to Mrs. Lockhart of Dorchester, announces that Capt. Lockhart is seriously ill in an hospital in that city. From previous letters received by Mrs. Lockhart it is supposed that his illness is heart trouble.

One of the new Wagner cars of the I. C. R. met with a mishap on the trip from Campbellton on Saturday. A spark, it is supposed, ignited some oily waste under the body of the car, and a hole was burned right up through the floor.

A large machine for making trays for match boxes has just arrived for the Moss Glen Mfg. Co., whose mill is being extensively fitted up for manufacturing boxes, box shooks and other small products of the wood industry for the local and foreign markets.

Prof. Geo. M. Blakney of Petticoat is now on his way home from Mexico via Havana and New York, and will spend a short vacation previous to taking a law course at Harvard. He has resigned his position as principal of the school in the city of Mexico.

Archbishop O'Brien is expected in Yarmouth about June 20, and will administer the rite of confirmation to about 80 candidates. His grace will then visit Tusket Wedge, Surrettes Island, Eilbrook and Pubnico, where he will perform similar services.

Notice to Subscribers.

T. E. A. PEARSON, is travelling in Carleton Co. in the interests of the Sun.

The work of repairing the ship Charles, which was injured in a collision with the steamer Endeavour some months ago, has been begun. She is on Hilyard's blocks, and J. K. Danlop is doing the work. New bows will be put in and the vessel put in thorough repair. It will be a big job.

The following Canadians have been successful competitors for scholarships in the recent award made by the faculty of Cornell-William Bennett Moore, A. M., L.L. B. (Queen's University); Donald Alexander McRae, A. B. (Dalhousie); and Alexander W. Crawford, A. M. (Toronto).

The Fowler flour mill at the head of Rodney wharf, Carleton, is now progressing quite rapidly. A lot of the frame is in readiness and a part of it has been erected. The structure will be a very solid one, and will add, when in operation, to the busy appearance of this section of the west side.

F. S. Pearson of New York, consulting engineer for the Cuban Electric Co., has awarded the contract for two 230 horse power engines to the Robb Engineering Co. of Amherst, N. S. They are for an electric railway from Regina, on the opposite side of the harbor from Havana, to Guamaoca, about eight miles distant.

The heirs on the Anneke-Jans estate are pretty well satisfied that the case is "closed" to come before the courts. The heirs in New Brunswick are requested to forward their pedigrees and also copies of agreements entered into to New York. R. Stackhouse, of Portland street, can furnish the agreement papers to persons not in possession of them.

A court of the Canadian Order of Foresters was organized by Inspector Kinghorn at Bayville, Carleton county, with nineteen members and a good prospect for future work. Mr. Simpson is chief ranger; C. C. Simpson, vice; Dr. E. B. Kirkpatrick, chaplain; Dr. E. B. Kirkpatrick, chaplain; W. Hill; Con. J. W. M. Jones; S. B. W. Lindon; J. W. M. Jones; S. B. W. Hill; Con. J. E. F. Kelley; Ex. Phy. Dr. Saunders; Fin. Com. F. A. Good; A. G. Kirkpatrick; G. F. Saunders; auditors, Dr. G. B. Manser, E. Manser; trustees, W. S. Saunders, F. Shea.

John M. Lyons, general passenger agent of the I. C. R., and J. B. Lambkin, travelling passenger agent, were in the city Saturday negotiating with J. King street, for a city ticket office for the intercolonial. Mr. Montgomery is to take the office, and Mr. Lambkin is to take the office of the intercolonial.

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Save your Union Blend Tea keys. What they are worth is explained by the circular in every petrod packet. 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents per pound.

The despatches report the incorporation of a company at New Haven, Conn., to be called the "Colonial Line," to ply between Yarmouth, St. John, New London, Havana and San Juan, New London will be the headquarters.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien has appointed Rev. Father Carroll Bridgewater, N. S., to the vacancy in Bermuda caused by Father Parker's removal from that parish to Newark, N. J. Rev. Father McKinnon of Halifax goes to Bridgewater.

A Liverpool letter of May 4th says: "Several consignments of spruce deals have come forward during the past month, but the majority have gone direct into consumption, leaving only a moderate stock. Prices are very firm."

Captain Harry Carven, formerly master of the bark Thomas Perry and other large vessels, left Yarmouth last week for Havre to assume command of the Parrabow ship Theodore H. Reed, which is chartered for guano ports.

A court of the Independent Order of Foresters was organized by Inspector Kinghorn at Bayville, Carleton county, with nineteen members and a good prospect for future work. Mr. Simpson is chief ranger; C. C. Simpson, vice; Dr. E. B. Kirkpatrick, chaplain; Dr. E. B. Kirkpatrick, chaplain; W. Hill; Con. J. W. M. Jones; S. B. W. Lindon; J. W. M. Jones; S. B. W. Hill; Con. J. E. F. Kelley; Ex. Phy. Dr. Saunders; Fin. Com. F. A. Good; A. G. Kirkpatrick; G. F. Saunders; auditors, Dr. G. B. Manser, E. Manser; trustees, W. S. Saunders, F. Shea.

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RECENT DEATHS.

The death of Mrs. Alfred H. Martin took place Wednesday morning at her residence in Paradise row, after comparatively short illness. Mrs. Martin was a daughter of the late John Mooney, and leaves a husband, a mother and one sister to mourn her death. She was only twenty-seven years old, and had a large number of friends who will regret to hear of her death.

Mrs. Margaret Anglin, formerly of town on Monday to be present at the funeral services of her brother, which were solemnized at St. Basil's church yesterday morning. Much sympathy is expressed on all sides for Mrs. Anglin, who has returned from her sad journey in California, and also for her family, which is so sorrowful.

The death occurred at Fairville on Tuesday, after an illness of several months, of William Small, who for many years had been a respected and esteemed resident of that place. Mr. Small, who was in his eightieth year, was native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to this country forty-five years ago. He was a hamitist, and for some years a member of the firm of Small & McDonald, who built and carried on business in the building on the corner of Paradise row and Mill street, now occupied by S. Hawker as a grocery store. The deceased leaves a widow, one son and two daughters. The son and one daughter reside in Fairville, while the other two daughters, Mrs. George and Mrs. Robt. Gillingham, live in Kentville, N. S.

Among the deaths of provincials recently in Boston and vicinity, were the following: In Roxbury, May 2, Mrs. B. Augusta McCaffrey, wife of Hugh McCaffrey, formerly of St. John, in East Boston, May 3, Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, widow of James Walsh, formerly of St. John, in South Boston, May 5, James F. Landers, formerly of St. John and Nova Scotia, in Boston, May 3, Mrs. Mary M. Cox, widow of Samuel H. Cox of Shelburne, and formerly of St. John, N. B.

The death occurred Wednesday in this city, after a lingering illness, of Geo. T. King, son of the late Stephen F. King. The deceased, who was in his twenty-seventh year, was well and favorably known throughout the city. He leaves a large circle of friends.

There passed away on Wednesday in this city, after an illness of a few weeks, Laura M. Jewett, daughter of the late John Jewett of Woodstock, in the fifteenth year of her age. The deceased young lady will be greatly missed by her young friends in the city, and especially in Carmarthen Street Sunday school, and Mission Street, in which she took an active part.

The death occurred, at an early hour Saturday morning, of Mrs. Alex. McDonald at her home in the north end. Death was due to heart affection. Deceased, who was in the prime of life, was of a bright and cheerful disposition, and was a sister of Fred C. Gahan, the Peel street livery stable proprietor. A husband and an infant child survive a loving wife and mother. Mrs. McDonald was a native of Kingston, Ken. Co., died on May 11th. She leaves a husband and one daughter, Mrs. Edwin B. Todd of St. John, and Mrs. I. B. Oakes of Wolfville, N. S., are sisters of the deceased. Lord Allan Smith of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax is a brother.

A Charlotteville letter of May 12th says: "Sorrow, sincere and unaffected, was the prevailing feeling in Charlotteville on account of the death of Mrs. Malcolm McLeod. For many years she was our sweetest singer. She was known and respected by all. A talented, refined and cultured lady has passed away in the midst of her career. She was formerly Mrs. Florence Rankin."

The death occurred last Thursday evening at Halifax, after an illness of four weeks, of John C. Smith, a well-known citizen and brother-in-law of George M. Smith. Deceased was for 25 years in the mechanical department of the I. C. R.

Mrs. Robert Dewar of New Perth, P. E. Island, died on Wednesday last. Rankin Steves, a well known farmer living on the Salisbury road, near Fairville, died suddenly and unexpectedly on Wednesday, after a very short illness. Deceased was a prosperous farmer. He was fifty-two years of age and unmarried.

The death occurred on Thursday night of John McKinnon, well known in Charlottetown and throughout P. E. Island in connection with the supreme court. It is said that he was ninety-four years of age.

On Monday, May 8th, Mary A. wife of Merrill Taylor of Harland, Carleton Co., died of gangrene and softening of the brain. She was 67 years of age, and had lived with her husband for 40 years. She was a native of Sussex, and had lived in Carleton county 15 years. She leaves a sorrowing husband and three adopted children.

HAMPTON, May 15.—One of the most respected residents of Hampton Village died this morning in the person of William Otty. The deceased had only been ill a few days, and his sudden decease came as a shock to his many friends. The late Mr. Otty was about seventy years of age, and for many years had carried on the business of a land surveyor. He was a brother of the late Judge Otty, and the late Col. Otty of Kings county. Geo. O. Dickson Otty of St. John is a nephew of the deceased. Mr. Otty had many friends in St. John, who will sympathize with his widow and relatives in their sad bereavement.

(Saturday's Yarmouth Times.) F. C. Robbins received a telegram today announcing the death of his father, William S. Robbins, in Haverhill, Mass., in his 76th year. He leaves a wife and three children.

Deceased was a native of Chebogue, and was formerly engaged in business in St. John and Tusket building ships in the latter place. In Yarmouth he managed the knitting mill, and was general agent of the Mutual Relief Insurance Co. He moved to Haverhill several years ago, where he was employed as accountant in the office of L. C. Rine & Co. He was prominent in church work wherever he went, and was a deacon of the Tusket and of the

MANCHESTER'S TONIC Condition Powder. A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and compounded from the purest drugs and most select ingredients. It is intended to be administered to all animals suffering from various diseases, and is a most valuable medicine. It is sold in 1 lb. and 5 lb. tins. Price 1/6 per lb. and 5/6 per tin. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Wm. Manchester & Co., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Temple Baptist church in Yarmouth. Mrs. E. C. Simonson of Tusket is his only daughter. William Robbins of New York and Frank C. of Yarmouth are his sons. A. C. Robbins and Mrs. J. B. Kinney, Salem, are a brother and sister. The remains will arrive on the Prince George Monday, and the funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p. m. from the residence of E. C. Simonson, Tusket.

MONCTON. Young Seth Says He is a Burglar By Trade. Between Saturday night and Monday morning the parsonage of the First Baptist church, Moncton, was burglarized, and it is reported that \$100 in cash and other articles were stolen. Besides the money some clothing and a gun valued by Rev. Mr. Hinson as a relic were stolen. Officer Miller arrested George Cameron and Jack Watson, and Officer Scott arrested Pat Elliott. They were later released, but on Wednesday two young men, Jack Hurley and Anthony Gallant, were arrested at the home of Gallant's mother, where a lot of stolen goods were found stored, including some of the articles stolen from the Baptist parsonage. Hurley has made a confession accusing Charles Seath and Ned Howe with burglarizing the parsonage and stealing \$150. He says they skipped to St. John and lost the money there. Chief of Police Clark received word from Moncton that Seath and Howe were in this city, and early yesterday afternoon Officer Burhill and Sgt. Kilpatrick arrested the two strangers on suspicion of being the thieves wanted. They were held until noon, when it was ascertained they were not the right parties.

Charles Seath and Edward Howe, aged 18 and 16 years respectively, who were arrested Saturday evening on suspicion of having been implicated in the recent Moncton burglaries, will be taken to Moncton today. Some days since the residence of Rev. W. B. Hinson of that place was broken into and \$150 in money and a number of articles taken therefrom. Capt. Jenkins and Detective Ring learned that the prisoners had spent Thursday at the house of James Halfpenny, a former Moncton man, on Johnston street, near the cotton factory. They watched the house Friday, but failed to discover the young fellows. The detective and Officer Belyea of Moncton visited the place Saturday and were given to understand that Seath and Howe had started out the road. The officers drove to Rothesay, but were again doomed to disappointment, while on their way to the police station to meet Officer Ring, Saturday. Belyea dropped into Halfpenny's and was agreeably surprised to find the prisoners there. They were arrested. Detective Ring has obtained a silver spoon which the prisoners gave away on Pond street. It bears the initials of Mr. Hinson. Another spoon and a bunch of keys, believed to be the property of Mr. Hinson, were found at Halfpenny's. The prisoners are suspected at Moncton of having had a hand in the robbery of Enman's store. In this instance the soda water fount was destroyed and the brass removed from it and sold to John Jeffries. Officer Belyea gives the prisoner a hard name.

MONCTON, N. B., May 15.—Charles Seath and Ned Howe, arrested in St. John Saturday night and brought to Moncton today, were taken before Squire Kay, charged with breaking and entering the First Baptist parsonage a week ago and stealing silverware and about \$150 in cash. Evidence was given by Rev. W. B. Hinson and Officer Belyea, and also by Anthony Gallant and John Hurley, who had previously been arrested and taken to jail to await trial on the same charge. The evidence left no doubt that all four were implicated in the parsonage burglary, and Seath and Howe will be further charged with a number of other burglaries, which they have admitted, including those of Holstead's and Enman's drug stores and Fianagan's dry goods store. Seath, 18, is from St. John, and says he is 17 years of age. Asked if he would not like to learn a trade, he boldly replied: "I have a trade now; I am a burglar and intend following my profession. After I get out I'll give you fellows a hustle." Howe is only 15 years of age and belongs to Moncton. They are both hardened criminals, though so young.

Rev. W. B. Hinson left this afternoon for Vancouver and expects to assume the pastorate of the Baptist church there on Sunday next. During his ten years' pastorate in Moncton, Mr. Hinson received 800 into the church membership and built up the largest individual church of his denomination in the maritime provinces.

Kumfort Headache Powders are put up in ten cent packages which contain four powders. They are perfectly safe and harmless, and invariably cure a headache in ten minutes. For Grippe pains they are a positive cure. If you cannot procure them from your dealer send ten cents to the F. G. Wheaton Co. (Ltd.), Folly Village, N. S. They will send them postpaid.

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

CANADIAN and WESTERN TIMOTHY. Clover, Corn, Peas, Turnips, and Garden Seeds. JAMES COLLINS. 208 and 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES. Sixty modern, iron framed School Desks and Seats, and a few others, all wood, somewhat worn but quite strong, can be obtained at a bargain on application to REV. P. J. WEN-JONES, Davenport School, St. John, N. B.

ON THE MILLSTREAM. MILLSTREAM, Kings Co., May 12. Samuel Gibbon, who has been residing with his sister, Mrs. John Soper of Moncton, died at that place last week. The remains were brought here and interred in the family burying ground at Sable Mountain.

Public worship was held in St. Philip's R. C. church on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Rev. Fr. Byrn of Norton being the celebrant. The spring has been very favorable for lumber drives, and the drives in this section have all been driven into the boom.

Mrs. John Parise, who has been seriously ill, is slowly improving under the careful attention of Dr. E. M. Brunzate. A. S. Finiss and family left on Monday for St. John, where they will reside. Mr. Dukeshire of South Boston is paying a visit to his friend, G. N. Goggin.

IMMIGRANT BOYS. To the Editor of the Sun: Dear Sir—Mr. Middlemore expects to send from his home in Birmingham about a hundred children at the close of May. Seventy-five of these will be boys. The girls are already bespoken. Persons desirous of securing boys will please write to me for blanks to be filled up and forwarded to Mr. Middlemore's agent in Halifax. (Rev.) JOHN M. DAVENPORT, St. John, N. B.

A BIG EXCURSION. Clarence M. Chase of Boston, says Friday's Yarmouth Herald, is in town arranging for the proposed excursion of the Knights of Pythias which is to visit Yarmouth on the 21st-22nd August. The excursionists will number from 500 to 600, and will make headquarters at the Grand Hotel. About 150 will proceed to Barrington and camp out. During their visit they will institute lodges in Yarmouth, Barrington, and Annapolis. They will bring their own band of 25 pieces. Mr. Chase will proceed to Annapolis tomorrow, en route to Halifax and St.

LIFE IN BUTTE.

Saloons Have No Locks on Their Doors—Open Day and Night.

Living Costs Little More Than in St John, But Rents Are Very High—City Has Sixty Thousand People.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.)

BUTTE, Montana, May 3.—In my last letter I promised to speak of the New Brunswickers who are to be found in this great western city, but on second thought I think it would be advisable to give the Sun readers some brief ideas of the city.

The general eastern opinion is that it is a wild western mining town, with little or none of the culture to be found east. This is a much mistaken idea. While Butte is a great mining centre and famous about by the thousand, educational and other public buildings are numerous, pretentious and modern in every respect. The building in which is located the Free Public Library is a brick structure of four stories.

Butte is a city of sixty thousand people, but probably there is no city in the world of twice its size where there is as much money in circulation. To an eastern man Saturday night and Sunday are the most interesting. All the streets are crowded, the saloons are in full running order, and the gambling places are in full blast. The saloons never close—in fact, they have no locks on their doors. There is no Sunday as far as the saloons are concerned. All other establishments are closed. The mines of course run night and day, Sunday included. There are at least two hundred saloons or liquor shops in the city, the license fee being \$1,200 a year.

Butte is probably not the most religious city in the world. The point of church attendance in proportion to population. The Catholic church is the largest and has a seating capacity of in the vicinity of fifteen hundred. Six masses are celebrated every Sunday, and at each service, I am told, the church is crowded. The Catholic population of this parish church is a little over ten thousand. The Methodists are the largest denomination and have three churches. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, etc., each have a church. It is estimated that at least twenty-five thousand never enter a church door.

Still in face of all the saloons being open day and night and the large number of non-attendants at church, the city is a remarkably orderly one. I have travelled about the streets considerably during the past six days, and have yet to see the first "incapable."

There are many beautiful private residences of brick and granite, the finest being that of W. A. Clark, the man who made himself famous only a short time ago by paying \$50,000 for a single vote in the senatorial contest.

The peculiarities of American civic politics were shown here on Monday. A new mayor and officers came into power. In the evening the council met, the mayor delivered his inaugural and then started to make his recommendations for civic appointments. The first recommendation was voted down and the mayor, realising all would meet the same fate, coolly remarked he had no more recommendations to make. The council is composed of nine democrats and five republicans. The democrats consist of six Marcus Daly men and three W. A. Clark men. The latter men joined with the republicans and thus frustrated the mayor's appointments, so the chief of police and his men and the chief of the fire department and his men are on "easy street" for the present.

In regard to the cost of living there is not much difference between here and St. John, as far as the necessities of life are concerned, with the exception of house rent, which is in the vicinity of four times as much as it would be in a provincial town. However, the houses here are all modern in every respect, having bathrooms and all the latest improvements in building architecture. Again, if you go to a tailor for a suit of clothes it will cost you from \$50 to \$60, but ready-made clothing (of reform) is as cheap as in St. John.

Now, on the other hand, if you would like to indulge in the luxury of a half dozen oysters on the half shell, you must pay seventy-five cents. A glass of beer costs five cents, but if you go in for a drink of whiskey it is fifteen, or two for a quarter. There is nothing less than five cent pieces in use, so when you go to the post office you buy two ten cent and one five cent. Again, if you go into a store and buy goods say to the extent of fifty-two cents, you only pay fifty cents, while if your bill is fifty-three cents you have got to pay fifty-five. All houses and banks run business along this line.

The weather has been extremely cold since I arrived. On Monday you could stand on the street and witness a fierce snow storm in the mountains. It reached us in due time in the shape of a mild snow storm, and we had "furlies" off and on since, freezing quite hard at night. B.

BUTTE, Montana, May 6.—In my last letter I referred in a general way to the city and the manner of doing business. St. John only a short time ago organized an Associated Charities. There is such an institution here and it is on a most prosperous footing. The rooms are open every afternoon, where people, male and female, who desire work, registers. A person desiring help can call at these rooms and secure it. There is no charge. There is also a day nursery in connection, where women who have to go out to work can leave their children. All cases of distress are promptly attended to. Only yesterday I heard of a case which is a particularly sad one. It was a Toronto family, consisting of father, mother and little girl under twelve years. The mother was taken ill, and while in a critical condition the father went on a spree and sold about everything in

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HOPEWELL HILL, May 3.—A young married man from Elgin, who was taken before the police court at Riverview yesterday on a very serious charge, suddenly joined the exodus of some time last night, making good his escape from the custody of Deputy Sheriff Stuart by jumping from the window of a room in the latter's residence, where he had been locked up for the night.

A Rogation day service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Smithers last evening in St. John's Church of England at the Hill.

Miss Mary E. Bray, who has been very seriously ill at Moncton for several weeks, is visiting her former home here.

J. L. Peck's dea is being shipped by rail to Gray's Island, Hillsboro, WOODSTOCK, May 12.—One of the most distressing accidents imaginable occurred this afternoon between two and three o'clock at Upper Woodstock. Two sons of Colby Henderson were fishing at the mouth of Lane's creek from a very steep bank. Russell, aged eight, lost the grip on his pole, and in trying to reach it again fell into the creek, which is very deep at that point. Ray, aged ten, jumped in to save his brother. A little chap named Brown was with them. He tried to reach one of the boys with his pole, but seeing he could do nothing, ran for help. As soon as the residents heard the news they rushed to the spot, but boys boys had sunk. They began dragging for the remains, and after night and between five and seven this evening. They are dragging for the other. Mr. Henderson is working in New York. His wife and three children are living here.

John L. Saunders' general store at Florenceville was broken into the other night and between five and six hundred dollars worth stolen. An arrest has been made on suspicion, and a hearing will be held before Police Magistrate Dibblee on Monday afternoon.

CODY'S QUEENS CO., May 12.—Walter Hornbrook of Cody's had the misfortune to have four sheep and two lambs die this week. He is a hard working and industrious man, and the sympathy of the community is extended to him.

F. E. Cody, J. P. went to Gagetown on Wednesday to prove the will of the late Hazen Starkey of Jenkins. W. J. Southern has accepted the position of clerk at the Barker house, Fredericton, and leaves Cody's on Monday. Fredericton to take up his new duties.

FREDERICTON, May 12.—Word comes from the up river districts that the drives are well in hand and will soon be on their way to this city. Robert Alken, lumberman, left here on a Fredericton boat, and is bringing down the first of the corporation drive. For the past few days there has been a decided rush at Springhill for logs, and high prices prevail today. Seven lumber concerns have representatives at the village, and \$25 a thousand for good logs.

The annual meeting of the York County Rifle Association was held last evening and the following officers elected: President, Major T. G. Loagie; vice-president, Major J. B. Winslow; secretary, Capt. J. D. Perkins; committee of management, Lt. C. H. Allen, Sergt. C. J. Wilson, Capt. J. H. Hawthorne, Sergt. W. J. Duncan, R. T. Mack. It was decided to enter three teams from the city for the annual match of the season. It was also decided to hold the annual prize meeting of the association on the Thursday preceding the meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association.

The bankers and lawyers of this city are to meet in diamond tomorrow afternoon. Last season the bankers went out in the last inning after a hard struggle, and the disciples of Blackstone went to bed.

ST-BASILE, May 12.—The damage done to the electric system here by lightning a few evenings ago is being repaired as fast as possible. A petition, unanimously signed by the business men and others of Sussex, praying that the collector of customs at this outpost receive an increase of salary was forwarded to the minister of customs today. Mr. Wallace will in a few days have completed his twenty years of service, and the handsomely signed petition is a proof that he has given the greatest satisfaction to the public.

Charles W. Stockton, justice of the peace, has opened an office in the new building owned by F. W. Stockton, and was today engaged in taking the preliminary examination in a case of perjury, in which William Howard is the defendant and Susie Gould the defendant.

The improvements to the shop occupied by Miller Bros., butchers, in the Depot house building, are completed, and the firm now have one of the finest butcher shops in the province.

In connection with the Sussex Methodist Epworth League, an Evening With Tennyson was given by the members. The church was well filled with an appreciative audience. A. Edgar Bruce acted as chairman, and the following programme was given: solo, The Brook, Miss Kennedy; address on Tennyson's Life and Works, J. A. Allen, B. A.; quartette, Sweet and Low, Miss Comben, contralto, Miss Worden, soprano, J. A. Allen, B. A., bass, C. Slipp, B. A.; tenor, violin solo, Miss Burgess; recitation, Children's Hospital, Miss E. P. Ryan; solo, The Garden of Sleep, Miss Johnson; reading, The Revenge, A. Edgar Bruce; organ, solo, Miss Bond.

HOPEWELL HILL, May 11.—Capt. McDonald, C. W. Robinson, M. P., F. P. Reid and Mayor Ayer of Moncton, came down to the Cape yesterday to consult with the business men of the shiretown and neighboring villages in regard to the proposed plan of establishing a steam service on the Petitcodiac, between Moncton and Albert county ports. The idea meets with very general approval, and providing a subsidy can be obtained from the government, the intention is to have a steamer put on the route at an

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early date. A new boat of 100 tons, about ready to launch at Hopewell, will probably be purchased.

John L. Peck, banker and lumber merchant at Hillsboro, west of the village last night by the vessel, in connection with his lumbering interests. Mr. Peck will ship about three million feet of deals this summer, and considers the outlook particularly good for a profitable season. His vessel, the barkentine Enterprise, is now due at Gray's Island, Hillsboro, where she will load. Mr. Peck is also, in conjunction with J. N. Smith, loading the large steel bark Andrichina at the Cape.

Two barns and small outbuildings, belonging to William Milburn, at Monctonville, were burned to the ground today, together with a quantity of hay, wagon, sleigh, mowing machine, etc.

A very excellent concert, which was largely attended, was given at Lower Cape last night by the St. John's choir, Palmer, and pupils of the day school. At the close of the programme ice cream and other refreshments were sold, and the sum of \$15 was realized, which will be used for fitting up the school building.

Files Smith returned this week from Haverhill, Mass., where he spent the winter. Mrs. Smithers of the rectory, Riverside, left on Monday to visit friends in St. John and other parts of the province.

HOPEWELL HILL, May 12.—Spring's work is progressing rapidly this week. Most of the grain in and some potatoes planted. The weather is very dry.

The driveways and walks in the new Hopewell cemetery were graded last week, the work being done with the government road machine.

Mrs. Calhoun, wife of Capt. James Calhoun of the barkentine Enterprise, arrived at her former home here today, to remain while the vessel loads at Hillsboro.

Mr. William Bray is seriously ill at his home at New Horton. Robert McJormann, who has been confined to the house for several months, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Robert Newcomb, an elderly lady, fell yesterday and badly sprained one of her ankles.

HAVELOCK, Kings Co., May 12.—The farmers are pushing business now as the weather is admirable. The lumbermen have had considerable difficulty in getting down their drives, owing to the water being exceedingly low.

Mrs. Colby Nickerson died last week under very sad circumstances. She leaves a husband and eight little children, one only a few days old.

Mrs. Samuel Price, sister of the late Samuel Price, died this afternoon, at the residence of LeBaron Dimock. She was eighty-two years old and had been the mother of sixteen children, a number of whom are dead. O. T. Price of Parrsboro and Havelock Price of Moncton are the sons of Mrs. LeBaron Dimock of this village. It is a daughter. She survives her husband only a few months.

Reford lodge deputy, T. V. Freeze, has installed the following officers: Freeman Alward, C. E.; Mary Price, V. T.; Mrs. C. J. T. Mrs. E. Robinson, sec.; Mrs. Samuel Price, asst. sec.; Bert Taylor, fin. sec.; Mrs. J. R. Price, treas.; Mott Thomas, chaplain; Addie Seely, mar.; Minnie Price, deputy mar.; Charles Peattie, guard; Chas. Ferry, asst. guard; Barge Alward, C. T.; Miss Lottie Price was elected organist.

The races which were expected to take place at Havelock trotting park have been postponed to July the 1st. The park will be opened free to the public on the Queen's birthday. A number of our trotters will participate in the sports.

MADEIRA BAY, N. B., May 12.—Silas Mawhinney and Miss Maggie Kirkland, both of this place, were married last Sunday evening by Rev. H. M. Spike at his residence in Calleton. Monday evening they drove home and the following evening a number of young people gathered in and spent a most pleasant evening.

Tuesday and Wednesday of this week were days appointed for an occasion of double interest to the members of Macoe's Bay Baptist church—the dedication of their new church and the ordination of their pastor, Rev. Mr. Fields. The former ceremony took place Tuesday evening. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Goucher, assisted in the service by Rev. Mr. Lavers of St. George. Text: John 1: 23. The following day, Rev. G. O. Gates, Dr. Gordon and Rev. Mr. Higgins arrived to assist in the ordination service, but through some misunderstanding the ceremony had to be postponed, greatly to the disappointment of all concerned. At 2.30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Gates preached a grand and very stirring sermon from I. Cor. 11, 11, and in the evening we had the pleasure of listening to an eloquent discourse by Dr. Gordon, taken from John 1: 13. The postponed ordination will likely take place some time in July.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 14.—The lawyers and bankers of this city met yesterday afternoon on the bass ball diamond, and the former won by a score of 32 to 15. W. McLellan and H. McLeod were the battery for the lawyers and received good support in the field. For the bankers W. H. Burns in the box and F. Devere behind the bat did splendid work. The sliding of the bankers, with one exception, Morton Taylor at short stop, was miserably poor. Had their pitcher received half decent support the result might have been different. A return match will probably be played soon.

Work on the Hart boat and shoe factory is going on briskly and the building begins to assume definite shape. There is a large crew of men employed, and last week's pay roll was upwards of \$500.

The Keswick drives, containing about three million feet of logs, was brought safely out into the main river yesterday and into the booms.

The Sunday school teachers of the diocese of Fredericton are to meet in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

HORSE FURNISHINGS.

We carry the largest and best assortment of HORSE FURNISHING GOODS in the Maritime Provinces, and make a speciality of the following articles:

Whips..... \$ 15 and upward
Woolen Carriage Rugs..... 1 40 and upward
Summer Carriage Rugs..... 1 40 and upward
Horse Brushes..... 20 and upward
Riding Saddles..... 13 00 and upward
Dandy Brushes..... 15 and upward
Curry Combs..... 6 and upward
Single and Double Working Harness, all prices.
Driving Collars..... \$ 75 and upward
Working Collars..... 2 40 and upward
Riding Saddles..... 13 00 and upward
Side Saddles..... 13 00 and upward
Riding Harness (Set)..... 10 00 and upward
Dress Harness (Set)..... 10 00 and upward

Besides a great variety too numerous to mention; in fact we can supply anything for the horse. All at Lowest Prices. We also carry in stock a large line of Bicycles from \$30.00 and upward. Please call and examine.

H. HORTON & SON., 11 Market Square, St. John, N. B.

BE SURE AND WORK THE HORSE.

What the paint on it makes it. Good paint makes it beautiful—keeps it so—increases its value. Good paint will spill its natural beauty—suffer it to decay—lower its selling price. There is money in understanding paint enough to get the right kind and thus use the best economy.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

For painting houses are made in thirty-five attractive colors. It is the most beautiful and most durable paint that we will give you all the assistance in our power when you paint. Send us a photograph or architect's drawing of your house. Our artists will prepare color plans for you, free. We will send you pictures of houses properly colored. We will send color cards. Our book on painting we will send free. Write to us.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS, Canadian Dep., 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal

F. A. YOUNG..... 736 Main Street, North.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

There is practically no change in prices since last report. The market is well supplied.

ST. JOHN'S MARKETS.

(Wholesale Prices.)

Beef (country), per quarter, 0 07 1/2
Spring lamb, per carcass, 1 05 1/2
Pork, fresh, per lb., 0 12 1/2
Butter (creamery), roll, 0 13 1/2
Butter (country), tub, 0 15 1/2
Dairy (roll), 0 15 1/2
Eggs, per doz., 0 10 1/2
Turkeys, 0 10 1/2
Hens, per doz., 0 08 1/2
Cabbages, per doz., 0 10 1/2
Potatoes, per doz., 0 10 1/2
Squash, per lb., 0 05 1/2
Turnips, per lb., 0 04 1/2
Lettuce, per doz., 0 08 1/2
Onions, per doz., 0 08 1/2
Calf skins, per doz., 0 08 1/2
Sheep skins, 0 05 1/2
Hides, per lb., 0 07 1/2
Beans (white), 0 10 1/2
Garlic, per lb., 0 10 1/2
Cheese, 0 10 1/2
Horse radish, per doz., 0 25 1/2
Horse radish, plate, per doz., 0 25 1/2
Beets, per doz., 0 10 1/2
Apple sugar, per gal., 0 80 1/2
Maple syrup, per gal., 0 80 1/2

Beef, corned, per lb., 0 05 1/2
Beef tongue, per lb., 0 08 1/2
Pork, per lb., 0 07 1/2
Lamb, per quarter, 0 75 1/2
Pork, per lb. (fresh), 0 07 1/2
Hams, per lb., 0 12 1/2
Shoulders, per lb., 0 12 1/2
Bacon, per lb., 0 12 1/2
Sausages, per lb., 0 10 1/2
Butter (in tubs), 0 15 1/2
Butter (lump), per lb., 0 13 1/2
Eggs, per doz., 0 10 1/2
Pork, per lb., 0 12 1/2
Pork (henery), per doz., 0 12 1/2
Lard, 0 13 1/2
Peanut oil, per gal., 0 20 1/2
Potatoes, per peck, 0 15 1/2
Cabbages, each, 0 04 1/2
Beans, per bushel, 0 09 1/2
Peas, fresh, 0 07 1/2
Chickens, fresh, 0 07 1/2
Turkey, per lb., 0 12 1/2
Carrots, per peck, 0 15 1/2
Parsnips, per peck, 0 15 1/2
Squash, per lb., 0 05 1/2
Turnips, per peck, 0 12 1/2
Rhubarb, per doz., 0 12 1/2
Maple sugar, per gal., 0 12 1/2
Maple honey, per gal., 0 10 1/2
Raisins, 0 09 1/2
Asparagus, per bunch, 0 15 1/2
Cucumbers, per doz., 0 08 1/2
Capers, per doz., 0 08 1/2
Bacon, per lb., 0 12 1/2

FRESH SHAD ARE NOW IN THE MARKET. HAD- SONS ARE A FRACTION LOWER. IN OTHER HAH THERE IS NO CHANGE.

Large dry cod..... 0 00 1/2
Medium cod..... 0 00 1/2
Small cod..... 0 00 1/2
Lard..... 0 05 1/2
Fresh shad..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked herring..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked mackerel..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked salmon..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked trout..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked beef..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked pork..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked chicken..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked turkey..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked ham..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked sausage..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked bacon..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked ribs..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked neck..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked shoulder..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked brisket..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked tongue..... 0 00 1/2
Smoked corned beef..... 0 00 1/2
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