



THE DRUMMOND RAILWAY.

MR CHARLES RENEWS HIS ATTACKS ON ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX.

Hon Mr Blair Shows that the Price Which it is Proposed to Pay For the Section of the Road is Smaller than Has Previously Been Given - Necessary for Development.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 9-Sir Charles Tupper made another fierce attack in the house today on the Dominion government for its efforts in trying to do an export business at the ports of St. John and Halifax because of doing so they would be competing with the Canadian Pacific railway. He used the word "monstrous" about one hundred times and "gigantic" about as often against the act of the government in this direction. It was monstrous, he said, to first acquire the Short Line railway to one side of the harbor of St. John and now to proceed to carry freight 250 miles for nothing by the Intercolonial to the other side of the harbor. He accused the government of rushing into this monstrous proposition without proper consideration, as no railway man would ever attempt to compete with the Canadian Pacific by way of the Intercolonial. Sir Charles Tupper said that this government was going to swallow up Van Horne and Shagness and then proceed to carry freight over the Intercolonial for nothing. Not only said Sir Charles Tupper did Mr Blair propose to do this, but he was going to pay out \$75,000 of the people's money for harbor improvements at St. John against what had already been done by the Canadian Pacific and the city on the west side of the harbor.

He proceeded to talk of corruption in elections with such familiarity as to make one imagine he knew all about it, and turning to Nova Scotia he accused Mr. Fielding of turning down the first minister on the question of reciprocity. This attack was made by Sir Charles Tupper on a proposition by Mr. Blair to go into committee on the resolution for the government to purchase the Drummond County railway for \$1,800,000. Mr. Blair put his motion Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster under an agreement before they proceeded. This agreement was printed a year ago and was in the line book before the house. Mr. Blair said he would send it and would proceed to make his statement on the debate. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster would not permit him to go on and therefore moved the adjournment of the house to let Sir Charles Tupper talk.

Mr. Blair read a statement from the Montreal Star which accused him of demanding the road and otherwise starting it, and said if he had not done so his official report to show that his expenditure on the road for maintenance and repairs amounted to \$244,000 for the past year greater than the last year. Mr. Blair spent, for instance, \$143,880 in salaries, while Mr. Haggart expended only \$87,000; Mr. Blair's wages \$24,000, while Mr. Haggart's were \$18,000. Mr. Blair's wages last year were \$19,000 greater than in the conservative period. He gave figures for the past 12 months on the whole road including the rental of the Drummond road to show that there was a surplus of \$24,000 as compared with a \$7,000 deficit for the same period last year. Mr. Blair predicted that for the current financial year there would be the largest surplus ever had on the road. He went further and said that the road would have a greater surplus than all previous surplus put together. (Cheers.) He referred to the compact which the late government entered into with the C. P. R. in 1896, which was most unwise, entered into the Intercolonial. There was no parallel to it. The government was either ignorant of the results it was going to produce, or it was wilfully, and in possession of the facts, it gave them control of the best part of the Intercolonial and full control of the C. P. R. There were terms in it which no government should ever have assented to. Officials of the Intercolonial were prevented from acting when they were complained against by the C. P. R. officers they

could be purchased for \$1,000,000. He was willing to take the record of the opposition to the project, but he read for instance the late government paid \$12,000, or 10c for the Lewis and River Dalong railway which has neither been built nor operated. The present government was paying exactly the same price for the Drummond County railway which neither has been built nor operated. The amount altogether expended on the Lewis and River Dalong railway was \$17,500 per mile, \$5,500 more than was to be expended by the present proposition. There was the S. Charles branch, which it was said was offered the government for \$500,000 for the whole route to build. The government, however, decided to build the road, and this fourteen miles cost them \$135,000. Taxing off the land damages, which were excessive, this road cost the late government \$70,000 per mile. There was again the C. P. R. and New Brunswick road, which was to save 45 miles going to Cape Breton, but which only saved five or six-it was never finally decided whether five or six-and which cost \$2,700 per mile. The Cape Breton road cost \$33,000 per mile.

Coming back to the Drummond County railway, Mr. Blair said that he was prepared to show that the late government over-taxed the question of extending the Intercolonial but the amount of the road was in every case from three to five times greater than that now proposed. Mr. McLeod, a responsible and competent engineer of integrity, swore before the committee that the Drummond County road would cost to build from \$16,000 to \$17,000 per mile. Mr. Blair said he regretted he was unable to give any information as to the traffic of the Drummond line since it was built by the late government. He said by his officers that it was impossible to prepare such a statement. Incidentally he read a denial from the department of the Montreal Star alleging that the department had received a statement from Moncton showing the Drummond line had been operated by the Intercolonial at a loss.

Sir Charles Tupper-Will you consent to an inquiry as to the genuineness of the statement if I give you the names of the clerks at Moncton? Mr. Blair-I will assent to an inquiry as to who is disseminating false news. Sir Charles-A threat closing this month. Mr. Blair-No such statement was received. Sir Charles-Received, I believe you provoked it. Mr. Blair-I don't think the honorable gentleman is responsible for what he is saying. Mr. Blair denied that rates had been increased on the Intercolonial. Some changes were made, but on the whole the rates were not increased. Proceeding Mr. Blair said that while the Intercolonial deficit had his deposit of \$309,000, this was not due to the operation of the Drummond County line, but to the fact that in the one financial year there were two large expenditures for repairs totalling \$215,000. This was due to the fact that in the one financial year there were two large expenditures for repairs totalling \$215,000. This was due to the fact that in the one financial year there were two large expenditures for repairs totalling \$215,000. This was due to the fact that in the one financial year there were two large expenditures for repairs totalling \$215,000.

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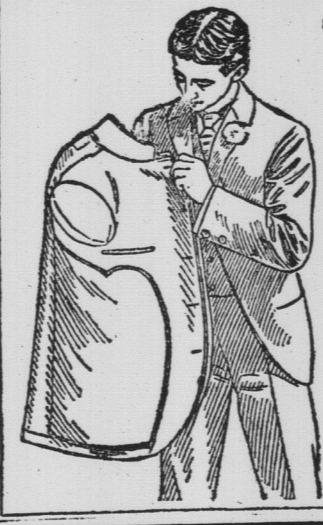
were threatened with dismissal. He was not in a favorable feature of this contract, which extended for eight years from 1890. This contract should not contain in operation the same terms as for a new contract, but if no agreement were reached the result would not be unfavorable to the Intercolonial. Parliament will not sit on Thursday, before Ascension day.

Order, Mr. Blair. The newly elected member for Brudenell, W. H. Comstock, got a demonstration in parliament that ought to make a man feel proud. All the galleries and one or two were crowded. A great majority of those present came from Brudenell and about 400 in all. In the front seat of the speaker's gallery were Mr. Comstock and Mrs. Walsh, wife of Major Walsh, Lady Edgar and Mr. Mulock and Mr. D. C. Fraser. Mr. Mulock and Mr. D. C. Fraser introduced Mr. Comstock. Nearly all the members were transferred from the Liberal benches to the Conservative benches. The speaker remanded those in the galleries that they were there on sufferance and not to make any demonstration. The speaker remanded those in the galleries that they were there on sufferance and not to make any demonstration.

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The Money you spend Is still to your Credit.

When a man buys SHOREY'S Ready Tailored Clothing, the money he pays for it is really on deposit as it would be in a bank. It the clothes do not prove to be satisfactory in every respect, fit, finish and workmanship he can go back to the dealer and get his money back. What more can you ask? This guarantee is a part of every sale of Shorey's Clothing. A card to that effect is found in the pocket of each garment. You do not find such cards in the pockets of ordinary clothes. Now do you?

A NEW TEMPERANCE ACT.

NOTICE OF A MOTION GIVEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill Proposes Identical Regulation and Restrictions for all Provinces and Territories--Will Become Operative by a Majority Vote.

OTTAWA, May 9-Mr. Elliot has given notice of the following resolution, which will be seconded by Mr. Bell of Prince Edward Island, which is the result of the deliberations of the prohibition committee--

Whereas, it is desirable that legislation enacted having in view the further restriction of the liquor traffic in Canada and that such legislation should be uniform in all provinces and territories of the Dominion; therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the following be enacted: 1. That subject and except as hereinafter mentioned, the sale of intoxicating liquors in every province and territory of Canada should be prohibited. 2. That the sale of such liquors should not be made in any province or territory unless such sale is for the purpose of retail sale to a bona fide consumer of such liquors. 3. That upon such sale in favor of said bona fide consumer, such sale shall be brought into force in said province or territory, and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year after the date of such sale. 4. That in order to avoid unnecessary expense and to secure the largest possible vote in the said sale, the following shall be the conditions of such sale: 5. That this act shall, on coming into force, suspend the operation of the Canadian Temperance Act in any province or territory where the same may be in force at the time, and such suspension shall continue so long as this act is in force in such province or territory. 6. That while said act is in force in any province or territory, the sale of such liquors shall be permitted for medicinal or sacramental purposes only, and shall be subject to such regulations as the government may think proper to impose thereon. 7. That while said act is in force in any province or territory, no brewer or distiller therein shall be permitted to sell his products except to vendors for the purpose of retail sale for export to some province or territory to some place beyond same where the said act is in force, such manufacture, sale and export to be subject to stringent regulations. 8. That while said act is in force in any province or territory, no person shall be permitted to import or export into such province or territory from any other province or territory any liquor, such importation and export to be subject to such regulations as the government may think proper to impose thereon. 9. That due provision be made in said act for enforcement of the same, and for the proper application of all fines and penalties imposed thereby.

Not Guilty of Blackmail.

BOCKVILLE, May 10-After all the evidence in the case of Mrs. Webster, charged with blackmailing in connection with the recent by-election, Judge McDonald decided that while the woman was guilty of an indirect act she was not guilty of blackmail and discharged her. Public sympathy was strongly in her favor.

Deaths and Burials.

The body of Mrs. F. O'Leary was taken to Holy Trinity church yesterday afternoon, where Rev. J. J. Walsh conducted the funeral service. Many friends attended from the church to the depot and conveyed on the Fredericton train to Peterborough, Quebec, for interment.

Why She Did It.

"Why is it," they asked, "that you let your husband have his own way in everything?" "Because," she replied, "I like to have someone else blame when things go wrong."

Before After Wood's Phosphorine.

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Guaranteed to cure all cases of neuralgic, rheumatic, muscular, and other pains. One bottle will cure. Free trial given to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

FREE. Dentine Tooth Powder.

A unique combination of several elements, all of which are selected, because of their purity and excellence, for the purpose of preserving the teeth, 10 cents per tin. Put in your name and address, and we will send you two tins free of charge to your friends. Return the coupon with your name and address, and we will give you this free trial. Write to the National Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

Fire at Eppewell Hill.

HORWELL HILL, May 10-A disastrous fire took place at Germantown on Saturday last. It originated from a fire built by two boys of Mrs. Edward Cleveland, for the purpose of burning some rubbish. It caught in the barn near by, crossed the road and caught in Mr. Daniel Cleveland's house, some distance away. From here it spread to Mr. Thor. Pearson's. The barn where it first caught, Mr. Pearson's house, was totally destroyed. Mr. Pearson's house was also destroyed, but the fire was put out by the fire department. Everything was very dry and a high wind prevailed so that the fire progressed with great rapidity and very little was saved. The loss was estimated by those present to be heavy. Among them is a fine, fat hog, the property of Mr. Pearson.

Substitution.

the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Strike in St. George.

St. GEORGE, May 9-Acting on a previous understanding among themselves, and against the expressed wish of the employer, the granite masons of the town, with the exception of the Victoria Granite Company, closed their mills Saturday afternoon. The men of St. George, Dadds & Co., did not return to work Monday morning, but later sent a committee with a petition asking the employer to allow to work on an equivalent. There only reasons up to the present time is that the mill has been closed up, which might mean a lengthy lock-out. In the meantime 25 dependent men and 15 polishers are quietly waiting the strike. It is a very serious probability that all the cutters and polishers in town will be without in a few days. The trouble arose out of the fact that the employer decided to take Saturday afternoon for four months without first consulting the men or offering any compensation.

Accident at St. Stephen.

St. STEPHEN, May 9-Mr. Arthur Hills, of Montreal, assistant station agent at the W. C. R. R. station, Calais, met with a very serious accident yesterday. While being unloaded some freight of Armour & Co.'s wagon, the horse started and threw Hills backward. He fell across the track on his back. He was hauled to his home and it was feared his bones were injured, but on examination of the spine it was ascertained that the spine was all right. It will be a couple of weeks before he can resume his duties. The firemen of Calais and St. Stephen are desiring special thanks and praise for the efficient work performed at the fire near the shore line station on Monday. With a heavy wind blowing and so many wooden houses in that vicinity, it required hard work and good judgment of the chiefs and men to control the fire with so small a loss, especially as the water had a poor force.

Estate of Albert Cahill Auctioned.

SACKVILLE, N. B., May 9-The estate of the late Albert Cahill was sold at auction here at 3 o'clock today. George Campbell bought the homestead for \$1,650; a lot of marsh containing 16 acres was sold to Chas. Fawcett for \$1,600; Frank Reed for \$410; a lot of marsh containing 15 acres was sold to Edgar Lower for \$1,225; a lot of marsh containing 10 acres was sold to Chas. Fawcett for \$1,175; a lot of marsh containing 4 acres sold to Chas. Fawcett for \$1,100; a lot of marsh situated at Cole's Island containing 24 acres was sold to Thomas Anderson for \$1,100; a lot of marsh containing 4 acres was sold to Thomas Anderson for \$1,100. When on for \$113. The proceeds paid are considered to be somewhat light around here. Even Conservatives are compelled to admit that real estate is going up in price.

American Warship Aground.

WASHINGTON, May 9-The following telegram was received at the navy department this afternoon, dated Chambray, S. C.: "While attempting to enter a channel between the jetties at 6:30 o'clock this morning in range of South light and St. Philip's Spire the schooner, on the spit of North abutment of the outer break buoy. Every effort was made to get the ship to high tide tonight at 7. The ship is lying perfectly quiet with the wind off shore and no sign of movement. Her crew are being ascertained. Have engaged tug and revenue cutters to assist at high tide tonight. COGHLIN."

An International Matter.

WASHINGTON, May 9-The owners of the British barque Howard D. Troop, through their legal representative, Robert Benedict, of New York, made an appeal today to the British embassy to take action in the case of the captain and a number of sailors of this ship who are alleged to have been improperly treated at Astoria, Ore. Before taking any action Mr. Tower, British Charge d'Affaires, called on the British consul at Portland, Ore., for a report on the case. This will determine what action, if any, the British authorities will take.

Killed in a Mine.

SYDNEY, C. B., May 9-A serious accident occurred at Dominion number one, Old Bridgeport, this morning. John Gillis, aged 35, with a number of others was being lowered down the shaft when the cage stopped and tipped over, throwing Gillis out. He fell about 70 feet to the bottom of the shaft and was killed. Another occupant of the cage was thrown out, but his head striking the side of the shaft threw him back again.

Pastor for Chatham.

CHATHAM, May 9-At a meeting of the St. John's church congregation held on Tuesday morning, it was decided to extend a call to Rev. J. M. McLean, of Blinney, Ontario, to fill the vacancy caused last June by the death of Rev. Nell McKay.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing the benefits for various ailments like sick headache, indigestion, and constipation.

Advertisement for Shorey's Ready Tailored Clothing, highlighting the quality and the guarantee of a full refund if the customer is not satisfied.

Advertisement for a new temperance act, detailing the proposed regulations for liquor sales across the Dominion.

Advertisement for Dentine Tooth Powder, describing its unique composition and benefits for dental hygiene.

Advertisement for Wood's Phosphorine, a remedy for various pains and ailments, with a testimonial about its effectiveness.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, emphasizing its role in treating liver-related issues and general health.

Advertisement for a dental product, likely related to the Dentine Tooth Powder, focusing on oral care and prevention.

Advertisement for a health product, possibly a tonic or medicine, aimed at improving vitality and overall well-being.

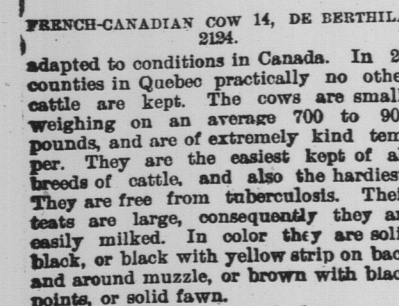
Advertisement for a health product, similar to the previous one, highlighting its benefits for various conditions.

Advertisement for a health product, concluding the series of health-related ads with a final testimonial or recommendation.

HARDY GATTLE.

French-Canadians That Have Been Bred for 200 Years.

J. A. Couture, Quebec, writing in The American Agriculturist, says: Very early in the history of America, some time before 1665, a number of small, black or brown cattle were introduced into what are now the Canadian provinces.



French-Canadian cow 14, DE BRITHILLA 2138. adapted to conditions in Canada. In 25 counties in Quebec practically no other cattle are kept. The cows are small, weighing on an average 700 to 800 pounds, and are of extremely kind temper.

SOW CLOVER.

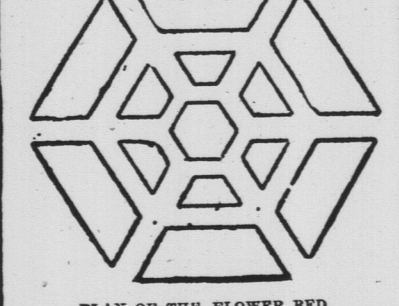
Advice That Comes From the Results of Successful Experience.

The splendid crop of clover harvested in all the eastern provinces last year must have proved of great value to the feeding of stock this winter, since there is no fodder crop grown in this country which so fully meets the needs of the animal economy.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

A Plan for an Artistic Flower Bed—Some Hints as to How Properly to Water the Garden.

Many believe that it does no good to water the flower garden. As usually done it is worse than useless, says S. E. Caldwell in Orange Judd Farmer. In walling in the ground for a depth of a foot or so do not attempt anything, for the fine feeding roots of the plants to the surface, where the hot wind and sun soon dry them out.



PLAN OF THE FLOWER BED.

necessary to thoroughly wet the earth all around the plant. It is useless to water a little spot. The surrounding dry earth will soon absorb all the moisture. The accompanying illustration is a plan of one of my gardens. It is 30 feet in diameter and the walks are two feet wide.

THE MANURE HEAP.

How to Increase It by Making Use of Swamp Deposits.

Those who study the reports of Frank T. Shurt, M.A., a horticulturist for the Dominion Experimental Farms, will have noticed in former years' reports that many samples of swamp river mud from Prince Edward Island have been analyzed by that gentleman, the swamp mud being reported very valuable for manure when properly prepared.

From a very early period in the farming operations of that province, the practice has been to haul large quantities of swamp mud into the cattle yards, pig and sheep sheds, and all such places where the manure heap of the stable manure is extra thick.

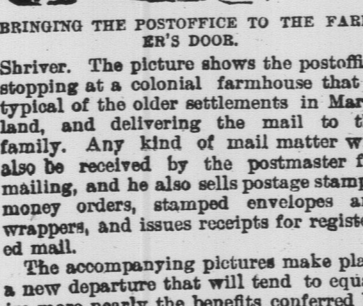
In later years other practices have been tried. One way is to get out a number of loads of swamp mud from the winter into a convenient shed. On top of the mud stable manure is piled in the quantity of one load of manure to two loads of mud.

Other farmers use freshly-burned lime for composting with the manure. All the sufficient for each one-horse load of mud in the pile, the summer or fall being the most suitable time for the composting.

BETTER RURAL MAIL SERVICE.

How the Problem is Solved by the "Postoffice on Wheels."

This is the first "postoffice on wheels" established in the world. The idea was originated by Edwin W. Shriver, of Westminster, Md., last summer, when he took up by the postal authorities at Washington City, and this first travelling postoffice began its service on Easter Monday, April 8, 1899, in charge of Mr. Shriver.



BRINGING THE POSTOFFICE TO THE FARMER.

The picture shows the postoffice stopping at a colonial farmhouse that is typical of the older settlements in Maryland, and delivering the mail to the family. Any kind of mail matter will also be received by the postmaster for the postal service in city and country.

Nicholas Hoffman, of White township, Indiana County, Pa., a few days ago obtained a verdict of \$975 against the township for injuries received by being thrown from his wagon. The wagon was seven feet wide, but large rocks projected from either side a short distance apart.

JACKETS AND CAPES.

Prevailing Fashions in Out of Door Apparel.

Jackets and capes are both worn and will continue to be worn for some time. The jacket does not replace the cape, because each has its different uses.

The ornamentation of cloth capes consists principally of applications and incrustations of cloth and straps, pipings and folds of cloth or satin. White predominates among these trappings, with attractive results.



YOUNG GIRL'S COSTUME.

That is what last year and is used alone or in combination with lines of stitching or bands of satin.

The picture shows a charming costume for a girl from 14 to 16 years old. It is of silver gray satin cloth, the skirt having two slant circular ruffles around the foot, bordered with stitching.

PARASOLS.

They Are Gayly Colored and Richly Embroidered.

Parasols are this year less fluffy than they have been in previous years, but are no less costly and elaborate, for trills are no more expensive than the rich applications and embroideries now employed.



FANCY VEST.

A chon of white mousseline de sole with a gold button in the center. Another novelty is the circular covering, which is all in one piece instead of being cut in breadths with a seam down each rib.

The accompanying pictures make plain a new departure that will tend to equalize more nearly the benefits conferred by the postal service in city and country.

The service began April 8, 1899, and it takes eight hours for the wagon to cover its 80-mile route. There are 858 families on this route, of whom 300 will this day receive mail from the wagon.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

White Promotes to Be the Leading Favorite.

White continues to enjoy great consideration in the fashionable world. Aside from the white wash costumes prepared for summer, toilets of white cloth, wool or silk are well represented.



CALLING COSTUME.

plain ones of lawn or pique there are some which are shirt waists only in shape, being sometimes simply a mass of open embroidery in contiguity or separated by lines of lace insertion.

Two shades of the same color are now often combined, and when the plastron is not white it is frequently another tone of the color of the gown.

The gown illustrated is of bright red, effect, having a circular fence which is extended to form a tablier. The redingote is bordered with black embroidery.

NEW MATERIALS.

Light Goods and Light Colors For Warm Weather.

The new materials are all light in weight not merely because they are meant for warm weather wear, but because the increasing amount of tissue used in skirts makes it necessary to diminish heaviness as much as possible.



TAFFETA GOWN.

After these tints beige, gray, blue and violet claim fashionable attention, and the violet tones are innumerable from the deep Russian shade to lavender and a pale pinkish lilac.

Satin de bengale, a new fabric, is having a decided vogue for entire costumes for young ladies at the time of displacing taffeta, as it lends itself more kindly to the tucks, puffs and shirtings demanded by fashion.

The cut shows a costume of sky blue and white glace taffeta. The tight bodice is covered over the hips with guipure embroidered with silver, which extends downward in long points. The tight bodice has a horizontal drape in front bordered with a band of embroidered guipure and gathered at the right side under a chon.

FASHION HINTS.

The Preferred Mode in Stationery and Minor Matters.

Mourning toilets should always be simple. Flat trimmings are preferable, and for jewelry dull jet or black wood is alone allowed.



CLOTH TOLLET.

Some years ago black hats were almost universally worn, accompanying even the lightest gowns, but this season there is a change, and it is not possible to have millinery too gay in color.

Most stationery now has a cipher. The cipher is small, at the top or left hand upper corner of the sheet. Light, soft greens, blues, lavenders and greys being favorite tints for paper, the cipher is usually white, and there is often a white border.

White and pearl gray gloves continue to be preferred, although dead white is perhaps not quite as fashionable as those indescribable shades which have the effect of white, but are yet shadowed with a tinge of color.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Silks For Bodices and Spring Hosiery and Gloves.

The new taffetas have white or black stripes or dots on a colored ground, and these stripes and dots are of velvet, chenille or satin and are an attractive novelty.



EVENING GOWN.

could not be worn in the street more than once without becoming soiled to the degree of unsightliness.

The illustration given toby shows a ball costume of mauve silk. The trained skirt has five narrow platings around the foot. The long tunic, which is rounded in front and at the back, is bordered by a deep flounce of white lace headed by a garland of wallflowers in front and by a little ruche of silk behind.

The illustration shows a costume of sky blue and white glace taffeta. The tight bodice is covered over the hips with guipure embroidered with silver, which extends downward in long points.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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estimate to state that three times as many people would be employed in their manufacture as are employed now. We commend this view of the subject to the consideration of our capitalists, and we have no doubt that when they see it in its proper light they will be ready to give their assistance to enterprises which have for their object the utilization of our great resources in wood to the best possible advantage, and the employment of more labor in the industries which are connected with our forest wealth.

THE UNIVERSITY AGAIN.

It is interesting to learn, as we do from a circular that has been sent out by the senior class of the University of New Brunswick, that the great need of that institution is a building for the department and physics and civil electrical engineering. It is proposed by the students who are desirous of supplying this great need to erect a building which will cost \$20,000. This structure is to be 90 by 55 feet and substantially constructed of stone. The circular gives details of the various rooms that the building will contain and the uses to which they are to be applied. It is an interesting statement, and no doubt this building, when it is erected, will be a very fine addition to the structures of the University, which at present are not very numerous. It is true that this \$20,000 building is so much needed that everything else must give way to it. The number of persons who can obtain employment as civil or electrical engineers in this province is very small, and a \$20,000 building of the kind named would very soon overflow the market for such graduates. Moreover, what is this proposition but the declaration of an intention to teach the technical details of a profession, which is something that our university does not pretend to do. There are no law classes in the college, no medical classes and no theological classes, although these three professions employ fifty times as many persons in this province as are required for civil and electrical engineering. If the college authorities are to teach the technical details of engineering, why do they not teach bookkeeping and the principles of commerce and commercial law? We need not say anything of the need of an agricultural course, but we never expect to see that unless the government makes it a condition of granting the grant. We want well trained and well educated farmers in this province, and the university proposes to supply us with hundreds of electrical engineers. No wonder our little college has been such a howling success. The question of ways and means has it appears been carefully studied, and it is proposed to begin the building immediately. The sum of \$20,000 will not stop the enthusiastic promoters of the new enterprise. Half of the amount is to be raised by a loan, and the other half by public subscription. The students of the class of 1900 have already subscribed \$500 of the amount which is to be paid six years after they graduate, that is to say in the year 1906. Perhaps if they had their attention for the momently will have cooled considerably and possibly a subscription of only one-fifth that sum payable at once would realize more for the college.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

The other day we published a despatch which stated that Mr. Chamberlain, the head of the colonial office, had made a demand on President Kruger of the Transvaal for the cancellation of the dynamite concession, and that this demand had been rejected. The dynamite concession is a monopoly of the sale of dynamite which has been granted to a German firm or company thus enormously increasing the price of that article. The demand was made on the ground that such a concession was a breach of the London convention, under which Great Britain has control of the foreign relations of the Transvaal. President Kruger contends that the dynamite concession is a matter of internal policy not affected by the London convention. The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post, referring to this matter, says:-

My despatch last Saturday explained the hidden political forces at work here to bring on a crisis with President Kruger. Now, when England's hands have been freed from entanglements with Germany, France and Russia, these forces have to a great extent been removed, and it is impossible to believe have involved measures of extreme gravity, have taken the shape of a formal ultimatum is not yet known here, nor whether a definite period has been fixed within which redress should be made of the political grievances of the outlanders. Indeed, Mr. Chamberlain was anxious to keep the affair quiet until the despatch reached President Kruger, and could be formally presented to parliament in the usual course, but the news seemingly leaked out at the Cape. Thus England and the Transvaal once more are face to face. No one supposes that Mr. Chamberlain would have been permitted to take this decisive step if war were likely to result. Mr. Chamberlain is expected to guard himself against

any attack upon Transvaal independence and that is the only thing for which President Kruger would break the peace. Mr. Chamberlain's official disclaimer, too, is so worded as to make it impossible to believe that some grave step is not contemplated, if it has not already been taken.

We do not think that there is any probability of a war with the Transvaal. The situation in South Africa is too delicate at present to make such a war prudent or popular. The British people would not approve of such a contest in which there would be no glory to be won and in which many difficulties would be encountered. There is no doubt that President Kruger has already broken the London convention in spirit if not literally by the favors he has showered on the Germans, and now that the Germans have deserted him he is without a friend in Europe on whom he could rely. He will presently find that it will be to his advantage to be on good terms with the British government which is the only nation in Europe likely to show any consideration to a weak power.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S EGOTISM.

One of the illusions presented to the people during a long period of years by Conservative orators was that the Liberals, even though they should carry the country, were incapable of governing. It was said that they had once been given a trial and had failed. Many simple-minded people were probably influenced by these representations, and shared the opinion of the Tupper and Fosters that the Conservatives had a sort of divine right to hold the reins of power in the country with regard to the Canadian affair. The Liberals have now been in office for nearly three years and they really seem to be making a pretty good flat of carrying on the government - very much better, indeed, than the most successful achievements of the Conservatives. But Sir Charles Tupper, who lives very much in the past, refuses to accept the evidence before his eyes, and continues to repeat the old story that the Liberals have no capacity for administration.

Sir Charles made this idea the text of a characteristic speech on Friday last. The burden of his address was that only the Conservatives understood anything about political economy, and that he stood stoutly at the miserable showing being made by the men now in office. There may be others in the country who hold similar views respecting the government, but it would be difficult to find another man in the dominion to stand up in the house of commons before an intelligent and deliberative assembly and seriously state his faith in such a delusion. Sir Charles did it, however, with that pompous assumption of superiority and contempt for opinions to the contrary which usually distinguish his oratory. He boldly brushed away all the splendid evidences of progress and national growth presented by the minister of finance, and, looking the Liberals squarely in the face, said to them in effect: "You are a lot of children. You know nothing whatever about political economy. The Conservatives alone understand how to conduct the affairs of the country."

Sir Charles Tupper was not only confident that the Conservatives had demonstrated their title as the only competent administrators of Canadian affairs, but that he himself had presented the most conspicuous qualifications in that regard. This exceedingly modest notion was not new to the house. Sir Charles has always felt that it was his duty to refrain from hiding his light under a bushel, in accordance with the spiritual injunction; but he probably stands alone in the view that this is either a becoming attitude or one which Conservatives in general accept. The other day he was particularly proud of his record as minister of railways, and was correspondingly ashamed of the way Mr. Blair was carrying on that department of the government. He pointed out that between 1880 and 1884, inclusive, the deficits on the Intercolonial had aggregated but \$478,145, and that during Mr. Haggart's three years at the head of the department the shortages had reached but \$138,310. Mr. Blair in two years, however, had sustained a loss of \$409,232.

Pointing to these figures, Sir Charles declared: "That is only one illustration of what this country will always find if it always find that the people understand political economy and the people who do not understand political economy, are the Liberal party." Sir Charles was, however, unfortunate in his choice of an illustration. It happens that between 1884 and 1893 the Conservatives were also in power; yet during those eight years the Intercolonial deficits amounted to \$3,500,000 - or an average of \$425,000 a year. The ministers during that period were no less distinguished men than Mr. J. H. Pope, Sir John Macdonald and Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Would the leader of the opposition say that these colleagues of his knew nothing of political economy, or that there are exceptions even among the Conservatives in this respect?

This test which Sir Charles Tupper has adopted has to be revised. Mr. Blair has made a better showing on the

Intercolonial this year than has ever been made in the history of the road. What will Sir Charles say then? Will he refuse to accept the plain evidence of facts, or will he swallow himself, as he has done so often in the past, and come forward with some new test? He is undoubtedly a man of fertile resources and there is little in special litigation exactly what he will do when driven into a corner. Least of all, need any one expect him to make the admission that he himself is not the greatest living exponent of the principles and practice of political economy.

The budget debate collapsed on Friday night. The leaders on the opposition side having made such a poor showing against the magnificent statement presented by the finance minister, the rank and file did not seem to have the heart to take up the weak case left to them. This leaves but two important measures before the house - the Druggists' company bill and the redistribution bill. One of these is being opposed by the Conservatives, but they will be retaining measures which most commend themselves to the best judgment of the people at large, and in that conviction the Liberals will not be likely to yield to the tactics of the opposition, no matter how fiercely they may be employed.

So little is known by the public in regard to the new British possessions in China that any information in regard to them is now most welcome. The English papers publish some extracts from a letter written by a captain in the British army, who is stationed at West-hat-Wai, and they give some interesting particulars of the recent British acquisition. He says that the climate, in spite of an occasional lizard, is exceedingly fine and that there is no such extreme cold as has been reported. At present, of course, the place is in a very backward condition, but he thinks that there can be no doubt that it will be the summer resort of all China in the future. The island of Liu-Kang-Tang is to be converted into a stronghold by the British admiralty. All the forts on the mainland were wrecked by the Japanese, who, however left all the huge Krupp guns behind them. It was with these Chinese guns that the Japanese captured the position. On the island were strong modern forts of German design. These fortifications were commanded by the guns on the mainland, which the Chinese abandoned after a brief defence. The Japanese then turned the captured weapons against the island, which was soon brought to the ground. There will be no guns on the mainland in the British scheme of fortification. They would, indeed, be useless, as all surrounding heights are well within the range of big guns on the island, and can be defended from that point.

It is announced that the Citadel at Halifax is to be condemned as a fortification, and that it will be dismantled and only used as a barrack. It is said to predict that the use of the Citadel, even as a barrack, will be only temporary, for it would be manifestly absurd to keep soldiers miles away from the fortifications they had to defend. The discovery that the Halifax Citadel is of no use as a fortification has come rather late, but it will that it has come at all. We will make so bold as to say that this discovery might have been made a century ago, although, of course, improvements in artillery have accentuated the fact. The Citadel standing by itself might have been of some value for defensive purposes, but placed as it is in the middle of a city, it could only bring ruin and destruction to the community it had been built to defend. Modern cities are now defended by outlying forts, so that the enemy's guns cannot reach the town itself. Halifax has plenty of outlying defenses, and the Citadel adds nothing to its strength. Its existence in the very heart of the city occupying as it does about 100 acres has been a great detriment to Halifax from a business point of view.

The Michigan lumbermen who are prevented by the Ontario law from taking logs across the lakes to be sawn in their mills have been trying to induce the government of the United States to prevent the importation of Canadian lumber. The best opinion on this subject is that they will not succeed. Mr. J. M. McLaughlin, who is the Canadian agent of a very large Boston lumber company, has been interviewed on this subject by a Toronto newspaper, and is quoted as saying that the proposal of the Michigan and Minnesota men to prohibit the importation of Canadian sawn lumber will meet with the opposition of all the eastern states. At Boston it is not believed that the western men will succeed in putting their scheme through. This is regarded as a scheme, pure and simple, to hold the gun to the head of Ontario, and secure its government into taking of the log duty. The supply of white pine is practically exhausted in the United States. The New England States have some in New Hampshire and Maine, but it is running low. A prohibitive tariff on Canadian sawn lumber would simply place the orders on exporters of the east with the money of the American mill

owners, who would run up the prices as soon as Canadian competition was shut off.

A few days ago a committee of the common council was appointed to go to Ottawa for the purpose of interviewing the government in regard to the subsidy for the London service. This was done at the instance of Alderman MacRae, who said he had been informed by the president of the board of trade that he had received a telegram stating that there was some hitch in the arrangement. Now the president of the board of trade states that there is no trouble whatever and that the money will be granted. We do not think there ever was any doubt that it would be granted, so that it is not easy to understand where the hitch came in that required the services of four members of the common council with the recorder at Ottawa. Any difficulty that may hereafter arise will be with regard to obtaining suitable steamships, but we presume the members of the delegation hardly expected to find any steamships at Ottawa for the London route. As the delegates have not yet taken their departure for Ottawa the taxpayers are to be congratulated on having escaped a need as excuse for a mission that was quite unnecessary.

The finding of the commission appointed to investigate the beef scandal will meet with universal ridicule in the United States except among the partisans of the president and Secretary Alger. The chief cause fails on General Miles because he did not report that the beef was bad, while the real culprit the man who furnished the bad beef are let off easily, and the government is advised to take no further proceedings against them. Evidently the army of the United States under Alger's management is run as a political machine and the interests of the soldier or of the nation are the last things thought of. Perhaps the president will hear more of this rotten beef when he comes to run another election. He seems to be completely under the control of Alger, who is said to have supplied the funds to secure McKinley's nomination.

The Sun says that the "Emersonian organs" are decrying Mr. Hasen. This is very bad, if true, but is it true? If by the "Emersonian organs" the Sun means the papers friendly to the government we can only say that so far from decrying him they have been recently saying very nice things about him. We are inclined to think that the New Brunswick paper which now feels most unfriendly to Mr. Hasen is the St. John Sun itself. The Sun kept accusing the government and the premier of all sorts of crimes because they got their bridges made in this province instead of in Montreal, and it was therefore most appointing to that opposition organ to learn that Mr. Hasen had specifically withdrawn all personal charges against Premier Emmerson.

SURVEYING BEGUN.

Of the Route for the Pacific Cable - The Success of the Undertaking Now Considered Certain.

Victoria, B. C., May 11 - Commander Smith of her majesty's survey ship Egeria, now attached to the Pacific squadron at Esquimaux, who yesterday unexpectedly received orders from London to survey the route for the Pacific cable from Victoria to Sydney via Fanning and Fiji Islands and the Sandwich Islands, commenced work today. This is taken to mean either that the imperial government recedes from its former position on the cable proposals or accepts the offer of the British Columbia government to contribute \$1,000,000 towards the cost.

St. Stephen News.

St. Stephen, May 11 - Mrs. J. A. Lee, an old and respected lady of Canada, was buried today from her residence in that city. Mr. Lee never fully recovered from the shock occasioned by the death of her son, Col. E. T. Lee, who was killed in August last by the explosion of a defective fire extinguisher. She had many warm friends in this town.

The Milltown and St. Stephen schools are closed today to give the teachers an opportunity of attending the educational meetings being held in Canada under the orders of the superintendent of schools for the State of Maine.

As yet no saw mill has started at Milltown on the Canadian side. Last year some did any sawing for the entire season.

Grand Manan Copper.

FREDERICTON, May 11 - There was an interesting case argued here today before Surveyor General Dunn. Some 1500 acres of a Boston syndicate acquired rights to develop top copper deposits at West Isle, Grand Manan. Work was begun but after a short time was given up, and license fees were not paid. Recently Messrs. J. F. Neary, of Kenville, N. B.; C. W. Jacobs, of Boston, and K. J. McKelvey, of Lowell, applied for a lease of these mining areas. The old company protested against the lease being issued, claiming that their rights were still good. The matter was argued this morning before the surveyor general, Mr. W. C. H. Grimmer, of St. Stephen, representing the old company and Hon. William Fongey the applicant. It was decided to grant the application for the lease.

LOCAL NEWS

THE S. P. C. A. will soon establish a branch on Grand Manan.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY - The country market will be closed on the 25th.

APPEALS - A valuation of the stock of the business of the late Mr. W. G. Pitfield.

KINGS COUNTY CONSERVATIVES are thinking of starting a new weekly paper in St. John.

THE BANK CLEARINGS for the week ending Thursday were \$750,738 as against \$833,541 in the corresponding week of last year.

LOYALTY DEAD - A. E. Sentele, a United Empire Loyalist and native of St. John, N. B., died here Wednesday, aged 92 - [Vancouver World.]

PROBATE - A citation issued Wednesday to pass the estate of the late Charles H. Leonard, returned June 12. G. E. Fairweather, proctor.

RUNNING BY NIGHT - The West End nail works on Union street is now running at night and day. Large quantities of nails are being manufactured.

RECTOR FOR TRINITY - On Tuesday evening next there will be a meeting at Trinity church of the congregation for the purpose of choosing a rector for that church.

TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES - The treasury board on Monday afternoon will hold an enquiry under oath into the charges against Constables John Mallin and James McSorley.

THE FARMERS OF St. John county and vicinity are getting along well this spring, and if the present fine weather continues for a short time longer the crops promise excellent results.

PROPERTY SALES - Mr. William H. Smith, traveller for Messrs. Kerr & Robertson, has purchased the Morrissey house at the corner of King and Pitt streets, for \$3,000.

SEEDS ARRIVE - The consignment of seeds for the Agricultural Society has arrived and members of the society can procure them on application to Mr. F. Reid Johnson, the secretary, No. 19 King street.

MR. T. W. HAINSBOROUGH, canvassing and collecting agent for THE TELEGRAPH, is at present in Digby and Yarmouth counties, N. S., subscribers in these districts are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

THE MILK SELLING REGULATIONS - A meeting of the Board of Health was called for Wednesday afternoon to hear the report of a committee appointed to draw up regulations for the sale of milk within the board's jurisdiction. The meeting was not held, as no quorum could be had, some members being away. There will be a meeting some time next week.

THE LONG WHEAT COMMISSIONERS Wednesday finished hearing the Carson claim, and started on the claim of L. G. Heller. The owners of the Long wharf will, it is said, see the Dominion government for \$18,000 and interest. The award of the valuator was for \$18,000, but the government has agreed to pay only \$100,000, the amount which the owners had previously agreed to sell for.

STRAHMEN REMAINING - The steamer Finlayson, recently purchased by D. J. Giesler & Son, is on Hillyard's blocks, North End, being overhauled and is having a large towing bit put in. She will be used on the river towing rafts, and Captain John Ferris will be the commander. Messrs. Talpays tug Captain, which was recently damaged by striking Split Rock, is having her bows repaired on Hillyard's blocks.

WEEK TURNED BACK - Mr. A. H. Ellis, the well known representative of Henderson & Fells, Halifax, is in the city and was one of nine travellers who were recently ordered to stop doing business in Newfoundland a short time ago. The Newfoundland government have passed a law charging commercial travellers \$100 for a license. Mr. Ellis and the eight other travellers returned from the island and the hotels, railroads, etc., lost considerable on the deal.

TRAVELING EASTWARD - Business at Eastport, Maine, is very good at the present time. The sailing factories started operations Wednesday and with two syndicates at work the sailing business is sure to boom. The new saw mill and shoe factory are running full blast and beside these this pretty Maine town is having six trains a day in and out by the Washington County railroad and by the last of the month two more trains will be put on which will give abundant facilities for transportation.

TELEPHONE COMPANY - Wednesday afternoon, the annual general meeting of the stockholders of the St. Marine Telephone Company, Ltd., was held in the office of the Bell Telephone Company, Ltd., Market Square. Reports on the year's work were received and the board of directors and officers continued. They are John McLeod, M. P. P., president, W. H. Allan, vice-president; A. W. MacKinnon, secretary and business manager; C. M. Botwick, W. E. Skellan and C. D. Treisman, additional directors.

Lumbago Cured in Hamilton.

Mr. E. J. Swan, merchant, 53 Merrick street, Hamilton, writes: I have found Griffiths' Menthol Liniment to be a cure for Lumbago. Have been troubled with this disease for some years. Some months ago I used this remedy and it gave me instant relief at the time, and since there has been no recurrence of my former trouble. 25 cents by all druggists.

Big Grain Firm Falls.

MONTREAL, May 10 - The Dewitt Milling Company, which did a large business in grain throughout the western country, has gone into liquidation.





A DISPUTED SEAT.

PARISH OF MUSQUASH IN THE THROES OF AN ELECTION PROTEST.

The New Municipal Council Organized Tuesday, and Their First Problem Was a Hard One—Mr Hargrove and Mr. Balcom Both Claim the Seat.

The municipal council met Tuesday afternoon and for the first time since the election. All the council members were present, in fact there were three from the parish of Musquash.

The reversal of the recent election were read. There was no doubt about any parish but Musquash, and the man named by the returning officer for the other three were sworn in by County Secretary Vincent.

In regard to the councillors from Musquash returning Officer James Reed reported that William J. Dean had received 130 votes, the highest number; John W. Hargrove, 127, the next highest number; Jas. A. Balcom, 114, the next highest number.

However, in accordance with the time of the election Mr. Hargrove held a county office and was therefore not entitled to run. In consequence of this Mr. Dean and Mr. Balcom were elected.

Mr. Hargrove moved that W. J. Dean be declared elected councillor of the parish of Musquash for the ensuing year. It was seconded by Coun. Lowell and carried, and he was sworn in.

Coun. Christie to bring out legal discussion moved that John W. Hargrove be declared elected. The case was a peculiar one. The returning officer returned one man with a greater number of votes than another and declared the man with the lower number of votes elected. There was no precedent to govern the case.

To save time Coun. Telfs wanted the contest referred to the county secretary for his decision. The council governed by his opinion. The county secretary, in answer to Coun. Sears said that previous to the election there existed the man declared elected by the returning officer had been allowed to take his seat pending investigation of the contest by a committee.

Coun. Macrae—"Was there ever a previous case when a man with a smaller number of votes than two other candidates in the election was declared elected by the returning officer?"

Coun. Caldwell said he did not understand the two parties in the contest were represented by counsel. He suggested that they be heard and limited to 15 minutes each.

The county secretary suggested that a committee deal with the matter. Fifteen minutes he thought was too short a time for argument. On the other hand the council had too much business before it to listen to long arguments at this season.

Coun. Macrae objected to the two men named by the returning officer. He held the returning officer had no right to constitute himself a judge of a man's qualifications.

said he was not prepared to say he was not. He further held that under the act while Mr. Hargrove might not be qualified to sit he was certainly eligible for election.

Coun. Macrae asked the county secretary if the council could declare the election void.

The county secretary said that he would not like to decide the question of voiding the election.

Coun. Macrae said it would be hardly fair to take a vote after hearing only one side of the case.

Mr. Balcom was asked if his counsel was here, and said that he was not.

At this point Mr. W. B. Wallis, Mr. Balcom's counsel, responded and was informed that he counsel was ready to leave his side of the argument.

He said he was at a disadvantage, not having heard Mr. Baxter's argument in fifteen minutes. He quoted the statute as providing that a man who has received a majority of votes from the county is not qualified to be elected a councillor.

Further, he held that a man remained in office until his resignation was accepted. In the case of Mr. Hargrove, he held he was appointed a councillor, received a salary therefor, and that his resignation had not been accepted.

Mr. Balcom then demanded that he be sworn and allowed to take his seat.

Mr. Christie suggested that the two men might by consent run the election over again. It would save trouble and money.

Mr. Hargrove said he was willing to do this.

Mr. Wallace asked time to consult on the matter.

The decision was then laid over and the rival candidates with their counsel retired.

Used daily, Obbey's Effervescent Salt Gives Health. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal says: "We have tried Obbey's Effervescent Salt, and find it an excellent compound. A morning draught of this stimulating preparation will send a man to his daily occupation invigorated and ready for any task."

well, Millidge, Barnhill, Dean, Horgan, Rodlock, Cochran and Fonn.

To set with the record in regard to the performance of hard labor sentences—Coun. Waring (chairman), Sears, Telfs, Kead, Stackhouse, Robinson, McGinnis, Catherwood, McLeod and Fonn.

Mr. Thomas McPherson was appointed marshal and keeper of the dead house. The county secretary was given authority to appoint lumber surveyors on their qualifying and giving bonds required.

The election of parish officers was then taken up and the results were as follows:—

Assessors—Joseph Lee, Daniel Horgan, Collector of rates—Jas. H. Bowers. Assessors—J. Horgan, Jas. Lee, John Wallace.

Highway commissioners—Peter Graham, Martin Dulan, Robert McLeod. Byway commissioners—Wm. Adams, David Kead, Robert Stewart.

Parish clerk—Alexander F. Johnston. Assessor—Thos. Wilson, Wm. Cunningham, D. Malloy.

Collector of rates—R. P. Allingham; No 2 district, Henry G. Ibrahim. Parish clerk—Alexander F. Johnston.

Assessors—Thos. Wilson, Wm. Cunningham, D. Malloy. Collector of rates—R. P. Allingham; No 2 district, Henry G. Ibrahim.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. Grand Division in Semi-Annual Session at Moncton—Afternoon Business Meeting with Reports of Officers—Footing Meeting in the Evening.

MONCTON, May 10.—The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, opened here this afternoon with about 30 delegates present.

The grand scribe, Major A. J. Armstrong, in his report on the work for the six months ending March 31st, told that from the reports handed in were sent from all divisions, 278 members had been added, 51 left, died or were expelled, leaving 57 divisions with 3,000 members.

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As to the newspaper of the order, Forward, the good work of the new editor, G. W. Parich, is referred to. Regret is expressed that the paper is not paying.

In closing people's work the Loyal Crossed-rod and Goddess of Temperance are both doing some work in our jurisdiction, but neither of them the amount they should do.

The Sons of Temperance National Mutual Relief Society is still flourishing and paying its debt (claim in full and very promptly.

Regret is expressed that prohibition was not to be had.

Rev. James Crisp, the grand worthy patriarch, in his report, said in part: "In fighting the great battle of prohibition in the future we may be called upon to fight on very different lines from any upon which we have fought in the past. This session I will be the crystal ball before the storm—a stillness that may be felt before the coming of a storm that shall shake the political earth upon which many of our representatives stand, and purify the moral atmosphere in which many of our politicians live. Here I want to thank you of the great assistance and grave disappointment which have come to those who have taken a leading part in the councils of our order. Let us strive to obtain a sense of our own value as a body or organization in New Brunswick for the lead of the Dominion Alliance."

Improvement to School Grounds and Roadside. There are many indications that the observance of Arbor Day is becoming more general in this province, and that it is not being confined to school grounds alone but is extending to the roadsides and vacant places.

In Charlotte county there is quite a movement in this direction. At the next county teachers' institute to be held in St. Andrews, one of the subjects for discussion will be "How may we induce people to take a greater interest in the school grounds, roadsides and vacant places?"

As each school board in the county is to be invited to send at least one delegate to the institute, and as several have already expressed a willingness to do so, the subject is expected to be dealt with in a very practical manner.

Inspector Carter, in sending out his Arbor Day notices this year, suggested that the teachers secure the co-operation of the residents in as far as possible and with that object in view Mr. Charles A. Richardson, the capable principal of the Moore's Mills school, called a meeting of the inhabitants, at which it was decided that there should be a general observation of the day. Accordingly on May 5 about 20 men with five teams, assisted by the schoolboys, undertook the work of cleaning up the roadside. The stones thrown upon the roadsides were placed so as to form a stone sidewalk, and the rubbish which had collected there was carried away. About 6.30 p. m. this village improvement association was summoned by the ladies of the place to partake of a supper which had been provided for them in the school house where a very pleasant evening was spent.

Before separating it was agreed that another day should be given to the work before the end of the month.

The present trustees of the district are Dr. George O. Dibley, Wm. Gillespie and Wm. Connick, and the school grounds are a model of neatness and order. May the example set by the people of the beautiful village of Moore's Mills spread until the road sides of all localities cease to be a dumping ground for rubbish.

Historical Exhibition in Toronto. TORONTO, May 10.—The Historical Exhibition is no longer a mere suggestion, but a practical working enterprise which is growing rapidly.

The energetic and enthusiastic heads of the various committees, however, need the hearty and sympathetic co-operation of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the city, towns and the country, to help them make this exhibition the most representative and interesting that has ever been held in Canada.

To plan and complete such an exhibition is a very large undertaking, and all those interested directly or indirectly can assist materially toward its success by spreading an interest in it far and wide, and by being watchful not to let their interest flag. This Historical Exhibition, carried out successfully, will attract attention to Canada from all quarters, and will be a sufficient cause for no small surprise to many at home and abroad who are under the impression that Canada has little or no interesting history.

BURGLARY AT MONCTON. Baptist Parsonage Broken Into—Steamer For Hopewell Cape—One of the New Dining Cars Damaged By Fire.

MONCTON, May 10.—The First Baptist church was burglarized last Saturday night and the police last night arrested Patrick Elliot, Gac. Cameron and Jack Watson, three young men belonging to Moncton, charged with the crime. It is reported that Rev. Mr. Hinson lost \$100 as a result of the burglary, besides some clothing and other articles.

The house was unoccupied at the time. The parties arrested were brought before the court this morning, but as there was no evidence connecting them with the affair, they were allowed to go on their own recognizance.

Capt. McDonald, of Hantsport, N.S., is here conferring with a number of business men relative to the advisability of putting a steamer on the Petitcodiac river this summer, to ply between Moncton and Hopewell Cape.

Mr. J. E. Price, chief superintendent of the I.C.R. left tonight on a two or three weeks' trip in the western states, to have a look over some of the big railroads.

A. W. Crane, of the I.C.R. engineers' office, left tonight for New York, where he has sought a position with the New York Central railway.

Several of the new I.C.R. driving cars, which were recently turned out by the Wagner Car Works at Buffalo, arrived here this morning from Montreal. One of the cars had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on the way down.

It appears that a fire originated from a bucket of waste, and before it was discovered and extinguished one end of the car was badly scorched. As a result of the mishap the handsome new diner has been sent to the repair shop, where it will be kept some time undergoing repair.

Another Flour Mill. HARVEY SWATON, May 10.—Mr. James Lister, the well known and popular miller of York Mills, is making arrangements to have a new grist mill for wheat erected near the site of the York Woolen Mills which were destroyed by fire some time ago. He will apply for the government bonus, and expects to have the mill ready for the fall grinding. The new grist mill is much needed in this locality. It is stated that last year upwards of 2,500 bushels of wheat were taken to the Kingslear mills from this parish, besides what was ground at the mill here, and such a mill would, it is believed, greatly encourage the growing of wheat among our farmers. Mr. Lister deserves all the encouragement and help that can possibly be given him in this enterprise.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The exports from this city of petroleum to foreign ports for the first three months of this year shows a falling off of \$2,000,000 gallons in the shipments for a corresponding period of last year. This fact coupled with the shipments for 1898, which showed a falling off of over 30,000,000 compared with 1897, has caused some alarm in shipping circles, and expression is given to the belief that the Bornean oil is being brought into direct competition in the far east with the product of the domestic market. The statement is made among oil men that until 1898, when the Bornean oil fields were extensively developed, the export trade of this city for over a quarter of a century was a steady and increasing one, and made upon the fact that a large number of tank steamships have been withdrawn from this port and entered into the Bornean trade.

LOST FROM A FISHERMAN. MEAR COVE, C. B., May 8.—Schr. Ruby, of Grand Bank, Nfld., was here today looking for a dory with two men which she lost last Wednesday while fishing off here. The dory was picked up here during a gale Thursday with nothing in it. The men, Benjamin Begg and John Scott, were drowned.

DROWNED NEAR YARMOUTH. YARMOUTH, N.S., May 8.—Norman Harris and his eldest son, aged 19, of Sanford, were drowned yesterday while engaged in lobster fishing. Harris was 40 years of age and leaves a widow and nine children. The son who was drowned was the eldest of them.

Did you ever notice it, that what you'll be called rank blasphemy in a layman is often account of a fine show of humor in a clergyman?

FREE Our special pack of 1000 seeds contains all the best Fire Fly, cutworm, and many others, in one paper packet. Send us your name and address and we will send you this free. We also give Vitamins, Acornoids etc. National Manur's Co. Dept. 2, TORONTO.

WOODBRIDGE, May 9.—G. Fred Watson who so mysteriously disappeared last week, has been heard from in Boston. He wrote a letter to one of the directors of the Maritime Pure Food Company today in which he made a flimsy attempt to explain the origin of the fire which retained him and how he became exhausted in his efforts to extinguish the flames. The directors of the company are very reluctant and will not give any information in the matter. It is evident that Watson has got ahead of the company, but to what extent cannot be ascertained.

MISSING BOOKKEEPER HEARD FROM. WOODBRIDGE, May 9.—G. Fred Watson who so mysteriously disappeared last week, has been heard from in Boston. He wrote a letter to one of the directors of the Maritime Pure Food Company today in which he made a flimsy attempt to explain the origin of the fire which retained him and how he became exhausted in his efforts to extinguish the flames. The directors of the company are very reluctant and will not give any information in the matter. It is evident that Watson has got ahead of the company, but to what extent cannot be ascertained.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND. Is successfully used monthly by over 7,000,000 ladies, who, without, Ladies use your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all ailments of the female system. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all ailments of the female system. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all ailments of the female system.

Sold in St. John by responsible druggists and in W. C. Wilson's, St. John, N.B.

