hen took up Quinn's mothe dismissal of John te collector of customs ng Mr. Casey's bill to ty of railway employes Hon. Mr. Blair exwhether parliament legislate to the extent

Blair wanted time to into the matter, Mr. that progress should be

er called was the second narlton's seduction bill Mr. Charlton had alon the second reading allowed another chance: wanted to speak, Mr. for a vote, calling for The speaker declared st. Mr. Charlton stood a recorded vote. It is ve members to demand stood up with Mr. bill is, therefore, struck r paper.

n moved the second bill to authorize the apa board of civil service He supported the bill setting forth the excesne inside service. n begged that his bill pervision for civil ser-

nd favor with his leadremier said he wanted r it, and moved the adthe debate. ing was done with Mr.

bout the mounted police djourned at 11 p. m.

NOTES. hat Joe Martin has the or the British Columbia in. Senator Templeman nembers from the proting the government minister of justice and matter. They do not ened, but one of the deme tonight that D. C. was not entirely out of

HALIFAX.

iss Antoinette Nordbech ated Yesterday.

ilities at the Expense of the ival of Austrian Warship

S., April 25.-The will of Nordbeck is probated. She obie street Methodist church, 50 to the superanuation fund cotia conference Methodist is exception, the whole eso be worth \$60,000, is be-our children of Rev. Robert of the Presbyterian Witness. cil and board of trade dele-and others of the joint com-Telegrams were sent to and Mr. Russell, M. P., t response to the representa-elegation, and asking what g taken to improve the in-es here, by the building of odern freight sheds at deep

Pallas arrived at Port An-yesterday, from Bermuda, being rushed at Halifax in to torpedo boats on this sta-It is understood a quantity will be sent from here for

nuda.
leath occurred at Ashland,
Dr. Maria Angwin of this
in had gone to New York
take a post graduate course,
the took ill and stopped of
re she soon died. Dr. Angtt lady doctor to practice in
a sister of J. H. Angwin a sister of J. I vin of this city. warship Donau from New York.

arrived at When the from New York. When the proach was run up, people tor was a Spaniard off the hick weather. The Austrian tract a pilot. This made of the coasting steamer is the warship was in disfered assistance. No reply ut for some distance the d the Bridgewater. Evens. secured.

LASGOW FIRE.

pril 25.—A tremendous fire e Clyde side district of this veral large buildings are in-g the magnificent Catholic already amounts to £150,000 still burning.

L OF A SCARE.

least doubt that the cellubad as they say. For that, ns, I seldom, if ever, wear ns, I seidom, II ever, on myself, But I should like the human hair is also inly a lighted candle to it, freely. Yet there are many g about with this dangeroul ir heads. I confess, willing ave a little of it left myself, myselfization interaction of giving

has tried on the professor's dessor, my head is larger

ST. JOHN WEEKIN SUN.

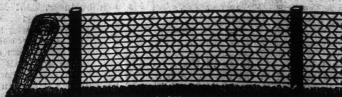
VOL. 21.-NO. 18.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

FIRST PART.

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the



up and down, and foaming at the mouth. She was turning a little black in the face. I knew of Mrs. Canovan going to Bristol the Saturday before

To Mr. Jones-Witness said that his

wife, the previous witness, had been

subject to what was called short

trances, and would be unconscious for

short spells. I knew of intimate re-

lations between Patrick Canovan and

deceased, and knew that prisoner was

WOODSTOCK, N. B., April 28.-Dr.

Ross, who made the post-mortem on

the pody of the deceased Minnie

Tocker, was under a long examina-

tion, beginning before the noon ad-

journment and lasting till nearly five

o'clock. He said that the symptom

found in this case were consistent with death from strychnine poisoning,

but he was not prepared to say that

they were inconsistent with death

When Patrick Canovan, husband of

the prisoner, was called, Mr. Jones ob

jected, quoting a section of the Can-ada Evidence act, and claiming that

the calling of a prisoner's husband

lay with the defence only. Otherwise

a following provise that no comment

should be made by a judge or crown council on the fallure of the defence

to call such witness, would not have

The attorney general in his reply spoke of the importance of the law

and of its needing amendment. In

this particular case, where Mrs. Tucker

had sworn that she saw Canovan give

deceased a box containing the powder

referred to, it could not be the inten-

tion of the legislature to prevent con-

tradictory evidence. Therefore, the

most absurd construction possible

should not be put on the law if another

jealous of deceased.

from some other cause.

been inserted.

til tomorrow.

"Star" 13 har woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts, a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

A. J. Machum, Manager.

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Whiskey. A perfect blend of the oldest, purest and finest Highland malts, \$5.75 per single gal., or \$10.50 per case of one doz. bottles. Each dozen contains two imp.

It is the purest of pure whiskies Remember the price \$5.75 per gal. or \$19.50 per case.

No charge for jar or case. Securely packed and shipped in any

F mily Wine List Sent on Application loods shipped immediately on re-ceipt of order. Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in

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THE TUCKER MURDER.

Dr. Ross, Who Made the Post-Mortem Examination, on the Stand.

POPPER AND PROPERTY. A Question as to the Calling to Give Evi dence of a Prisoner's Husband.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., April 27.—The trial of Mrs. Canovan, charged with the murder of Minnie Tucker, was menced this morning. After nearly the whole morning had been taken up, the following jurymen were selected and sworm: John Emery, G. Steri-ing Peabody, Leonard R. Margeson, J. W. Smalley, Howard Everett, Otis Shaw, L. R. Harding, George Good, Hazen White, John Estey, Julian E.

Long and E. R. Squires. The court house was crowded this afternoon when the Tucker case reopened. Mary Tucker, mother of deceased and prisoner, was on the stand for fully two hours. She was quite free in her evidence, and gave considerably more information than at the preliminary examination. What was new in her evidence was about as follows:

One could hardly tell deceased and the prisoner apart. Minnie (deceased) said to me when she was dving, that she would not be dying if she had not taken the stuff in the canister. No one would ever see her having a child living. She had some white stuff in a paper. I asked her what she was going to do with that. She said she was going to put it in the cup, with the stuff out on the canis-

The judge upbraided the prisoner with not having told this at the coroner's or magistrate's examination. Witness continued:-I don't know that Patrick Canevan and Maggie Vicar were engaged; only hearsay. The Saturday before Minnie got the canister, I noticed Canovan and the dead girl in an embarrassing situa-

The judge warned the counsel for the defence against relying too much

on this witness. To the attorney general-Witness said that at the magistrate's examination she said she saw nothing with

Minnie but the brown powders. James Tucker, father of prisoner and deceased, said that no one would be apt to take Minnie for Annie, who had a pair of eyes in their head. the morning of Minnie's death, I came in and found her drawing her arms Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

\$140.00

\$60.00

\$50.00

\$40 00

\$35 00

to be more popular than any wheel in date.

the market. Why pay \$75 for a wheel

\$85 00

\$75.00

\$65.00

"Columbia."

The 1898 Model "Jubilee" is bound | high grade. Style and finish up to

when you can buy one for \$50.00 just here, as good. Guaranteed by us. Strictly The 1897 "Jubilee" was a great suc-

Afternoon and Evening.

Col. Domville Gets Three Hundred Dollars for the Hire of a Hall at Hampton.

Mr. McInerney, in Sir Charles Tu

Mr. Mills of Annapolis gave s further facts to show the unfairness of the local lists.

lieved the New Brunswick sheriffs to be fair and just men. The opposit members said they were not atta-ing the character of the sheriffs. they did not consider they ought to be the final authority in revising the

of the franchise to be left with province. He protested against

vor of local control, and maintained that if judicial revision were needed the provinces would have pravided it. Mr. Mills of Annapolis, Clarke Walsion until a late hour. The house adjourned at 12.30, the slightest progress being made

oher, who was lealous of deceased, and who said she would put her out of the way if she had to hang for

husband along.

The prisoner also asked her about strychnine. The prisoner had some powder which she said had been sent to her. She said she was making her people believe that she was in the family way.

it next day, if she did not leave her

To Mr. Jones Pat Canovan and I kept company a long time before he married Mrs. Canovan. To the judge—The prisoner and de-

ceased did not look at all alike. Mrs.Caroline Brewer of West Glass ville, said the deceased used to make er home with her for the past few years. She was in good spirits and well when she left my home on Tuesday before her death. I never knew of her taking powder.

Dr. Somerville testified as to the prisoner coming to his office and buying strychnine, saying she wanted it to kill foxes which were destroying To the judge. The prisoner in the

dock is the person who bought the

BRITAIN, BUSSIA, AND JAPAN.

The balance of power is in Japan's hands. In a very few years she will be able to send to sea a fleet of over eighty ships with a displacement of a quarter of a million tons, and to put in the fleid an army of half a million men. Her alliance would give complete control of the situation to either England or Russia, whichever she joined. There is no misconception about that in Europe. This empire may not yet have qualified to rank among the great powers. It has still a considerable interval to travel before it reaches that goal. But it has acquired for itself a position in the East of which it may well be proud. It stands between England and Russia. To whichever of the two 'tt holds out its hand, on that side the preponderance is established. Such an assertion may seem vaing/orious, but its truth cannot be questioned.—Shogyo Shimpo, Japan.

1898

All parts for repairs kept and done

PARLIAMENT.

Franchise Bill Before the House

An Investigation to be Held Into the Case-The St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Commission Report.

OTTAWA, April 26.—In the T

per's absence, proposed an amend-ment that an appeal to a county court judge in cases where the right of a person to be registered is called in

Hon, Mr. Costigan said that he b

The chairman took occasion to mind the government that the liberplatform required the whole control acceptance of any amendments such departure from the party platform. In the evening Hon Mr. Foster spoke for an hour in favor of federal control of federal franchise, and in support of non-partisan judicial re-

The premier replied, arguing in faace and others continued the discus-

the bill today.

pute between the auditor general experience treasury board, and between the auditor and the department. An interesting inquiry was instituted into a payment made last June of three hundred dollars for the use of Barnes' hall, Hampton as an armory for the 8th Cavalry for five years at \$60 a year. This money was paid on an account signed J. Milton Barnes and dated May 31st, 1897. It was presented by Col. Domville, who received a check June 2nd. Deputy Minister Panet swore today that it was impossible that the account could have been written at Hampton at the date mentioned, and must have been prepared here. In-stead of sending a check to Mr. Barnes, it was given to Col. Domville without any order from Mr. Barnes. It was returned the next day from the bank with Col. Domville's endorsement, showing that the colonel had got it cashed at once. No receipt was furnished from Mr. Barnes until inquiry about it was made in November, when one was produced The New Brunswick Medical Register acknowledging the receipts by Mr. Barnes of five years rent from Major Wedderburn, who has had charge of the arms and accourrements, and, according to the testimony of Col. Maunsel given today, recevied an allowance of \$360 to \$480 for this purpose. Col. Panet admitted that his payment to Col. Domville without authority from the person to whom the money was payable was altogether irregular. He had never done the like before and never would again. "I must confess." he said, "that in this case I felt the influence of a member of parliament." Messrs. Barnes and Wedderburn are

to be summoned The report of Messrs, Fraser, Noxon and Lafortune, commissioners appointed by the government to investigate the affairs of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, has been presented. The report is merely the opinion of the commissioners. The evidence is

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cess, and we ask all purchasers be-fore buying to examine our 1898

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cline sold of as good value.

Columbias.

Jubilee.

Hartfords.

not presented at all. The report conemils everybody and everything in connection with the penitentiary, and is drawn up in Ned Farrar's best

is drawn up in Ned Farrar's best style. As the commissioners gave out the substance of their report to the grit press some months ago, the document has not the charm of novelty. Fair journalists will probably want to see the evidence before they accept the report of the three office seeking

GOLDEN TEXT. - Come; for all hings are now ready.-Luke 14: 17. sioners on evidence that is In the senate this afternoon, Senator

Allen, chairman of the banking and commerce committee, in reporting that the committee had passed a bill in-corporating the Tobique Manufacturing Company, with power among other things, to construct booms and charge tolls for the use of the same on the Tobique River, in New Brunswick, stated that the committee had con-sidered a communication from the

provincial government of New Bruns-wick to the secretary of state pro-testing against the granting by the dominion parliament of charters per-mitting the use of the rivers of that rovince, and calling attention to the fact that the question was now sub-judice of the imperial privy council. The bill was reported and stands for

a third reading.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 27.—In the commons, Hon. Mr. Borden stated that the government had adopted the Oliver

Hon. Mr. Mulock said Allan Mac-Donald had been removed from the portmastership of Peake's Station, P. E. I., for active partisanship. His successor was recommended by Mr. Robertson.

Hon. Mr. Mulock told Mr. Gillies that he issued his three-cent imperial postage order last year by virtue of the post office act. Whether it was competent to issue such an order was a question of law, but the order had been rescinded on the request of the as those of Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. Charlton said that any conversion in the way proposed would be a ment had, however, instructed postmasters in city offices to put on stamps to cover the shortage on letters stamped in accordance with the proclamation. The loss of revenue by this mailing of short stamped letters was \$99.

Premier Laurier informed Hon. Mr. Foster that the government had taken no steps to bring on an election in

The franchise debate was then resumed by Mr. Davin, who was followed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. During the afternoon and evening the discussion was on the proposed amendment to sub-section A, clause! could be formed. The judge decided not to take this witness's evidence until tomorrow.

The public accounts committee, on motion of Hon. Mr. Fielding, today appointed a sub-committee to consider a provides for an appeal from the revisors or sheriffs to a judge. Among appointed a sub-committee to consider a mendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment provides for an appeal from the revisors or sheriffs to a judge. Among appointed a sub-committee to consider a mendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment to sub-section A, clause 5, of the franchise bill, which amendment t McDougal) (Cape Breton), McNell, Ingraham, Kaulbach, Montague, Hag-gart, McInerney. On the other side the solicitor general, Sir Louis Davies Messrs. McLennan (Inverness), and

Belcourt. Late in the evening Messrs. Borden, Powell and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper on one side, and Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Russell on the other side discussed a point raised by Mr. Haggart, whether the federal parliament has the constitutional power to dele gate to the local legislature the pow er to change from time to time the franchise laws of the dominion:

At 12.35 sub-section A of clause Was Dassed. The committee then fose and the house adjourned.

FREDERICTON.

Published in the Gazette.

Manzer Parent of Canterbury Accidentally Drowned-A Successful Entertainment.

FREDERICTON, April 28.—The New Brunswick Medical Register, published in the Gazette today, contains the names of two hundred and thirty-nine physicians and surgeons practising in the province. Thirtyseven of these are in St. John, twelve in Moncton, ten in Fredericton, and

five in Woodstock Word was received here today that Manzer Parent of Canterbury, York county, was accidentaly drowned while stream driving on Black river for Gilman Bros. & Burden. No particulars of the accident are yet to hand. He was about forty years old, and leaves a widow and family at Bear island.

The entertainment of the "Vestal Virgins," given by the ladies of the Y. M. C. A. under the direction of Mrs. John Black, in the Opera house this evening had a big attendance. The entertainment was well put on, thoroughly enjoyed, and reflects every credit upon those who took part

Willard Kitchen & Co., furniture dealers, have greatly enlarged the premises this spring by taking in the building next adjoining, which has been converted into a beautiful show

Moses Pond died here last night. He was sixty-six years old and for twen-ty-two years was night watchman in the New Brunswick foundry.

BUSINESS FOR MONTREAL.

TORONTO, April 26.—The freight departments of the Canadian reliways are receiving enquiries from the west from United States exporters regarding facilities for handling export business. There is evidently a large volume of United States trade, which will be diverted here as a result of the war. The steamboat companies are expected to advance their rates, and the rushways may do the same as soon as the rushbegins. The railways are not in a position to quote through rates, as steamship rates are liable to change.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, Market Square. Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON VI.-May 8.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. -Passion week. Tuesday, the last day of His public ministry.

HISTORICAL SETTING. - Time-Tuesday, April 4, A. D. 30, three days before the crucifixion; two days after our last lesson. Place—The temple at Jerusalem. Jesus—About 33 1-2 years old; at the close of His three and onehalf years' ministry.

The section includes the whole work

of Christ on this last day of His public ministry, so far as it was done the temple (Matt. 21:23 to 22: 39.)

THE MARRIAGE FEAST-Matthew 22: 1-14. Read the whole chapter.

Commit verses 2-4.

1. And Jesus answered and spake unto them again by parables, and said, 2. The kingdom of heaven is (a) like unto a certain king, which made a (b) marriage for his son.

3. And sent forth his servants to call them that were bidden to the (c) wedding: and they would not come. 4. Again, he sent forth other servants, saying, Tell them which are bidden, Behold, I have prepared my dinner; my oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are ready: come

unto the (c) marriage. 5. But they made light of it, and went their ways, one to his farm, an-6. And the (d) remnant took

servants, and entreated them (e) spitefully and slew them. 7. But when the king heard thereof, he was wroth; and he sent forth his armies, and destroyed those murder-ers, and burned up their city.

8. Then saith he to his servants, The

wedding is ready, but they which were bidden were not worthy. 9. Go ye therefore into the (f) highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the (g) marriage.

10. So those servants went out into

the highways, and gathered together all, as many as they found, both bad and good: and the wedding was (h) furnished with guests 11. And when the king came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a wedding garment

12. And he saith unto him, Friend how camest thou in hither not having a wedding garment? And he was speechless.

13. Then said the king to the servants, Bind him hand and foot, and take him away, and cast him (i) into outer darkness; there shall (j) be weeping and gnashing of teeth. 14. For many are called, but few

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 2. (a) Likened. (b) A marriage Ver. 3, 4. (c) Marriage feast. Ver. 6. (d) The rest laid hold on (e) Shamefully, and killed them. Ver. 9. (f) Partings of the high-

ways. (g) Marriage feast. Ver. 10. (h) Was filled with. Ver. 13. (i) Into the outer darkness, (j) Be the weeping.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. 2. Certain king-God. Marriage Marriage feast, expressing the joyous-ness and abundance of the gospel. His son-Jesus, wedded to His bride, the Church, whom He loves.

3. His servants—John the Baptist, the seventy disciples, the twelve. Call them that were bidden—Especially the Jews; they had been invited before. 4. Other servants-The apostles, and all those who preached the gospel after

the resurrection. 7. Sent . . . his armies—The Roman army who destroyed their city, Jerusalem, 40 years after this. It also means conscience, memory, and all the powers of nature, which will de-

stroy sinners. 10. Bad and good-But the bad, to make them good. We come just as we are; we must not remain so.

11. Wedding garment. — A beautiful outer robe to be thrown

over the other dress, and sent with the invitation. It signifies that we must be prepared in order to enter the kingdom of heaven, and in the way God commands. The wedding garment is neither charity nor faith, out the righteousnes of the saints (Rev. 19: 8), i. e., that radical change in character and life wrought by the Spirit of God, through faith in Jesus Christ, without which ne man can see the Lord (Heb. 12: 14). To be without a wedding garment implied that the man thought his usual attire good enough for the king's wedding; He thus represents those who profess to follow Christ, but who think themselves good enough as they are, and do not seek from Him that new birth

kingdom of heaven. 12. Speechless He had no excuse and therefore could say nothing. 13. Outer darkness-It is all dark way from God. Gnashing of teeth-

without which no man can see the

In rage and pain. 14. Many are called-Are invited to come. But few are chosen-Are among he chosen ones of God, through their accepting the invitation. "Chosen" expresses God's delight in them, His ove for them, His work in making them His children.

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject-God's Welcomes and Man's

Of what great day of Christ's teach ings is this lesson a part? How would this parable apply to the circumstances? What great question were the Jewish nation deciding?

I. The Gospel Feast (vs. 1, 2).—Who is represented by the king? by the sen? What by the marriage feast? In what respects is the gospel like a

, 4).-What invitation was sen By whom? To whom, How did this apply to the Jews? How was the invitation pressed? What is meant by all things being now ready? (John 3: 14, 15; 1 Peter 2: 24; John 14: 36.) How does all this apply to us?

III. The Invitation Refused (vs. 5-7)

What two classes refused? How do men now make light of the gospel? Why do people neglect the gospel? How was the gospel violently opposed by the Jews? Why do some men now so hitterly content of the con so bitterly oppose it? (Rom. 8: 7; Matt. 15: 19; Luke 19: 14) How were the Jews punished? By what armies? Was this merciful as well as just? What will be dene to those who now reject Jesus Christ? (Matt. 25: 46; John 3: 18; Prov. 1: 24-31.)

IV. The Invitation Accepted (vs. 8-10).—Who were next invited? Does this refer to the calling of the Gentiles? (Acts 13: 46, 47.) What does this refer to in our day? Why were the "bad" invited? Will they remain bad if they come? Are we to go out into the highways and hedges to invite men to

V. The Man Without a Wedding Garment (vs. 11-14).—Relate in your own words the closing scene of this parable. What custom of the east does the wedding garment refer to?
What was the harm in not wearing it?
What does this signify as to the gospel feast? Matt. 5: 20; Heb. 12: 14.) Is any one shut out who is willing to omply with the necessary conditions? VI. Old Testament Illustrations.— What illustration of this lesson is

What illustration of this lesson is found in Gen. 19:, 12-24? What is said in Proverbs of those who rejected God's invitation? (Prov. 1: 24-33.) What of those who accepted them? Prov. 3: 13-18.) What illustration is given in Isa. 6: 1-7? What in Jer. 6: 16-19?

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Very Rev. E. M. Weigel Transferred to Philadelphia and Succeeded by a Boston Clergyman.

On Wednesday Very Rev. E. M. Welgel, who for the past five years has been rector of St. Peter's church, received word that he had been appointed rector of St. Bonifacius church, Philadelphia, and telling him to leave immediately for his new field of labor. While the notification of the appointment and his departure were sudden, yet for some time it has been known that Father Weigel would be removed from here, as the Re-demptorist order seldom allow a rector to remain in one parish more than two terms. Father Weigel left for Philadelphia during the afternoon. The time in which to get up a farewell reception was short, but short as it was, the basement of the church was filled to overflowing. The Sunday school children, to the number of over five hundred, were present, together with many of the leading ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. As the Very Rev. Father Weigel, accompanied by Fathers Bourgman, Feeny and Connolly en-tered the basement, the Sunday school children sang Hail to Our Priest.

Rev. Father Bourgman said for some time a rumor had been in circu-lation that the rector was to be transferred to another field, and this rumor has become a stern reality. He has been called from us at short notice. He has been a kind father and an indefatigable worker in the vinyard of the Lord. He thought therefore that it would be fitting for the Master Charles McLaughlin, on behalf of the Sunday school children,

read a farewell address. Joseph Harrington, principal of St. Peter's schools, on behalf of the teachers and scholars, made a brief address, expressing regret, at the de-larture of Father Weigel and pointing out the valuable work performed by him in the interest of education as well as religion.

The choir sang the Vacant Chair, after which Dr. McInerney read an address from the parish. Rev. Father Weigel was visibly affected and spoke with considerable

emotion to all the addresses. He would say God bless and reward all for the expressions of good feeling.
After the choir had sung Farewell.
Very Rev. Father Weigel gave his blessing to the assemblage and then proceeded to the train. A very large crowd assembled at the depot to see

Very Rev. Father Weigel came to this city about five years ago, and during his rectorship he practically rebuilt the church, put in a new organ and made many improvements about the church grounds. As a preacher he had no equal among his own denomination, at least, in this province. His series of sermons last year on Capital and Labor, and the past winter on Education attracted more than ordinary attention.

Very Rev. M. J. Corduke, assistant rector of Boston, has been appointed to succeed Father Weigel. He was at St. Peter's church about five years ago for two weeks with Rev. Father In what respects is the gospel like a feast?

Sheehan and gave a retreat. He is a native of Ireland, was born in 1849 and was ordained a priest in 1879.

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Sir Charles

OTTAWA LETTERS.

Mr. McInerney Taking a Strong Position in This Parliament.

The Government Abandoning the Basis of Provincial Control Over Federal Election Lists.

Sir Wilfrid's Unsuccessful Attempt to Force Legislation Down the Opposition's Throat-Hon. Mr. Blair's Memory Again at Fault.

OTTAWA, April 21.-Yesterday the house got into supply, but had not been there long before it struck a snag which intercepted progress for the day. Before this a slight impediment was met, when the government asked for \$40,000 for printing Dominion notes. Last year, as will be remembered, a new printing bank note contract was The British North American Bank Note Company was discarded and the contract was made with a New York firm on conditions that were added after the tenders were called for. That is to say, tenders were asked and obtained, but the New York firm imposed conditions which enabled them to make their dies at home, and apparently to do the engraving there. This condition was cheerfully accorded by Mr. Fielding, though the Canadian company had agreed to do the work at the same prices and on the same conditions, and do it all in Canada. Mr. Fielding claimed that he had made a great saving in the cost of note printing, but as yet his figures do not show it.

Mr. Foster asked him some questions. He wanted to know if it was true that all the engraving for these notes had been done in New York Mr. Fielding did not know, but said if Mr. Foster had any information to give to the effect that the terms of the contract had been broken would be glad to receive it. Mr. Foster declined to perform the service of a public prosecutor, but stated that he had information to the effect that all the work of engraving had been taken from Canada. Whether it was a breach of the contract was for the ministers themselves to determine, as they had made the contract and had stated that the engraving would be done at Ottawa. So the matter dropped, after the house had voted \$5,000 more for printing notes than was required last year.

The snag previously mentioned came under the item, "The Governor General's secretary's office, 1897, \$11,400 : 1898, \$11,450; increase, \$50." There are seven clerks in this office, the same as last year. One named Walker gets \$50 increase, and another named Sladen does not. The remaining five would not be entitled to increase under the old system. Mr. Walker bethe increase had \$1,400, and Mr. Sladen, \$1,100. Last year the ministers declared that statutory increases would be stopped, except in the case of exceptional services. Sir Richard Cartwright says that the law officers of the crown have discovered that the increase is not commanded by the law, but only permitted, and should be given only in exceptional circumstances. The argument is made on the other side that the increase is commanded by statute, which expressly states that clerks shall begin at a certain salary named and be increased at the rate of \$50 a year up to a certain higher point. But all these increases are only to be made where the deputy holds that the clerk is deserving. The concurrence of the minister and the council is also required. This is true enough, and the whole question turns on the fact whether a clerk who performs his services in the ordinary way without blame is "deserving," or whether only those are so who behave in some extraordinary man-

Mr. Foster maintains that these increases were intended to go on in a regular way in the case of all clerks who perform their duty efficiently. He does not dispute Sir Richard's statement that an indiscriminate increase would make the outlay to the civil service grow larger year by year, but says that the late government met that case by abolishing third class clerks and establishing a class of writers at a maximum salary of \$600. the first reading, which is not already Sir Richard admits that Mr. Foster was himself always cautious and prudent, and did not increase the cost of his own department. He will not say the same for his colleagues.

and the others who argued the case out maintained, in the first place, that that the government will introduce a the government in employing young men with salaries of \$400 or \$500 to start with and the statutory provision for increases, made a contract that should not be broken. A great many men have come in as third-class clerks, not because their present salary was a consideration, but because they believed that by industry and attention to their work they could obtain promotion and ultimately a good can hardly be put to the expense of position in the service. If they are kept at the pay with which they started, a contract with them has ple of Canada without knowing that been broken. The government inter- the whole thing is not to be wasted. rretation of the law is disputed. It If the government is going to require certainly is not the interpretation that a majority vote of each province, or it is held to be contrary to the pre- the whole affair is a sham and a needvious understanding. The government is exhorted either to carry out there is no reason to suppose at least the spirit of the law as it stands, or to boldly repeal the act. There was a strong and energetic protest against the new practice, which is to select certain favorites for statutory increase and leave the others alone. The ministers are asked to pay the increases or not pay them, but to treat all officials fairly and equally.

an increase and Mr. Sladen got none. He said it was done on the report of secretary of the department that one man was deserving. When asked if the other man was not deserving too, Mr. Fielding said he had heard nothing against him, but he declined to submit the report of the secretary.

The clause passed, and the committee went on to the consideration of the salaries in the department of justice. In that department there were fifteen clerks, and the same number remain. There are four statutory increases. Two others were eligible for increase but were left out, though one of them was provided for by a private secretary's allowance. So it appears that out of five eligibles in the justice department four have performed exceptional services. But the solicitor general could not or did not explain what the exceptional services were. So far as anyone could ascertain it was a purely arbitrary selection of one man to be left without an

Next came Mr. Borden's department. He claims a reduction in the salary list, but unfortunately the greater part of the saving is at the expense of the superannuation outlay. The late accountant of the department, Mr. O'Meara, was retired at the age of 65, and his place was taken by Mr. Borden, late of Kentville, N. S., who starts out with a salary of \$2,400. Mr. O'Meara was described as one of the most competent officers in the service, though Dr. Borden maintains that he is not so good a man as his own cousin. Mr. O'Meara gets an allowance of \$1,680 a year, making \$4,080 which is now paid to the two accountants. Mr. Davin showed that the new accountant gets the largest pay of any in the service. The accountant of penitentiaries gets \$1,800, the accountant of the interior \$2,350, of Indian affairs \$1,950, of inland revenue \$2,000, of marine and fisheries \$1,800, of public works \$1,800, railways and canals \$2,000, and of the post office \$1,-800. Most of these have been long in the service and have been gradually advanced to their present position. Dr. Borden's accountant drops in suddenly with a salary higher than any-

The minister of militia says that he will make a saving by bringing in his cousin. As to the charge of nepotism, he retorts that while the new accountant is so unfortunate as to be a cousin to the minister, he has the advantage of being a brother of the member for Halifax. He has had long experience in banks, is thoroughly competent, and was paid \$2,400 because he would not come for any less. The salary in Kentville was not quite so much, but considering the cost of living the transfer would not be much to Mr. Borden's advantage. Mr. Davin does not see that the living is expensive in Ottawa. Of course it costs more for ministers and other fashionable people who come from the rural districts and have to go to the expense of taking dancing lessons, but these he thinks are not obligatory on clerks in the civil service. So far as he could learn almost everything is as cheap in Ottawa as in Kentville, with the exception of apples.

The new accountant is more than forty years old, and therefore not competent to enter the service in the usual way. He cannot take the examination. Now there is only one manner in which men can go into the upper walks of the civil service after attaining that age and without examination. The officers admitted must be technical or professional people, brought in by reason of special proessional or technical gifts. Lawyers, geologists and other professional or scientific men are sometimes brought in under this provision, but accountants have never been regarded as technical or professional officers. Dr. Borden. however, has the authority of the minister of justice to support the contention that they may be included in the list. Mr. Foster says that nearly all the clerks, or at least a great many of them, are accountants, for accounting is a large part of the business that goes on in the department. If the appointment of accountant is taken out of the civil service act the door is opened to the appointment of men without examination and at all ages to a great class of positions. It was a dangerous proceeding, and struck at the root of the whole organization. It was midnight when this part of the discussion was reached, and the members went home to study the matter.

OTTAWA, April 22.-The event of yesterday was the introduction of the plebiscite bill. The principal features have been already telegraphed and there is not much in the discussion of printed. There is a certain indeterminateness about the affair as it now stands. The house is not informed what the government will do in the event of the people declaring for pro-hibition. The bill simply provides for Mr. McNeill, Dr. Sproule, Mr. Davin taking the vote. It may be inconvenient to place in the bill a statement measure carrying out the will of the people. But before the second reading there must be a clear and definite statement of what the government will do in case the vote carries. premier must certainly explain whether a majority of the vote cast or a majority of the total vote will be required to make the declaration binda million dollars, which is far less than the plebiscite will cost the peountil the time comes that this information will be refused.

In the meantime Mr. Foster has asked the question without obtaining a reply. Mr. Bergeron has asked whether the law would be applied to Quebec in case Quebec alone declares ion was so furiously condemned by against it. It would be difficult to the opposition party in 1885. The counleave Quebec out of the measure for- try was told that they were barbari-Mr. Fielding was asked again and bidding the importation and manufac-

ern in his hand to pro-claim his com-ing, and who New York City

nodern policeman does not proclaim hi coming to the evil doer by shouting or by carrying a lantern. He does his work more quietly and effectively than the old-fashing of the company of the compa It is thus that in all the walks of life and in all occupations, times change and knowledge and efficiency increase. In this respect medical science has kept pace with the advance in other lines. Physicians and chemists have grown rapidly more skillful. There are medicinal preparations nowadays that cure diseases that were a few years ago considered absolutely incurable. The final triumph in this respect is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It was first given to the world thirty years ago, and has stood the test ever since that time. It cures of per cent of all cases of consumption, bronchial, throat and kindred affections. Thousands who were hopeless sufferers, and had been given up by the doctors, have testified to its marvelous merits. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life-giving elements of the food, and the nerves strong and steady. It acts directly on the lungs and air-passages, driving out all impurities and disease germs. An honest dealer will not try to persuade you to take an inferior substitute for the sake of a few pennies added profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure consti-It is thus that in all the walks of life and few pennies added profit.

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quote the authority of the solicitor general for the statement that this must happen. It seems that Mr. Fitzpatrick, speaking on the subject 'in his own province, has said that a prohibitory law imposed on the province of Quebec without the consent of the Quebec people would be unconstitutional. He declared that if such a thing were done the attorney general of Quebec would at once go to the privy council and have the proceeding set aside. But the solicitor general had nothing to say on the subject yesterday. Mr. McInerney protested against one feature of the bill. It is provided that the machinery of the franchise bill now before house shall be used in taking the plebiscite. Mr. McInerney points out that the franchise bill may never pass the house, and that if it does, it may fail in the other chamber. It is an unheard of thing to hitch one measure on to anoher when one professes to be non-partisan and the other is fought out on party lines. Mr.Ives is of the opinion that this feature is an artful scheme to escape responsibility for the plebiscite. If only the government can get the measure through in its present shape and then have the franchise bill thrown out, the two would go together. The government would make a great outcry, but would be glad at heart. Then at the session before the election, the franchise act would be passed if possible and prohibition left in the woods.

But the government says that the franchise bill must go through substantially as it is. The premier contends that if the franchise bill fails it will be necessary for the plebiscite to be taken on the old list, or for the country to go to the expense of a revision. Of course this is a humbug argument. If the premier wants the dominion franchise to follow the provincial lists, and the plebiscite to follow the dominion franchise, all he has to do is to drop all mention of the franchise bill and say that the plebiscite vote will be taken on the provincial lists.

Sir Louis Davies is sorry now he wrote that letter. When he explained that the question of taxation and other related questions ought to be submitted to the people along with prohibition, he thought that was going to be done. It was a hasty giving away of a government intention. To give away a government intention is not always wise, but in the case of the government which changes its intentions on all the large issues before the country about every three days and a half, it is uncommon folly. What Sir Louis said accorded with what the government then meant to do, but several people were heard from afterwards and the government changed its mind, or rather its minds. Possibly, however, there may be another change before the second reading, and Sir Louis may come out all right. In that case this unfortunate critic will bow the head with shame.

It happened singularly enough that within a few minutes after Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared the intention to submit the vote to the full electorate of Canada, and after his argument that the franchise bill gave a broader suffrage than the old one, the house in committee was discussing an amendment to the franchise bill proposed by one of the premier's warmest supporters and asking that certain persons should not be excluded from the franchise who had been voters under the present system. Mr. Heyd represents Brant. Paterson of Brant is now Paterson of Grey, by reason of his defeat in his own riding two years ago. But what the minister of cusfailed to do, Mr. Heyd, an equally ardent liberal, accomplished in the by-elections. Now, Brant is the home of a great many of the Six Nation Indians, who are voters under the present franchise law of Canada but are not voters by Ontario law. No less than 647 good citizens would be disfranchised in Brant alone, according to Mr. Heyd, if this bill should pass. These are the Indians whose admission to the polls by the dominagain to explain why Mr. Walker got ture, but Mr. Bergeron is able to with their scalping knives in their

Heyd gives reassuring information about these men. He says they have exercised their right on four different occasions. They have taken great interest in politics, and so far as he can see, vote as independently and intelligently as the other people in Brant. A rather larger proportion poll their votes than the average throughout Canada. Mr. Heyd strongy protested against the deprivation of rights which this bill would cause. He said it would be a rank injustice which would be properly resented by the more enlightened people of the tribes. To show how intelligent the native voters were, he stated that out of over 400 votes cast by them there were only two spoiled ballots, and only three rejected.

When the franchise act was passed t was said that the Indians would necessarily vote with the government. As they vote together, it is impossible to know how the majority is. Mr. Heyd says that in the first election the government had a majority of four only, and in the second only ten. At the last election he himself got a majority of the vote. He read a petition signed by 276 chiefs and warriors begging that their political rights should not be taken away from To be fair he read another signed by a larger number saying they did not want the franchise because it caused difference of opinion in the band. But Mr. Heyd says that those who signed the last petition are mostly Pagans and the others are civilized and Christianized. He thinks that there is no harm in the differences of political opinion which grow out of this privilege. The dissenters are people who want to be ruled in the fashion and remain barbarians.

Mr. Lister is an ardent and impetuous grit. He is perhaps the most uncompromising man in the government ranks, except on two points. He goes in for high duties on oil and wants the franchise act amended so that the Indians will remain voters. I believe it was Gen. Hancock thought that the United States tariff was a local issue. Both these questions of Mr. Lister's are local. They oil wells and Indians in Lambton. Mr. Lister puts it very strongly. He says it would be an outrage and a shame and everlasting discredit if, after a certain class of people have been enjoying the franchise for twelve years, they should now be deprived of it. He supports Mr. Heyd's amendment with all the vehemence of his passionate nature. The solicitor general, in charge of the bill, has also some Indian constituents, and has a tender feeling about disfranchisement. He promised, or partly promised, that the case would be favorably considered. Before this Mr. Russell, Mr. Fielding, and some Nova Scotia members had expressed a willingness that the disfranchising clauses of the Nova Scotia law might not apply to the dominion franchise

This was getting serious. If the

contention was made, as it is chiefly

and most strongly by Sir Wilfrid Lauimself, that the franchise is a port of civil right which by nature belongs to the provinces, and which has been ruthlessly taken away from them, why should a dominion interfere The province of Ontario is claimed by the government as the proper authority to decide what people are qualified to vote there. They decide that the Indians shall not vote. If the parliament of Canada has a right to override this decision in this matter why not in all other matters? The same applies to Nova Scotia and Quebec. John Charlton, whose logic is of the severe Calvinistic type, saw the first point. He was on his feet with a protest soon after Laurier's declaration. He said that the Indian might or might not be intelligent enough to vote, but the proper place for them to seek their rights was at Toronto. Later in the day Sir Wilfrid spoke in the same line, arguing that the conditions in the provinces were not alike, and maintaining the principle that the franchise was a domestic sort of an affair to be regulated by each society for itself. The unit of society, according to Sir Wilfrid, is the province, but according to his argument it might as well be the county or the town or even the family. Why not let every family fix its own franchise if it is a domestic affair? The fact came out clearly enough that the government does not look upon Canada yet as a nation or a community of itself. The ministers are provincialists after all, and cannot comprehend that Canada is one community.

Mills of Annapolis and MoInerney of Kent pressed the matter home. Sir Charles Tupper showed in the course of a vigorous speech how the provincial government of Manitoba had disfranchised the people, and Mills went over the disgraceful history of dis-

HEAD A MASS OF SCABS

COULDN'T GO NEAR THE STOVE.

Treated by Different Doctors.

CURED BY DR. CHASE.

The most intractable and distressing skin diseases which defy all manner of treatment—even the best medical skill— are readily cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment. MRS. JOS. QUERIN, hotelkeeper's wife, at Ethel, Ont., was troubled with Eczema of the Head and Face for about 9 years, and was so bad at times she could not go near the hot stove to do her cooking. Her head was one mass of scabs, and although she treated with and although she treated with doctors it kept getting worse. On hearing of Dr. Chase's Ointment, she got some, and was delighted to find the first application do the good. She used two more boxes of the that me to it now free from disease, can do her own cooking, and would not begrudge \$200 for the good it has done

Price 60 cents a box, at all Dealers, er Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Oat.

franchisement laws in Nova Scotia. For fifteen minutes he poured hot shot into Mr. Fielding's camp. Mr. Fielding has been made a little ashamed of the old Nova Scotia law, and throws the blame on other people. But Mr. Mills told him squarely that the laws striking at Canadian employes were enacted as a war upon Canada. They had their birth in secession and repeal agitation. Mr. Fielding was brought up in that hot bed and was himself the leader of the repeal party only a few years ago. His sympathy with the present bill was in line with his own record. McInerney declared that in every confederation of modern times, where there was responsible government and a free parliament, the control of the franchise was in the national body. It was so in the American republics, in the European federacies, and was intended to be so in Canada from the very beginning. The reply always is the United States, but Mr. Mills pointed out that the United States never gave the control of the franchise to the state legislatures. The states were allowed to manage it ecause the franchise was practically uniform and universal, but the moment any local interference of a serious character was attempted the central government has stepped in. Mr. Mills wanted to know how long it would have been before the negro got votes in the south if congress had not given to him. At that time and at any other time when it was necessary congress at Washington had never hesitated to assume control of the franchise

By midnight the government was

hesitating among various opinions. Heyd and Lister held to their contention. The premier and Mr. Fitzpatrick occupied the positions of conditional provincialists, maintaining the absolute right of the provinces to con-They at the same time contended that if these rights were not properly used parliament at Ottawa had power to intervent and do justice. This, as Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster pointed out, was an abandonment of the whole principle. They urged that the government should take one line or another. If the provinces had the right by the nature of things what was the good of the dominion talking of resuming it? Mr. Foster spoke on this point with great vigor and effect. He was much assisted by Mr. Fielding, Mr. Russell, Mr. Flint and Dr. McLennan of Inverness, all of whom contended that while the Nova Scotia law explicitly disfranchised many officials and employes the Nova Scotia lists contained the names of these disfranchised people. As the proposed franchise act adopts the list, they claim, therefore, that the men can vote in the dominion elections whether they can in the local elections or not. Mr. Foster showed that this was only an argument in favor of evading the law. The Nova Scotia lists were intended to be the list of eligible voters in that province. If through the carelessness of revisors or infirmity of the act itself they contained the names of people who are not voters it is a mistake. The law before parliament professes to give votes for the dominion to people who have votes in the province and no other. Mr. Fielding might argue that it would be possible by carelessness in preparing the lists for people to vote in the dominion who cannot vote in the provinces, but as far as that is an argument it is an argument against Sir Wilfrid and against the principles of the bill. A law that sets out to follow provincial lines absolutely and as a matter of principle and is then defended by its authors on the ground that it affords means of escape from provincial lines is condemned on the face of it. Moreover, Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton showed that the means of escape were after all not very reliable.

An interesting episode occurred in the public accounts committee yesterday morning. The payment of \$8,000 to the Lake St. John Railway comrany was mentioned long ago. This money was not bargained for in advance, but the company came and asked the government for it, alleging that they had brought some people into the Lake St. John district and settled them along their line of railway and that they deserved \$8,000 out of the country for it. There was no vote of the parliament for such a purpose, but there was a general vote for immigration, and Mr. Sifton gave the company a check against this account. The auditor could not very well stop the check at that stage, but he said that he would have stopped it if he had been in a position to do so. As it was, he told the deputy minister that the payment was illegal. Mr. Sifton's deputy replied that if the government thought it was in the interests of immigration to pay for transferring people from one part of Canada to another they had a right to pay the railway company for doing it. The attorney general thought so too. But the auditor was still not convinced, and he came to the public accounts committee and asked that body to advise him as to what he should do in the future. If the government could take any money out of an immigration vote and apply it to that purpose they could take money out of almost any vote and apply it to almost any purpose foreign to the in-tention of parliament. The auditor thinks that a sub-committee might be appointed to advise him as to his own course in the future. The transaction involved great possibilities. All the Canadian railways have unsettled country along their lines, and any of them may send in a bill for a thousand dollars or a million dollars, claiming to have done the country some service in settlement. Without an audit, without a vote of parliament, this money may be paid so long as there is cash available.

Mr. Foster pointed out the danger to Mr. Fielding, and showed him courteously that in his own interests he had better have this thing stopped. The finance minister would have claims thrust upon him thick and fast if this door was opened. Mr. Foster said he knew that Mr. Fielding did not want to establish such a situation, and it would be more unpleasant for him than for anyone else, and Mr. Fielding seemed to be impressed with the truth of this doctrine. Mr. Taylor its case. The possibility of a collision

the government had paid the money, and this motion stood over.

At this stage, while the chairman was thinking seriously and Mr. Fielding was worrying over the matter, Campbell of Kent hit upon a plan of helping the government out. He sprang to his feet and assailed the auditor general. What business had he to be interfering in the matters of rollcy? Why did he waste the public money printing in his big book objections to payments? According to Mr. Campbell the auditor had better mind his own business. But Mr. Campbell got little sympathy. The auditor showed him that he was simply doing his duty. Mr. Clancy observed that Campbell was making an exhibition of himself. Worse than all Mr. Somerville, hardened grit as he is, administered a solemn castigation to the flour manufacturer. Mr. Somerville told him that his remarks were in very ill taste, that it was in the public interests that the transactions of the govcrument should be made known, and that Mr. Campbell would behave more decently if he would henceforth refrain from any further performances of that kind. Mr. Campbell made another small demonstration, accusing Mr. Clancy of a "mean, contemptible" observation, and was called to order. Finally the members walked off to talk the whole thing over tomorrow.

OTTAWA, April 23.—The franchise bill makes slow progress, but this is as much the fault of those in charge of it as of those on the other side of the house. The opposition make their strongest fight against the surrender of federal control. The government, while maintaining that the provinces ought by right to control the franchise, is itself conscious of some want of safety in the position. Clause 5 of the franchise bill fixes the provincial lists as the electoral lists for the dominion. As was remarked yesterday, the first attack made upon that principle in the form of an amendment was offered by Mr. Heyd, a government supporter, backed up by Mr. Lister, another good grit. The province of Ontario does not admit Indians to the polls. Mr. Heyd and Mr. Lister loudly denounce the outrage of depriving this class of persons, who have enjoyed the suffrage for years, of the right of citizenship. But when their amendment came to a vote yesterday, neither of them was in the chamber. They had remained away during the whole afternoon's discussion of their own amendment, and so it was allowed to collapse without a name being recorded in its favor, although nearly the whole opposition voted yea on the call of the chairman.

The discussion then turned on the disfranchised white voter. The old Nova Scotia issue was resumed. Prof. Russell argued with labyrinthine ingenuity that the railway employe, though not allowed to vote by provincial law, was still not kept off the lists, and as the lists were adopted by this bill, therefore he could vote. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Mills, Mr. Gillies, Mr. McDougall and Mr. Kaulback all took turns explaining that they could not see it in that light. Over and over again they read the law which required the reviser in Nova Scotia to register the names of such persons as are qualified to vote by provincial law. Yet Mr. Russell persisted in the argument that they could, and as a matter of fact did register names, regardless of the disqualifications. Mr. Fielding confirmed the statement as to the facts, for he had seen the names on the lists and knew the men. Sir Charles said he feared he would have to give up Mr. Russell and apply himself to the solicitor general, because if a member of parliament would persist in claiming that a list was good only by virtue of the fact that the revisors violated their oath and put on names that the law declared should be left off, his case was hopeless.

Meanwhile Mr. Russell proposed an amendment. He did not want to disqualify dominion officials and employes. Mr. Russell has no fight against the Dominion of Canada, and neither has Mr. Fielding-that is, not now. So they agreed to put in a proviso that all persons whose names were on the lists might vote in spite of any provincial disqualification. But still the objection was made that they could not get on the list legally, and the opposition being a law-abiding body, does not feel like resting its hopes of fair play on the certainty that revising officers in Nova Scotia would invariably break their oath. Even an appointee of the grit local government might occasionally hesitate to break the commandments for the sake of giving some tory a vote. Sir Charles's appeal to Mr. Fitzpatrick was not wholly fruitless. The solicitor general tries to be as fair as the circumstances admit, and he promised to improve Mr. Russell's amendment. He is now under bond to produce a clause which shall not only remove the disqualification from registered dominion employes, but will also guarantee them an honest chance to get their names on the roll. As he could not without coming in collision with Mr. Russell say that this was necessary for Nova/Scotia, he skilfully explained it as the result of circumstances in Manitoba.

Nobody cared what the solicitor general's reasons were. It was something to gain the point. But the government, in conceding this much, abandoned in so far a principle of provincial control. The ministers did not stop there, however. The solicitor is preparing another clause to prevent the local legislature from bringing in suddenly a new franchise law applicable to the federal elections after a dissolution of the dominion parliament. Mr. Fitzpatrick seems to anticipate the possibility of some province taking advantage of a circumstance when the Canadian government cannot help itself and imposing some remarkable franchise on the dominion. Eidvently he contemplates the possibility of a hostile administration in one or more of the provinces.

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ell proposed an ot want to disals and emhas no fight of Canada, and g—that is, not put in a prowhose names vote in snite alification. But made that e list legally, a law-abiding resting its the certainty Nova Scotia their oath. the grit local ionally hesinandments for tory a vote. Mr. Fitzpatuitless. The he as fair as , and he pro-Russell's amnder bond to shall not only ion from reyes, but will nest chance e roll. As he g in collision nat this was , he skilfully alt of circum-

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ent gives up of a collision nd provincial

and the principle is established that in such cases the dominion shall control. What more complete abandonment of the principle at the base of the whole act can be imagined? Sir Charles and Mr. Foster pressed this point home with great severity

FIRST PART.

One sub-clause provides that the polling sub-divisions for the dominion shall be the same as in provincial elections. Mr. McInerney points out that this imposes unworkable conditions. The member for Kent is chairman of a committee containing one or two opposition members from each province, who are commissioned to investigate the election and franchise laws and suggest amendments, so as to make the act as good as one so vicious in principle can be made. Mr. McInerney has performed his duty so far with great success and seems to be master of the whole subject. Besides he is taking a strong position in this parliament, and is always heard with respect and attention. He was able to convince the solicitor general that a change must be made as to the polling places, and eventually this clause also was held over for amend-

Mr. Monk, who is one of the leading opposition members from Quebec, and comes to the house with some experience as a professor of constitutional law, had also a few amendments to propose, and, finally, Sir Charles Tupper brought in one which opens up the whole question of a judicial revision. The leader of the opposition asks that in case of dispute as to the right of persons to be registered an appeal shall lie to the judge of the county court, or of some other court with competent authority. Probably this amendment will also be accepted, or some other one of a similar character, but in the meantime Mr. Blair took occasion to attack the proposition with rather ponderous sarcasm. Mr. Blair says that the amendment did not belong to the clause where Sir Charles would place it, that it was not in good legal form and could not be made affective. He offered Sir Charles some fatherly advice as to the use of the English language and generally as to forms of expression.

It was after midnight then and the leader of the opposition presently convinced the minister of railways that his reflections were not productive of a harmonious continuation of the discussion. Sir Charles turned from the discussion of the clause to a discussion of Mr. Blair, and gave a slight but interesting sketch of his diversifled career as a provincial premier and framer of election laws. Sir Charles does not think that Mr. Blair's objection to his amendments is strictly verbal. On the contrary, it seems to him that Mr. Blair and Mr. Sifton are chiefly concerned to make the lists as partisan as possible and that their objection is mainly to a fair revision. Sir Charles had also some observations to make about the election frauds under Mr. Sifton's dispensation in Manitoba.

The debate that followed was not could not be devised. trictly to the points that the solicitor general was pressing upon the attention of the house. Mr. Fitzpatrick's face extended laterally while Mr. Blair took up the time in defending or explaining his own conduct as the attorney general of New Brunswick, and while Mr. Sifton devoted a half hour to an exposition of his own behaviour in Manitoba. Mr. Sifton and Mr. Blair were both somewhat diffuse and both were met with a little farther biographical discussion by Mr. McInerney of New Brunswick and Dr. Roche of Manitoba. For example, Mr. Blair seemed disposed to make a point out of the fact that his franchise law was passed in 1889 and had the support of Mr. Powell, who was, he said, then in the local assembly. Whatever impression that point made was somewhat dissipated afterwards, when Mr. McInerney remarked that Mr. Powell first made his appearance in the New Brunswick assembly in 1890. The minister of railways said that he had been speaking from recollection, but at all events Mr. Powell was there two or three years afterwards, when the bill was amended.

In the meantime there was no clause passed, but Sir Charles observed that the part of the bill under discussion contained the heart of the whole matter and it could not be very well dealt with by tired men, who had Provincial authority was absolutely been at work all day. It was two o'clock in the morning and time to go home. Sir Wilfrid was obdurate and said some progress must be made. Sir Charles and Mr. Foster assured him that he was not taking the right way to make progress, and the leader of the opposition put on his hat and went home, apparently very well satisfied that no part of the bill would be allowed to pass in his absence. Two hours later, or nearly that, Mr. Bennett was addressing himself to the grave question whether the committee should rise, and at four o'clock "a compromise was effected" and the committee rose. The compromise was that a part of one clause should be marked as passed, leaving to the opposition the privilege of returning again to the discussion of the whole clause. Sir Wilfrid had to accept that and call it progress. The compromise was exactly on the line of the settlement of a famous domestic dispute where the husband wanted to have dinner at one and the wife wanted it at six. The husband explained afterwards that they compromised on six. Sir Wilfrid compromised with the opposition on the same terms as the husband in the story. At this hour he is probably rubbing his eyes and wondering why he didn't allow the

house to be dismissed at midnight. There is some concern about the way the government does not enforce the alien labor law. When it was passed last year Sir Louis Davies, who was opposed to the bill altogether, put in a clause reserving to the minister of justice the sole power to put it in operation. E. F. Clark of Toronto pointed out yesterday that there is a strike in Toronto in a boot and shoe factory, and that the proprietor is engaging men in the United States to take the place of his late employes. As no Canadian is allowed to cross the line to go to work on a job, Mr. Sold in St. John by all responsible drug-gists, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West.

authorities is suggested and admitted, Clark thinks that the time has arrived for Mr. Mills to do something about it. Now Mr. Cowan, who speaks for the town of Windsor, says that the government has done something. Across from Windsor is Detroit, and men in both towns work in the other place. Last year when the Detroit people were going to turn Canadians back, Mr. Cowan wrote to the department of justice and secured the appointment of a government agent at Windsor with power to enforce the Canadian law. As soon as the appointment was made the Detroit people stopped the whole game and the working men have gone and come with impunity ever since. This is a pointer for other places. But there are members who think that it is not their business to run after the department of justice to get appointments made of officers to enforce the law. Since the government has taken away the power of private people to prosecute, they should appoint prosecutors where they are needed without a special card of invitation with an R. S. V. P. to it.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The discussion of the franchise bill will be the principal business of the coming week The two days' debate of last week has served to clear the atmosphere to some extent and to show in what position the government stands. During the discussion of the second reading, and so far in committee, the complaint and argument against the law has practically been abandoned. Hardly a word has been heard of the alleged outrages said to have been committed against the rights of the people. The old campaign stories about stuffed lists and partisan revising officers have been abandoned altogether. On the contrary, most of the government speakers have admitted the fairness of the revisor and not in one single case has a member stood up in his place and stated that the revising officer of his district has acted in a partisan manner. The arguments in support of the measure narrowed themselves down to two, the question of expense

and the question of provincial con-Virtually there is the one argument, and that is the cost of administering the present franchise law. Even this one is unfairly made, for the supporters of the present bill make out their case by quoting the cost of the revisions of ten years ago, when it was two or three times as much as it is now, It is easy to go to the public accounts and find out what the federal accounts cost and to ignore altogether the cost of the provincial system which it is proposed to substitute. The law before the house will undoubtedly relieve the federal government of some outlay, but will impose new obligations and expenses on the municipality. It is the opinion of Mr. Bennett that the cost will be as large as ever, but that it will be paid by the counties out of direct taxation, instead of from the dominion exchequer. Besides this there is no reason why a simple and cheap federal system

The government contention that the franchise and election laws for the federal parliament ought to be under the control of the provincial legislature, was prominent in the early part of the discussion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier still reverts to it occasionally. He even went so far on Friday as to speak of the franchise as a sort of civil right that ought to remain with the province, and again he referred to it as a domestic affair or family question. But the principle which he maintains has been largely abandoned during the discussion in committee. When it was conceded that the parliament at Ottawa should take the power to negative any disqualifications of federal employes which the provinces might impose, there was an invasion of the provincial control for which the premier contends. When the solicitor general proposed that the provincial legislatures should not be allowed to change the federal lists on the eve of a federal election, it was again admitted that there was a weakness in the government's case for absolute provincial control. Again, when Mr. Fitzpatrick repeatedly proclaimed that the parliament here may at any time resume the control of the franchise in case the provinces do not deal justly, the whole case for final abandoned. A government which started out with a claim for provincial centrol has now taken the ground of dual authority with a sort of fed-

eral veto. Nevertheless the ministers seem to be delighted with the discovery made by Mr. Belcourt, one of the members for Ottawa. Mr. Belcourt referred to the argument of Mr. Mills and Mr. McInerney, both of whom had declared that no federal constitution in existence, left the control of the federal franchise in the hands of the local legislatures. Even the United States, they said, retained the power for congress, and nad used it when necessary, as in the case of the enfranchisement of the colored people. But Mr. Belcourt produced what he said was "a very recent and a very striking illustration of the endorsement of the principle for which members on this side of the house are contending." He read from the draft bill of the constitution of the proposed Australian federation the following clause:

The qualification of electors of members of the house of representatives shall be in each state that which is prescribed by the law of the state, as the qualifications for electors of the more numerous house of the parliament of the state.

Mr. Belcourt pointed out that the Australian conference left the various local bodies to determine the franchise for the federation and had gone

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cock's Cottes Reot Compound. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$8 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cock Company Windsor, Ont. 187 Nos. 1 and 2 soid and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in St. John by all responsible drugso far even as to declare that for all of the several states." He goes on to time to come the Australian federal say: franchise should be left to a local control. He went on to argue that the Australian colonies were known the world over for their advanced ideas and that their acceptance of this principle made strongly in its favor.

Sir Charles Tupper, referring to

this argument, declined to accept the Australian idea as expressed in the above clause as an argument for Canada. He observed that the Australian federation proceeded on the lines of local, rather than federal control, adopting the principles of the United States system, which Sir Charles Tupper thinks the United States themselves would not now adopt if they had it to do over again. He thought that the convention at Sydney had made a mistake in this particular. It may not be generally known that the proposed Australian federation is a much looser one than ours. The draft of 1891 gave the state legislatures control of elections to the senate. It handed over to them the election or appointment of the state governor. It gave to the local authoritles much of the power exercised in Canada by the federal parliament. While the federal government assume he collection of customs and export duties, the money so collected, after the general expenses are met, was to be distributed among the states in the proportion in which they were supposed to have paid it. Finally the residue of legislative authority was given to the provinces or states, and not to the general parliament, as with us. It is, therefore, much more in harmony with the Australian bill convention of 1891 than it would be with the Canadian system, to place the franchise under provincial control.

If we turn to the book from which Mr. Belcourt took his illustration we find the same objection was taken in the convention to the principles then adopted. A strong plea was made for federal control at the time and a motion to that effect was made. But Sir Henry Parkes, who took a prominent part in the discussion and was himself a federalist, argued that it was necessary to provide for the present a system which would be most acceptable. He said that the federal parliament could take control afterwards, if necessary. The first thing was to bring the parliament into existence. Sir Henry did not explain how the change could afterwards be brought about, but it must be remembered that the Australian system, like that of the United States, provided for amending the constitution. The roint mentioned above as to the difference between the Australian and Canadian systems is illustrated by the remarks of Mr. Wrixon of Victoria, who spoke on this question. He said:

It seems to me that we are losing sight of the object in view. We are not forming a unified lation. We are only forming an arrangement by which a number of states can come together for the accomplishment of certain objects which are common to all. Perhaps it would not be amiss to quote also the remarks of Sir Henry

Parkes: The course I take is to bring the federal sible disturbance of the social status, and then leave that parliament to shape its own course as to what its electoral system

This is all a matter of history, but so far as Australia is concerned it is somewhat ancient history. Mr. Belcourt and his leaders may be surprised when they find out that several things have happened in Australia since 1891. Another federal convention, not appointed as before, but composed of delegates elected for the purpose, met last year in Adelaide and prepared a draft constitution which contained many amendments to the convention of 1891. Among the changes was the basis of the federal franchise. The clause as it now stands departs altegether from the provincial basis which Mr. Belcourt urges for our imitation. It reads as follows:

Until the parliament provides otherwise, the qualification of members of the house of representatives shall be in each state that which is prescribed by the law of the state as the qualification for electors of the more numerous nouse of the parliament of the state, but in choosing such members each elector shall vote only once, and no member who has at the establishment of the commonwealth or who afterwards acquires commonwealth or who afterwards acquires the right for the more numerous house in the state shall, while such qualification con-tinues, be deprived of it.

The Adelaide constitution also provides that the manner of conducting elections shall be the same as in the states "until parliament otherwise rrovides."

Here we have, as in Canada, the control of the franchise left with the local states only until parliament is in a position to exercise it, and even at the beginning a provision is adopted in favor of "one man one vote." The only limitation on the federal control is one which prevents federal disfranchisement. The basis of the franchise in Australia generally is manhood suffrage, and the intention evidently is to retain it. But the whole control of the system and of the elections is placed with the central parliament. If on reflection our Australian friends, even in their looser system, have adopted this mode, how much more is it applicable to a Canadian constitution? For Canada is "a unified nation" and not "a number of states come together for the accomplishment of certain objects." Perhaps Mr. Wrixon afterwards abandoned the idea that Australia ought to be such a loose alliance as he suggested at Sydney.

A third convention at Melbourne has prepared a final draft of the federation scheme, which is to be submitted to the Australian states. The final report has not yet reached this country, but the Melbourne papers at hand indicate that the clause relating to the franchise has not been changed in the direction of the first draft. It seems to remain a part of the constitution which will go into effect as soon as three states may adopt it. An article in the National Review, written by Professor Moore, of Melbourne University, discusses "Constitution making in Australia." Prof. Moore states that the convention of 1897 was much more federal in its ideas than the earlier ones. "Being elected by the people," he says, "it naturally entrusts powers to the people which in 1891 were confided to the parliaments

In this respect the most important provision by which a change in the character of the senate is made corresponding exactly with a change in the constitution itself. Its members are to be elected by the people of the states instead of being nominated by the parliament of the local states), and the principle of election was as much a matter of course in 1897 as nomination was in 1891. Democratization may mean centralization; and in their determination that both houses of parliament shall be elected on a democratic basis, the framers of the bill of 1897 provide that the qualification of electors shall be the same for both houses, and that no electors shall vote more than once. With these limitations the commonwealth (federal) parliament is to determine the qualification of electors. And while the commonwealth is thus secured against aristocratic influences in any state, the democracy of the states is protected against the like influences in the commonwealth parliament, partly by the provision against plural voting already mentioned, and partly by a section which enacts that present electors for the lower house in any state are not to be deprived of their vote by present electors for the lower house in any state are not to be deprived of their vote by any legislation of parliament. In the bill of 1891 there was no provision for a uniform franchise for the commonwealth or for the restrictions now imposed, and the matter was left to the state as it is in the constitution of the United States.

These events in Australia subsequent to 1891 afford all the answer that is needed for Mr. Belcourt's contention. They give emphatic support to the position of the liberal conservative party in Canada on the subject of federal control of the federal franchise. S. D. S.

Baby Eczema and Scald Head. Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of Eczema and diseases of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Eczema. The first application soothes the irritation and gives the little sufferer rest.

THE LATE CAPTAIN CAMPBELL

(Liverpool Post, April 14.) The funeral of the late Captain Howard Campbell, commander of the steamer Lake Ontario, of the Beaver line, who died at sea, took place yesterday afternoon, at St. Luke's church, Great Crosby, in the presence of a large gathering of sorrowing friends. Prior to the interment a service was held at Seaforth parish church, the vicar, the Rev. R. F. G. Smithwick, officiating, being assisted by the Rev. E. A. Ingham. The choir was in attendance and sang the hymn, Jesus Lives, and the organist, J. R. Alsop, played the Dead March and other appropriate pieces. In the course of an address, the

vicar said they had met to show their last tribute of respect to one who was honored by the whole community, and whom most of them knew as their captain. He had been crossing the briny deep for over thirty years, making his first voyage when only a boy, and they had lost not only a good but a good friend. They captain, would all agree with him that he was a brave seaman, who had always tried to do his duty. He (the vicar) portunity of expressing to all on board the Ontario, from the chief officer downwards, the deep thanks of the family for what they had done for them in their sad bereavement, and especially for their thoughtfulness in bringing the captain's body home. He had been a good husband and an affectionate father. Seven weeks ago the late captain walked up those steps and knelt at that altar, and participated in his last communion. He was for many years a faithful worshipper at that church, and if his vessel docked on a Sunday morning, he was always seen in his pew the same evening. He showed that a brave seaman could also be a Christian man.

The coffin was borne out of the church by four of the crew of the Lake Ontario, attired in their uniforms, and conveyed to the burial ground of St. Luke's, where the remaining portion of the burial service was performed by the vicar and his curate. Wreaths were sent by the of-ficers and crew of the Lake Ontario, the office staff, the shore staff, Charles MacIver and Dr. Murray. The chief mourners were Messrs. Howard, Ernest and Frederick Campbell (sons), the Misses Florence and Ethel Campbell (daughters), and Mrs. Beadnell. Amongst the general body of mourners were Messrs. Charles and Henry MacIver, J. Foster (chief engineer of the Lake Ontario), P. Lamont (chief engineer), J. Hodgson (second engineer), C. T. Ramsay (consulting engineer for the Beaver line), R. Auchinleck, Dr. Cavanagh (surgeon of the Lake Ontario), Captains Jones, Hatfield, Price, Keay, Kenney, Tobin, Sibthorpe and Hutchinson; Messrs. J. H. Baddeley, J. Doyle, A. Ewin, E. R. Evans, A. Foulds, J. McWilliams, J. Hoffman, J. S. Kenworthy, R. Trinick, F. Westlake, E. Stephens, G. Wattleworth, W. Parson, J. F. Mercer, J. W. Jones, T. Swift, J. W. Murray, W. Peers, R. C. Bond, J. Welsh, A. Watts, T. A. Clark, W. H. Parry, the list of militia officers, and substi-W. C. Goodacre, J. Lyon, W. Mack, A. C. Shephard, J. Crawford, H. McCormack, A. Westcott, J. Welsh, C. Parnell, G. Freeman, T. Freeman, Dr. Canavan (Bootle), and Dr. Murray.

He Came Out Ahead. -Col. Hawkins -Uncle Mose, I hear you and your wife had a little dispute again last night. Which came out ahead this time? Uncle Mose (dubiously feeeling a lump on the back of his head)-I's powerful glad to say dat I kim out upon Col. Lake, guartermaster genahead, boss; but she mighty nigh cvertook me. Yes, sah, she did for a fac', and I's got de necessary evidence on my pusson to prove it.-Harper's Bazar.

HONEST HELP FREE

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

Waiting, she sits by the window alone, Straining her ear for a known footfall, While the gloaming dies and the night

Sadly, yet eagerly, out through the gloom, She watches for some one to open the gate; As hopelesely settles the phantom of doom— The heartbroken yearning of one who must

She is waiting for one who ne'er again
Will meet her in tryst by the linden sh
When the whippoorwill sings his ever And the tree toads chirp in the dewy

Perchance not false, yet he is weak as the grass,
When the autumn roams o'er the pastures brown,
And the blasting breath of the winds that Has borne him away like a thistle down.
W. MATHESON.

"A FINE FEAT OF ARMS." French Appreciation of the Atbara Victory.

PARIS, April 11.—The Temps, speaking of the Anglo-Egyptian victory on the Atbara, says:

"It was a fine feat of arms, which does great honor to the general who planned it, and the troops who carried it out. Egyptians and British rivalled each other in dash and

valour.

"The last stage of the march to Khartoum is thus opened. Yet a little while, and as soon as the Nile allows free navigation, the Khalifa will see under the walls of his capital the avagement of Charton.

Khalifa will see under the walls of his capital the avengers of Gordon.

"Thirteen years have passed since Gordon's death, and at last retribution is to be exacted on the very spot where the tragedy was perpettated.

"While making all the reservations demanded by politics as to the ultimate fate of the Soudan, we are glad to declare openly that we not only understand England's joy at the thought of a revenge so long awaited, so remarkably planned, and so opportunely achieved, but that we participate in it in all sincerity, in common with the whole civilized sincerity, in common with the whole civilize world."—Reuter.

· DASY

(Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.) "Tell me," said Snaggs to Spiffins, as they met on the street, "how you can judge whether a man has wheels n his head." "If that is a conundrum I'll give it

up," replied Spiffins. "What is the answer?" "By the spokes that come out of his mouth.' "Good enough! I'll try it on my

When Spiffins reached home he said: "My dear, I heard a good conundrum oday. How can you tell whether a man has wheels in his head?" "That's easy," replied Mrs. Spiffins "He has wheels in his head if he talks

and acts like you." This was not the right answer, but Spiffins said never a word in reply.

QUEENS CO.

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., April 25.—John McAuley died at his residence, Mill Cove, on Friday, after a tedious illness of consumption. Mr. McAuley, who was in his 58th year, was a member of the R. C. church. He was well known throughout Queens county and was noted for his kindness and hospitality. He leaves one brother, William McAuley of St. John, nd one sister, Miss Margaret Mc-Auley of this place. His remains were interred in the R. C. cemetery at Den Settlement, on Sunday after noon, a large concourse of friends being present. In the absence of the parish priest, Patrick Malaley of Washademoak read the burial ser-

Miss Bertie McLaughlin is suffering from a severe cold. Ernest and John Durant are sick with la grippe. Mrs. Francis McDermot is suffering from bronchitis. Miss Gertie McLaughlin, who has been prostrated with la grippe, is about again.

Several farmers have already planted large quantities of potatoes and onions and have commenced sowing oats and rye.

Hugh Ferris shot a wild goose one dav last week. COLE'S ISLAND, Queens Co., April 23.-Navigation is open at this point. West Bros.' steam saw mill has been running the past week, and smoke is now rising from the stacks

of Patterson Bros. and John Leonard & Sons mills. Arrivals at this port to date have been sch. Lizzie R., McLean master. on the 21st inst.; sch. Leah D., Slocum master, on the 22nd inst., and sch. Bud, Fowler master, 22nd. The new public wharf is nearing competition under the supervision of

Contractor Alfred West. West Bros. and C. B. Parker's drives ere sacked into the booms this week

LIEUT. COL. STRATHY IN, MAJOR GENERAL GASCOIGNE OUT.

(Canadian Military Gazette.) Major General Gascoigne has resigned his appointment as majorgeneral in command of the militia. An order-in-council has been passed cancelling militia general order 1, January, 1898, dispensing with the services of Lieut, Col. Strathy, Royal Scots, of Canada, and removing his name from tuting therefor an order transferring him to the reserve of officers, with the

rank of lieutenant colonel. Thus, the last scene in a farce, which has played before the Canadian public for the last eighteen months, comes to an end. The resignation of Major General Gascoigne, on the reinstatement in the militia of Lieut. Col. Strathy, was inevitable. On the acceptance of this resignation the command of the militia will devolve eral, as the senior officer, pending the appointment of a successor to Major General Gascoigne.

Major General Gascoigne has held the appointment of general officer in command of the militia since Sept. 19, 1895, and, during that time, has had to deal with matters of discipline, in connection with the militia, which have proved unfortunate for him. The decisions he has given in these matters have been partly carried out, but, almost without exception, they have been subsequently reversed, making his position as general officer in command of the militia untenable. But the reinstatement of Lieut. Colonel Strathy, after the wordy and illjudged interviews that appeared in the press, appears to have been the "last straw" that caused the resignation.

THE DUKE AND THE DISTILLER-

I hear that the Duke of Fife is refusing to grant sites for distilleries on his estates. In this he is only following the example of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Countess of Seafield. The reason is said to be that the Duchess of Fife strongly objects to the manufacture of whiskey on the Fife estates. Of course, I give the saying for what it is worth; but it is said that she keeps a restraining hand upon the duke, otherwise he probably would grant sites now, as he did formerly.-Glenlivit correspondent of the Wine and Spirit Gazette.

TO SUCCEED GEN. MONTGOMERY

General Lord William Seymour is to succeed General Montsomery Moore as the officer commanding the forces in British North America. No official announcement has yet been made, but it will, we believe, be found that General Seymour is the choice of the war office. This officer, it is interesting to know, has seen active service both in the navy and the army. He served with the Coldstream Guards in the Crimea and in Egypt, while he hes been major-general in command of the south eastern district. Lord Seymour, who is now in his sixtieth year, is the brother of the present Marquis of Hertford, while Lady Seymour is the daughter of the first Baron Penrhyn. It is understood that the new commander will proceed to Canada about the end of May, in company with Lady Seymour and their four daughters, together with Major Fortescue, his secretary, and Captain Ferguson, aidede-amp.—Loncon Canadian Gazette.

OFFICIAL DIGNITY AT OTTAWA.

Apropos of messengers, a quietly amusing scene was witnessed once in the press-room at Ottawa. The clock, high up on the wall, had got out of repair, and a watchmaker was called in to fix it. He could not reach it without a step-ladder, so a bell was rung for a messerger. One of the head messengers appeared and was told what was wanted. He got on his dignity at once, and declared it was no part of his duty to carry step-ladders. The watchmaker, a good-humored man of the world, said: "Show me where it is and I will get it myself." The official drev himself up prouchy and said: "I will send a messenger to show you where it is." There happened to be present some of the press gang who can appreciate humor, and a roar went up that could be heard in Hull. (London News.)

RAILWAY EARNINGS. All the railways continue to record favorable earnings, both the big corporations reporting further increases in traffic for the past week.

Grand Trunk railway system's earnings from April 15 to April 21: Increase\$ 15,293 The Canadian Pacific Railway company's return of traffic earnings from April 14 to "He cometh not," she murmured;
"Oh, fate, thy cruel plan."
Was she waiting for a lover?
No—a paper-hanging man.
—Chicago Record.

The Department of Agriculture having imported a quantity of Seed Wheat of the following varieties WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE FIFE, RED FIFE, WELLMAN'S FIFE and CAMP-BELL'S WHITE CHAFF-have placed same in charge of D. J. Purdy, St. John, North End, to whom all orders should be addressed. As the stock is limited orders should

be sent early. Five hundred pounds of "Swedish grown" purple top, Turnip Seed, which as been ordered and is expected here in time for this year's seeding, can also be had from Mr. Purdy.

CHAS. H. LABILLOIS. Commissioner of Agriculture. Fredericton, March 24, 1898.

TO ITCHING PILES E SWAYNE'S BODDTHLY OURS. CINTMENT (PTCMS—Helsture; Intense itching and ring; mest at night; were by seratching. If yet to continue tumors form and protrude, to otto blood and ulcerate, becoming very SWAYNE'S CHYTMENT atops itching and ling, absorbs the tumors. Soil by drugstate or by or 50cts. Prepared by Dr. SWAYNE'S SN; Philadelphia.

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CHLORODYNE THE HAUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, ed Sept. 23, 1895, says:

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The second secon

AUSTRIA WITH SPAIN

Washington Naval Circles Look to Philippines for First Big Battle.

No Confirmation Yet Received of the Bombardment of Matanzas by U. S. Fleet.

British Cruisers Ordered to Newfoundland-Massachusetts Volunteers Ready to Move-To-Run the Blockade.

KEY WEST, April 26, 1.30 p. m.— The officers of the vessel showed no The lighthouse tender Mangrove, the surprise when told of the anxiety felt baby of the navy, puffed proudly into for the American line steamer Paris, Key West harbor this morning with and one of them said it would not be a vessel four times her size, trailing ing for her off Newfoundland. There in her wake. The captive was the seemed to be considerable assurance Panama, Capt. Quevodo, a big transament the men that they might be Atlantic liner and an auxiliary cruiser ordered further east, or even to Cape plying of late between New York and Havana. She had twenty-nine passengers, including three women, one Frenchman and one Mexican, and a crew of seventy-two.

As the Panama carried two twelvepounders, she could easily have annihilated the little Mangrove, and as the latter came into harbor with her prize there was not a craft but saluted her with roaring cheers.

MADRID, April 26, 6 p. m. In the senate Marshal Counte Chasto eulogized the army in Cuba and recalled his experience 45 years ago when, as captain general of the Cuban forces, he ordered the forts to fire on the Anglo-American fleet, which was ob-liged to retire. He said he hoped General Blanco would fulfil his promise to come through the conflict dead or victorious. (Cheers.)

Gen. Blanco cables that the situation is unchanged. His despatch says: "This (Tuesday) evening a division of five American vessels approached Marianao. The Spanish gunboat Nigera repulsed three destroyers which tried to enter the port of Cardenas, and compelled them to retreat. I believe the Americans will not dare to disembark in Cube."

EASTPORT, Me., April 27.-This is the first harbor into which the cruis-Hampton Roads last Saturday, She anchored off Prospect Harbor last night, but proceeded at sunrise. There was considerable excitement when the cruiser was sighted at night, and crowds gathered at convenient points as she headed up the bay, showing that she was going to make port here. At Cross Island Pilot Lahey was taken aboard, and under his charge the cruiser came up opposite the city and dropped anchor just before one o'clock this afternoon.

As soon as the anchor of the big ship was let go, a flock of small craft put off to the new comer. The officers of the Minneapolis, with great cordiality, received the visitors and showed them every attention. To the general inquiry, however, as to the mission of the Minneapolis, evasive answer was made that she was sailing under sealed orders and that her destination was not known. It was learned, however, from the more communicative of her men, that the Minneapolis and Columbia were detached from Commodore Schley's flying squadron at Hampton Roads for the purpose of engaging in a patrol off the New England coast, particularly with a view of being near in case incoming shipping should need as-sistance or protection, and also to be on the lookout for hostile craft.

the richest prize of the war thus far, "strange if Spanish vessels were waitof the Spanish navy, which has been Sable to meet the Paris and escort

> NEW YORK, April 27.-The United States Asiatic squadron mobilized at Mirs Bay, China, consists of the flagship Olympia, one of the best cruisers afloat, Captain C. V. Gridley, Rear Admiral George Dewey, commander-in-chief; the cruiser Baltimore, Captain N. M. Dyer; the cruiser Boston, Captain Frank Wildiez; the cruiser Concord, Commander Asa Walker; the cruiser Raleigh, Coptain Coghlan; the bunboat Petrel Comamnder F. P. Wood; the despatch boat Hugh Mc-Cullech: the steamer Nanshan, storeship; the steamer Zairo, collier.
>
> The Spanish fleet at the Philippine

> Islands may be able to resist the United States fleet for a short time, with the assistance of the guns from the Spanish forts, but otherwise the American vessels will make very short work of the Spanish squadron, which consists of the following vessels: The cruiser Reina Christina, the cruiser Castilla, the cruiser, Velasco, the cruiser Don Juan De Austria, the gunboat Paraguay, the gunboat Ulloa, the gunboat El Cano, the gunboat eral Lezo, the gunboat Marquese Del Duero, the transport General Althe transport Manila, and transport Cobu.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—It was learned today that the torpedo boat the blockading squadron of Admirat Sampson, off Havana, in order that repairs may be made to her starboard engine, which is wrecked as the result, it is said, of an attempt to show off her fine qualities by Naval Cadet Boyd, who was temporarily in charge of her. The repairs, it is expected, will take about a month, and probably will be done at the Norfolk navy yard.

LONDON, April 28.-The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says: The American fleet, headed by the flagship Olympia, sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon (Wednesday), direct for Manila. The British cruiser Immortalite will follow the American squadron.

MADRID, April 27, 7 p. m..-The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz, which was ordered to leave Queens town by the British officials owing to the neutrality proclamation on Monday last, arrived at Ferrol at noon on having steamed six hundred miles in thirty-one hours. She left Queenstown about 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

GIBRALTAR, April 27, 8.15 p. m.-All day long a Spanish warship and ing in the Straits of Gubraltar, evi- rived this afternoon.

Late this afternoon a torpedo boat lestroyer anchored off Ceuta, Morroco, opposite Gibraltar. The warship proceeded westward.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated

Press.) ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, off Havana, April 27, 7 a. m., via Key West, 3.30 p. m. -The blockade continues without incident. No casualties have been reported to the flagship. Last night was uneventful. This morning the torpedo boat Du-pont arrived from Matanzas, reportng that there had been no more firing there and that the blockade was effectively established. No prizes have been secured by the Matanzas squad-

News has been received that La Lucha, last night asserted that two coasting steamers had sneaked into Havana harbor on Saturday, but it hould be pemembered that at that time the blockade was only in its initial stages.

Today the fighting squadron is equipped with a force of small boats, which, under cover of darkness, can get close in shore, where they are likely to prevent blockade running by little craft hugging the coast. mount of provisions carried by the wo coasting steamers into Havana last Saturday must have been so small as to be practically of no effect. The incident cannot be taken as in any way a criterion of the blockades ef fectiveness, or as effecting in the lightest the chance of our success. Havana even now feels the pinch of the blockade. When Spanish need of food becomes imperative, then, if there is money enough in the city to ake it worth while, there are likely to be many attempts at blockade running, but Rear Admiral Sampson says they will be unsuccessful. Ther omes the inevitable and Havana

will surrender and beg for food. The appearance of the Spanish fleet and an attempt to raise the blockade are contingencies that must be considered. This phase of the question, however, is one of conjecture. No one knows whether the Spanish fleet is in condition for a fight or whether it would be willing to take such a risk for the sake of relieving Havana. Even should an engagement between the two fleets occur, there is no reason to believe that it would ameliorate the plight of the city.

Information regarding the movements of the insurgents is meagre, but it is known that as many persons as can are leaving Hayana. The insurgent army is believed to be active and is trusted to shut off all communica-tion between North and South Cuba, though communication between Havara and Batabana still appears to exist. A concentrated movement by the insurgents upon Havana and its defences seems hardly feasible. The scarcity of food is bound to affect insurgents and Spaniards alike. As soon as the former carry their campaign into the far north of the island, they are confronted with starvation.

transfer their forces in any large number where starvation will soon The problem of provisioning and

coaling the blockading fleet has so

MADRID, April 27, 8 p. m.-There is a report in circulation here that some of the Spanish cruisers now gathered about Manila will be used later to scour the Pacific and destroy American commerce in those waters. KEY WEST, Fla., April 27.-Still nother prize steamed into the harbor this morning. She was the Ambrosioi Bolivar, a little Cuban coasting steamer, taken by the monitor Terror last night, off Cardenas. The Bolivar looked like a toy boat as the prize crew brought her in. But the juvenile Spaniard is richer than she looks, as was learned when \$70,000 of silver specie was found stowed away in her, besides a valuable cargo of bananas and 300 casks of wine.

About the time this capture made the Norwegian steamer Uto, Capt. Aridew, from Philadelphia for Cardenas, with 1,200 tons of coal, attempted to run the blockade and land her cargo, but she was summarily a torpedo destroyer have been cruis- turned to Key West, where she ar-The monitor

Terror on Sunday took a little prize, news of which was first learned today, of a Spanish schooner, the Saco, with a cargo of sugar.

WASHINGTON, April 28-The shelling of the Matanzas batteries was the naval and official circles generally today. It was discussed on the basis of press reports from Key West as press reports from Key West as the navy department received no information whatever on the subject. Secretary Long said at 4 o'clock this afternoon, as he closed up his office work for the day, that no report had en received from Admiral Sampson, nor was the navy department advised in any way of the shelling of Matanzas. Mr. Long added that he felt ne disposition to keep from the publie any news concerning such an important event as a naval engagement or a battle. While it was essential that future strategic moves should be guarded with the greatest care, yet Mr. Long recognized that, as to battles and their casualties, the public was entitled to know what had oc-

The secretary said that in the abnce of official information he was inclined to believe that the shelling was confined to the exchange of a few shots and did not assume the proportions of a regular bombardment. When his attention was directed to reports that the shelling was the result of direct orders from the presidept, the secretary said that this was not so, as the president was giving no direct orders on any of these movements.

The navy department has completely ceased its purchase of ships for conversion into war vessels, owing to the exhaustion of the \$50,000,000 war fund. It is confidently expected that congress will come to the relief, as the department is still in need of auxlliary vessels.

The news of the safe arrival at Liverpool of the big American sailing ship Shenandoah was gladly received at the department. Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, forwarded the information. The Port Royal dry dock, according to official information, will be accessible to warships, even the biggest of the fleet, should they meet with accident during the campaign. The eport from the constructor in charge shows that the entrance to the dock is now dredged and clear. The work of dredging the basin is still in progress, and while this is not absolutely necessary, it is extremely desirable in order to insure the safety of the ships in docking, and the department is endeavoring to hasten the contractors in their work. The estimate is that about fifteen days more will suffice to com-

The board of bureau chiefs met today to consider the plans for the three new battleships authorized by the naval appropriation bill. Circulars will be sent out tomorrow inviting bids from the shipbuilders. The vessels will be in the main very simhar to the battleship Illinois now building at Newport News. They will be about 12,500 tons displacement, 75 feet beam, 23 1-2 feet depth, i6 knots speed, will be covered with heavy ar-mor and armed with 13 and 6-inch guns, in addition to numerous second-

here to their guerilla tactics and not ! It can be stated authoritatively that there is no present prospect of a change in the head of the navigation bureau. The present efficient chief, Capt. Crowninshield, though anxious to take his place in the fighting line, far proved an easy one to solve has yielded his personal ambitioins

and will remain at his post. The war department today chartered eight large steamers of an average capacity of about 2,000 tons and able to carry from 500 to 1,200 passengers each. These are to be used as transports for the conveyance of the first military expedition to Cuba. The names of the boats are the Olivette and the Florida of the Plant line, now in the gulf; the Southern Pacific Co.'s steamer Aransas, the New York and Texas Co.'s vessel Comal, now at New York, and the Malamo, now en route to the gulf, and three fine ships of the Boston Merchants' and Miners' line in Baltimore, the Allegheny, the Berkshire and the Decatur Miller. The price paid for these vessels is from to \$15,000 for the thirty days for which they are to be engaged. They will be taken charge of by the quartermasters department at the earliest

possible moment. Gen. Shafter, in command of the United States troops now concentrated at New Orleans, has been in con-

the execution of plans of the campaign, but the orders given to him cannot be made public.

The president and cabinet will conider tomorrow the large number of applications made for appointment to the posts of major general and brigageneral, and there is some expectation that he will be able to nom-inate a few of these officers tomor-

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee arrived here to-day after a ten days visit to his family in Virginia. With him came Miss Cisneros, the young Cuban girl rescued from Cabanas, who has been the guest of Miss Lee. The general shared the keen public interest in the report of the shelling of Matanzas. He had visited the city frequently, and was familiar with the lay of the land and the defences. He said the batteries were antiquated, and were not likely to offer any formidable resistance, Gen. Lee will call at the state department tomorrow morning. Being still an official, he asked to be excused from discussing the war situation, and was very reticent concerning his prospective appointment as major general Gen. Lee said that he has not yet received a challenge to fight a duel sent by Lieut. De Carranza. ate naval attache at Washington. It is understood that three or four people have offered to accomm Lieut. Carranza if he desires a meet-

The French embassy has received a cable despatch from the foreign office at Paris announcing that the decree neutrality between the United States and Spain has been issued, and that a detailed copy will be forwarded by mail. On the receipt of the despatch the French ambassador, M. Cambon, wrote to the state department informing it of France's neutrality. The cable notice is brief, stating that the decree follows the treaty of Paris of 1856. The state department has also been informed that Mexico, Argentine Republic, Korea and Belgium have proclaimed neutrality. Korea's neutrality is considered important, owing to her proximity to the

Philippines. The state department has heard nothing from Germany, but causes no apprehension, owing to the strong assurances Germany has given that she will observe strict neutrality between the two belligerents. This assurance was conveyed to Ambassador White, and is looked upon as practically equivalent to a formal declaration of neutrality.

The apprehension as to Portugal's course was considerably removed today by the call of Viscount De Santo-Thyrso, who gave strong assurances to the state department that Portugal would remain strictly neutral.

Attention is now being centered on the course of Austria. Her delay in declaring neutrality causes no material inconvenience, as Austria has no ports at which Spanish ships can take refuge, but it discloses that Austria's strong tendencies are with Spain.

Foreign governments, through their epresentatives in Washington, are beginning to show much concern over that feature of the war tariff bill now before congress, which increases the tonnage tax on trans-Atlantic shipping to twenty cents per ton. It is crease falls on the trans-Atlantic commanding officers. The France and one or two other commerficial stated today that, roughly ships and about 4,000 British, French, German and other foreign steamshing so that the heavy tonnage tax would be practically insignificant as against American steamships, while it would be very onerous against foreign shipping. A trans-Atlantic liner of 10,000 tons, he said, would pay 20 cents per ton, \$2,000 every time she entered an American port. Thus far, however, no official action has been taken (n the subject by foreign nations, and it does not seem likely that such official action is possible, as the heavy tonnage tax is considered a war expedient which foreign shipping must bear so long as they use American ports. There are intimations, however, that it may have the effect of diverting shipping away from American ports to Halifax, Montreal and other Canadian ports.

In other respects the war tariff bill attracts little attention in foreign quarters, as the main increase of taxsultation with the officials today as to ation is on articles of domestic con-

sumption, while duties on foreign imports remain practically unchanged.

MADRID, April 28.—An official despatch from Gen. Blanco says: "Part of the enemy's squadren has gone eastward. One of the American ironclads has grounded opposite Dimas, province of Pinar Del Rio, and three other ships are working to refloat her. Spanish volunteers are watcheing her on shore.'

A descatch to El Imparcial from Havana says the insurgents attacked Artemisa, province of Pinar Del Rio. but were repulsed.

MADRID, April 28, 10 p. m.-In the senate today Gen. Donoso greatly culogized the captain of the transport Montserrat for running the blockade, Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, r rlying, said the government had decided to confer a decoration upon the officer.

Senator Tocad declared that the American blockade of a part of the Cuban coast was contrary to law and calculated to cause great injury to neutrals. He hoped that neutral powers would act "in behalf of their own interests," and urged the government to issue a circular note to the powers explaining the situation.

Admiral Bermejo promised that the government would take up the question with a view of communicating its conclusions to the powers.

General Blanco cables that the posi-

tion of the American squarron is unchanged. MADRID, April 29.—The captains of the Compania Trans-Atlantic S. S.

line undertake to carry mails to Cuba, declaring they are certain the blockade can be forced.

CHERRYFIELD, Me., April 28.-Heavy annonading was heard south of here today. It began at 10 o'clock and lasted an hour. Thirty-five reports were counted.

ST. JOHNS, N.F., April 28.-In consequence of representations from the colonial government to the imperial authorities that it is possible a Spanish fleet may visit this coast to secure coal, the British colonial officials today cabled to Bermuda ordering the cruisers Cordelia and Pelican to proceed immediately to Newfoundland waters to be in readiness to cope with any emergency that might arise.

BERLIN, April 28.-The government has ordered to Manila, Philippine Islands, a pertion of the east Asiatic squadron, with instructions to protect German interests in the Philippines.

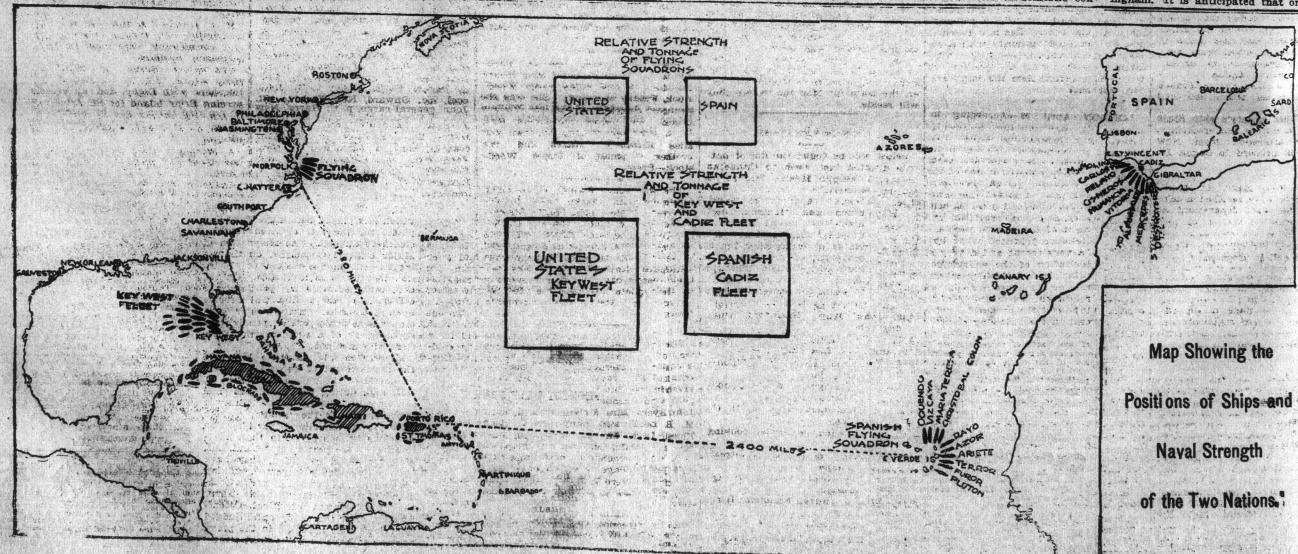
LISBON, April 28.—The official Gazette will publish tomorrow a decree declaring the neutrality of Portugal in the conflict between Spain and the United States. The terms of the de-cree will be similar to those used on the occasion of the government's neutrality proclamations at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war.

MACHIAS, Me. April 28,-U. S. cruiser Minneapolis, from Eastport, bound west, 's now at anchor off Salt Island, in Machias Bay.

BOSTON, April 28.—In response to tary of war for troops received yesterday afternoon, Go said this increase is about 300 per today issued the necessary orders for cent., the present rate being about 3 the recruiting of four new regiments cents per ton, and that nearly the en- of volunteers, and designated four tire burden of the 300 per cent, in- colonels now in the militia as their shipping of Great Britain, Germany, chosen are: Col. Clarke of the 2nd, Col. Bogan of the 9th, Col. Pew of the cial nations. A leading diplomatic of- 8th, and Col. Woodward of the 6th. The field, staff and line officers of speaking, the Atlantic trade was car- these regiments met during the day ried on by about 100 American steam- and evening, and every man offered his services to the government. The heavy batteries called for by the government will be filled from the first regiment heavy artillery, and an effort is to be made to have the general government take the entire twelve batteries of that command into its

In the first heavies are taken only the fifth regiment, the light batteries, the cavalry troops and the two corps of cadets remain without assignments, and the members of these different organizations will be asked to volunteer in the new commands.

This afternoon Lieut, E. M. Weaver, U. S. A., who has been detailed by the war department to muster the state troops into the national service, re-ported to the governor. He was ordered to muster his men at Springfield, but it is thought that the wishes of the state in this respect will be agreed to by the war department and the troops mobilized at South Framingham. It is anticipated that orders



for the enca 8th and 9th re ingham, or su be decided up ernment, will Saturday, and the troops wi be on Monday board of mil and will con morrow. This ordnance boar subject of coa The board w Thomas R. Capt. Andrew Captain Geor neer 1st briga croft, engineer Harry N. St

naval brigade The eagern unteer fills th three heavy b government force. This the organiza that have rec cruiting for and will prol work in that companies in state of the meetings this volunteered. KEY WEST from the new

bardment, wl with joy, the cally marking week of the a big prize, was captured gunboat Mach denas at 4 o' but not until shots were fir and one by t and one by th effect. Two of through the pi a long-boat an Mamuel Rive pilot house of ing splinters r flicting wound death. He wa taken to the iando received wrist from a went through Guido was bo Havana with and money, Spanish troops sighted her an sending a blan The Spaniard her lights and attempt to run The monitor pounders into more shots dir the mark. Si

Meanwhile th and sent a she at the fugitiv seeing that he enemies to cor F. F. Qualtro aboard as a the steamer as Capt. Kich Cuba, they as there. The Guido i

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CHICKAMAL General Brooks gram from th Washington or to put the arm war footing, enlist every an increased Chickamauga, dreds of appli have already cers of the four tioned at Chics ments will un

short order.

LONDO T. correspondent Senor Cadorig tomorrow for foreign corre refers to the erican newspa LONDON, Smalley, cabli Washington, a further con McKinley on United States that in some be co-operation

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10 p. m.-In the Donoso greatly sile of of the transport ing the blockade. inister of marine, vernment had decoration upon the

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Me., April 28.was heard south gan at 10 o'clock Thirty-five re-

April 28.-In conations from the to the imperial possible a Spans poast to secure onial officials touda ordering the Pelican to pro-Newfoundland ss to cope with might arise.

-The government la, Philippine Isthe east Asiatic ections to protect the Philippines.

-The official Gazorrow a decree ity of Portugal in Spain and the erms of the deto those used cn vernment's neuat the outbreak an war

April 28,-U. S. from Eastport. anchor off Salt

-In response to from the secreops received yesir new regiments designated four militia as their

The officers rke of the 2nd Col. Pew of the ard of the 6th. line officers of during the day ery man offered vernment. The for by the govfrom the first ery, and an efhave the genthe entire twelve nmand into its

are taken only light batteries d the two corps ut assignments these different asked to volun-

E M Weaver detailed by the ister the state nal service, rer. He was ormen at Spring that the wishes espect will be department and t South Framted that orders

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for the encampments of the 2nd, 6th, tween England and the United States 8th and 9th regiments at South Framis not strange to him (McKinley). It is too soon to say anything definite be decided upon by the general government, will not be issued before Saturday, and the earliest time when the troops will encamp will probably be on Monday next. Tonight another erican, prominently American." board of military men was formed,

subject of coast defence. The board will consist of Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Edmands, 1st cadets; Capt. Andrew Robeson, 1st cadets; Captain George H. Thompson, engineer 1st brigade: Captain Hugh Bancroft, engineer 2nd brigade, and Lieut. Harry N. Sweet, ordnance officer,

naval brigade. The eagerness of the militia to volunteer fills the four regiments and three heavy batteries called for by the government from the present active force. This will be disappointing to the organizations and associations tured vessels to represent them in the that have recently been active in re- prize cases cruiting for a possible contingency, and will probably discourage further appointed to succeed him. work in that line. A number of the companies in different parts of the state of the regiments selected held meetings this evening and every man-

cally marking the end of the first action is said to be sufficient to disa big prize, the steamer Guido. She figments of imagination. Indeed, it gunboat Machias, ten miles off Car- can be obtained in such a time as but not until after a stern chase. Five part of the government to bombard shots were fired, four by the monitor any Cuban ports at present, if at all, and one by the gunboat, though the and certainly no such move will be and one by the Machias did not take made until the fleet is reinforced by effect. Two of the Terror's shots went the transports carrying troops enough

Mamuel Rivers, a sailor, was on the pilot house of the Guido, and the flyiando received a flesh wound in the Havana with a cargo of provisions and money, thought to be for the Spanish troops. The reror first sighted her and began the pursuit, by sending a blank shot across her bows. The Spaniard promptly put out all

her lights and started in a desperate attempt to run away.

The monitor then brought, her six pounders into play and sent three more shots directly at her, all finding the mark. She also trained her big 12-inch guns on the Guido, prepared to sink her if the Spaniard did not heave

Meanwhile the Machias had come up and sent a shot from a four inch rifle at the fugitive. Captain Kichiando, seeing that he had two such powerful enemies to combat, surrendered. Lieut. Cuba, they asked not to be landed

The Guido is a steel screw steamer of 3,133 tons gross and 2,872 net. She was built by Harland & Wolff of Belfast, and is registered by Lloyds as "A. No. 1." She is owned by La "A. No. 1." She is owned by La Flocha, is 360 feet long, 41 feet wide, and has a depth of 26 feet. Her port of registry is Bilboa. She carried a crew of 36,

All of the prizes still lie in the harbor, and according to instructions received by United States District Attorney Stripling today from the department of justice, will remain there indefinitely. These instructions were to the effect that the crew and passengers of the Panama, which carried four ten pounder guns, and which was captured by the Mangrove, should be held as prisoners of war. The crews of the other prizes are also to be detained aboard until further orders, and will be allowed no communication with the shore.

It is conceded that whatever the result of the president's proclamation may be, it will not affect the Panama, which was an auxiliary cruiser.

J. B. Patterson, who resigned as head of the prize court of inquiry, will represent the owners of the cargoes and various ship owners, and not the Spanish government, as at first

It was reported today that a box thought to be from one of the magazines of the Maine had been found off Southeast point, 26 miles from here but nothing is known of the circumstances at the naval station. The Indiana arrived this afternoon from the Tortugas, where she had

The Red Cross society's ship State of Texas, with nurses and medicines, arrived this afternoon from New York. She will proceed to Sagua La

CHICKAMAUGA, April 28.-Major General Brooke today received a tele- trying ber boilers. It is believed that gram from the war department at igton ordering him to at once to put the army in his command on a war footing, and authorizing him to enlist every eligible man until regi-ments are filled. This will result in an increased number of troops at Chickamauga, close to 25,000. Hundreds of applications for enlistment have already been made to the officers of the four colored regiments stationed at Chicamagua, and these regiments will undoubtedly be filled in

short order LONDOX April 20. -The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Senor Cadorista will ask in the cortes tomorrow for the expulsion of certain foreign correspondents. His request refers to the representatives of Am-

erican newsparers. LONDON, April 29.—George W. Smalley, cabling to the Times from Washington, gives his impressions of a further conversation with President McKinley on the subject of the relations between England and the United States. He says: "The idea that in some way there may some day on that subject, but here, as in England, some such conception of the future dawns upon the American mind and the president's mind is Am-

and will commence its meetings to-morrow. This board is named the Three Spanish torpedo boats are constantly cruising between Algeciras Bay, near here, and Ceuta, the Spanordnance board and is to take up the ish penal colony on the African coast. and Cetras Bay, at the entrance of the Bay of Gibraltar.

KEY WEST, April 28, 12.55 p. m .-C. Browne Patterson, an attorney, of Key West, recently appointed chief prize commissioner by U. S. District Judge Locke, to adjudicate the case of ships captured from the Spaniards, has created a sensation by resigning his office. It is understood he had been retained by the owners of cap-

Judge Phipps of Key West has been

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Officials at the navy department reply with a simple smile and discredit to the frequent, suggestions that come through KEY WEST, Flag April 28.—Aside bardment of the Cuban coast by Adfrom the news of the Matanzas bombardment, which set the town wild any sufficient purpose and the very with joy, the event of today, practi-, poor strategy involved in any such week of the war, was the arrival of miss at once any such stories as mere was captured by the Terror and the can be stated on as good authority as denas at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, this, that there is no intention on the through the pilot house and one struck to hold any advantageous positions a long-boat and the upper works. 'ashore that it might win.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 28.-The ing splinters penetrated his breast, in steamer City of Key West, which arflicting wounds which may cause rived here this afternoon, reported death. He was brought ashore and that she sighted today the missing taken to the hospital. Captain Kich- schooner Saco, captured by the Monitor Terror and carrying a prize crew wrist from a splinter when the i shot under Paymaster Simpson. The Saco went through the pilotophouse von The then was at Rodriguez Key, off Key Guido was bound from Corruna to Largo, 70 miles from here. She had been blown out of her course while making for Key West. All on board were safe and the receipt of the news here has afforded much relief.

WASHINGTON, April 28.- Naval circles look to the Philippines for the first big war news. Admiral Dewey, naval officers say, either must take a port in the Philippines and make it a base of supplies and a temporary home for his ships, or head his fleet straight across the Pacific for . San Francisco. It is expected that the other European powers holding pos-sessions on the Chinese coast will adopt Great Britains rules as to the conditions under which the ships of the belligerent powers may shelter in their ports. The admiral is believed F. F. Qualtrough, Ensign J. F. Hubto have sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday last year. The bride was handsomely
bard and two marines were put from Mirs Bay, China, for the Philipaboard as a prize crew and brought pines. Assuming that his squadron is the jubilee celebrations
the steamer into Key West. As soon travelling at the prescribed speed of sisted by Miss Ida Grey of north end.
as Capt. Kichiando and his crew ten knots, it is calculated at the navy The groom was supported by Louis learned of the conditions existing in department that he should occupy about sixty hours in the passage to Manila, which will bring him off that port early Saturday morning. It is probable that if the Spanish fleet can be driven into any harbor under the protection of the batteries, Admiral Dewey will detach some of his ships to blockade the port to keep them there while using another part of his small force to seize and occupy, with native assistance, some unfortified port as a base.

> GIBRALTAR, April 28.-The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Destructor and the torpedo boats Habana and Barcelona continue reconvoitering in the straits of Gibraltar and the neighbering waters of the Mediterranean. It is alleged that they were seeking an American yacht, the Fleur De Lis, a warship, which it is supposed the United States has purchased from Italy, and also ships carrying sulphur to America. Some of the latter have been warned and changed their courses, while it is reported the Fleur De Lis has put into Lisbon for safety. The sudden departure of the British cruiser Charjolis yesterday caused the greatest excitement. It is suplosed an encounter was imminent and that she intended to maintain neutality in these waters. A special land guard was mounted and preparations n ade to train the guns. The Charybdis fired a single shot to warn possible transgressors. Tonight the Destructor stopped several merchantmen south of Europa point. An American merchantman is expected to try to take refuge here sometime before daybreak.

LONDON, April 29.-According to advices via Bayonne the battleship Pelayo was completely fitted and equipped at Carthagena and has gone to Cadiz. Reports that she has been cruising in the company of other ves-sels trotably means that she has been the squadron at Cape Verde islands has really been waiting for the arrival of the Pelayo and the Alfonso XIII and other men-of-war; but now that Portugal has declared neutrality the fleet will be compelled to sail without delay whether reinforced or

LONDON, April 29.—The Vienna correspondent of the Post says: "Emperor Francis Joseph privately contributed £20,000 to the national naval subscription in Spain and has further shown his sympathy by permitting a number of Austro-Hungarian officers to join the Spanish flag. The Archduke Eugene has gone to Madrid to stay with the Queen Regent during this critical period. Austria maintains the strictest neutrality, but I am informed from the best sources that in the event of a revolution in Madrid the Austrian forces will be at the disposal of the Queen Regent. The emperor is determined that her majesty shall have the benefit of his fullest protection.

MOBILE, Ala., April 28.- A train moved out from the camp near Moco-operation on a great scale be- , bile this afternoon for Tampa carryNotice to Subscribers in Oueens

County, N. B: Our collector, E. P. DYKEMAN, Will call on you shortly. Please be prepared to pay him any arrears due on

In Albert County, N. B. EDGAR CANNING, is in Albert Co. N. B., in the interests of the Sun.

ing quartermasters supplies, escort wagons, ambulances, seventy-five mules, hostlers and teamsters, due to arrive in Tampa, May 3. It is reported that this is the first of a movement that will concentrate all troops now here at Tampa, and also those at Nev Orleans, so as to form with the troops at Tampa a force of eight thousand to be the advance guard of the army of occupation of Cuba.

CHICKAMAUGA, April 28 .- Two ompanies of the Ninth (colored) cavalry, which arrived in Chattanooga late this afternoon, were stopped after having started to Chickamauga and switched into the western and Atlantic yards. It is positively known that all of the 9th cavalry, the 24th infantry, and the entire regiment of artillery now at Chickamauga will leave for Tampa, Fia., as soon as they can be loaded on the cars, which are in readiness for them. By tomorrow night, it is thought, all of the trains will be on their way to Tampa.

DEATH OF MRS. WM. PATTON.

The death of Mrs. William Patton which occurred on Monday, 26th inst., after a brief lliness, will be heard of with great regret by a large family circle and many personal friends. Mrs. Patton was the widow of William Patton, who many years ago was in the dry goods business on Dock street. She was of loyalist descent and was the last of her family, her brother, the late Rev. Wm. McCarty, and her sisters, Mrs. Alexander Yeats and Mrs. John Murray, having departed this life many years ago. Although in her eighty-sixth year, she always enjoyed unusual health and vigor, and up to the last her faculties were unimpaired. She was a devout worshipper at St. John's church and a pew holder there for over fifty years. Only last Easter she attended the early communion service there. She leaves a family of six; two sons-Charles Patton of Charlottetown, and Thos. Patton of Annapolis-and four daughters, three of whom lived with their mother.

WEDDING BELLS. A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Rev. Mr. Rannie Wednesday, when Harry Logan, the popular young clerk with Horncastle & Co., of Indiaintown, was united in marriage to Miss Laura MacDonald, a popular north end young lady who so creditably took the part of her Majesty at the time of ascention to the throne during the jubilee celebrations The groom was supported by Louis Munro. After the ceremony the party returned to the new home of the couple on Main street, where a number of guests were met and a sumptuous repast partaken of and a very enjoyable evening spent. The happy couple have the best wishes of their many friends for a happy and prosperous married life. The bride received many beautiful and useful presents, among which was a handsome silver service from the groom.

At the Unitarian church Thursday morning at 6 o'clock Miss Isabella Smith, eldest daughter of Elisha Smith of St. John, was united in marriage to Timothy Arthur Hurley of Blissfield, N. B. The ceremony was solemnized by Rev. Stanley M. Hunter. J. C. Featherstone and T. W. Moore were the ushers. Many pretty flowers decorated the church. A large party assembled at the depot to witness the departure of the bride and groom. They will make their home at Blissfield. The bride was the recipient of numerous handsome and useful presents.

A large crowd gathered at the residence of G. T. Whitenect, Hatfield's point, on Wednesday morning, when his daughter, Ella May, was united to John H. Burns of Moncton. Rev. Mr. Wetmore of Hampton performed the peremony. There was no bridesmaid. The bride was given away by her father. After the ceremony all found their way to the dining room, where a splendid repast was served in grand style. The bride received a number of handsome and useful presents. The happy couple drove to Norton and left on the train for Moncton, where they MIAG.

NEW INVENTIONS

Below will be found the list of patents granted last week to Canadian inventors through Messrs. Marion & Marion, Montreal: 59,285-Harrison, Marion & Seitz,

Washington and Montreal, luggage carrier. 59,376-Wm. Dunn, London, Eng, gate 59,533-F. Laforest, Edmunston, track fastening device. 59,450—Elie Benoit, St. Cesaire, P.

key fastener. 59,476-J. H. Pellermin, Montreal, machine for giving form to material. 59,482-John Muir, Brantford, Ont.

flag pole. 59,534-J. H. Richards, Sydney, Aus tralia, sash fastening device. 59,562-Benjamin Heon, St. Gregoire P. Q., lifting jack.

59,579-J. R. Lavigueur, Montreal, door stop and catch combined. 59,580-M. Guttman, Victoria, B.

59,582-J. A. Dion. Montreal, cooking

utensil. 59,601 Guilbault & Henkle, Montreal, folding canopy. 59,629_J. Turcotte, Quebec, P. necktie fastener.

59,647-Wm. J. Curry, Nanoimo, B. C.,

grater. Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WERKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all eases to ensure prompt compliance with you

Among the eastbound passe from Vancouver on April 20 was Mrs. Capt, Freeman for New Brunswick.

Shaw Bros. are shortly to begin the on the Irish estate lots on Waterlo erection of a large and modern bakery

Percy Lewis, who is charged with assaulting his wife with intent to commit murder, has been committed for trial.

The Marine Board of Examiners have granted a master's certificate for coasting trade to Arthur W. Bray of Hopewell Cape, A. Co.

A. L. Calhoun has purchased an engine from the Kentville Light and Power company, which will be used in his new corn mill.-Orchadist.

Mrs. McKenzle, a native of Colches ter, N. S., died yesterday at the family residence, Anslow Cottage, Spring Ridge,-Victoria Colonist, April 16. Gordon Graham of New Glasgo

will arrive here during the present month to commence operations for the season at Bell Isle mines.—St. Johns Nfld. News. John Brayley has been transferred to the I. C. R. district freight agent's

office, and his place is taken by a young man named Scribner, from Kings Co. The new Baptist church at Prince of Wales will be dedicated next Sun-

day, May 1st, at 3 o'clock. Rev. G. R

White of Fairville will preach the Charles Dykeman, for many years a carpenter in the ferry service, died on the 26th inst. He had been ill for some months with bronchitis, which

developed into consumption.

A New Westminster, B. C., letter of April 18 says: 'Mrs. Lord, the widow of the late J. E. Lord, with her daugh ter, Miss Nellie Lord, has left for Halifax, where they intend spending the summer."

selling liquor without license and was fined \$50. The hearing of the other cases; was adjourned. L. A. Currey prosecuted and C. N. Skinner appeared for the defence.

J. Howard McMackin, clerk in the stores department of the I. C. R., has received notice that his services will not be required after May 6. J. W. Cameron, clerk in the mechanical deportment for twenty years, will become issuer of stores.

Wednesday Police Magistrate Ritchie ssigned Sergt. Caples to duty at City hall, in place of the late Sergt. Wilson. Sergt. Caples has been on the force about ten years, and has been a good and faithful officer, always attentive to duty. The selection is a good one,

The death occurred on 27th inst. of Mrs. William Wooten, mother of Mrs. William Shaw, in the ninety-sixth year of her age. Deceased came to this city from Ireland over half a century ago. She was a highly es-teemed lady and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

The house of Miss Catherine Belmore, post mistress at Dipper Hartogether with all its contents, was burned at an early hour on the 28th instant. Miss Belmore barely escaped in her night clothes. Miss Belmore lost quite a sum of money. The post office outfit was also consumed. Miss Belmore is left quite destitute.

Miss Sarah Hazen died of pneu-Miss Sarah Hazen died of pneumonia at the residence of Mrs. Henry Davidson, a few miles below Woodstock, Friday morning. She was the youngest daughter of the late William Hazen. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. G. S. Grimmer of St. Andrews and Miss Elizabeth Hazen, and one brother, Chipman, of Upper Woodstock.-Press.

The war scare doesn't make much difference with Clarke Bros.' lumber Their brig Harry Stewart sailed Friday from Clark's Harbo for Cienfuegos with 300,000 feet, and barkin. Ethel Clarke is loading for the same market. Messrs, Clarke do not anticipate any difficulty; they say their vessels carry a piece of bunting on their masts that makes all the difference in the world.—Yarmouth

The royal mail steamer Gallia, the last of the winter port fleet, sailed Wednesday afternoon for Liverpool via Halifax. Her cargo has already been given in the Sun. Among the assengers, who numbered about 100, were: John Byers, Mrs. Margaret Leck, Miss M. B. Leck, Miss Nellie Leck, Miss Flossie Leck, Mr. and Mrs. John Holden and maid, Mrs. J. G. Mitchell. Mrs. W. Warnshouse, Mrs. Chas. Pitt and George Page. Capt. Stewart and his officers were given a hearty send off. They are a popular lot of men

The s Simoneidee took away on Tuesday a cargo of 3,270,000 ft of deals, etc, for Hull, England

CITY NEWS.

L. G. Crosby, who shipped from this port to the British West Indies by the steamer Duart Castle some days since 3,000 barrels of Canadian flour received from Barbados yesterday a cable inquiring if he could send down a full cayer of 2000 are 1000 by the steamer Duart Castle some days since 3,000 barrels of Canadian flour received from Barbados yesterday a cable inquiring if he could send down

a full cargo of 8,000 or 10,000 barrels! News has been received that John F. Dwyer of Halifax, who was on the New York harbor police, has resigned and gone to Key West to take a position in the U. S. navy. His wife, who was Miss Emma Pothier of Yarmouth, is coming home to stay with her father, Louis Pothier, during the war. -Yarmouth News.

Fred Howe, a prominent Orangeman at Foster's Corner, in the parish of North Lake, York Co., died very suddenly at that place last week. He was attending a meeting of the Orange lodge, and during the closing proceedings he fainted. A doctor was at once sent for, and before he arrived Howe died in the lodge room. Heart disease was the cause. Deceased was 31 years of age, and leaves a widow and child.-Gleaner.

S. S. Simonside is a great carrier. She holds the record so far as carrying deals from this port is concerned, and this time she has outdone herself. The Simonside, Capt. Kish, sailed for Hull early Wednesday morning with a cargo of deals, etc., amounting to 1,651 standards, equal to 84.25 stand-ards to 100 tons. She is 1,956 tons register, and her present cargo is eightythree standards more than she took away last June. Boards comprise twenty-three per cent of her cargo. She was loaded by Stevedore N. Cameron,-Globe.

There is no truth in the story that the Boston and New York boats will he taken off their routes on account of war. Such tales originate in the "think boxes" of people who don't do much thinking. The alarmists are just now inventing all kinds of stories, but if any of them desire to go to Boston or New York by boat they will have a chance to do so just as often as heretofore and with just as much safety. The officials of the New York and Boston lines are very indignant that such stories should have become so widely circulated.-Portland

R. G. Edwards Leckie, who is in charge of the development of the Ger-trude for the Montreal-Red Mountain Goldfields, which recently acquired a controlling interest in the Gertrude company, has put a crew of men at work cleaning up the workings of the claim in anticipation of more extended operations. The work for the immediate future will include the deepening of the shaft, which is now down about 50 feet. The Gertrude, which lies between No. 1 and the Coxey, is traversed by three promising leads with unusually good surface indications.-Rossland Miner.

Many citizens attended the funeral of the late Sergeant Samuel Wilson, messenger in the City building, which took place from 187 Union street Wed-Mrs. Ingram, St. Martins, was tried nesday afternoon. Among the floral A.'s, J. B. McKenzie and J. W. Noble wednesday on one of three charges for tributes was a large wreath of white roses, lilies, tulips, azaleas." smilax and asparagus from the officials in the City building. were conducted by Rev. Mr. Fotheringham, and interment was in the Church of England burial ground. The pall-bearers, all members of the police force, were: Sergts. John Hipwell, Alex. Watson, Henry Kilpatrick Jacob Ross, George Baxter and Thos. Caples.

The many friends of Rev. Mr. Smithers, rector for Waterford parish, are making a strong protest against his leaving the district to go to Albert county. It strikes us that there should be a few students that could be detached for this purpose without disturbing the clergy of any established parish. A curate or two from Fredericton or some of the archdeacon's assistants might fill the This county though should be attended to, and a determined effort made to look after the spiritual welfare of the church people, be their number small or great.-Hampton

News.

The following charters are reported: Bark N. B. Morris, Rio Janeiro to Philadelphia, ore, 10s; schs. Carlotta, San Domingo to New York, wood, \$1,500 and port charges; Helen E. Kenney, Pensacola to Laguavra, lumber \$10 and port charges; Hattle E. King. Weehawken to Boston, coal, 55c; Stephen Bennett, same, 60; Annie A. Booth, Fort Liberty to Dover, coal, 75c; Raeburn, Edgwater to Halifax, coal 95c: Viola, Port Reading to St. John, coal, 70c. and discharged; sie Parker, Perth Amboy to St. John. coal, 75c; Onward, New York to St. John, general cargo, p. t.; Harry, New York to Yarmouth, corn, 2c. bu Hattie C., Edgewater to Monoto coal, \$1; Howard, Miramichi to New York, laths, 70c; bktns. Antilla and Florence B. Edgett, Buenos Ayres or Rosario to New York or Boston, hides and wool, p. t.

Under the rules of the customs tide waiters, etc., who perform extra work must report the same to the landing urveyor. The latter then renders a bill to the party who employed the officer, and at the end of each month a statement of what is paid to the officers is made up and sent to Ottawa This rule was disobeyed by Tidewaiter C. W. Cowan, who collected personally from three vessels. The matter was reported to the collector, who suspend-ed Cowan and reported the matter to the department at Otawa.-Globe,

THE PROBATE COURT,

In the probate court Wednesday the will of the late Israel Mosher of St. Martins was admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Judson P. Mosher, the executor. The estate consists of \$1,500 realty. Mont. Mc-Donald, proctor.

Letters of administration in the estate of the late Hedley V. Cooper were granted to his wife, Alice T. Cooper. The estate is valued at \$500 personal. A. P. Barnhill, proctor.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

PARRS 30RO, N. S. April 22.—Robert Manning's house at Whitehall was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Mr. Manning built a fire in the cooking stove, and went to the creek near by to take care of his boat. When he returned his house was in fiames, and he had coreiderable difficulty in rescuing this family. As the fire department had more than a mile to run, they arrived too late to be of much service. The house was insured for \$100.

Bark Nora, Mikkleson, the first of this season's deal fleet, arrived at West Bay from Barbados on Wednesday. She will be loaded by Capt. Nordby for George Mc-Kean of St. John.

Lewis Rice of Windsor is drilling the vocalists of Parrsboro in the cantata of Ruth, and intends to give a public performance in Jure.

Ruth, and intends to give a public performance in June.

Mrs. J. Aubrey Upham of St. Stephen is visiting Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Upham.

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S., April 22.—Miss Phenie Ulsiey departed this life on the 15th inst. She leaves three brothers and one sister. The remeans were interred in the Valley West cemetery on Saturday.

James Dobson, an aged citizen, is suffering with a cancer on his neck. A great deal of sickness prevails in the neighborhood of Lawrencetown.

CORNWALLIS, April 21.—Last Monday morning the marriage of John Gaffney of North Avington, Mass., to Hattle Farnham took place at the home of the bride's parents in Canard. The bride was the eldest daughter of William Farnham of that place.

daughter of William Farnham of that place.

Good sidewalks are being made in Canning. Rupert Harris is having one of his atores remodelled. He is the first merchant in Canning to put plate glass windows in his business establishment.

Thomas Holmes of Kingsport, dug some clame at that place recently. Some of them weighed seventeen ounces. The smallest weighed eleven ounces.

A mail box on the train of the Cornwallis Valley railway has been granted by the post-office department.

fice department. Harvey Collins of Wolfville has been ap-sinter superintendent of streets for that The foundation for the new Baptist church at Peraux is being laid. The old church, which has stood for sixty years, has been torn down.

Kentville Masenic Lodge, No. 53, held & Masonic supper and an installation of officers last week. The newly elected officers are: John Dennison, W. H.; Malcolm Carroll, S. W.; William D'Aubrie, J. W.; William Ross, T.; Charles Backwell, Secretary; S. S. Naylor, S. D.; Ross Chipman, J. D.; Geo. Martin, I. G.; Gerald Ward, Tyler; Wm. Grono, S. S.; Thomas Cox, J. S.; Revs. Isaac Brock and Ackman, Chaplain.

S. P. Benjamin of Wolfrille is having am iron steamer built in New Glasgow. It is sixty-five feet long and is to be used as a tag.

saxy-nve reet long and as to be usen as a tag.

Ella Rand of Camard, daughter of Charles Rand, died at her home recently. She was but nineteen year of age and had only been ill a short time.

The estate of the late John Pineo was sold at auction last week, Naythan Baton purchased the place occupied by James Hepmstall, and Charles Rockwell of Kentvillo purchased the house on Main street of Canmag. Five acres of dyke were bought by Whitney Newcomb. Three farms on the mountain, containing each 100 acres, were bought by Joseph Pineo, also twenty-five acres of land in Mile square.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 26.— The closing convocation of Dalhousie col-

closing convocation of Dalhousie college took place this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering. The number of students in attendance this year was 361, which is eighteen more than ever before. The graduates number eighty-one, while the greatest number hitherto was sixty. The degree of B. A. was conferred on thirty; LL. B. on twenty-three, M. A. on fifteen; M. D. on nine, B. Sc. on two, B. L. on one, and M. Sc. on one of the most clever of the new M. D.'s, Alfred Thompson, who will commence practice in the Klondyke. Of the B. respectively. N. H. Mills of St. Stephen and H. W. Roberts of St. John. are among the LL. B.'s. The best prize, the 1851 exhibition scholarship, worth \$750 annually for two years, was won by B. H. Archibald of Colchester,

DIGBY, N. S., April 26.—On Saturday morning at 3 o'clock fire destroyed. ... the residence of Dr. W. H. Miner of Barton, about eight miles from Digby. It was with great difficulty that the younger members of the family were Dr. Miner saved from suffocation. had recently undergone an operation of a severe nature and was not able to go about, but was forced to make his escape with the assistance of a chair. The house, with all its contents, including the doctor's library, instruments and stock of medicines, was destroyed; also the barn, with every-thing in it, including a horse. The fire consumed the carriage house and contents, and the old Baptist meeting nouse, which Dr. Hiner had purchased some time ago. It was feared for a time that a number of houses in the vicinity would meet with a similar fate, and the effects were removed to a safe distance. The loss will be very heavy, as there was only a small

mount of insurance. James A. McNeill of Wolfville has removed to Digby with his family, and will open a tailor shop and gents' furnishing establishment on Water street.

G. I. Letteney & Bro. are building an addition onto their store, which will give considerable more room for their

The signal station at Westport. Briar Island, is to be connected by telephone with Digby, and all vessels passing Briar Island for St. John will reported twice a day by wire, which ald prove a great convenience to shippers.

A northeast snow storm is raging and about two inches of snow has HABIFAX, April 27.—The death occur yesterday of Rev. Dr. A. W. Macleod Thornurn, Pictou county, a well kn Presbyterian minister of Nova Scotia, was a native of Colonester, and was

Acres a Carrier

The Child in Relation to Others-Translations from Baroness Von Bular and Thoughts from Other Kindergartners.

Paper Prepared and Read by Mrs. H. H Pickett Before the St. John S. S. Primary Union.

Froebel was once invited by the Duke of Meiningen to take charge of the education of his son, but he deelined to do so, saying that no child could be educated alone, that to attain a healthy development he must be educated with others. It evidently was the design of the Creator that men should live in friendly relations. Humanity is a living organism, each member of which is in vital relation to every other member. This truth is recognized in common language by such expressions as "the way of the world," "the body of the people," "the condition of humanity," etc. Men everywhere recognize social ties. Nowhere on the face of the earth can be found a tribe utterly destitute of social customs. A man denrived of all social interests is apt to become little better than a brute, and solitary confinement as a means of punishment is intellectual and social starvation. The fewer social connections and moral obligations a man recognizes the less he will value those that he

dces recognize.

The question is, how early should social training begin? The baby's first smile is his earliest utterance of social feeling, and as the smile is intended for the mother, so all his earliest feelings are connected with her. The first social community into which the child is introduced is the family; when he is brought into the presence of strangers he evinces the absence of any social relation with them either by crying or by appearing unconscious of them. Though social training begins with home life and in the family circle, it must not be forgotten that too much home life and too great limitation to the family circle will develop a narrowness which will have an injurious effect. A child confined at home and kept aloof from other children will hardly acquire correct ideas of the world or be fitted for that social life to which all men have a natural tendency. One of the special objects of the kindergarten is the promoting of social education: in all its activities the children are intimate ly associated and taught to adapt themselves to one another. The social law of the kindergarten is that each child may do as he likes so long as he does not interfere with others; while, at the same time, the will of each must be subordinated to the good of the whole. By yielding to the requirements of this law the child is preparing in the best possible manner for the future activities of life. petted child upon entering the kindergarten often desires to have his own way. He is not happy if he cannot be indulged in choosing the game and if he is not allowed to take the most prominent part, and many bitter experiences must come before he learns to yield gracefully to the laws of the

The Baroness says: The play ehildren with one another forms the basis of all culture and more especially of moral culture. Without the love of his kind, without all the manifold relations of man to man, all morality and all culture would inevitably collapse; in the instinct of fellowship Hes the origin of state, of church, and all that makes human life what it is. It is in the author of the kindergarten and the kindergarten itself as it has been developed from his principles that we are most keenly interested. Perhaps we could not study a life more unique than that of the child, Frederick Froebel, a child so gifted in earnest conscientiousness and power of thought, yet so pathetically thwarted in all his most innocent impulses and desires. It may be that the very loveliness of his days gave birth to that singular thoughtfulness which characterized him, and surely the remembrance of it intensified the longing of the man Froebel to make the lives of other children happier and more fruitful than his own. We cannot read the story of this great man's life, we cannot investigate his vital principles without being touched by his childlike simplicity and, every disappointment, his unwavering fidelity to the truth. His eareer seems like one unbroken series of discouragements, but, conquering, all, his spirit stands serene, one of the beacon lights of educational history His life and practice, moreover, constitute a progressive working power in the teaching of the present. He was convinced that the treatment of the child, from the moment of its birth, was of the utmost importance. He believed then, that from the child's earliest hours no effort should be spared to develop its every faculty. For as the Baroness says: The purpose of education is to aid natural development in all its fullness. Since then, development begins with its first breath, so also does education begin

Froebel .thought of the child as ar individual organism—a whole in itself, and in reference to the rest of the world he looked upon it as an organic part of a greater whole, a social being, to be trained and fitted to oischarge its duty to society. He considered every little child to be "thought of God," having in itself the germ of all the Creator had designed it to be, and therefore, to be developed naturally and harmoniously with reference to its individual nature. In every child he recognized the existence of the three-fold nature, and therefore he insisted upon three-fold development, physical, mental and moral, as absolutely essential: It was with these thoughts that his beautiful idea of the 'Child-Garden' sprang

into life, and grew and developed. Miss Peabody says: A kindergarten means a guarded company of children who are to be treated as gardener treats his plants; that is, in

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN the first place, studied to see what | WOULD ANNEX CUBA. quire for the fullest and most beautiful growth; in the second place, put into, or supplied with these conditions with as little handling of their individuality as possible, but with an unceasing genial and provident care to remove all obstructions, and favor all the circumstances of growth. It is because they are living organisms that they are to be cultivated, not dulled." If this is the aim of the kindergarten, is it any wonder that it is called the natural method. The great work of the kindergarten is to so train by work and play, by song and story, by plant and picture, the opening mind and heart to realize dimly at first, but consciously afterwards, the law which Froebel calls the "unity of life." It is the central thought of all his writings. His immediate friends and associates say that it was the central aim of all his work. Each child by his own observation and experience is to find it out. His plant droops if he forgets to water it; has blocks tumble down if he does not build them solidly. The perfect circle cannot be formed unless each child stands correctly and on the line. joint joined to joint, makes the line: lines multiplied produce surface, surcombined become Through every fact of the material world, through every experience of his little life, does he learn that there

are no isolations. Thus the highest testimony which philosophy can bring to religioin becomes the possession of each child. With this realization of the connection of all things, there comes the thought, that if there is a God, there must be a connection between that Divine Being and ourselves—that there must be a divine spark within each human being-else there could be no connection, and thus is proved, if proof there need be, the declaration of Revelation, that God has made man in His own image. Herein we see how vitally the kindefgarten training touches religion, is based upon religion and leads back to religion. Kindergarten training to teachers means nothing less than this: How to so understand the child that the God image is not marred, but strengthened.

THE "GOLD TRAIN."

It Was an Old Lady who Gave the Name.

an old-established custom amongst many railway companies to give distinctive names to their principal trains, which are not only peculiarly suggestive to the travelling public, but appropriately characteristic of their peculiar "runs." In the old country, for instance, is the "Trish and the "Flying Scotchman" is the only name by which the fast express between London and Edinburgh has been known for years. In the United States the practice is widespread, and the "Empire State," "Cannon Ball," Black Diamond," and "Fast Mail" are amongst the many train titles which are familiar to travellers. In Canada, Nova Scotia has the "Flying Bluenose," and New Brunswick its "Flying Yankee," which speeds between St. John and Boston.

The latest train christening is tha of the Canadian Pacific's westbound trans-continental express, which is now known as the "Gold Train" - a peculiarly appropriate name, for since the beginning of the great rush to the Klondike this train, daily crowded with gold-seekers, frequently pulls out in two, three, four and even as many as five sections. Windsor Street station presents an unusually animated scene now-a-days in consequence, all sorts and conditions of men, women and children gathering to witness the departure of the 'Gold Train," and to bid good-bye and wish good luck to the fortune-hunters who represent pretty nearly every nationality and all

walks in life. It was on one of these occasions that No. 1 received its auriferous cog-An old lady bustled in, evidently in search of some departing friend and eagerly enquired of an official, "Has the Gold Train gone yet?" "Gold Train"-happy thought-the name stuck. The old lady had unconsciously hit upon a name far more expressive than that which perhaps many a railway magnate would have cudgelled his brain over in vain to evolve; and the "Gold Train" will ever remain a prominent feature of the Canadian Pacific service while the powerful magnetism of the illimitable goldfields of the far Canadian West remains undiminished.-Mont-



Positively cured by these

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

Small Dose. Small Pill. Small Price.

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

Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

A Former Canadian Writes the Sun from Boston.

Giving His Views as to the Duty of the United States.

He is Disposed to be More American Than the Average Native of Uncle Sam's Domain.

BOSTON, April 22.—The eighteenth. century closed with great uncertainties as to international relations in Europe. The storm centre shifted about Southern Europe and the Mediterranean. One hundred years ago Nelson immortalized his name, and brought honor and glory to his flag in the battle of the Nile. A century has elapsed, and now the witch of war is riding her broomstick over the Carribean sea. In each case it is to be noted that the Anglo-Saxon race is the protesting party. In the Mediterranean Great Britain protested with her navy against the pretensions and restless ambition of the little corporal who sought to be emperor of all Europe, by dethroning liberty. Today the scene is changed, and the part of the villian is played by that quixotic spirit of feadalism-Spain. The hero of the hour is the oldest son of the Anglo-Saxon race, the United States of America. The youth is full of inlignation at the inhuman treatment of a fellow-creature of a different race, temperament, disposition and religion. The egotism of the despot has made him proof against counsel, and as a resultant the impotency of his administration has lost to his own the greater part of South America. Aged and chilled with the malaria of insolvency he sits in the chair of destiny, gnawing two American bones-Porto Rico and Cuba.

Capt. Mahn of the United States navy, in his Life of Lord Nelson, tells us that the justification of any policy lies in the attenuating circumstances The circumstances in regard to Cuba are quite familiar to all. They are certainly drastic enough to call for a hypodermic injection of reform. The Anglo-Saxon race claims to have a mission in the earth-to give to all suffering and oppressed peoples the blessings of their civilization and equitable government of their affairs. Considering the geography of the island the duty naturally falls to the United States. The country at last is, I am happy to say, about to rise to the occasion, after nearly half a million lives have been sacrificed on the island, not to mention hundreds of millions of dollars lost in trade. Intervention in Cuba will mark an important epoch in the history of this country. For over a century we have teen tied to George Washington's apron strings in matters of foreign policy, which the founders of the nation unquestionably desired to be interpreted by his successors for the country only while it was young and in need of all latent forces for its material development. But the conditions have changed, and many still insist on a literal interpretation of the text, just as some people, pious and good, insist on reading the scriptures.

Cuba would be materially benefitted by American administration. As Colonel Vince of Woodstock once said: Govern them, govern them until they are capable of self-government." It is surprising to note the volume of feeling there is among Americans against annexation of any foreign territory. Why has any one the right to say, "Limit our possessions at this point?" If the continental congress had done this the United States of today would consist of the original thirteen states. Follow the argument along a little later and after the purchase of Louisiana and Florida. What a mess of it the legislators at the national capital would have made if they in their best judgment had declared the country was large enough. Then after the acquisition of California, New Mexico and Arizona and the conquest of Texas, supplemented later by the purchase of Alaska, had such ideas prevailed our contour would have been smaller and our influence and prestige less. At this time, with our present holdings of territory, many insist we are large enough. Those contented with our present strength seem blind to the possibilities in the south of us. Many years ago M. Prevost Paradol, commenting upon Anglo-Saxon predominance said: "According to the most modern calculation, founded on the increase of population during the last decennial period, the United States will number more than a hundred millions of inhabitants at the end of the present century, without speaking of the probable annexation of Mexico and of the extension of the American Republic to the Panama Isthmus. Brazil and the several states of South America (weigh very lightly by the side of such a power; and they will disappear when the masters of the northern continent think fit to extend themselves. For instance, had the secession succeeded there is no doubt whatever that the new southern confederation would have invaded Mexico much sooner than the reconstituted American Republic will attempt. At all events, the American continent is, in its whole extent, destined to belong to the Anglo-Saxon race; and, if we take into account the increase of speed which is so very notable in human events, it is very likely that such an important change will be accomplished in the course of about a century, or a century and a

To the sentiments of M. Prevost Paradol on our expansion I subscribe a hearty applause. And yet here is Hawaii, called by the British the Gibraltar of the Pacific, actually thrown at our feet, and congressmen dickering as to the expediency of accepting the islands, in the face of the declaration of Capt. Mahn that they are of the greatest strategic value to this country, since any foreign power would be helpless on the Pacific coast (excepting Great Britain) without Hawall as a coaling station. Battle ships would be as dead hulks upon t'ie ocean after the supply of coal was exhausted. The ignorance of many Americans, which also include congressmen, on international affairs is really shocking. I have an impression that it would take the British cabinet about twenty-four hours under similar circumstances to settle the whole Hawaiian problem. Oh, for statesmen who can look through the mazes of even half a century. Legislators who plan only for the prosperity of the country in its present needs impoverish future possibilities and greatness. Such a legislator is the most costly in the end. In a representative government penny politicians are factors which have to be reckcned with in the making of a nation.

While a goodly number of the American people declare for the independence of Cuba, it is highly probable that in the event of hostilities with Spain the budget of debt which would be saddled upon this country will, in the nature of things, force upon the people and government a change of neart. Some compensation must then be secured for the great loss of life and money. An evolution in opinion will take place. Cuba and Porto Ricc would then become American territory. As a matter of fact it is rather waste of energy to exercise ourselves over the independence of Cuba, when the people are wholly incapable of shouldering the responsibilities of a representative government. Their

need is to be governed, and governed by the principles of equity and justice which prevail in Anglo-Saxon communities. The trend of events in the South American republics, where evolutions besmear their calendar with quite as much regularity as the French people change their administration forecasts the condition likely 40 occur in the island of Cuba, under a regime termed "independence."

The people of the island have suffered sufficiently long to justify intervention. When Mr. Chamberlain. Secretary of State for the Colonies. was visiting his wife's relatives in Salem some time ago, he was asked what England would do under the circumstances in the affairs of Cuba. He replied: I am not authorized to speak on the subject. I do not know what England would do; but I think I know what England would do." Procrastination is the thief of time. Spain has had time and a renewal of time, and time added to that, in which to effect peace by means of war or other expedients, and yet the dove of peace does not hover over the people. It is but added evidence that

the Spanish rulers in touch with the " time spirit." Further than that her methods are not humane. Spain fails to elicit the applause of the nations in her endeavor to quell the rebellion. As Victor Hugo has truly said: "Re volution can never really be concuered." The conditions of an evolution in the administration of the island are passed, now the problem of a revolution presents itself for solution. That problem can best be solved by the Anglo-Saxons. Hence I argue for intervention by the United States in the affairs of ultimate purpose of acquiring the island as a possession of the United States, until the people have been edu cated and assimilated into out civilization; then it might be well to allow them representation in our federal government. This country has a great "labor

problem" on its hands all the while

We need foreign markets. Our tariff is high and many outlets are cut off because of the feeling which the protection policy has engendered. can manufacture in eight months the demand for consumption in the country for a year. We must have more markets. Cuba, in a few years, would develope a large market for our goods. It has a prolific soft; tobacco and sugar cane are grown in abundance. The island is the source of great wealth rightly managed. The possibilities of that little island, which is also the key to the Carribean sea, under an equitable administration are exceedingly alluring from a national standpoint With a proper outlet for our surplus goods the labor question would gradually diminish, unskilled labor would fast be converted into useful channels of activities. It is better to remove the bacilli of tyranny near our shores before a judgment is administered upon us for our lethargy. Israel was once asked to perform a service at the time they entered the land of Canaan. They did not respond. Afterwards they wished they had done so. It was too late. The thorn was already prodding them. It is well to be conservative, but there is a kind of conservatism which is exceedingly costly. A good example in this country is found in the case of Gladstone, when, to please the Egyptian bondholders 1882 and 1883 he allowed Nubia, the Soudan, Kordofan and Darfour, a combined territory averaging over a million square miles, formerly under the authority of the khedive, to slip from his grasp. Since then the greatest problem which the British administration has had to wrestle with in Egypt is the recovery of these lost provinces. Today the struggle is on. The opportunity to serve the cause of liberty is now offered to the United States, and at the same time to add valuable territory to her dominion. The nation has been long suffering. Conservatism has drunken to the full of time and patience. Now we should listen to the new faction. Sir Francis Drake says: "The advantage of time and place in all martial actions is half a victory." True genius discerns the right moment and then the Shakesperian conception of drastic measures, as told in his Julius Caesar, determine the order of events. May the "divinity that shapes our ends. rough hew them as we may," control the destinies of the Anglo-Saxon on the American continent in peace and

FRANK FENWICK McLEOD.



PROVINCIAL NEWS.

MILLSTREAM, K. Co., April 17 .-C. O'Donnell has purchased the farm known as the Lockhart property, lately occupied by Mr. Jordan. Rev. Mr. Swim fills the pulpit in the

Baptist church on Sunday. The school in Gibbon district has been closed, owing to the illness of Teacher McKnight.

Messrs. McAuley have succeeded in retting their drive out of the streams. They will have a cut of about 500,000

Mrs. Long, widow of the late John Long, was recently united in marriage to Mr. Walker of St. John. The happy couple are now residing at Snider Mt. They have the best wishes of a large number of friends.

Charles Parlee of St. John is having barn built on his farm here. A little boy, son of Joseph Sharp of Berwick, broke one of his legs above the knee. Dr. Pearson rendered the necessary aid. HAVELOCK, Kings Co., April 19.-

The citizens of Havelock were shock-

ed last evening to hear of the acci-

dental death of Moody Hicks, a very estimable young man of Hicks settlement. Mr. Hicks, who is a son of the widow of the late Josiah Hicks, and his younger brother were alone in the house at the time of the accident. Seeing a flock of wild geese fly by, he caught up his gun and started out to have a shot at them. In some way he fell and the gun exploded, the charge entering the body near his heart. His brother carried him to the house and started for the doctor, but when he and Dr. Thorne arrived they found him dead. His brother left him lying in the kitchen on the floor, but he had nanaged to drag himself into the sitting room, and was found lying on a couch. Much sympathy is expressed for the widowed mother and other

friends in their sad bereavement. Dr. Wm. Price has just received vord of the death of his brother, Albert Price of Honduras, Central America. Mr. Price, who was born in Havelock, has been away for about thirty years.

PARLEEVILLE, Kings Co., April 20 .- The Reformed Baptist quarterly meetings will be held here about

May 1. Wallace Babkirk brought home his vife from St. John April 9. The boys were on hand in the evening with guns, bells and horns, but departed after receiving a substantial treat. Mrs. Elgar Parlee spent Easter at Petitcodiac visiting her father, who has been very ill.

The spring exodus is up to the averaze. WEST SCOTCH SETTLEMENT, Kings Co., April 16.—David Ogilvie has gone to Houlton to see his daughter. Mrs. Albert Smith, who is not expect-

ed to live many days. Miss Florence Menzie of Scotch settlement will take immediate charge of the school here. Wiley Bros. have finished sawing at Welsford, and will soon start their

portable saw mill again at Newport, HOPEWELL HILL, April 24.-Jas. Daley of Albert was struck by a brow shake of the hand. Mr. S logs yesterday while at work at W. J. Carnwath' mill at Riverside. Dr

Weaver attended the injured man whoe condition is serious. The schooners Seattle and Susie Prescott arrived from St. John yesterday with full freights. Mrs. Zenas Turner of Albert is seri-

ously ill with congestion of the lungs. Much sickness is reported at Demoiselle Creek. Rev. Mr. Davidson has returned to his home in Nova Scotia, after a series

of revival services at A)bert, in con-nection with Pastor Colwell of the Baptist church. By request of the ladies of the W. C. T. U., the sermon of Rev. Mr. Comben this morning dealt particularly with Sabbath observance.

Mr. Pemberton of Springhill, N. S., has moved his family to the farm at Lower Cape, formerly owned by Jas. Bray.

Silas Stiles shot a hawk a day or two ago that measured four feet from

Messrs. Goodwin's steam mill was moved this week to Hopewell Cape. Operations at the Hilsboro plaster quarries are being largely curtailed cwing to the war with Spain, and a large number of men have been put

WATERSIDE, Albert Co., N. B. April 25.-Bark Alert, the first square rigged vessel of this season, passed down the bay yesterday, deal laden, en route to the west coast of Eng-

land. Sch. Nellie Doe is here loading piling for Boston. Schs. Glenara and May Bell are laid up here for the present owing to the stagnation of the kiln wood business in Rockland.

NEWCASTLE, Northumberland Co, April 23.-This morning while Katle Brooks was working near the stove in the kitchen her dress caught fire and before assistance came she was completely enveloped in flames. When the fire was extinguished it was found that she was burnt to such an extent, especially about the head, that it is doubtful whether she will live.

The river has been open here since Tuesday. The steamer Nelson of the Miramichi Steam Navigataion Co. came up from Chatham on Thursday at noon. The other steamers will begin regular trips in a few ways. D. and J. Ritchie & Co.'s saw mill

began operations on Thursday. C. R. Mitchell arrived here last night from Medicine Hat to settle up his business before taking up his permanent residence in that city. CHATHAM. Northumberland Co.

April 25.-James Holland, teamster for John McDonald, builder, fell from a deal pile at Richard's mill on Friday, breaking his collar bone. Dr. J. B. Benson set the broken bone. Ritchie's mill at Newcastle, began sawing on Thursday. Richard's mill

at Chatham starts tomorrow. Burchill's of Nelson, and Snowball's of Chatham will start this week The river and bay are clear of ice W. S. Loggie's schooners Maria and Larne, cleared for Kouchibouguac and Pokemouche on Friday. These were the first vessels to clear at this port

this

The steamer Nelson is making her

son. The steamer Miramichi will be launched this week and go on her down river route next week. steamer Rustler, badly damaged by fire last fall, is being rebuilt by Mr. Russell.

W. T. Harris has resigned the vendership under the C. T. Act. It is rumored another appointment will be made shortly. Exception will probably be taken to such an appointment by the temperance people, as Chatham already has the number of vendors authorized by the act.

The union services conducted by Evangelist Gale in St. Luke's church last week were well attended and of much interest. The evangelist conducted three services on Sunday, two in St. Luke's and the third, a monster union of St. Luke's, St. John's and St. Andrew's, in the latter church, Harbor Master Johnston has been removed and Capt. Robert J. Walls appointed in his place. The salary is \$300 per year. Capt. Robert J. Walls' tenders of \$45 for the Black Brook buoy has been accepted by the dominion government.

St. Michael's band serenaded Mayor Winslow at his residence, Friday evening. The bandsmen were invited in to supper.

A large laudience attended the last meeting of the Natural History Association to hear J. D. B. Mackenzie's ecture on insects. He dealt chiefly with ants and spiders, illustrated with lantern slide views. The lecture was very much enjoyed by all present. At this week's meeting Mr. Mackenzie is again the lecturer.

St. Michael's C. T. A. society dined at the River View last week. Police Magistrate Connors, town clerk, has resigned and the mayor has called for applications for the posi-

tion. ANDOVER, Victoria Co., April 22 .-Before Justice McQuain today Samuel Lovely of Perth was arraigned for selling liquor without a license, Thos. Lawson, for the prosecution, Alex. Stratton for the defence. The pro-

secutor's evidence was taken and the trial adjourned to the 7th of May. The Agricultural society here imported some of the government wheat, and to the disappointment of the farmers it proves poorer than what could have been got here. It contains barley, oats and lots of foul seed. she is still weak, her chances of recov-

ery are excellent. W. Johnston has been confined to his house for a few days by a severe cold. Mrs. J. W. Hoyt is ill with la grippe.

McADAM JUNCTION, April 25,-At the morning service yesterday, Rev. B. Benton administered the rite of baptism to Lily Ellan McAllion. Rev. B. G. Seaboyer preached his farewell sermon to his congregation at Mc-Adam yesterday. Though the day was very wet, the orders of Orangemen, I. O. Foresters and A. O. Foresters attended in regalia. A large congregation assembled to hear the farewell words of their minister, who preached an eloquent sermon from the Casting Out of the Legion of Devils from the Demonice. At the conclusion the congregation filed around and gave the pastor and his wife a farewell been here for two years, and during that time has held the congregation of McAdam well together, and done a large amount of good. The good wishes of the people of McAdam will follow him to conference and to whatever church he may be appointed.

Notice was given that Evangelist Martin would spend a few days at McAdam. He will preach Friday and Saturday evening and twice on Sundav.

McADAM JUNCTION, York Co., April 22.—Clarke Wallace Lodge has procured a set of band instruments. At a special meeting last evening the committee who had the matter in hand brought the instruments to the lodge room and appointed the members of the band. They are as follows: Geo. Love, R. Cooper, H. Segee, J. Johnston, W. Johnston, C. Moffat, E. McLeod, A. Hoyt, D. DeWitt, S. Tracey, J. Pollock, G. Moffat., A band master is to be procured immediately and the band will make their debut on the 12th of July.

Mrs. Goodspeed, who has been undergoing a surgical operation in Montreal, returned home yesterday. Though SHEFFIELD, Sunbury Co., April 25.—Chipman Weston, merchant, of Upper Gagetown, went to the medical hospital in St. John last week for treatment for throat and lung trouble. The farmers on the intervales in the vicinity of Lower Sheffield have sent their flocks and herds to the high land at Lakeville Corner and French Lake for security

expected to be unusually high. Thomas McCoy & Sons. Chase Brothers, C. Spurgeon Bridges & Co., and all the lumber operators on the Burpee Mill stream brought their lumber down last week.

during the spring freshet, which is

The Sheffield light house was treated to a coat of white paint last week. There are many endorsements in these parts of the eulogy passed upon Capt. C. C. Taylor by the St. John Sun of last week, and copied by the Queens Co. Gazette.

EEL RIVER, Carleton Co., April 22. -John Davison, jr., died April 18th of brain fever. He was the youngest son of James Davison and was 27 years of age. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Davison in their loss, as he was their main support, and did the farm work. The funeral procession consisted of about thirty teams, which followed the remains about seven miles to the cemetery in Kirkland. There is not any resident minister, and John Lyons offered a suitable prayer at the grave.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., April 26.-The circuit court opened this morning, Chief Justice Tuck presiding. The grand jury found a true bill against Annie J. Canovan, charged with murdering, by poison, her sister Minnie Tucker. The civil case of Connell v. Upham was commenced, but afterwards adjourned until next Monday. The court has adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning, when the Canovan-Tucker case will be taken up. Attorney General White represents the crown; Wendell P. Jones Is defending the prisoner. There are a large number of witnesses, and the case will probably occupy a week. regular trips between here and Nel- Mr. Best of St. John, who made the

stomach analy evening.
CHATHAM,
Robert Murray,
the Northumberla
for Ottawa last ernment in refer-county. At pres umberland are umberland are it deep sea, and it the president and tow them ashore bodied and will a Senator Snowba urday. He recent of H. W. Embree

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come before a co held over or gone other officials, at httigants.

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NEWCASTLE meeting held in bath school hall branch of the N for the Preventi mals, was poorly was called to or and Rev. P. G chosen chairman elected secretary retary of the so introduced by th a short speeech, tions that were the society. On motion of

izens there asse selves into a b Brunswick Socie of Cruelty to An The following President, Rev. sidents, R. R. C P. Williston, P. by, Jno. Morrissy Falconer, A. A. and E. Lee Stre agent, Chas Gat J. Sutherland; s ton. The annual will be held on January. After considera

laws, a committe ed to make by the parent thought necessar of the branch. journed to meet by the by-laws MONCTON. gramme has b Church of Engle conference to be Tuesday and W and 18th. The co 3 p. m., the Lor

ton in the chair.

subject will be,

School," with a ray and an add Rev. W. Eatough lesson. A public in the evening, A. Dewdney, W. will deliver addr On Wednesday the subject will the Old Testamer the Venerable Ar From 10.45 to 11.3 tions by the que from 11.30 to 12. in our religious young," and fron to retain the int men in church w Rev. H. H. Picke Rev. A. G. H. D 3.30, the subject w

mond; and from a free discussion. Six Scott Act c menced this wee fines have been few days. Complaint has police that a girl 14 years of age, 1 is supposed by whose name is

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toria Co., April 22.-Quain today Samuel was arraigned for out a license, Thos. prosecution, defence. The prowas taken and the the 7th of May. society here imgovernment wheat. intment of the far rer than what could e. It contains barof foul seed. er chances of recov-

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TION, April 25.-At ice yesterday, Rev stered the rite of llan McAllion. Rev. eached his farewell ngregation at Mchough the day was rs of Orangemen. I. A. O. Foresters at-A large congregahear the farewell nister, who preachnon from the Castgion of Devils from the conclusion the around and gave nis wife a farewell . Mr. Seaboyer has years, and during eld the congregation ogether, and done a good. The good ole of McAdam will rence and to whaty be appointed. that Evangelist nd a few days at preach Friday and

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, who made the

stomach analysis, had not arrived this

CHATHAM, April 26.—Wm. Kerr and Robert Murray, president and secretary of the Northumberland Liberal Association, left

Robert Murray, president and secretary of the Northumberland Liberal Association, left for Ottawa last night, to interview the government in reference to the patronage of the county. At present the liberals of Northumberland are between the devil and the deep sea, and it remains to be seen whether the president and secretary will be able to tow them ashore. The president is able-bodied and will give it a hard "pull." Senator Snowball left for Ottawa on Saturday. He recently received from the works of H. W. Embree & Sons, Port Hawkesbury, C. B., two large raft loats and two smaller ones for the steamers. They were delivered at the deep water terminus.

An in-bound schooner was reported yesterday.

W. S. Loggie expects to go to Ottawa shortly to interview the government in re-ference to the Williston-Perley fishery dis-J. L. Stewart of the World will lecture in Bathurst on May 5th. The proceeds are for the Bathurst Grammar school organ fund. Interest in the services of Evangelist Gale

increast in the services of Evangelist Gale is increasing daily, large congregations attending each service.

There was a slight snow storm on Sunday night and Monday, and the streets are once more in a very muddy condition.

One of the chimneys of the new Town hall will not work. It is said to be a solid brick work, and many unfavorable comments are will not work. It is said to be a solid brick work, and many unfavorable comments are made in reference to it. It would appear that a building inspector is a useless luxury. FREDERICTON, April 26.—The coid weather for the past few days has checked the freshet in the river, which is not rising any. As yet no logs are running into the booms, but some shore rafts are beginning to arrive at Springhill.

at Springhill.

Judge Steadman's leave of absence has about expired, and it is understood that he will not return here this summer. It is said that his successor will be appointed now any day, and there is need of a judge here, for a good deal of business that would have come before a county court judge has been held over or gone before a commissioner or other officials, at additional expense to the

About thirty students of the Normal school are confined to their boarding houses through are confined to their boarding houses through sickness, mostly mecsles.

Fines amounting in all to \$553 were imposed by Col. Marsh at the police court today. These included three city Scott act cases, five similar ones against parties at Canterbury Station, and another conviction for keeping a house of ill-fame in this city. NEWCASTLE, N. B., April 27 .- A meeting held in the St. Andrew's Sabbath school hall last night to form a branch of the New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ariimals, was poorly attended. The meetwas called to order about 8 o'clock, and Rev. P. G. Snow unanimously chosen chairman. Chas. Gates was elected secretary. Mr. Wetmore, secretary of the society in St. John, was introduced by the chairman and made

tions that were put to him concerning the society. On motion of Chas. Gates, the citizens there assembled formed themselves into a branch of the New Brunswick Society for the Prevention

a short speech, and answered ques-

of Cruelty to Animals The following officers were elected: President, Rev. P. G. Snow; vice preidents, R. R. Call, Allan Ritchie, E. P. Williston, P. Hennessy, R. L. Maltby, Jno. Morrissy, H. D. Peters, James Falconer, A. A. Davidson, M. P. P., and E. Lee Street; secretary and agent, Chas Gates; treasurer, Walter . Sutherland; solicitor, E. P. Williston. The annual meeting of the branch will be held on the third Tuesday in

After considerable discussion on bylaws, a committee of five was appointed to make any amendments or changes in the constitution, provided by the parent society, whi thought necessary for the government of the branch. The society then adjourned to meet again when notified by the by-laws committee.

MONCTON, April 27.-The programme has been issued for the Church of England Sunday school conference to be held at Sussex on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 17th and 18th. The conference will open at 3 p. m., the Lord Bishop of Fredericton in the chair. From 3.30 to 4.30 the subject will be, "The Ideal Sunday School," with a paper by Miss Murray and an address. From 4.30 to 5, Rev. W. Eatough will conduct a model lesson. A public meeting will be held in the evening, at which Revs. A. D. A. Dewdney, W. S. Fisher and others will deliver addresses.

On Wednesday from 10.15 to 10.45 the subject will be, "The Morality of the Old Testament," with a paper by the Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke. From 10.45 to 11.30, answering of questions by the question box committee: from 11.30 to 12, "Some missing links in our religious instruction of the young," and from 12 to 1, "How best to retain the interest of our young men in church work," with paper by Rev. H. H. Pickett, and addresses by Rev. A. G. H. Dicker. From 2.30 to 3.30, the subject will be, "Is the system of Rewards and Grading beneficial in S. S. work," paper by Rev. Scovil Neals, and address by Rev.W. O. Raymond; and from 3.30 to 4 there will be a free discussion.

Six Scott Act cases have been commenced this week and some \$200 in fines have been collected in the last few days.

Complaint has been made to the police that a girl named Dujay, about 14 years of age, has been abducted, it is supposed by some travelling man, whose name is unknown. She was seen in a stranger's company on the during the last six months. train between Moncton and Amherst on Monday.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 27.-The barn and contents of Isaac Ashfield, on the Royal road, was burned early this morning. The furious barking of her dog awakened Mrs. Ashfield about 3 o'clock, to discover the barn on fire. She saved some cattle which were in the barn, but a horse, with several tons of hay, some grain, mowing machine, wagon, harness and farming implements perished in the flames.

It is understood the acts the assembly passed last session will be printed and ready for distribution about the middle of May.

A timber berth, five and a half miles on the N. W. Miramichi, was told to-6ay to Ernest Hutchinson at the upset price, \$8 per mile.

Four Armenian priests are here endeavoring to collect funds in aid of the Armenian church. They had great difficulty in making themselves understood, as they did not speak Ei glish or French. Finally Isaac, our orly resident Russian Jew, discovered they could understand Russian, and thus enabled them to make known

their errand. The price of potatoes has gone up his week, caused by the advent of buyers from Massachusetts.

"PASSING THE LOVE OF WOMEN." WEEKLY SUN

(The Outlook.)

"You sent for me, mother?" "Yes, child; I sent for you to say good-bye. I am going away for some The woman spoke deliberately in the monotonous voice of one giving piece of information tedious to give. Angus did not express any surpris or regret. The nine years he had spent with his mother had not helped him to know her. Without in the least understanding wherein lay her strange

aloofness, he was conscious that he was supremely uninteresting to her. He wondered 'vhy it should be so, and his honest boyish soul was sometimes troubled. But children submit readily to the inevitable, and Angus had his compensations. Vera Warden looked at her son with

more interest than was usual with her. He was certainly a handsome lad, tall and well built, with blue eyes that were both kind and honest. She had been long in making her decision. Now that it was made she did not regret; she only wondered if, somehow she had missed something that more commonplace women find easily.

"Argus, dear, you must take care of father. You and your father are so much alike understand each other so well-that it will be easy for you. You must be especially good to him,

There was a curious little catch in Vera's voice as she said the "now." "Why are you going, mother?" questioned Angus, feeling that here was something even more puzzling than usual in his mother's manner. "When are you coming back? Father will

miss vou.' "Will he?" asked Vera wistfully. 'And you, Angus, will you miss me at

Angus was profoundly astonished. He would like to have kissed his mother just as he kised dad, but he did not dare. He only grew red, and fidgeted awkwardly, as he answered: "Of course I shall miss you, mother-at

meals." It was not greed that prompted the child's definition, but the fact that he seldom saw his mother, except at breakfast and at lunch.

Vera Warden did not care for chiliren, and said so-frequently. The carriage came to the door, goodbye being said without much emotion on either side. As she was driven out of the big stone gates, Vera gave herself a little shake, saying, "And now for life!"

An hour later Thomas Warden returned from a fishing expedition on the other side of the Dale. The oak trees in the avenue had burst into gold-green leaf. The big chestnut on the lawn-the only chestnut on the estate—was covered with cones of pinky blossom. The May sunset touched the grim grey house with rosy light, and Thomas Warden felt a wel-

Laying down his rods and fishing baskets in the hall, he went straight to his study. There on his blotting all the rest. A just and look lay the letter he had both dreaded and expected.

His sunburnt face looked grey as he took it up. He sat down heavily; then, with shaking hands, opened the

letter and read:-"I have burnt my boats; there is no going back. I warned you that it would come to this: that I would bear the monotony no longer. I have given you ten years of my life—the ten best years. Now, I owe it to myself to live -it may be ten years more-but anyway, to live. Marriage and maternity have, for me, proved uninteresting: but I have endured them for your sake and for the sake of the boy-while he was quite young. Had he been in any way an unusual boy I might have found life more tolerable. To develop his mind would have been an interest for me: he might have shared in some degree, my aspirations after a fuller intellectual life. But he is a healthy, handsome, quite commonplace boy, who will grow up into what you would call 'an honest God-fearing man' without my help. He has an excellent governess, and your good mother will doubtless come frequently to worship you both. I wish I could free you o me altogether, and that you dould marry again and be happy. But you are not the sort of man to bear with equanimity any sort of scandal or publicity, and you have my promise that the life I lead shall be such as can give you no cause for offence other than the fact that I lead it away from you. The fact remains, however, that I cannot lead your life, and you can lead no other. Let us then separate, and go our different ways in "In every conventional and actual

sense, I am and will be your faithful wife, "VERA WARDEN."

There was nothing in the letter that she had not said to him, many times,

Now, she had actually carried out her so often announced intention, and was gone; and the realization stunned him. He felt cold and numbed. The roar of the beck, in which he had stood all morning, was in his ears, and he gazed out into the gathering twilight, seeing nothing-only consciout that it was dark and chill everywhere.

There was a knock at the door, and a servant came in, saying: "Please, sir. Master Angus is ready, and would like you to come to him if you are not too tired.'

Dragging himself out of his chair, he pased his hand across his dazed, strained eyes. Then he went out of the room and up the wide, old staircase to his dressing room, where Angus slept. "I've got a new night-suit, Dad, just

like yours. Look-pocket and trowsies, and all," exclaimed the child, displaying the latter gaments with great pride. "Miss Taylor had them made for me in York. Aren't they nice?" "Yes, my boy, yes-very!" but the voice was absent, and Angus felt that there was a something lacking, something that he generally found there. The child felt frightened. Was Dad, too, going to hold himself "aloof"? Would he, too, take to looking over

people's heads, and answering in a far

away voice? The thought was one full of omen.

Angus gazed into his father's face, as he nat wearly on the edge of the little bed. The child, if commonpiace, was quick to understand those who loved him. In a moment he acquitted his father, and came and knelt beside him, rubbing his curly head against his knees. He said his prayers with devoutly folded hands, as Grannie had taught him. Then, climbing into Warden's arms, put his own around his

"Shall I sing my psalm, Dad? Or are you too tired? His father held him very close, 'Sing it, Laddie. Sing Grannie's

Grannie was Scotch. When she came she taught Angus the psalms in metre. She taught him other things that he learned more easily than the rsalms; chief among them a great love and trust in her, and through her, for verything Scotch.

Shortbread was Scotch, and it was good. Scones were Scotch, and they were good, especially with currants. Edinburgh rock was excellent; therefore the psalms, too, were probably earned all Grannie's favorites, the first of which was the twenty-third:-

My table hast thou furnished, In presence of my foes.

The child always pictured a long table, covered with a fair white cloth, and plentifully plenished with plates piled high with scones and shortbread. He wondered what "fces" were, for he hadn't any; he thought they must be the servants who handed round the plates.

"Goodness and mercy all my life shall surely follow me." The sad, patient tone Grannie had taught him sounded almost triumphant, as the child's strong treble voice rang out. When he had finished his father leant his head against the little rounded shoulder, and there was silence, sav for the man's quick breathing. "Good night, Dad!" said Angus

last, turning himself to see his father's face. Thomas Warden rose hastily; he laid the boy in his little white bed, kissed him, and blessed him, and went down and sat in the study again. But a man cannot dine in his fishing boots: so he went upstairs, had a bath, and while he dressed, Angus discoursed cheerfully with him through the half open door.

The silence was unbearable; it was so lonely. Thomas Warden could not sleep. He got up and walked about his room. Only one o'clock! night had hardly begun. The moon shone brilliantly, but the wind blew shrewdly through the open

casement. May nights are cold in th He went into the dressing room and loved the boy-if she had only loved the boy." He could have forgiven her he knew his own limitations. He granted to the full his wife's intel-

lectual superiority; but she might have loved the boy. "Goodness and mercy all my life shall surely follow me." Why did those lines ring in his head? And then, there always followed the senterce in his wife's letter:-"I cannot live your life, and you can live no other."

It was true: he could live no other. But the boy-why did she not love the

He drew up the blind, and the melow moonlight fell on the sleeping child. Surely he was a goodly child, so comely, and kindly and honest, As he looked at the boy his heart went out to him. He did not stoop and kiss him as a woman would have done; he reverenced too much this fair sleep which wrapped him round. He went back to his own room and got a pillow. Then, laying his long length on the floor beside the little bed, and with the child's psalm still sounding

in his ears, he too slept. The room was flooded with moonilght when Angus awoke. There was a sound of regular and heavy breathing. Angus felt puzzled; puzzled, but not in the least afraid. Such breathing must come from a man, or a dog from men and dogs the child had experienced nothing but kindness. He sat up, and listening, looked

about to see where the sound came from. He shook his hair back from his forehead, and rubbed his eyes. Yes! he was not mistaken, it was his father who lay there, on the floor beside his bed.

Angus rose softly, and touched his father's bare feet; they were very cold. "Poor Dad," he said to himself-"and bim so tired"

Then suddenly he remembered his mother's words: "You must take care of father." It was bad to sleep without a covering, Grannie had told him that. He pulled his little quilt off his bed, and laid it lightly on his father. To his delight the sleeping figure never stirred, but the quilt was short, and Thomas Warden was long-by no amount of stretching would it cover both his shoulders and his feet-pocold feet! Then Angus was seized by an inspiration which even his mother could not have called quite commonplace. He lay down at his father's feet, and unbuttoning the jacket of the new sleeping suit, he cuddled up, so that the cold feet rested on his own warm breast. Then he, too, fell

The kindly moon shone in upon them, and it was very still. When Thomas Warden awoke the moonlight had changed to pearly dawn. He was no longer cold, and when he realized why, was no longer

lonely. A man's tears are complex things.

A shipment of flour reached Harbor Grace last week from Ontario, coming by way of the I. C. railway to Sydney, where it was transferred to the Bruce for Placentia, and from thence to Harbor Grace over the railway line. The through freight was seventy cents per barrel, being cheaper than by any other route.—St. Johns, Nfid., News.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

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

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

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

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

1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wedneslooked at Angus. "If she had only day, January 5th—and this dressed in cream cashmere. The new departure will be con- flower boy was Ernest tinued throughout the groom is a native of Prince Edward Island, and came to British Columbia year. By this plan readers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces.

The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented to the Family Circle.

It has been for years a welcome visitor once a week in thousands homes throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

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

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its as near as possible on a level with the city readers of the daily papers, and will be furnished with the mews of the world as fresh solution. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York Herald, is said to have offered to the Prince of Monaco a higher sum for the gambling establishment in his principality than the company which at present holds it.—General Anzeiger, Frankfort.

from the telegraphic wires as the the mail arrangements of the country will permit.

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

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

A P. E. ISLANDER'S MARRIAGE.

(Vancouver World, April 19th.) The marriage of John D. Gillis and Clara Collingsworth, which took place at the Methodist Episcopal church Ashcroft, Rev. G. Howard Osborne officiating, on Thursday afternoon, April 14th, was a very pleasant affair. A large number of invited guests witnessed the ceremony, and a reception Commencing January Ist | was afterwards neld in the pariors of the Ashcroft hotel. The bride was was afterwards held in the parlors of given away by Wm. Lyne, Miss Collingsworth being a sister to Mrs. Lyne. The young couple have hosts of friends in the vicinity, and will, after a trip of a few weeks to the coast and Seattle, return there to reside. bride was attired in a magnificent cream corded silk gown and a long veil and orange blossoms. The brides maid, Miss Gretta McRae, was dressed in cream Bedford cord. The maid of groomsman was D. McTavish, and the in 1884. He spent three years in Vancouver, and the balance of his time in Cariboo. The Vancouver boys will join in the hearty congratulations. 'A sumptuous dinner was served at the Ashcroft hotel from 5.30 to 8 p. m., after which dancing in the town hall was a complete success. The bridal gifts were very numerous and handome. Mr. and Mrs. Gillis are spending part of their honeymoon in this city and their friends are vieing with each other in making them heartily welcome.

QUEEN AND THE ROYAL NURSE. Very privately a monument has just been erected in Kensal Green cometery, some distance behind the chapel, by the Queen and the members of the royal family, over the grave of Mrs. Thurston, who nursed all Her Majesty's children between the years 1845 and 1867. It is a graceful and striking wheel cross in grey marble, standing upon Majesty's children between the years 1845 and 1867. It is a graceful and striking wheel cross in grey marble, standing upon a base of three solid blocks of the same stone, which rest upon a slab covering the entire grave, the height being seven feet. The wheel bears, in bas-relief, in pure white marble, a singularly pathetic representation of a nurse shielding two young children in the folds of her cloak from the wind that visits them too roughly. The design and modeling are alike beautiful and sympathetic, and suggest the artistic hand of the Princess Lcuise, to whose cultivated taste and kindly nature the form of the memorial is understood to be due. On the upright shaft are engraved the following words:

Her life is hid
With Christ in God,
Beyond the reach of harm.

Beyond the reach of harm.
In grateful and
Loving memory of
Mary Arn

V. R. I.

V. R. I.

And her Children,
Victoria,
Albert Edward,
Alfred, Helena,
Louise, Arthur,
Beatrice.
Engraved in the block which immediately supports the cross is the simple inscription:
Born 9th November, 1810.
Died 15th September, 1896.
On another side of this block is the word "Louise," in fac-simile of the handwriting of her royal highness. The second marble block is inscribed:

In the Queen's Service,
As Nurse to her Children,
From 1845 to 1867.
The ample stere stretching over the grave bears the following lines:
Love followed duty in her heart for those
The children given to her charge, and they,
Like her own child, returned the love that grows
In honor strengthened thro' the waning

grows honor strengthened thro' the waning

Care of Complexion.

It is a well-known fact that a torpid liver produces a sallow hue and a dull yellow complexion. You need not expect a clear, beautiful complexion if the blood is rendered impure by a sluggish action of the liver, which cannot properly perform its function of purifying and filtersubscribers will be placed ing all impurities from the blood. Ladies, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills is an invaluable remedy, for by their action on the liver and blood they promote true beauty by rendering the blood pure. This is the secret

TRYING TO BUY MONTE CARLO.

IN MEMORIAM.

Lida Palmer, A. B., Died April 1st, 1898. How great a change in everything I see, For naught can charm me now nor sol How great a change in everything I hear, in For every sound is discord in mine ear. In me or all besides this world change? Ales, in me, and wherefore is not strange, Since thou art gone, not to return again, and gone so far beyond my voice and ken. The world is as you left it: Yet are here The strange unrest, pain, death, the falling tear. The sky's above, the ground beneath, and

will. Beyond, the solemn whirl of worlds goes on see.

And night is mine, the day no more for mel For me the dark, the woe, the anxious care; For thee the light, the calm, the transport there!

The loneliness, the "vanished hand" are mine:

mine; Ret.nion in the Land of Life is thine! More favored thou than I, "where thou art Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown;"
Emancipated earlier than I,
My junior here, but elder born on high.
Thou hast begun the bright immortal years,
where death is not, nor pain, nor fruitless
tears.

tears.

And I remain; how long or short my ken
Wits not, but brief at most, and then—ah, Couldst thou have stayed a little longer

In this inclement, uncongenial clime, Have tarried a brief space, to wait for me, On thy long journey I had gone with thee; We had left earth together, you and I, Ascended, side by side, the azure sky! Through seas of ether, that great worlds

To where the angels and our God reside.
But now alone I walk my weary way,
Mine eyes intent upon your Golden Day!
Hopeful at length, when my last struggle's We may continue in a happier sphere, While I still linger in this world of care, You wait with patience my arrival there, Oh! 'tis an awful mystery to me That Death could lay his fatal hand on theef Beloved compenion of the days gone by! I cannot tell, and only God knows why, Why thou, so young, so grand a life in view.

Why thou, so young, so grand a life in view.
Must bid it, all, and me so soon adleu!
But I remember in my woful dole
"The glorious instincts of thy dealthless And know that these refined by heavenly grace stined thee early for an angel's place! Though why? so vast a mystery to me, I heard no murmur ever come from thee; Contrariwise, undaunted, undismayed, Thou saw'st all thy hopes in ruin laid! Felt fell disease his fatal work perform,

reparatory to the dreadful storm!
saw thee die! Saw "life's last ember
burn!" I saw thee have me, never to return.
Saw thee sustained by thine unfaltering faith
In the supreme and awful hour of death!
At thy last words, with thy cold hand in

He gave thy wish!—another Hand took thine! Since then I see thee, hear thy voice no more,
And I this feature of thy death deplore.
Eternal Goodness! how abashed am I!
Why hast Thou—ah. I dare not ask Thea Enough for me that Thou art All, and she, Whom here I find not, is at Home with Thee! So I will nourish the indwelling hope, As in the gloom my lonely way I grope, That I shall tafely gain that Haven too, And at the most but Hitle after you.

H. A. PALMER, M. D.

MOUNT ALLISON. SACKVILLE, N. B., April 23.-The work of another year is nearly finishin about three weeks. The last Sunday in May is the beginning of the convocation exercises. The baccalaureate sermon is to be preached by Rev. A. D. Morton, M. A., of Shelburne, N. S. The university graduating class will number eighteen or

nincteen members, of whom four are young ladies. Mrs. Archibald of the ladies college, who was so ill for a few weeks, has recovered and is able to do her work again. She has just had a visit from her son, R. A. Archibald, who is a student at Harvard. He took his B. A. at Mt. Allison, and received his B. A. at Harvard at the end of his first year, his M. A. in the second year, and is now putting in a third year's work. His specialty is mathematics. Miss Louise B. Webb, who belonged to the class of last year, has received an appointment as teacher of English and History in a college in Texas. She has spent this year at Cornell university, and having during her course at Mt. Allison taken an honour

course and an excellent general standing, she will receive her M. A. at Cornell in this her first year. Guy Humphrey of Hampton, who has been ill for a few weeks, is now, in the convalescent hospital.

Mrs. Allison, who has been so long ill, is not making such good progress as her friends hoped might come with the bright spring weather. The university lost a good friend and patron by the recent death of

and his father were the original owners of the land on which all the Mount Allison buildings, except the academy, Mrs. Borden attended the art exhibi-

Geo. T. Bowser, who lived near the

entrance to the ladies' college. He

tion in St. John. Last eveninga very pleasant "at home" was given by the Eclectric society of the ladies' college. A programme of music by the university glee club and ladies' college glee club and individual performers, added greatly to the enjoyment of the oc-A large number attended. Miss Jessie Wall of St. Stephen is president of the society, and Miss Sadie Borden of Moncton, secretary. The young men of the town are showing a considerable interest in gmynastics. Evening classes, of some twenty members each, meet twice a week in the university gymnasium under the direction of Fred Lucas, '99, and Fred Dobson, '00. There is also an agitation for a town bicycle track and athletic ground. It is to be hoped that the university may soon be able to make some more satisfactory pro-

hitnerto seemed possible. CUBA'S CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

vision for out-door sports than has

All colonies have a right to become independent of the mother country if they so please; but never had any colony a better ground for adopting this course than Cuba. The attempt of Spain to maintain her sway in that island has been characterized by hideous atroctites, and the civil war has been encouraged by the persons sent from Spain to end it, in order that they may make money. Cuba is almost ruined; its people are starving. The end of the war is as far off, so far as Spain s concerned, as it ever was. Under these circumstances, the determination of the United States to secure Cuba her independence is worthy of all praise.

STORM-CLOUDS BRIGHTENED.

Talmage, D. D.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—This sermon of Dr. Talmage will have a tendency to take the gloom out of many lives, and stir up a spirit of healthful anticipation. Text. Job 37: 21:- "And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds."

Wind east. Barometer falling. Storm signals out. Ship reefing maintopsail! Awnings taken in. Prophecies of foul weather everywhere. The clouds congregate around the sun, proposing to abolish him. But after a while he assails the flanks of the clouds with flying artillery of light, and here and there is a sign of clearing weather. Many do not observe it. Many do not realize it. "And now the men see not the bright light which is in the clouds.". In other words there are a hundred men looking for storm where there is one man looking for sunshine My object will be to get you and my self into the delightful habit of making the best of everything.

You may have wondered at the statistics that in India, in the year 1875, there were over 19,000 people slain by wild beasts, and that in the year 1876 there were in India over twenty thousand people destroyed by wild animals. But there is a monster in our own land which is year by year destroying more than that. It is the old bear of melancholy, and with gospel weapons I propose to chase it back to its midnight caverns. I mean to do two sums—a sum in subtraction and a sum in addition—a subtraction from your days of depression and an addition to your days of joy. If God will help me I will compel you to see the bright light that there is in the clouds, and compel you to make the best of everything:

In the first place you ought to make the very best of all your financial misfortunes. During the panic a few years ago you all lost money. Some of you lost it in most unaccountable ways. For the question, "How many thousands of dollars shall I put away this year?" you substituted the question, "How shall I pay my butcher, and baker, and clothier, and landlord?" You had the sensation of row ing hard with two oars, and yet all the time going down stream.

You did not say much about it be cause it was not politic to speak much of financial embarrassment; but your wife knew. Less variety of wardrobe, more economy at the table, self denial in art and tapestry. Compression, re-trenchment. Who did not feel the necessity of it? My friend, did you make the best of this? Are you aware of how narrow an escape you made? suppose you had reached the fortune toward which you were rapidly going? What then? You would have been as

How few men have succeeded largely in a financial sense and yet maintained their simplicity and religious consecration! Not one man out of a hundred. There are glorious excep-tions, but the general rule is that in proportion as a man gets well off for this world he gets poorly off for the next. He loses his sense of dependence on God. He gets a distaste for prayer meetings. With plenty of bank stocks and plenty of government securities , what does that man know of the prayer, "Give me this day my daily bread?" How few men largely successful in this world are bringing souls to Christ, or showing self-denial for others, or are eminent for plety? You can count them all upon your eight fingers and two thumbs.

One of the old covetous souls, when he was sick, and sick unto death, used to have a basin brought in-a basin filled with gold, and his crity amusement and the only relief he got for his inflamed hands was running them down in the gold and turning it up in the basin. Oh, what infatuation and what destroying power money has for many a man! Now, you were sailing at thirty knots the hour toward these vortices of worldliness—what a mercy it was, that honest defalcation! The same divine hand that crushed your storehouse, your bank, your office, your insurance company lifted you out of destruction. The day you honestly suspended in business made

your fortune for eternity. "Oh," you say, "I could get along very well myself, but I am so dissappointed that I cannot leave a competence for my children." My brother, the same financial misfortune that is going to save your soul will save your children. With the anticipation of large fortune, how much industry your children have?-without habit of industry there is no safety. The young man would say, Well, there's no need of my working: my father will soon step out, and then I will have just what I want." You cannot hide from him how much you are worth. You think you are hiding it; he knows all about it. He can tell you almost to a dollar. Perhaps he has been to the county office and searched the records of deeds and mortgages, and he has added it all up, and he has made an estimate of how long you will probably stay in this world, and is not as much worried about your rheumatism and shortness of breath as you are. The only fortune worth anything that you can give your child is the fortune you put in his head and heart. Of all the young men who started life with forty thousand dollars capital how many turned out well? I do not know half

The best inheritance a young man can have is the feeling that he has to fight his own battle, and that life is a struggle into which he must throw body, mond and soul, or be disgracefully worsted. Where are the burial places of the men who started life with a fortune? Some of them in the potter's field; some in the suicide's grave. But few of these men reached thirtyfive years of age. They drank, they smoked, they gambled. In them the of your delapidated health. I will tell beast destroyed the man. Some of you how you can make the worst of

vast majority of them did not live to get their inheritance. From the ginshop or house of infamy they were brough home, to their father's house, and in delirium began to pick off loathsome reptiles from the embroidered pillow ,and to fight back imagin-Sermon by Rev. T. De Witt out in highly upholstered parlor, the casket covered with flowers by indulgent parents—flowers suggestive of a resurrection with no hope.

As you sat this morning at your breakfast table and looked into the faces of your children, perhaps you said within yourself, "Poor things How I wish I could start them in life with a competence! How I have been disappointed in all my expectations of what I would do for them!" Upon that scene of pathos I break with a pean of congratulation, that by your financial losses your own prospects for heaven, and the prospect for the heaven of your children is mightily improved. You may have lost a toy, but you have won a palace.

"It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven." What does that mean? It means that the grandest blessing God ever bestowed upon you was to take your money away from you. Let me here say, in passing, do not put much stress on the treasures of this world. You cannot take them along with you. At any rate, you cannot take them more than two or three miles; you wil have to leave them at the cemetery. Atilla. had three coffins. So fond was he of this life that he decreed that first he should be buried in a coffin of gold and that that should be enclosed in a coffin of silver, and that should be enclosed in a coffin of iron, and then a large amount of treasure should be thrown in over his body. And so he was buried, and the men who buried him were slain, so that no one might know where he was buried, and no one might therefore interfere with his treasures. Oh, men of the world, who want to take your money with you, better have three coffins!

Again, I remark, you ought to make he very best of your bereavements. The whole tendency is to brood over these separations, and to give much time to the handling of mementoes of the departed, and to make long visitations to the cemetery, and to say, Oh, I can never look up again; my hope is gone; my courage is gone; my religion is gone; my faith in God is gone! Oh, the wear and tear and exhaustion of this loneliness!" The most requent bereavement is the loss of children. If your departed child had lived as long as you have lived do you not suppose that he would have had about the same amount of trouble and trial that you have had? If you could make a choice for your child between forty years of annoyance, loss, vexation, exasperation, and bereavements. and forty years in heaven, would you take the responsibility of choosing the former? Would you snatch away the cup of eternal bliss and put into that child's hand the cup of many bereavements? Instead of the complete safety into which that child has been lifted, would you like to hold it down to the risks of this mortal state? Would you like to keep it out on a sea in which there have been more shipwrecks than safe voyages? Is it not comfort to you to know that that child, instead of being besoiled and fing into the mire of sin, is swung clear into the skies? Are not those children to be congratulated that the point of celestial bliss which you exect to reach by a pilgrimage of fifty or sixty or seventy years, they reached at a flash? If the last ten thousand children who had entered heaven had gone through the average of human life on earth, are you sure all those ten thousand children would have finally reached the blissful terminus? Besides that, my friends, you are to look at this matter as a self-denial on your part for their benefit. If your children want to go off in a May day party; if your children want to go on a flowery and musical excursion. you consent. You might prefer to have them with you, but their jubl-lant absence satisfies you. Well, your leparted children have only gone out in a May-day party, amid flowery and musical entertainment, amid joys and hilarities forever. That ought to quell some of your grief, the thought of their glee.

So it ought to be that you could make the best of all bereavements. The fact that you have so many friends in heaven will make our own departure very cheerful. When you are going on a voyage everything depends upon where your friends are if they are on the wharf that you leave, or on the wharf toward which you are going to sail. In other words, the more friends you have in heaven the easier it will be to get away from this world. The more friends here, the more bitter goodbys; the more friends there the more glorious wel-comes. Some of you have so many brothers, sisters, children, friends in heaven that I do not hardly know how you are going to crowd through. When the vessel came from foreign lands and brought a prince to our harbor, the ships were covered with bunting, and you remember how the men-ofwar thundered broadsides; but there was no joy there compared with the the joy which shall be demonstrated when you sail up the broad bay of heavenly salutation. The more friends you have there the easier your own transit. What is death to a mother whose children are in heaven? Why, there is no more grief in it than there is in her going into the nursery amid the romp and laughter of her household. Though all around may be dark see you not the bright light in the clouds—that light the irradiated faces

of your glorifled kindred? So, also, my friends, I would have you make the best of your sicknesses, When you see one move off with elastic step and in full physical vigor, sometimes you become impatient with your lame foot. When a man describes an object a mile off and you cannot see it at all, you become impatient of your dim eye. When you hear of a well man making a great achievement you become impatient

more twitchy, and your dyspepsia more aggravated, and your weakness more appalling. But that is the devil's work, to tell you how to make the vorst of it; it is my work to show you

bright light in the clouds. Which of the Bible men most attract your attention? You say, Moses ob, David, Jeremiah, Paul. what a strange thing it is that you have chosen those who were physically disordered. Moses—I know he was nervous from the clip he gave the Egyptian. Job—his blood was vitiated and diseased, and his skin distressfully eruptive. David-he had a running sore, which he speaks of when he says: "My sore ran in the night and ceased not." Jeremiah had enlargement of the spleen. Who can doubt it who reads Lamentations? Paul-he had a lifetime sickness which the commentators have been guessing about for years, not knowing exactly what the apostle meant by "a thorn in the flesh." I do not know either; but it was something sharp, something that stuck him. I gather "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!" from all this that physical disorder may be the means of grace to the soul. You say you have so many temptations from bodily ailments, and if you were only well you think you could be a good Christian. While your temptations may be different they are no more than those of the man who has an appetite three times a day, and sleeps eight hours every

From my observation, I judge that

invalids have a more rapturous view

of the next world than well people,

and will have higher renown in heeven. The best view of the delectable mountains is through the lattice of the sick room. There are trains running every hour between pillow and throne between hospital and mansion, between bandages and robes, between crutch and palm branch. Oh, I wish some of you people who are compelled to cry, "My head, my head! my foot my foot! my back, my back!" would get some of the Lord's medicine! You are going to be well anyhow before long. Heaven is an old city, but has never yet reported one case of sickness or one bill of mortality, p No ophthalmia for the eye, No pneum for the lungs. No pleurisy for the side. No neuralgia for the nerves. No rheumatism for the muscles. "The inhabitants shall never say, I am sick." "There shall be no more pain." Again, you ought to make the best of life's finality. Now, you think I have a very tough subject. You do not see how I am to strike a spark of light out of the flint of the tombstone. There are many people who have an idea that death is a submergence of everything pleasant by everything doleful. If my subject could close in the upsetting of all such preconceived notions it would close well. Who can judge best of the features of a manthose who are close by him, or those who are afar off? "Oh," you say, hose can judge best of the features of man who are close by him."

Now, my friends, who shall judge of the features of death-whether they are lovely or whether they are repulsive? You? You are too far off, If I want to get a judgment as towhat really the features of death are, I will not ask you: I will ask those who have been within a month of death, for a week of death, or an hour of death, or a minute of death. They stand so near the features they can tell. They give unanimous testimony, if they are Christian people, that death, instead of being demoniac, is cherubic. Of all the thousands of Christians who have been carried through the gates of the cemetery, gather up their dying exreriences, and you will find they nearly all bordered on a jubilate. How ften you have seen a dying man join in the psalm being sung around his bedside, the middle of the verse opening to let his ransomed spirit free!long after the lips could not speak, looking and pointing upward.

Some of you talk as though God had exhausted Himself in building this world, and that all the rich curtains He ever made He hung around this planet, and all the flowers He ever grew He has woven into the carpet of our daisied meadows. No, This world is not the best thing God can do; this world is not the best thing that God has done.

One week of the year is called blossom week-called so all through the land because there are more blossoms in that week than in any other week of the year. Blossom Week! that is what the future world is to which the Christian is invited-blossom week forever. It is as far ahead of this world as Paradise is ahead of Dry Tortugas, and yet we stand shivering and fearing to go out, and we want to stay on the dry sand, and amid the stormy petrels, when we are invited to arbors of jessamine and birds of paradise.

One season I had two springtimes went to New Orleans in April, and I marked the difference between going toward New Orleans and then o back. As I went on down toward New New Orleans, the verdure, the foliage became thicker and more beautiful. When I came back the further I came toward home the less the foliage, and less and less it became until there was hardly any. Now, it all depends upon the direction in which you travel. If a spirit from heaven should come toward our world, he is travelling from June toward December, from radiance toward darkness, from hanging gardens toward icebergs. And one would not be very much surprised if a spirit of God sent forth from heaven toward our world should be slow to come But how strange it is that we dread going out toward that world when gong is from December toward Junefrom the snow of earthly storm to the snow of Edenic blossom-from the arctics of trouble toward the tropics of eternal joy.

Oh, what an ado about dying! We got so attached to the malarial marsh in which we live that we are afraid to go up and live on the hill top, We are alarmed because vacation is a ing. Eternal sunlight, and best aprogramme of celestial minstrels; and hallelujah, no inducement. Let us stay here and keep cold and ignorant and weak. Do not introduce us to Elijah, and John Milton and Bourdaloue, Keep our feet on the sharp cobble stones of earth instead of planting them on the bank of amaranth in them lived long enough to get their it. Brood over it; brood over all these heaven. Give us this small island of fortunes, and went through them. The illnesses, and your nerves will become a leprous world instead of the inimensities of splendod and delight. Keep our hands full of nettles, and shoulder under the burden, and our neck in the yoke, and hopples on our ankles, and handcuffs on our wrists. 'Dear Lord." we seem to say, "Keep us down here where we have to suffer, instead of letting us up where we might live and reign and rejoice."

I am amazed at myself and at yourself for this infatuation under which we all rest. Men you would suppose would get frightened at having to stay in this world instead of getting frightened at having to go toward heaven. I congratulate anybody who has a right to die. By that I mean through sickness you cannot avert, or through accident you cannot avoidyour work consummated. "Where did they bury Lily ?" said one little child to another. "Oh," she replied, "they buried her in the ground." "What! in the cold ground?" "Oh, no, no; not in the cold ground, but in the warm ground, where ugly seeds become beautiful flowers." "But," says some one, "it pains me

so much to think that I must lose the body with which my soul has so long companioned." You do not lose it. You no more lose your body by death than you lose your watch when you send to have it repaired, or your jewel when you send to have it reset, or the faded picture when you send it to have it touched up, or the photograph of a friend when you have it put in a new locket. You do not lose your body. Paul will go to Rome to get his, Payson will go to Portland to get his, President Edwards will go to Princeton to get his, George Cookman will go to the bottom of the Atlantic to get his, and we will go to the village churchyards and the city cemeteries to get ous; and when we have our perfect spirit rejoined in our perfect body, then we will be the kind of men and women that the resurrection

morning will make possible. So you see you have not made out any doleful story yet. What have you proved about death? What is the case you have made out? You have made out just this—that death allows us to have a perfect body, free of all aches, united forever with a perfect soul free from all sin. Correct your theology. What does it all mean? Why, it means that moving day is coming, and that you are going to quit cramped apartments and be mansioned forever. The horse that stands at the gate will not be the one lathered and bespattered, carrying bad news, but it will be the horse that St. John saw in Apocalyptic vision—the white horse on which the King comes to the banquet. The ground around the palace will quake with the tires and hoofs of celestial equipage, and those Christians who in this world lost their friends, and lost their property, and lost their health, and lost their life, will find out that God was always kind, and that all things worked together for their good, and those were the wisest people on earth who made the best of everything. See you not now the bright light in the

PIGTAILS SURVIVE THREATENED RE-

The proposal that the Straits Chinese should at once cut off their towchangs as a sign that they proposed to initiate great reforms, is, for the present, abandoned. The proposal roused so much opposition that even its warmest supporters admit that, for the present, it is impracticable. In the future many changes will come, and, among the results of these, may be a great Chinese nation wearing its hair after the English fashion. For the present the towchang will remain as the distinctive note of the Chinaman—be he the Son of Heaven at Pekin, or a subject of the Queen of Singapore.—Straits Times.

TOTTERING MANCHU DYNASTY.

The whole of Northern Kwangtung and Southern Fukien provinces are at present in a state of unrest, and the slightest thing may light the torch of rebellion in that portion of the Chinese empire. Already flags and banners containing motioes treasonable to the present Manchu dynasty have been hoisted in several villages secure in their fastnesses among the hills, and at the lowest calculation some 40,000 hillmen are ready to rise against the Tartars. Many of the villages have smithles of their own to make nuzzle-loading guns and factories to manufacture powder.—North China Daily News.

BIRTHS.

WIGGINS—At Waterborough, Queens Co., on April 1st, to the wife of Thomas M. Wiggins, a son. many and a companies of the state of

MARRIAGES.

HOOD-DUNLAP—At 42 Charles street, on April 27th, by Rev. D. J. Fraser, B. D. Wm., C. Hood of Fredericton to Annie wm. C. Hood of Fredericton to Annie Dunlap of this city.

HURLEY-SMITH—At the Unitarian church, 1st. John, Thursday, April 28th, by Rev. Stanley M. Hunter, Timothy Arthur Hurley of Blissfield, to Isabella Smith, eldest daughter or Elislea Smith of St. John. LOGAN-MACDONALD—At St. John, N. B., by Rev. W W. Rainnie, on April 27th, Harry Logan to Laura B. Macdonald, both of St. John, north. of St. John, north.

JASE-BEVERLY—At St. John's church, on April 25th, by the Rev. John deSoyres, H.

B. Nase to Minnie Hooper Beverly, both of

DEATHS.

COLWELL—At Carleton, on April 27th, Charles Colwell, aged 61 years, leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and leving father.

DYKEMAN—At his residence, Water street, Carleton, on April 26th, Charles F. Dykeman, in the 66th year of his age, leaving a wife, two sons and two daughters to mourn their sad loss.

GILLIS—At St. Martins, N. B., on April 18th, Thos. Gillis, aged 64 years, leaving a wife, three daughters and one son and a yery large circle of friends to mourn their less.

kee.—At Hampton, N. B., April 24, Marliea Kee, aged 47 years. KYFFIN—At 503 Shawmut avenue, Boxbury, Mass., April 25th, Charles, beloved son of Charles W. and Louise Kyffin, aged 2 years Charles W. and Louise Kyffin, aged 2 years and 3 months.

LOCKE—At Victoria, B. C., on April 12th, Albert Locke, a native of Yarmouth, N. S., aged 35 years.

McLELLAN—At her residence, City Road, April 28, Mary Ellen, beloved wife of Hugh H. McLeilan, aged 28 years, leaving a husbend and three children to mourn their sad loss.

bend and three children
sad loss.

PATTON—At her residence, 74 Spring
street, Monday evening, April 25th, Catherine, reliet of the late Wm. Patton.

WOOTEN—On April 26th, Margaret, reliet
of the late Wm. Wooten, in the 69th year
of her age.

IN MEMORIAM. Arthur Hansard died at Toronte, Ontario, after three days' illness, on April 28th, 1886, aged 61, formerly of the Ceylon Rifles, second son of the late Hugh Josiah Hansard of Fredericton, N. B., deeply regretted by all who knew him.

(Fredericton papers please only)

eton papers please copy.)

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

April 27—Str State of Maine, 818, Colby, from Boston, C & Leechler, mase and pass. Sch Adelene, 182, McLennan, from New York, Geo F Baird, coal.
Coastvise—Schs Susie N, 38, Merriam, from Windsor; Alice, 50, Miller, from do; Friendship, 65, Seeley, from Apple River; Itene, 90, Pritchard, from Quaco.
April 28—Coastwise—Schs Gipsy, 32, Carey, from Kingsport; Glide, 80, Tufts, from Quaco; E M Oliver, 13, Harkins, from fishing; Sparmaker, 23, Livingstone, from Advocate; Annie Pearl, 39, Downey, from Parrsboro; Blue Wave, 37, Downey, from Amherst; Maggle Lynds, 68, Christopher, from Hillsboro; Ben Bolt, 90, Sterling, from Sackville.

Cleared. April 26—Str St Croix, Allan, for Boston. Sch James Barber, Camp, for Boston. Sch Ada G Shortland, McIntyre, for Pro-

vidence.
Sch Hunter, Kelson, for New York.
Sch Harvard H Havey, Scott, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs Temple Bar, Longmire,
for Bridgetown; Alice, Trahan, for Belleveau's Cove; Fred and Norman, Trask, for
Little River; Maggie, Hines, for Maltland;
Adelaide, Jenks, for Windsor; Zulu, Small,
for Tiverton; str City of Monticello, Wasson,
for Dalrousie.
April 27—Str Gallia, Stewart, for Liverpool via Halifax.
Str Simonside, Kish, for Hull.

pool via Halifax.
Str Simonside, Kish, for Hull.
Scb Fanny, Sypher, for Milton.
Sch Eric, Harrington, for New York.
Sch Lena Maud, Giggey, for Boston.
Constwise—Schs Rex, Sweet, for Quaco;
A.nie Blanche, Ramdall, for Parrsboro; Zelina, Frankland, for Grand Harbor; Rebecca
W. Gough, for Quaco.
28th—Str State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.

Sch Ina, Hanselpacker, for Boston. Sch Eltie, Howard, from New York. Sch Wendall Burpee, Beardsley, from Sa ise Schs Wantta, Margarvey, for

Annapolis; Eva, Stewart, from Parrsboro; Zina M, Newcomb, do; Susie N, Merriam, for Port Greville.

CANADIAN PORTS Arrived.

At Parrsboro, April 25, schs Mark Gray, Sawyer, from Boston; St Croix, Torrey, from do; Ava, McNamara, from New York; barge No 2, Salter, from St John; barge No 3, McNamara, from do; schs Roland, Roberts, from do; Hattle McKay, Durant, from do; Bessie G, Conlon, from Boston; Melinda, Harrington, from Yarmouth; Petrel, Johnsen, from Windsor; Annie, Starratt, from Annapolis.

Annapolis.
HALIFAX, N S. April 26—Ard, str Fran-HALIFAX, N S, April 26—Ard, str Francois Arago (French cable ship), from Calais; schs Rasburn, McLesn, from New York; Onyx, McKinnon, from Boston.
At Varmouth, April 27, str Varmouth, from Boston; schs Harry, from New York; City of St John, from Halifax; Yarmouth Packet, from St John.
At Vancouver, April 28, str Empress of Chine.

HALIFAX, N. S. April 28—Ard, str Gallin. Stewart, from St John, and salled for Liv-Cleared.

Cleared.

At Hillsboro, April 23, sch Rebecca A Taulane, Olsen, for Norfolk.

At Hillsboro, April 25, sch John Proctor, Chase, for Norfolk, Va, plaster.

At Parrsboro, April 25, sch Gleaner, McLeod, for Boston; barge No 1, Warnock, for Portland; barge No 5, Warnock, for do; schs Willie D, Oglivie, for Bar Harbor; Urbain B, Lewelyn, for do; Eva Stewart, Moore, for st John; Annie Blanche, Randall, for do; Free Trade, Brown, for do; barge No 4, Salter, for do; Wallulu, Theal, for River Hebert; Black Bird, West, for Windsor; Alice, Bert; Black Bird, West, for Windsor; Alice, Amnie, Starratt, for Annapolis; Gaza, Mills, for Advocate. for Advocate.
At Yarmouth, April 27, str Yarmouth, for Boston; sch Yarmouth Pecket, for St John: str Wilfred C, for Shelburne.

At Glasgow, April 125, str Concordia, Mitchell, from St John.

At Londonderry, April 25, str H M Pollock, Newman, from Moville.

At Lamlash, April 23, ship Noreg, Fostmer, from Greenock for Bay Verte (wind-bound) At Lamiaen, April 26, Bay Verte (wind-bound).

At Queenstown, April 24, bark Andrada, Adams, from San Francisco.

At Bermuda, April 18, str Beta, Hopkins, from Halifax for Jameica (and sid); 19th, sch Turban, Bulford, from New York (and was disg 22nd); 24th, str Orinoco, Fraser, from New York.

Sailed. CARDIFF, April 23-Sld, bark Clara E Mc Gilvery, for Louisburg, CB.
From Dullin, April 23, bark Inga, for Richibucto. From Preston, April 26, sch Lydia, for Pugwash.
From Hong Kong, April 27, str Empress of India, for Vancouver.
From Liverpool, April 25, bark Hebe, Ofsen, for Shediac.
From Lambar, April 25, ship Noreg, from Grenock for Bay Verte.
From Preston, April 25, sch Lydia, for DUBLIN, April 28-Sld, str Alena, for Halifax.

LONDON, April 28—Sld, str Manitoba, for New York; St John City, for Halifax and St John.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Mobile, April 23, ship Marabout, Ross, At Mobile, April 23, ship Marabout, Ross, from Cape Town.

At Sagua, April 16, str Riajana, Guerrica, from Matanzas, and sld for Catbarien.

At Fernandina, April 25, sch Canaria, Brown, from New York.

At Philldelphia, April 24, sch B R Woodside, McLean, from Apalachicola.

At Boston, April 23, bark Ontario, Lawance, from Buenos Ayes; sch Roger Drury,

At Boston, April 23, bark Ontario, Lawrence, from Buenos Ayres; sch. Roger Drury, Dixon, from New York.

NEW HAVEN, Conn, April 26—Ard, schs Carrie Easler, from Liverpool, NS; Senator Grimes, from Calais.

PORTLAND, Me, April 26—Ard, schs Annie Bliss, from St John, NB, for New York, with loss of main and mizzen masts; Stella Maud, and Canary, from St John for Boston. Cld, sch. Evolution, Fitzpatrick, for St John, NB.

Maud, and Canary, from St John for Boston.
Cld. sch Evolution, Fitzpatrick, for St
John, NB.
BOSTON, April 26—Ard, str Prince Edward, from Yarmouth, NS; schi Georgie E,
from St John, NB; Advance, from Quaco,
NB; I V Dexter, from Barbados via Portland; Swanhilda, from Cleverie, NS.
Cld. schs Clara Rankin, for Meteghan,
NS; Ethel B, for French Cross, NS; Pearline and Minnie R, for Annapolis, NS; Vado,
for St John, NB; Frank W, for Doschester,
NB; Hattle E King, for St John.
Sld. str Yarmouth, for Yarmouth, NS.
DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, April 26—
Ard, schs Ayr, from St John, NB, for East
Greenwich; Neptune, from Machits for Narragansett Pier, and both sailed.
RED BEACH, Me, April 26—Ard, sch
Hyens, from Calais.
DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, April 26—
Ard, sch Ayr, from St John, NB, for East
Greenwich, ard sailed.
BOOTHBAY, Me, April 26—Ard, schs E H
Foster, from St John; Thomas B Reed, and
Avis, from do; Neilie Watters, from do; Riverdale, from do.
At Matanzas, April 5, sch Iolanthe, Spurr,
from Mobile (and sid 23rd for Mobile)

Avis, from do; Nellie Watters, from do; Riverdale, from do.

At Matanzas, April 5, sch Iolanthe, Spurr, from Mobile (and sid 23rd for Mobile).

At Buenos Ayres, April 22, ship Canara, Swatridge, from Boston.

At New York, April 25, brigt Acacla, Hart, from San Andreas; sch Walleda, Kemp. from Cape Haytien.

At Boston, April 26, brigt W E Stowe, Smeltzer, from St Johns, PR.

At Manlla, April 27, ship J V Troop, Beveridge, from Newcastle, NSW.

At Boston, April 26, at quarantine, bark Star of the East, Rogers, from Melbourne.

At Darien, Ga, April 26, ship Warrior, Kitchen, from Livorpool.

At Ilolio, Feb 25, bark Hamburg, Caldwell, from Manila for New York.

At New York, April 28, sch Rebecca. W Huddel, Tower, from St John (64 hours); 26th, ship Norwood, Roy, from Manila; bark Nicanor, Wolfe, from Bahis.

At Santa Rosalia, April 3, ship Ardnamurchan, Crosby, from Cardiff.

At Sayua, April 18, str Rooniana, Guerrica, from Matanzas (and sailed for Caibarien.)

BOOTHBAY, Me, April 28—Ard, schs Emma Chase, from Realed I White, from Parrs-

bo'o, NS; Alaska, from do; Jennie Palmer, from Black River, NS; Oriole, from River Hebert; Ruth Robinson, from Windsor, NS; Harvard H Havey, from St John; G H Perry, do. ROCKPORT, April 28—Ard, sch Hattie E ROCKPORT, April 28—Ard, sch Hattie E Grey, 'rom Beaver Harbor. PROVIDENCE, R I, April 28—Ard, sch Thistle, from St John. SALEM, Mass, April 28—Ard, schs E H Foster, from St John for orders; G M Por-ter, from Calais for Tiverton.

Cleared. At Norfolk, Va. April 25, ship Kings County, Salter, for Rio Janeiro. At Pensacola, April 25, ship Coringa, Davidson, for Rio Janeiro. Sailea.

From Havana, April 16, sch Gladstone. Read, for Pascagoula.

DUNKIRK, April 23—Sld, bark Talisman, DUNKIRK, April 23—Sid, bark Talisman, for Canso, NS.

BRBMEN HAVEN, April 25—Sid, sch Claza, for Quebec,

From Pernambuco, April 2, bark Luarca, Starratt, for New York.

From Port Elizabeth, March 31, brig Bertha Gray, Messenger, for Barbados.

From Port Natal, March 30, barks Ensenada, Toye, for Montevideo; 31st Merritt, Gilmore, for more, for ——, From Rio Janeiro, April 22, str Herschel, Byrne, for New York; 24th, ship New City, Robinson, for Hopewell Bay. From Matanzas, April 19, sch Iolanthe, From Macoris, prior to April 23, sch Ches-lie, for New York. From Laurvig, April 18, bark Bergslien, for Nova Scotia. for Nova Scotia.

From Buenos Ayres, April 19, bark Antilla, Read, for Rosarjo,

From Grimstad, April 19, bark Charles Bal, for Miramichi.

From Charente, April 23, str Escalona, Lindsay, for Halifax,

From St Nazarie, April 20, Urania, for Sheet Harlor.

From Havana, April 16, sch Gladstone, Read, for Pascagoula.

From Perth Amboy, April 26, sch Demozelle, Tower, for Pictou.

NEW YORK, April 28—Sld, str Corean, for Glassow.

Glasgow.
PERTH AMBOY, April 28—Sld, sch Bessie Parker, for St John.

MEMORANDA.

CITY ISLAND, April 26-Bound south, schs Sierra, from St John, NB; Pleasant-ville, from Liverpool, NS; Maggie J Chadwick, from St John, NB; Luta Price, from St John, NB; via Providence.

In port at Colonia, March 16, ships Anglo-America, Hammond, from Montevideo; Stalwart, Lovitt, from Buenos Ayres; bark Belmont, Ladd, from do, all loading wheat.

Passed Isle of Wight, April 23, str Storm King, Crosby, from Antwerp for Beltimore.

Passed St Helena, prior to April 7, ship Glocap, Epicer, from Ilolle for Delaware Breakwater. Breakwater.

Bermuda, April 22—Sch Sainte Marie ready for sea. CITY ISLAND, April 28—Bound south, str Portia, from St Johns, NF, and Halifax. SPOKEN.

Sch Brave, from St Johns, PR, for Nova Scotia, April 22, lat 34.52, lon 68.10.

Bark G S Penry, Dagwell, from Mobile for Bergest, April 22, lat 51, lon 14.

Bark Cohtertyre, Kennealy, from Port-land, O, for Queenstown, March 25, lat 2 N, lon 23 W. Hentopen.

Bark Athlon, Sprague, from London for New York, April 25, in South Channel.

Bark Thirnam Wood, Smith, from Pensacota for Rio Janeiro, April 16, lat 33.39 N, lon 63.52 W.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BOSTON, April 24—In a few days a red ann buon will be placed between Long Island Head Light and Deer Island Light. Vessels must not go between the buoy and Deer Island Light, Vessels of deep draught must use the deep ship channel.

NEW YORK, April 25—The following regulations for the navigation of the southern entrance to New York hartor in time of war had a term received from the U S army entrance. Submarine mines having been placed in position in connection with the defences of New York, the following regulations for safe navigation by triendly vessels and for the protection of the defences are hereby established by authority of the secretary of

1. No vessels will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook on the Narrows between the hours of sunset and sunrise. During this interval

1. No vessels will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook on the Narrows between the hours of sunset and sunrise. During this interval vessels must not approach within three miles of Comey Island, Gedney's Channel, Sandy Hook or the Narrows.

2. Patrol boats have been stationed above and below the defences. These boats are authorized to stop vessels to inquire into their character, or to instruct them how to pass through the mine fields. The orders of the patrol boats must be strictly observed.

3. Salling vessels and all small vessels drawing three feet or less, can pass sadely through any part of the channels during the daytime.

4. Stoam vessels must pass at slow speed through a special channel, which will be marked by buoys.

5. Vessels are warned that if they disregard these regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries.

LEWES, Del, April 25—Pilots report whist-lang buoy from the Overtalls gone.

NEW YORK, April 25—Pilots report whist-lang buoy from the Overtalls gone.

NEW YORK, April 25—Notice is given by the Lightsouse Board that the main channel, New York Lower Bay, is closed to navigation by a system of explosive torpedos, except through a "safe passage," marked by nun and can buoys, painted white, placed on the following bearings: First can buoy (from sea)—Romer Reacon, N % W; Oriental Hotel (centre), NE % N; Elm Tree Lighthouse, NNW % W. Second can Buoy—Romer Beacon, N % E; Consert Beacon, N by E; Elm Tree Lighthouse, NNW % W. Second can Buoy—Romer Beacon, N by E; Elm Tree Lighthouse, NNW % W; First nun broy—Oriental Hotel, NE% N; Elm Tree Lighthouse, NNW % W; First nun broy—Oriental Hotel, NE% N; Elm Tree Lighthouse, NNW % W; Elm Tree Lighthouse, SEE % E; Romer Beacon, N by E; Elm Tree Lighthouse, NNW % W; Elm Tree Lighthouse, SEE % E; Romer Beacon, N by E; Elm Tree Lighthouse, NNW % W; Elm Tree Lighthouse bear see the safe channel caution must be exercised. The nun buoy—Sandy Hook Main Lightshouse bear see the safe channel through the western

WASHINGTON, April 26—The following regulations for the navigation of the Potomac River, in time of war have been issued:

"Submarine mines have been placed in position in connection with the defence of the Potomac River and Washington. These mines are dangerous to vessels travelling at high speed, and to propeller vessels at any speed.

"The following regulations for the safe nevigation of the river by friendly vessels and for protection of the defences are hereby established by authority of the secretary of war:

and for protection of the defences are hereby established by authority of the secretary of war:

"1. No vessel will be allowed to pass through the channel between the fortifications at Fort Washington, Md. and Sheridan Point, Va, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or at times of heavy fogs. During these periods vessels must not approach within two miles below the wharf at Sheridan Point or within two miles above the fortifications at Fort Washington.

2—No vessel will be allowed to anchor at any time within the above named limits except by special authority.

3—Patrol bouts will stationed above and below the deferces. These boats are authorized to stop vessels to inquire into their character or to instruct them how to pass through the mine field. The orders of the patrol boats must be strictly obeyed.

4—Sailing vessels and all small vessels drawing three feet or less can safely pass through any part of the channels during the day time (unless a fog prevails.)

5—Steam vessels must peas at slow speed through a special channel, which will be marked by buoys.

6—Vessels are warned that if they disregard these regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries.

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OTTAWA, A afternoon res the franchise Fitzpatrick p removing the tion of the d found that the good deal of finally licked found necess workable, and ed is printed. how much the The solicitor g ised to provide the bureau he

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