# The Semi-Reckly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

NO. 50:

## HANDSOMELY SUSTAINED.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE DOMINION HOUSE RE. CORDED.

The Government Sustained by a Margin of Fifty Three-The Liberals Voted Straight and Costigan -The Address at Last Adopted.

OTTAWA, April 18.—The first division of the session took place this afternoon, on a motion to adopt the debates' committee report recommending the diamie. mal of Mr. Peland, translator, who is a partner of Mr. Beansoleil, for incom-

Mr. Beausloeil moved that the report be referred back to the committee to give Pelland a chance to explain. On division this was rejected by a vote of 40 for

ed cavalierly and disconteously and he was so himself, but in no charges or allegations was there anything to implicate the government or the minister of the interior. He said he became well sequented with Editor George, of the Klondike Nugget and though George knew he was a member of parliament and would bring up any evidence of maladministration, the editor often said he had evidence but never offered him any of it. While he never offered him any of it. While he was in Dawson an effort to hold a public was in Dawson an enert to noid a public meeting to discuss a leged grievances was made but it failed. At considerable length Mr. Morrison claimed that no matter what conditions had been in past things were all right now in the Yukov. What was wanted there was improvement of transportation and other facilities and the and other facilities and the and opposition would be serving the interests of the Yokon and the country better if they wasted less time and allowed the government to devote its attention to a progressiv, constructive policy for the Yukor. He said that the time must come, if it was not already here, when the government would be held absolutely responsible for conditions in the Yukor. He did not think, however, they should be held assemble to a condition of the progression of the progression

to the present.
Mr. Craig, of Durham, characterized Morrison's speech as an apology for the

Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, said that while all would agree that there had been considerable recklessness in the making of charges, still he was not diposed to agree with some Liberals that nothing serious had occurred in Yukop. Col. Domville, of Kings, scored Tupper

Col. Domville, of Kings, scored Tupper for slanderons charges, and in passing said the New Brunswick elections were an indication of what would happen next election, as the Liberals would sweep the maritime provinces from Halifax to Quebec.

Mr. Cliver, E monton, interpreted the amendment of Mr. Clarke to be a vote of want of confidence in the government, and he was therefore not prepared to support it, as he held the government had done its city in connection with charges against officials.

Mr. Davin closed the debate, and the house divided on the amendment to the

on proposed work.

The minister of m'litia stated in reply to Mr. Beattle that thirty thousand rifles

the total on principal money of said defrank Oliver frank Oliver.

The minister of militia stated that the

were sold to Lieut. Col. Cole at 75 cents each.

Sir Henry Joly stated in rerly to Mr. McDugs II that the revenue collected on tobacco last year was \$3616,416. Of this \$571,285 was collected by reason of additional daty imposed by the present government.

Reglying to a question of Mr. Casgrain whether there had been any correspondence between any members of the government and the pope or archbishop respecting the Manitoba school question, Premier Laurier said: "As a question of fact there has been no correspondence between the government, or any member thereot, and his holiness the pope and the sacred college of propagands in relation to the Manitoba school question. As a question of right every subject of her mejesty who belongs to the Roman Catholic church has a right to correspond with his holiness the pope or the general question of the pope or the general question of the pope or the general question of the promier.

The house adjourned that the exemption of issuing medals to those who were on duty on our frontier for several months after the St. Albans raid and the sessination of President Lincoln.

A number of public bills were dealt with at the evening session.

Mr. Britton's bill designed to legalize certain works constructed in or over navigable waters without proper governmental sanction got a second reading. The debate on Fortin's bil to amend the winding up trade and the minister of public bills were dealt with at the evening session.

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Mr. Beatt Catbolic church has a right to correspond with his holiness the pope or the sacred college of propaganda or any of the archbishops or bishops of Canada or any other part of the would and for exercise of that right, which is not abridged to the fact that he may be an adviser of the crown, he owes no account to the hor or ble member or any other fellow subject. The government have reasons to believe that the settlement known as the Laurier-Greenway settlement has

penses of Hop. Mr. Fielding from July let, '98, to Fer. 28th, '99, including cost of a trip to the United States and expenses as acting minis or of railways, were \$700; privateleceretary's expenses, \$215. Mr. Bergeron was informed that the travelling and living expenses of Hop. Mr. Tarte, for the same period, were \$150, no cab hire; private secretary's expenses, \$626. Mr. Foster's expenses, while minister of the crown, were \$8,297; private secretary's expenses, \$7480. Sir Challes Tupper's expenses while minister, including those of his private secretary, were \$11936. As high commissioner Sir Charles' expenses were \$5,045, in addition to whatever proporto believe that the settlement known as the Laurier Greenway settlement has been accepted by the majority of the minority though not ananimously. In so far as federal jurisdiction is concerned, if the honorally member is not satisfied with that the settlement should be final, it is open to him, or to any member of parliament to attack it. In so far as provincial jurisdiction is

should be final, it is open to him, or to may member of parliament to attack it any member of parliament to attack it in so of are as prior including to the sevent of affairs which there were being of declared: "Having a bound in the sevent and attack it any member of parliament to attack it in so of are as prior including to the sevent of affairs which there were somed with Mauser rifles part of the \$2,000 voted for conting genders to the \$2,000 voted for conting genders and in the sevent in the best interest of the \$2,000 voted for conting genders and partial the sound in the sevent in the sevent and attack it any member of parliament to the sevent and sevent in the sevent and attack it any member of parliament to the sevent and the sevent and attack it any member of parliament t

al says be prepared Mr. Premier to and maintenance \$454 per day, Mr. Charlton's bill to raise the age of consider it."

Mr. S.fton informed Mr. Carscallan consent from 16 to 18 was given a secthat the travelling and living expenses o' the minister of the interior from the 15th July, 1898, to 28th February, 1899, 15th July, 1895, to 28th February, 1895, was \$920; cab hire, \$25; private secretary's trav lling and living expenses, \$408; cab hire, \$4.50; messenger, \$9, making a total of \$1,366.50. Any friends who travelled with them did not do so at the govern-

and reading.

railway property.

Mr. Richards n's bill providing for at-

was adopted. In Ontario civil servants have been brought before a judge and

ordered to pay part of their salary to a debtor. Now, under such circumstances a judgment might be rendered by a Quebec judge against this man on a debt he formerly contracted in that province, and the man or and less and the man or and th

ince, and the man would lose so much of his salary that he would have nothing to live upon. The premier said the whole subject was surrounded by difficulties.

The debate was continued on Mr.

Richardson's bill by a number of the members. Opinion generally favored the principle of the bill that in the matter of payment of debts civil servants should be a constant of the constant o

: Notes

ment's expense.
The premier caused a laugh by his re-The premier caused a laugh by his reply to a question put by Mr. Henderson. The question was as to the length of time during the past year each member of the government was absent from Ottawa. The premier explained that no such record was kept, but said that Hor. Mr. Blair had been absent during the New Brunswick elections and Messre. Mulock and Patterson had been absent during the West Huron election.

during the West Huron election.

The minister of the interior stated in reply to Mr. Morrison that Major Walsh was not officially or otherwise connected with the administration of the Yukon.
Mr. Davin was informed that the travelling expenses of the minister of agriculture from July 28 to February, '99 was \$621; private secretary's expenses,

Mr. Wallace was informed that \$113, Mr. Wallace was informed that \$113, 889 bounty had been paid on pig iron manufactured last year.

The minister of militia informed Col. Prior that nothing had yet been paid to the Boston and Alaskan Transportation Company for taking supplies into the Yakon.

The minister of the interior stated

Yakor.
The minister of the interior stated Solicitor Wade had received so far for his services in the Yukon \$2,081 eslary, \$550 for traveling expenses, \$500 for

s550 for traveling expenses, 500 for cherical assistance.

The minister of militia stated that the Plains of Abraham would revert to the ladies of Ursuline in 1901 and that the government was disposed to purchase the Flains if the price was reasonable.

Premier Laurier stated the government did not purpose introducing any be placed on an equal footing with all other classes. On the suggestion of the premser the debate was adjourned. The house adjourned at 9 40.

ment did not purpose introducing any anti-Chinese legislation this sessior. A private member had already introduced a bill on the subject, and the question could be dealt with in connection with that bill A deputation from ontreal composed of R bert McKay, R. B. Bickerdike and others waited on Mr. Tarte this afternoon

amportiti, as he hald the government had done it out? In connection with house divided on the amendment to the amendment of the samendment of the samendment

## INSURGENTS SCORE.

CAPTURE A RESCUING PARTY FROM YORKTOWN.

journed on the suggestion of the premier.

The house adjourned at 9 45.

Ottawa, April 20.—In the house to day

Mr. G lles was informed that the expenses of Hop. Mr. Fielding from July Washington, April 18-The navy department has given out the following dispatch from Admiral Dawey:-(The asterisks denote portions of the dispatch which could not be deciphered). MANILA, April 18.

Secretary of Navy,

Washington: The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, Pi., April 12th, for the purpose of reacuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifes \* \* \* \* ports made to the navy department by Paymaster Wilcox, one of Dewey's officers, who made a trio a across the Island

they who are assuming the responsibility. If they can from time to time saggest any way by which we may meet
their views to a further extent we shall
leave be proved Mr. Powing and the provided itself thus far on immunity from
reverser. The admiral's despatch of toto Mr. Foster that the pay of the Yukon
contingent of regulars was \$235 per day
men had that the Yorktown had gone on this special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison at Baler. That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy toward he Spaniards, rather than in the prosecution of a campaign, lands to the bel of that Spain would have no further ground for questioning the good faith with which the Americans Dr. Dougras spoke at considerable length when moving the second reading of his bill to regtlate the grain trade in the Northwest and Manitoba. The bill was read the second time as was also Cases bill to provide drainage across

were seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners.

Atknown the despatch gave no indication that Lieut. Gilmore and his men had lost their lives, yet great anxiety tachment of civil servants' salaries came up for its se and reading, but the debate up for its se and reading, but the debate up for its se and reading, but the debate up for its se and the opinion of the minister of justice upon the bli had been asked for, but not yet received, and the felt the debate should be adjourned until this opinion was received. While he was in sympathy with the object of the bl, he pointed out that there were various objections to the bill in its present form. For instance, four or five indgments might be rendered and a civil servant's entire salary absorbed.

Quibec allowed only a certain per centage of a civil servant's salary absorbed. The purpose of the officials here is to spare no effort to secure the speedy relaxed of a provision like that would be imperative if Mr. Richardson's bill was adopted. In Ontario civil servants have been brought before a index and had lost their lives, yot great anxiety was aroused by the mystery surround-natively the my tachment of civil servants' salaries came up for its se ond reading, but the debate

auxiliary cruiser S'. Pat l under Captain auxiliary cruiser S'. Pat I under Captain
Sigabee throughout the war. On January
14 lasthe sailed on the hospital ship
Solace for Manila and was assigned by
Admiral Dewey to the Yorktowr.

The others mentioned in the admiral's
despatch are shown by the naval records

as i llowe:—
Wm. Walton, chief quertermaster, en-1 sted Che Foo, China, born Manheim,

Warsaw, Russia; next of kin, wife, Brooklynn, N. Y. Warsington, April 19—The following calls has been received from General

"Manila, April 19.

"Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

"Lawton returned from 1ske country
17th inst., bringing captured vessels. Insurgents much scattered, retreat before
our forces; await opportunity to attack
detachments. Better class of people
tired of war, desire peace. Enemy
build hope on return of our
volunteers to United Stater. Its
army much demorst zed and loss by
desertions and death large. Will probably prosecute guerilla warfare, looting
and burning country which it occupier.
Health and spirits of troops good.
Volunteers return will commence about
hay 5. Will render willing service

hay 5. Will render willing service nill return transports are available. Embarkat on will continue throughout June and July. Reports from Visayan isands continue very encouraging. Irter-island commerce heavy; customs receipts increasing.

ceipte increasing. "OTIS."
Officiels of the navy department are confident that such men of the Yorktown as escaped being killed outright in the first ambuscade will be well treated

cers, who made a trio a across the Island of Luzon from Manila to the North Coast, of Luzon from Manila to the North Coast, described the condition of the Spanish officials who were the prisoners of the insurgents, as very comfortable. In many cases, he said, the officials were only nominally in confinement, being allowed the liberty of the towns. The officials are hopeful that Gilmore and the ambusing the ambusing the survived the ambusing the survived the ambusing the survived the ambusing the survived the sur his men who survived the ambuscade will some day regain their liberty.

THE GOLDEN STREAM

summer. He said it was a little early to speak yet as the season for the coming of tourists was some way off. The association, he said, is now working toward the issuing of a very fine pamphlet descriptive of the country, which will contain many good illustrations, in fact rather more than that of last year, with perhaps less reading matter. Some excellent photographs had been already received. The tourist travel last year, he said, had been up al nost to the averhe said, had been up il nost to the average, but it came late. This was because of the war scare in the Unite 18:ates and consequent business depression.
With these deterrent conditions removed there was a prospect to a great influx of tourists to our charming province this

spare no effort to secure the speedy related the second process of the lease of our men.

Washington, April 18—The despatch the day and considerable delay was caused by the blindness of some of the cipher worde. It was impossible to completely decipher if.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, the officer referred to as captured, is well known in Washington, having been stationed here for some time and his wite and family living here. He was born in Poiladelphia July 10, 1854, and was appointed and content of the second place in many visitors. Last year the pamphlets and this present grade of lieutenant in 1891. He served on the auxiliary cruiser S. Patl under Captain Signales throughout the way. Co. Laurance. Mr. Carrey, the local agent for the

good rush.
The C. P. R. headquarters was visited. The C. P. R. headquarters was visited. It was found that, while no summer time table had yet been made up, the matter was being considered. It may be that an arrangement wil be perfected whereby the trains will so connect with the boats of the D. A. R. that the round trip from Fredericton to Digby and return can be made in a day. Another point of interest is that the arrangement between the C. P. R. and the river steamers will be sgain in force, permitting of a trip to Frederic on by boat and return by rai! Last year the trip was limited to the one day, but this year a stop over will be allowed at Fredericton, and the return can be made the day following, an extra attraction.

following, an extra attraction.

The hotel men expressed hope for a good sesson's tourist business. A hotel man who keeps up with the times a id the prospects were good and he : lso stated that the tourist travel from the the increase. Only a few years ago it meant only a very small proportion in indeed of the summer tourists, and now it could be put at 10 per cent. of the western part of Cannda was steadily on whole, with prespects of increase. Another live hotel man looked for such an other live hotel man looked for such another season as was five years age. He figured for one reason, that as the Paris exposition of 1900 would attract many Americans next year, there was likelihood of a large number coming to the provinces this summer. The Tourist A-sociation is doing all it can to induce the travel this way, and when the visitors come will do all possible to assist them in a satisfactory and the visitors come will do all possible to assist them in a satisfactory and thorough enjoyment of the province and its attractions. The association is holding weekly meetings, keeping up to the times, and this afternoon is the date of the regular meeting of this week.

## A CHINESE REFORMER.

Kang Yu Wei Laboring In British Columbia for the Elevation of His-Race-Highbinders Bent on Taking His Life.

Wei, a Chinese reformer, is the most conspicuous figure in British C. Limble just now. His numerous sympathizars are pereistent in their protests against his care less demeanor in the face of con-

He lectured to 1500 Chinamen' last night, and persisted in being alone on the stage, although the wires from Seattle were kept busy between Kang and his sympathizers in that city regarding the movements of the highbinders bent on taking Kang's life. On his scrival at Vancouver Kang placed himself in the hands of Shimezu, the Jepanese consul, who received instructions from his government to act the part of a friand in need to him.

need to him.

A despatch was received from Seattle at 9 o'clock, stating that On Wong, a highbinder, would attempt to assassinate Kang during the banquet held in his honor at Vancouver list night. I notified Kang of this information. His attendants, who are his guards, half of them Japanese, were much expited at the news. Kang, however, remained

Consul Shimezu, after a pr versation with Kang, said to me:-"Kang thanks you for the information. He says he fears nothing; that his time has not come, and he will not be killed; that Providence is working out the dettiny of China through himself and others, making toward reform, and that if he is killed that is as Provi ence intended but if he is snayed he will be

if he is killed that is as Provi ence intended, but if he is spared he will be thereave or of Chins.

"He has no fear of death, as his destiny is to save China from herselt. Providence does not wish him to die until he has given the soul of true Chinase patriotism to millions of Chinamen now humbering in ignorance. If he was not l imbering in ignorance. If he was not a man of destiny two thousand soldiers sent to kill would have cut off his life. Are Being Made to Bring Them.

Citizens interested in the summer tourist travel and who, for various reasons, keep themselves in touch with the conditions, are unanimous in saying that the indications are for the vicitations of the cosan—all countries manday. that the indications are for the visitation of a large number of tourists this summer. A Telegraph reporter had conversation yesterday with a number of leading citizens who, because of their positions, could speak with knowledge of the cullior.

Secretary Charles Shaw of the Tourist Association was hopeful for the coming summer. He said it was a litile early to speak yet as the season for the coming of tourists was some way off. The association, he said, is now working toward the issuing of a very fine pamphlet descriptive of the country which will great, while, at the city's auggestion, Kaug permitted several Japanese to stay close to his hotel until he left the

> RESTIGOUCHE AND WESTERN BAIL WAY.

ards.

A Subsidy for the Line Wanted-Will Bun From Campbellton to St. Leon-

Mr Thomas Malcolm, of the firm of

Mr. Malcolm pointed out that it will ex-ten from Campbellton to the St. John River, which it will reach near St. Leon-ards. Its length will be about 110 miles. ards. Its length will be about 110 miles. Its connections will make it both interprovincial and international, for it will connect with the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway on the north shore of Bay Chaleur, and it is expected that it will sho be joined to the Bangor and Aroostook. This will give a short route for the Bay of Chaleur trade to the New England stater. It will open up a fine agricultural and timber land and should induce capitalists to start manufacturing industries and bring about the working of good farms.

The charter permits the building of The charter permits the building of branch ines to different pars of the province and benefit would extend to St. John in assisting the lumber operators to ship their stocks.

An Hours' Evidence Hangs a Man.

Hamilton, Oat., April 19-Benjamin Parrott, jr., a teamster, was tried here today for the murder of his aged mother, in February list. The hearing of evidence occupied only about an hour, the dence occupied only about an hour, the defence attempting to prove insanity. The judge addressing the jury charged against the prisoner, and the jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. Parrott was immediately sentenced to be hanged on June 23. Parrott, while drunk, beat his mother tog death with an axe.

Steamer Chartered,

MONTREAL, April 17-The Allan Line has chartered steamer Tainui and will kin E. Marsh, Stilgood, Oregon.

Fred Anderson, landsman, enlisted New York; born Buffalo; next of kin, mother, Buffalo.

Edward J. Nygard, gunnersmate, third class, enlisted at New York. Born

Hor. Mr. Labillois—That is to increase the salaries of the two dairy superintendents, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tiley \$100 each, the salary of Mr. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture, \$200, and \$100 to Mr. Alward on account of increased work in the department, Mr. Alward now receives \$100, this will make it \$200. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tilley receive \$900 and will now receives \$1,000. Mr. Peters has been receiving \$1,000. This increase will restore the salary to that formelly enjoyed by Mr. Inches and Mr. Lugrin.

Butter and Cheese Factories

On the item of a butter and cheese factory, increased grants of \$1,000 being reached, Hon. Mr. Labillois spoke at length on the sflairs of his department. In the year 1897 the quantity of cheese manufictured in the province wis 1,107, 281 pounds. The quantity manufactured last year was 1,540,418 pounds. This increased grant is for new factories, which will be just up the present year, especially in Carleton county in connection with the central creamery there. He was much pleased to notice that in some of the smaller counties, particularly Madawaska, great interest was now being taken in this question. When he visited Madawaska he found a very sad state of affairs. The only two cheese factories in the county had been closed down and agriculture generally was in a very backward state. He had sent one of the dairy superintendents there with instructions to remain one month and study the different parishes with a view to see what sation, should be taken and study the different parishes with a view to see what action should be taken and he was pleased to state that the prospect now is that not only will these two fac-tories resume operations, one of them being changed into a butter factory, but factories will be built in three other parishes. The outlook as far as Made-wasks was concerned, was encouraging from avery etandoning from every standpoint.

Capable Lecturers,

Applications are coming in for mills and heavy demands are being made for seed wheat. The only visable draw-back as far as the cheese and butter in-dustry in that county was concerned was that there might be too much com-

In reference to the increase of salaries granted the two dairy superintendents, he might say, that Mr. Mitchell had not only attended to his ordinary work of superinte ding the chose and butter factories but had given instructions at the dairy school, Sussex, as well. As for Mr. Tilley, besides taking charge of cheese and butter factories, he had charge of the Central Creamery at Woodstock and was giving lessons to a large class of pupils. At that institution a most valuable work was being done.

To Improve Agriculture

To Improve Agriculture With regard to the agricul ural sociecounty of Victoria, in importing stock to the value of \$269.75. A great deal of

formation?

Ho. Mr. Labillois—By crop reports.

A form is sent out to the secretary of every school district—between 1,400 and 1,500 altogether—and reports were received from over 700 secretaries, giving the department a chance to form a fair that a crops are only wheat department a chance to form a fair averge as to the crops, not only wheat, but hay, cats and clover. That is the manner in which it is done in other provinces and the reports received in this province this year have been more complete than were ever obtained in the province before. In some cases the secretaries travelled from house to home province before. In some cases the secretaries travelled from house to house and got the exact figures from each farmer. In 1891, he would remark, the wheat output of the province was only 209 809 bushel. The increase this year was certainly very gratifying in view of the bad state of the weather.

Increase Very Large. Brunswick could produce as good flour as Manitoba and Ontario, there is no doubt that the output will largely increase in future. This year a much largely quantity of seed wheat than usual was, he said, being imported by merchants as well as agricultural societies and the demand made upon the department has been for fifty per cent telligent and practical efforts put for.

Sec you get Carter's, set you get Carter's, and he was attained that in eight or ten years it would be behind no province in the dominion.

Mr. Hazen.

Mr. Hazen.

Mr. Hazen said he wished to assure the honorable member that in any increase in future. This year a much largely quantity of seed wheat than usual was, he said, being imported by merchants as well as agricultural societies and the demand made upon the department has been for fifty per cent telligent and practical efforts put for.

struction.
The house in committee further considered supply. Mr. Wells chairman.
On the item of agriculture, additional \$500 being reached, Mr. Hazen asked what this was for?

which the department proposed te hold the present year in Sunbury, Carleton and Charlotte.

Mr. Labillois said that when he tool

mr. Labiliois said that when he took charge of the department of agriculture he sought the advice of as many experienced men as possible in order to inform himself as to the best way in which to carry on the affairs of the department. In this connection he read a letter which he had received from Senator Porier, who had built a most evenlynt flow. and heavy demands are being made for lead wheat. The only visable draw-back as far as the cheese and butter inlustry in that connty was concerned was that there might be too much competition.

In reference to the increase of salaries than that of New Brunswick and the salaries than that of New Brunswick and the salaries than that of New Brunswick and the salaries of salaries than that of New Brunswick and the salaries of salaries than that of New Brunswick and the salaries of salaries of salaries than that of New Brunswick and the salaries of salaries

Denmark, which 20 years ago was an impoverished country exporting only 10,000,000 pounds of butter to the Engties throng out the province, Mr. La-lish market, whereas she now supplies billois thought a great deal remained to 100,000,000. Mr. Labillois also advobe done by them if they desired to place agriculture, in their several localities, on a good footing. He would draw attention in this regart to the enterprise abown by the secretary of district No. 48, in the temperature of Victoria in importing attack to large asking the government to ample. lutions passed at several farmers' meetings, asking the government to employ lecturers, not only to address the meetings, but to visit the orchards and give portations, but by holding three or four fruit growers practical lessons in pruning, etc. Up to the present he said it most cases or ir one meeting is held, and then it is difficult to get a quorom. most cases or 1, one meeting is held, and then it is difficult to get a quorom.

Wheat Raising.

It would be noticed, he said, by refrence to the sgricultural report this year that the quantity of wheat grown in the province in 1898 was 409,943 bushels, an increase over 1897, notwithstanding a very unfavirable year, of 106,536 bushels.

Mr. Hazen—How do you get that information?

Poultry Rai Another question which was being taken up with considerable interest in different sections of the country was that of poultry raising. It was a notorious fact that some sections of the province, which ought to be able to produce their own poultry were now dependent upon Prince Edward Island and Montreal

In conclusion, Mr. Labillois thanked

SIGK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these
Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia; Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A persect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsi-

Mostreal
In conclusion, Mr. Labillois thanked the members of the house most cordially for the assistance which many of them had rendered in making the meetings throughout the province a success during the past year. Since the honorable premier assumed charge of the government, assuring the people that this would be an agricultural government, he had endeavored faithfully to put that idea into practice. He (Labillois) would ask the farmers of the province to unite with the government in Since it has been agcertained that New ince to unite with the government in the effort to place New Brunswick on the Sec you get Carter's.

Assistance for Exhibitions.

Mr. Robinson urged that a grant should be given for an exhibition at Sackville. He must congratulate the government upon the great success that had attended its agricul ural policy and the commissioner of agriculture upon the intelligence and activity he had distance in the management of his delivered.

This province two prices, and in some cases even more above market rates, for the construction of said public works, to the great detriment of the public interest and for the personal benefit of those doing the work and supplying the material.

And I further charge that the inspector of some of these works appointed by the said chief commissioner was finanplayed in the management of his de-partment. In his own county the policy pursued had given great satisfac-tion.

Mr. Porter said the agricultural department was second to none from the standpoint of building up the province. He believed the best way to spend the money the government had to spend in aid of the farmers was by way of education. He was decidedly of the opinion that money ment in that money spent in Promoting Cheese and Dairy Factories

race of professional exhibitors who simply took part for the money there was in it. It was said that some of these exhibitions had not paid the promoters; if they had not paid the promoters, he would like to know whom they had paid. He was not opposed to large central exhibitions when well conducted. but thought it more beneficial to establish permanent industries in the different localities. He desired to express his



fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsl-ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. The Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. small Pill. Small Dose; Small Price,

Substitution the fraud of the day.

satisfied that the government was pursuing the right course. If they were to blame at all it was for not giving a larger grant in aid of sariculture. He thought it was a question whether, in the near future, it would not be advisable for the government to reduce some of the appropriations for roads and bridges and give move money to the dairy interest. He was particularly impressed with the valuable work done by these linstitute meetings, as well as by the travelling dairies. He selt the farmers were to be congratulated on having a government that was so assiduous in looking after their interests. He urged the government to make a grant in aid o an agricultural exhibitions and the town of Woodston.

Assistance for Exhibitions.

and I further charge that the inspec-tor of some of these works appointed by the said chief commissioner was finan-cially interested in the contractors, per-sons or corporations doing the work or supplying the material. And I farther say that in consequence of this derelic-tion of data or the part of the said chief tion of daty on the part of the said chief commissioner, he knowingly and im-properly -liowed these contractors to take from the public treasury many thousands of dollars to which they would not have been ontitled had proper methods prevailed

And I further say that to enable such Promoting Cheese and Dairy Factories
was more useful than if spent upon exhibitions. The latter, after all, especially
in the case of local shows, gave rise to a
race of protessional exhibitors who in the plans and specifications of some of the above works after the con-tract was awarded, thereby lesseving the cost of the work to them but not to the province.

I make these charges against the Hon. Henry B. Emmerson, as chief commis-sioner of public works and as a member of the executive government of the pro-vince, and state that with the knowledge of the said Hon. Henry R. Emmerson and through his said dereliction of duty and his desire to aid his personal and p l tleal friends and to strengthen the government of which he is a member the treasury of the government has been defrauded out of large sums of

Hon. Mr. Emmerron—I am glad to see that the honorable gentleman has at last done what he should have done in the earliest days of the session. I am glad that he has placed me in the position of being able to deal with somethin definite rather than having to deal with generalities and insinuations. With respect to the statement made by With respect to the statement made by the honorable leader of the opposition I desire to give the charges the most emphatic denial. The charges are not besed on facts. I will certainly sak the fu lest inquiry and investigation into the charger. (Applause.) Until that investigation take places it will not be necessary to make any further state-

Hop. Mr. Tweedie—The honorable gentleman having formulated charges, we have now something to go on. It had been said that the government were trying to shield themselves and their relies to the said that the government were trying to shield themselves and their relies to the said of the said that their registrations are the leader but their registrations. trying to shield themselves and their colleague, the leader, but their position now was as it had been ever since the opening of the legislature—ready to grant the full-st possible investigation just as soon as specific charges had been made. Now that the leader of the opposition had made his charges it seems to me that he should have gone further and saked for a committee to investigate. me that he should have gone further and asked for a committee to investigate them. The opposition leader having at last plucked up sufficient courage to make his charges, but not having asked for a committee, it may be necessary to pass a resolution for the appointment of a committee. He would like to ask the leader of the opposition if he intended to ask for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Haran-I have made these ask for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Hazen—I have made these

THE AGRICULTURAL POLICI.

The seed wheat then is the spearment to did the seed wheat then option from the department to the department to the department to the three cases of agricultures, to could rely upon the cases of agricultures, the could rely upon the standard from the department to the department to the department to the province sizes to and five or air new case were about province sizes to and five or air new case were about the formation importance and imp

ease."

Dr. Charles L. DeMartigny, of Montreal, has been a physician for the past fifty years. He has seen much suffering in that time, and has done much to all visite it. This is his opinion of Abbey's Effervescent Sal: "I have given Abbey's Effervescent Sal a very thorough trial among the inmates of the House of the Sisters of Providence, where I am recident physician. I have found it particularly useful in cases of Rheumatism. I have tested Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a great number of cases, and have alreps found the results perfectly estimater. I have no hesitation in recommending Abbey's Effervescent Salt myself every day, and have found it more beneficial in my own case than any similar thing I have tried."

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is known as "The Foundation of Health."

All druggiets sell this standard English preparation at 60 cents a large bot-

be butter, now we were making enough butter, now we selded sexporting the propertion of the control of produce intended for the cit country markets.

Mr. Smith said he believed that a brighter day had dawned for the farmer er sof the province since the protein and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner aforesaid, of the province and the chief commissioner aforesaid, of t it incumbent upon myself to ask for an immediate investigation of these charges. (Applause.) While I do not think this is the time to make any extended remarks, yet I may be permitted to say that I court the fullest investigation into these charges. (Hear, hear and apint of \$250. He had accordingly tended remarks, yet I may be permitted to say that I court the fullest investigation into these charger. (Hear, hear and applause.) As I have stated over and again the quesion of the coat of our bridges is one of policy and I have frepridges is one of policy and I have frequently stated that I was willing to be judged not only by my contemporaries but by history with respect to whether the bridges we have erected were not in the best interest of the country. I have every confidence that the fullest investigation will affirm and confirm what.

> charger. charger.
>
> M1. Emmerson concluded by moving a resolution, seconded by Mr. Labiliois, by which, after reciting Mr. Hazen's charges and his denial of them, it was resolved that a committee of seven members of the house be nominated by the speaker to investigate them, and that such committee have power to call for papers and documents and to summon and examine witnesses upon the said charges under oath. mestes upon the said charges under oath, and that the committee proceed with such investigation as speedily as possible, and continue their labors from day to day until they have fully investigated such charges and reported upon the

tigation will affirm and confirm what I

have said with reference to these

relating to the value of the real and personal property of the St. John Sciphite Pulp Cc. I mited at Misp c, parish of Simonds, St. John county, for taxation DUIDCER

Mr. Todd committed a bill authorizing the construction of a telephone between St. George village and Letang Harbor, Charlotte county. Mr. Fish chairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.
FREDERICEON, April 19—The municipalities committee this morning, considered the exhibition plebiscite b.l.. Recorder Skinner and A. W. MacRae advocated the bill, R. B. Emmerson and J. H. McAvity opposed the bill on grounds of expenses. The consideration of the bill stood over.

Resuming consideration of the assessment bill insurance representatives were heard in opposition to proposed license fee.

dry dock bill and stood over for further consideration the W. C. T. U. bill regarding the Little Girls' Home, St. John.

amount of \$250. He had accordingly awarded the tender to Mr. Anderson, thinking that it was cheaper and more the interest of the province.

Mr. Hazen presented his inquiry as to whether the amounts named in the public reports gave the full cost of the Mill Cove and other bridges named. Were there still any unpaid balances due for superstructures of any of these

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said as far as he could gather from the secretary of the department and from the records, the amounts given in the public works report gave the full cost of the superstructures of the bridges named, excepting the four mile bridge, concerning which he would state that there was pending in the department a claim for extras in the department a claim for extras amounting to about \$300. This was brought to the attention of the house last session and it had been frequently urged that the claim of Mr. Fraser should be paid. As to the Nelson-Palmer bridge, the cost of inspection had, he thought, ble, and continue their labors from day to day until they have fully investigated such charges and reported upon the same to this house.

Resolution adopted without division. Mr. Speaker appointed as such committee Mesers. Carvell, Robinson, O'Brien (Northumberland), Gibson, Veniot, Shaw and Glasier.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bil incorporating the Shediac and Coast Railway Company; Mr. McKeown a bill relating to the value of the real and personal property of the St. John Sciphite Pale Co. Imited at Misp c. parish of was under the impression that there was was under the impression that there was an amount not adjusted upon the Black ville bridge but was not certain as to that. He knew of no other claims. Mr. Hazen inquired what items of ex-

penditure were included in sundry inspection payment of \$735.45 in the public works report for 1897. Hor. Mr. Emmerson said this matter

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill relating to the appointment of treasurer or chamberlain of the city of St. John and to the appointment of constables of said city.

Mr. Robicson committed a bill to aid in the construction of a graving dock in the port and harbor of St. John—Mr. T dd chairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Robertson committed a bill to confirm a conveyance from the city of St. John to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and for other purposes—Mr. Todd chairman. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

Hor. Mr. Emmerson said this matter was inquired into the other day before the put 1 c accounts committee and he had been given a 9:atsment with respect to this item of \$735.45. One item was \$497.57 paid to Mr. Rindress, inspector of substructures. Alfred Haines, for sundry expenses and inspection, had been paid different amounts aggregating \$159.83. He thought that related to cleaning out the river. Then there were some items of expenditure made by the chief engineer, Mr. Wetmore, for taking coundings and employing men for that purpose and getting cement tested at Montreal, amounting in all to \$78.05. purpose and getting cement tested at Montreal, amounting in all to \$78.05. This made the total of \$735.45. He did not think that any portion of the cost of flooring or painting the bridges was inluded in this sum.

Mr. Hazen gave notice of a motion for Friday asking for a statement of payments in detail of all amounts made by the government from October 21 to March 23, not included in the statement of payments made by the board of the public works depart-ment during the period already laid on table of the house.

heard in opposition to page fee.

Ald. MacRae and Mr. W. Watson
Allen explained the Bullock oil bill, pointing out that both sides had agreed on the provision and the committee therefore recommended the bill.

The provision are the committee therefore recommended the bill.

The provision are the committee town and several acts in amendment therefore recommended the bill.

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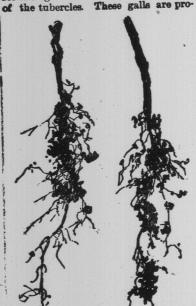
The provision are the committee town and several acts in amendment therefore recommended the bill. was reported with leave and on motion
Hon. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Todd,
the bill was referred to a special committee for further consideration.

Slaughter house commissioners are here lobbying their bill, and Messre. Wison and Gordon are preparing to have introduced a Sabbath observance bill. It will make all but necessary Sanday labor an offence and will stop the sels of the Mr. White introduced a bill to further amendment of the liquor license act of 1896—Wells, chairman. Agreed to the Mr. White committed a bill to several light of the agreed light of the tobacco, soda water, etc.; also Sunday amend chapter 119 of the conscillated statutes—Wells, chairman. Agreed to will prevent the loading and unloading statutes-Wells, chairman, Agreed to.

ROOT TUBERCLES.

Differences In the Galls Upon Pea

comparatively new one, and there is much to be found out about it. It, however, seems settled that a close relationship exists between the taking up of the free nitrogen by plants and the presence of galls upon their roots. The majority of plants do not have such root tubercles, as, for example, the cereals, potatoes and the like, while clovers and cloverlike plants are generally gall bearing where the circumstances are favorable for their formation. When a soil is rich in combined nitrogen, the tubercles are less liable to form than when the soil is poor in such substances. The host plant needs to be "hungry" for nitrogen for the full development



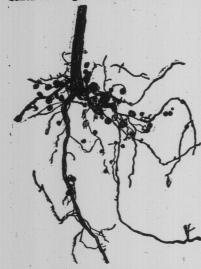
TWO PEA BOOTS SHOWING TUBERCLES. duced by micro organisms closely rein a tubercle.

In some unknown way the tubercle germs are able to lay hold of and adapt the free nitrogen for the use of the plant that is bearing the galls. To a

the galls upon the roots of leguminous plants; for example, those of the pea are quite unlike those of the bean.
This is brought out in the cuts, made from sun prints of the roots and their richer soil than the black seeded Tennis galls. From the great difference in size, Ball to form good heads. When the soil shape and distribution, one might easily is properly prepared, the heads are very think that the galls were caused by distinct kinds of germs, but there is no crisp and free from bitterness. The marked distinction in the micro organupon a certain crop plant is more at home upon that kind of host. In other words, soil extract from an old pea field

Halsted, leads that gentleman to a further word upon soil inoculation, as fol-

The study of the tubercle germs has gone so far that now they are isolated and sold in the market under the trade name of "Nitragin." This is a "starter" in land when the germs are not present. Very good results have come from the use of this germ fertilizer. A crops of red clover, field peas, etc. The small bottle of it is enough to make a difference of tons of yield in certain is well-known, but the "catch" is somecrops, as shown by experiment at the Alabama station with crimson clover and hairy vetch. Of course, soil that



WAX BEAN ROOT SHOWING TUBERCLE. same way, and in some instances a ton clover like crop has been grown, may be spread upon land new to the same crop there to be grown, with excellent results. During the past year, in one experiment at the Plant hospital, I found that soil from old pea land made a striking difference upon new soil, in the larger growth and deeper green color of the pea plants. The yield of pode

A seedsman gives the warning that as celery seed is very slow to germinate people should have patience and not condemn seed till it has had fair trial. It is sometimes more than three weeks before sprouts' start, and they are then apparently very weak. A thin cloth spread over the soil and frequently sprinkled may hasten them.

LETTUCE CULTIVATION.

Rhode Island Understands the Art Vell-A Few Pointers.

Formerly the cultivation of choice lettuce was confined to private gardens of small area, but now hundreds of acres planted with the most highly improved varieties receive as intensive culture as is given to any other hortiand Wax Bean Roots.

Cultural crop. Probably nowhere else
The whole subject of root tubercles is in this country is lettuce grown more systematically or better than in Rhode Island. It is upon the large vegetable farms that this work has reached its highest development, according to Pro-fessor L. F. Kinney of the experiment station of the state. In view of these facts, particular value is attached to Professor Kinney's advice on lettuce cultivation given in the last annual report of the station, from which brief extracts are here made

Lettuce plants occasionally survive the winter in Rhode Island without protection. It is noticeable that the names of inferior kinds of lettuce, which were formerly grown in this country and are still largely grown in Europe, mainly on account of their hardiness, have now nearly disappeared from the catalogues issued by American seedsmen. The Brown Dutch is about the only exception. Plants of the more highly developed kinds, which are represented by the black seeded Tennis Ball, Iceberg, Prize Head, etc., when started under glass in March and set in the field when freezing weather is mainly over in the spring mature earlier and yield a better product than plants that are started in the fall and wintered out of doors. Hardiness, or at least ability to endure extreme cold weather, is no longer regarded as an important attribute of a variety of lettuce in New England. The quality of outdoor lettuce is extremely variable and determined largely by the preparation of the soil, which must be made very rich to produce first class heads, or crisp and blanched leaves on the nonheading varieties. There is not a kind of lettuce among many varieties cultivated capable of producing a superior product on a poor soil.

Lettuce also thrives better in the cool spring and fall weather than during the summer months. Successive plantings of the seed are made from the 1st of lated to the bacteria. They make their May until July. The heads are in conentrance from the soil through the ten-der cell walls of the younger portions of weeks after the seed is planted, but the the roots and induce a cell growth in heading varieties do not remain in this before the blossom stalks start.

In quality the black seeded Tennis Ball is still the standard of excellence. It is extensively grown in market gar-dens. The Early Curled Silesian, or plant that is bearing the gails.

Simpson, is a popular nonneading certain extent the number and size of but is grown mainly for private use. but is grown mainly for private use. The Iceberg, New York, Hanson and The Iceberg, New York, Hanson a There is a marked difference between Deacon, all heading varieties, are grown on a small scale both for private use and for market. The merits of the Cos isms when studied with the microscope.
It is true that a germ that has grown

Paris Self Folding Cos are slightly modified forms of the above, but are scarcely distinguishable either from it or from each other. In order to insure firmness will produce galls upon the pea roots in of the heads it is customary to tie the new land better than upon clover or leaves of the Cos lettuce together one leaves of the Cos lettuce together one or two weeks before the heads mature. any other crop.

The foregoing illustrated talk upon root tubercles, originally given in The Rural New Yorker by Professor B. D. adapted for the production of lettuce, but two or three times as much of them should be applied as is necessary for the growth of beets, cabbages and most garden vegetables.

A Home Supply of Nitrogen. Nitrogen is the most costly of all the times uncertain. A crop of field peas with oats, hogged down in midsummer and plowed under, is a good preparation contains the germs may be used in the for a wheat crop, and the pigs by increased formation of muscle will get a good start toward bacon.—R. C. Kedzie.

Contrary to Popular Belief. Corn thickly sown in an experiment at the Michigan station contained but little more water than where the stalks were larger and farther apart. It is the popular belief that where corn is planted so thick that the stalks are thereby made small and weak the crop is "watery." The results of this experiment do not confirm the belief. The corn was drilled with an ordinary grain drill, every tube sowing. The rows were therefore but seven inches apart.

Agricultural Brevities. A bill has been prepared for the New York legislature in line with the recommendations passed at the meeting of the Apple Shippers' association. This provides that the standard or legal barrel for the state of New York shall be of a capacity of the flour barrel, or 17% inches in diameter of head, 281/2 inches in length of stave, and bulge not less

"The earliest potato in the world" is one of the claims made for the Early Fortune-potato. Professor Beach of New York advises that bordeaux mixture should be freshly

than 64 inches outside measurement.

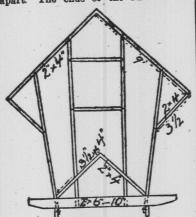
made or not more than two days old when used. To avoid mildew of lima beans try planting on high ground, as early as possible, and not immediately following

a similar crop. For planting where hardiness is the principal consideration Professor Wangh of Vermont recommends Yellow Transparent, Red Astrakhan, Long Field, Oldenburg, Fameuse, McIntosh, Wealthy, Scott Winter, Pewpukee Apetie apples



PORTABLE SELF FEEDER. Illinois Farm.

C. H. Gardner of McDonough county, Ills., describes in The Breeder's Gazette a self feeder in successful use on his farm. The framework is all bolted together, as nails would not withstand the strain when pulling the feeder from field to field by four horses. The runners are made of heavy 3 by 10 oak plank, each 16 feet long, and placed 61/2 feet apart. The ends of the runners are



PLAN OF SELF FEEDER. rounded at both ends, so that the feeder may be pulled either way. Nine 2 by 4 joists each 9 feet long are bolted on to the runners about two feet apart. These joists are then fastened together by 2 by 6 joists which project over the runners far enough to support the feed trough.
The trough is built about the width of a scoop. This permits of easily removing the grain from the trough should you choose to do so. This, however, is seldom done. Used in this way, how-ever, the feeder makes a very cheap granary The bottom of the feeder is built high in the middle and slopes to the feed trough on either side. The roof projects a little over the sides and measures about 14 feet from eave to eave. A door or cover is provided at more than one or two weeks either side for the feed trough. If one has cows in the lot at night, but wisher calves to eat grain from the feeder during the day, he can simply drop the lid when the cows are in the lot and raise it on turning them out. Calves can then eat oats or shelled corn or whatever you may have in the feeder for them. Cut the rafters for the floor out of 14 foot 2 by 4's, making them each 8½ feet long. Thirty-six rafters of this sort will be needed for the bottom and

the drop on sides.

After the feeder is sided up with ship lap or flooring the roof of 1 by 3 sheet ing is then put on, which is afterward covered with shingles. It is a good idea to put several braces across the feeder from eave to eave. Bolt these to the upright 2 by 4's. Strength will be given to the structure by running a one-half inch rod the length of the feeder and making it fast just below the grain doors. The feeder is about 16 feet long and has a capacity of about 1,000 bushels of corn. Total cost, including lumber, labor and hardware, will be about \$50 or \$60. From 50 to 60 head of cattle can be fed at one of these feeders. In adjusting the slides at the feed trough I place them so that I can just run my finger under them at the bottom. The cattle then have to lick the grain with their tongue. They get but small quantities in this way and clean it up before reaching in for more.

Feeding from these troughs results in their thoroughly masticating the grain. Timid cattle will come up to the trough after the fighters have had their fill.

In order to show the value of the self feeder I herewith give the data concerning the feeding of 87 head of pure bred Angus steers and heifers. They were put to the feeder filled with oats on Nov. 15, 1896, eating what oats they wanted through the day and nursing the cows at night. Dec. 15 they were weaned. In March shelled corn was put in feeder on top of a few bushels of oats. The feed then until May was oats and corn. Corn was fed from



EXTERIOR OF SELF FEEDER.

this time on until they were taken to the stock show in November, 1897 Fifteen steers, about 19 months old, were shown there. They averaged about 1,140 pounds and sold at \$5.40. They dressed out 62.86 per cent beef. The remaining 17 heifers and 5 steers were shipped Dec. 14, 1897; weighed 1,045 pounds at an average age of 17 months and sold at \$5.40 and dressed 62.6 per cent. These two lots were fed nothing but corn, oats, hay, grass and rock salt We visited the feeder but once in ten weeks, when we put in feed, and an occasional trip was necessary to supply rock salt.

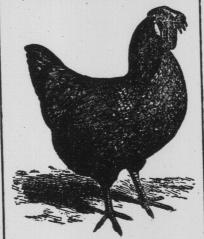
Fresh meat may, as all farmers know, be kept a long time if thoroughly frozen. It should, however, be hung in pure, cold air until a thaw comes, when it should be at once cooked or salted. Freezing the meat has opened its pores to air, and so soon as this begins to be tainted putrefaction soon sets in. Hence the pork that has once frozen through is harder to keep than that which was packed when only the animal heat was out of it.

GREAT LAYERS.

New Breeds of Belgian Hens an Their Characteristics. One of the new Belgian breeds poultry, says the American consul i Antwerp, is the Herve chicken, which is black and has a moderate single, straight comb, reddish brown eyes, red gills and ear lobes, small roundish wattles, stocky neck and abundant flesh. The breast is rather strongly developed, and the vertical tail is quite well feathis healthy, active and rivals the best of Herve-hence its name-in the prov-

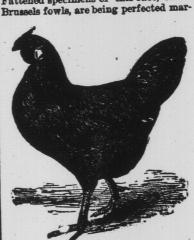
known to farmers. It has, however, been much neglected and bastardized with breeds of lesser value. The Manheid is similar to the Herve. It has the same characteristics and dif-

ince of Liege, where it has long been



BLACK HERVE HEN. fers only in its plumage and its height, both of which are less developed. In color it is blue black or light ash blue. Its comb is single, straight, not too large and slightly notched. Its eyes are reddish brown, its ear lobes bright red, and its wattles are not highly developed. The shading of the neck is darker than the remainder of its plumage; the breast is rather wide, the tail slightly developed, the legs bluish gray and mostly covered. It is a good layer. The Herve and the Manheid weigh about 4½ pounds each.

Within a few miles of Brussels the breeding of the Coocoo of Malines is becoming daily more and more important. Fattened specimens of this race, called



MANHEID HEN.

velously. The breeding and fattening of these fowls give employment to hundreds of peasants. There are specialists who thus prepare as many as 1,000 to 1,500 chickens every three weeks. The sale price varies from 58 cents to \$1.35 apiece, according to the season. The Coocoo of Malines sits summer and winter, and as a result of great care by skilled breeders a sufficient number is raised for the demands of the annually increasing trade. In the vicinity of Merchtem there is found a variety of Coocoo of Malines known as the Coocoo of Merchtem, which is gradually surassing the other varieties in weight and delicacy of meat.

Under the direction of the Belgian ninister of agriculture lectures on oultry raising are given to every group



of aviculturists who express a desire for them. Under the influence of this instruction it is now remarked that the coops are much better kept than formerly: that much greater care is given to the nests, and that the food is much better prepared. Thus corn, formerly almost exclusively used as food at all seasons, is being replaced by a more varied diet, according to the time of year and its products-cooked potatoes mixed with grain and milk served tepid in winter, buckwheat, barley, wheat, oats and occasionally in summer hemp seed. The use of crushed oyster shells is scarcely known.

Soft Eggs.

The laying of soft eggs—that is, eggs covered with a membrane rather than nip, unlike the beet, makes a rich milk. a shell—is easily ascribed to overfatness, but some hens persist in the habit, whether fat or lean, even if well supplied with lime, and such fowls are a favorite winter feed of Jersey and doubtless affected with chronic disorder

Guernsey farmers, who by its use have of the organs of reproduction. While these are all right for table poultry, eral hens in a flock lay soft eggs, it is a sure sign of overfeeding.—Live Stock

PRIVATE BUTTER MAKING. Is It Waning Before the Competition of the Creamery?

As a rule the private butter maker is losing caste and losing his standing in ered. The legs, of a very dark bluish or blackish color, are not long. This fowl nal. The exceptional dairyman never had a better show in competing with layers. It is originally from the district the creamery, but the great mass of them are coming up against the stone wall of fate. But a few years ago the private dairyman had practically the home market at his control. Now the creameries are taking this and to the better satisfaction of consumers. The farmer with a few cows is seeing that it is not practicable to churn for family use and sell to a few friends. They are all shifting over, cow owner and all, to using creamery butter. In the best dairy portions of the state creamery butter is on the farmers' tables, on the farmers' friends' tables in town, in the

mansion and in the cottage.

To sell at top prices in the general markets all the farmer had to do a few years ago was to put good butter up in creamery tubs. More is necessary now. He must make enough to have a fairly large and a regular supply and of a uniform grade. Otherwise it will sell about 2 cents less than practically the same grade in creamery butter. There are still many retail dealers who will pass by creamery butter and take dairy butter in standard packages if it is of about the same quality and will sell unchallenged to most of their patrons who ask for creamery butter-that is these retailers will take the dairy butter instead of creamery butter if the price is 2 cents less-otherwise they will take regular creamery in regular lines and save the strain on their conscience occasioned by dishing out creamery butter from a standard tub filled on the farm. As we noted above, the large dairyman can provide ma chinery and laugh at creameries, but the others find it anything but mirth provoking to be discounted 2 cents a pound in the large markets and be frozen out in their markets.

In the Pennsylvania Bulletin Secretary Thomas J. Edge names the following as among the peculiarities of ropy

That the trouble is often not apparent when the milk is first drawn from the That, after standing a short time, the

opiness commences to develop and increases rapidly in extent and viscidity. That in many cases it is scarcely to be detected in the milk, but is shown to an unusual extent in the cream.

That it is more likely to show itself during hot weather following an un-

usually dry time. That it is more prevalent during that portion of the season when the difference of temperature between day and night is most marked, or when we have succession of hot days followed by cool nights.

That it is most prevalent when the animals are not provided with the proper shade or other shelter from the hot sun. That it is most commonly absent or least prevalent during cool and moist

nummers and autumns. That animals having plenty of running water, shade and regular supply of

salt are rarely affected.

That the theory that small doses of saltpeter administered every other day will cure or prevent the evil has no foundation in fact. That all of the surroundings of the

disease lead to the conclusion that, whether caused by fungoid growth or not, it is in fact a species of partial decomposition.

That it is due to a disease in the sys-

tem of the animal, and that to be effective all cures must begin there, and that external remedies, while they may possibly mitigate the trouble, are not to be depended upon.

That a careful examination of each

cow's milk will usually show that the whole mixed milking is infected by the milk of a single cow, and that the evil is not as widespread as some are inclined to suppose. That the fact that, without any changes in the local surroundings, it will disappear as rapidly as it came warrants the conclusion that it is due to some temporary derangement of some of the animal secretions.

Cheaper Production of Butter.

The cost of butter, and indeed of all dairy products, is dependent mainly on the character of the herd. The same feed given to the best cows will make twice as much milk and butter as it will with ordinary scrub animals. The farmer cannot make the price of butter higher. But he owes it to himself and family to get the very best cows that he can buy, so as to make the cost of producing butter less. Of course these better cows must be better cared for and better fed than are the cows he has been used to keeping. But when a farmer makes the right beginning by purchasing the best cows all the other requisites for successful dairying will follow naturally in their course. - Boston Cultivator Parsnips For Cows.

There is no better root for cows than the parsnip, says the Boston Cultivator. It has the advantage that part of the crop may if need be be wintered in the ground where it has grown. The pars-It is equal to the carrot in this respect. and undoubtedly, like that root, helps to color winter made butter. Parsnips been able to breed cows whose high but-

THE NATURAL SIZE,

Veteran Poultryman's Protest Against Forcing For Large Birds. In the Dec. 15 number of Farm Poultry you have an article on "The Natural Size," which contains as much good gospel for practical ponltrymen as I

have ever seen in like space. There is no doubt that there is a con tinuous call for White Wyandottes of extra size and weight. It mostly comes, in my experience, from young fanciers and those who keep only a few hens and who know little about poultry in the sense of profit makers in a practical

market way. The demand is fostered most largely by a class of judges in our poultry shows who sacrifice the standard weight bird in favor for one of heavier weight and larger frame. It seems to me that where the standard calls for 7% pounds for a cockerel, one weighing 8% or 9 pounds would be as far off as one weighing only 7 pounds, but the larger bird invariably gets the ribbon, with out there is some defect so glaring it

cannot be passed. There can be no question that the medium sized Wyandette is the true type of business bird. They will la more eggs, a larger percentage of the eggs will hatch and more chickens can be raised to maturity. We believe this to be true of all breeds-when we begin to force the size we begin to weaken the vitality and lower the egg yield and power of reproduction. If this is true, it would seem reason enough why they should be bred to not overstands size, if not a little under. When to this we add the fact that it injures the bree as a market fowl, there is still greate reason why the size should be kep

where it is. As you have so many times said and as every man who has ever made a business of handling dressed poultry knows without telling, the demand is not for the large, oversized carcass, but for a medium sized fowl or chicken, plump and meaty and not overfat. Hens weighing 4 to 5 pounds each and chickens from 71/2 to 9 and not over 10 pounds per pair are the quick selling sizes and most in demand for fine family trade. This being the fact, and it can easily be proved, where is the sense in pushing to heavier weights and lankier frames a breed, or variety of a breed, which is acknowledged to be the most practical market bird now in existence? There is a certain class of new men in the business whose first ambition, as soon as they can tell one breed from another, is to originate som the already established breeds, and a ways to the detriment of the breed The White Wyandottes stand today at the best all round up to date business birds living. They are gaining ground in every section of the country and a bound to lead wherever choice poultry bound to lead wherever choice poultry and a plentiful supply of eggs are the considerations for which fowls are kept. But if the practical man must necessarily sacrifice color of leg and skin to get good show specimens it is to be hoped that in the future he shall net have to also sacrifice the other important market features in order to satisfy the eye of the judge, who is apt to the eye of the judge, who is apt the know much of the Greek and Sankrif of the business, while he is sadly shall on the everyday alphabet. - George Pollard in Farm Poultry.

Poultry Notes.

The only way to succeed with poul-try is by giving fowls attention, proper food and a good warm house, and keeping young stock, either pure bred or

Potatoes, onions, carrots, beets, turnips and cabbage make good winter food for hens. Cinders from burned bone as well as raw bone are good to the poultry. Send all refuse table scrap to the chicks. They like a variety

Every farmer's family should have a good flock of hens. There are possibilities for a good education for the son of daughter with the product of a fell sized, well cared for flock of poultry. Give the layers a little cayenne pep-

per in a warm mash made of vegetables, wheat bran and meal two or three times a week. A bone cutter will soot pay for itself. Give the biddies bon meal twice a week and watch the re turns in the egg basket. Keep geese, ducks and turkeys in different compartments from the hens. A small flock, with plenty of room

and well cared for, will yield larger re turns than a large flock left to shift fo itself or crowded into small quarters Keep only the best of the flock for breeding purposes. Aim to improve not to retrograde. There is no secret in getting plenty of eggs in winter. Good, young stock, good, warm quarters, a variety of good food and plenty of exercise, with fresh

warm water to drink and cleanliness to insure good health in the flocks, are all there is about it. Why Fresh Bones Make Bags.

The different parts of ordinary mar-

ket bones upon analysis were found to contain in abundance the ingredients which go to make up the growing chick and in wonderfully close proportion the different parts of the complete egg. The lean meat and gristle form the white of the egg and about 16 per cent of the yolk. The marrow and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk. The lime phosphates in the bone yield all the necessary lime salts for the shell and the requisite phosphates for the interior of the egg. -A. C. Pickering in Farm and Home.

Langshan Club.

Langshan breeders in the state of Illinois not members of the American Langshan club are requested to send their names and addresses and they will receive by mail a pamphlet giving the its objects and advantages. Address the vice president for Illinois, W. W. ole Evanston Ills

## THE SEMI-WEEK: Y TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 22, 1899.

ige paper and is published every by and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in by The Tellegraph Publishing of Saint John, a company incorpy act of the legislature of New It, They are Dunning, Business James Hannay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

dinary commercial advertisements ing the run of the paper:—Each inco \$1.00 per inch.

Tyerlisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., which is the sach insertion of 6 lines or less. Marriages and Deaths the run and the same times for each insertion. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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If your name and address to your sication as an evidence of good faith, nothing for which you are not preposed be held personally responsible,

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph,

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 22, 1899.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION AGAIN.

Although Mr. Hazan ran an election on the bridge question and was very deformer manner of dealing with this bridge question the public has a good deal of reason to suspect that he did not have any faith in it himself except as an election cry, so that it was resily necessary for him to do something to prove that he was acting in good faith. If Mr. Hazen really desires an investigation he will get one and that immediately The government have met him more than half way The premier was most prompt to take up the challenge of his adversary, feel certain that even Mr. Hazen himself will admit that he was utterly mistaken when he charged the government with malfeasance with respect to the construction of the steel bridges which have been recently built in this province.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Mr. George U. Hay is doing a good work for Canadian history by the issue of the Educational Review Supplement. ary Readings, the fifth number of which has just been published. In this number Mr. Hannay describes the Acadian People who were residents of this province and Nova Scotis from the year 1635 until their expulsion in 1755. This paper, aithough brief, is quite comprehensive and will assist the readers to a better understanding of their material condition. Mr. W. J. Robertson deals with the battle of Lundy's Lane, publishing the despatches of both the British Commander General Drummond, and of the Amerian commander, Lundy's Lane was a very serious defeat, because, to quote the words of their own General Peter B. Porter, who com-

field Colony of Quaker Loyalists, who 51, an increase of eleven over tion they have been filling Hansard with would have won. settled at Beaver Harbor in 1783. This the figures of last session. That colony was broken up in the course of a is the "Conservative reaction" that creditation to their judgment. Yet, few years, as the result of a forest fire Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster if brought fairly to book, not which destroyed their village, but many have been telling their friends about so one of them could deny this of the settlers remained in the province often, and which was in a short time to simple and business-like proposition, and their descendants are with us yet.

The paper contains a fac simile of the sgreement which the getiles from power. With that when a hundred dollars worth of five years more of Sir Charles Tupper's goods is brought in from the United HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS.

States it pays \$30 in duty, while \$100

tores are such familiar names se Joehus Knight, Gideon Vernon and Isaac Woodward. Professor Ganong contributes an interesting paper on the history of New Brunswick boundary lines and Mr. W. J. Wilson, of the geological survey of Canada, writes of the Paysiography of New Brunswick. Both writers are very competent to deal with these topics and their papers will well repay a careful study.

THE YUKON DEBATE.

who, at some future day, may read the selves to the tack of keeping parliament will not fail to form a very low opinion of the opposition in the house of commons, and especially of its leader, Sir Chas. Tupper. The shameless speech delivered by Sir Hibbert Tupper, just before his flight to the Pacific, was bad enough, as a part of the Parthian tactics of a sience and dare not venture into the government. They talk very eliquently man who has no character to less in a colitics I sense, and who never was anything but a ministerial bully and brave, after the model of the persons whom Macbeth bired to have it out with Banquo. But when Sir Charles Tup per, the leader of the opposition in his place in parliament, surpasse even his foul - mouthed son in the velgarity of his language and the indecency of his attacks upon respectable people then we must come to the con lusion that the taint which is affecting

the opposition goes deeper than any we

Tupper has become so mentally confused

that he is unable to distinguish truth

from falsehood. On more than one oc-

casion we have observed signs of this

disease in the Conservative St. John Sir Charles Tapper brought charges against Major Walsh of drunkenness and scandalous conduct on the authority of some person whom he had never seen and whose name he would not give. How would Sir Charles Tupper like to have all the vulgar stories and loose gossip that has been retailed about himself told in parliament by some one who daively defeated, he still continues to refused to give the name of his inharp upon it, and appears to think that formant or to permit him the op he can yet make something out of it. portunity of meeting him face to face.

Mr. George E. Foster's attack on the with by the government. Now he has formulated his charges in such a fashion that the house has something to go upon, and the investigation will not be a mere fishing expedition, but will deal with the questions in the same fashion as court of law and decide the issues according to the evidence. We congrativate Mr. Hazen on having at lengths of them foreigners, and that some which he has been making against the government in proper form. From his government in proper form.

Mr. George E. Foster's attack on the government, Now he has been attack on the with by the government. Now he has been attack on the with by the government. Now he has been attack on the government. Now he has been attack on the government. Now he has been attack on the government was more decent and not more justifiable than that of his leader: the cold gaze of a suspictors as supictors as supplied in the more of these per capita reasoners to say that the people were apointed by the come once of these people of St. John once of these people of St. John one of th government in proper form. From his and forming a provisional government, one moment encourage the notion and when the investigation is ended we has gore far to justify the charges of dis nish government house, would Mr. Scott Cumming, the Liberal candidate. On will not need any more petent weapons to his guesta? against the opposition than those supplied by their own speeches, which show that they objected to our mother country Yakon district to the Americans.

THE WORK OF PARLIAMENT.

Thursday evening, when the government mildly. This was certainly very were sustained by a vote of 101 to 48, a majority of 53. At the first party division that was taken in the present house, in September, 1896, the government had ble indications of the territle shadow a majority of 34. During the session of hanging over him. On the other hand, 1897 the house divided on Mr. Blair's mc-tion that the house goints committee on ton that the house go into committee on Grand Trund railway extension of the Intercolonial railway into Montreal, and General Brown. Very few people have this was carried by 91 to 47, a governhad access to these despatches, which ment majority of 44. This, however, was were published in James' History of the not altogether a straight party vote. War of 1812, more than eighty years During the session of 1898 the house ago. Although American authors have divited on the amendment of Sir Charles tried to gloss it over, the battle of Tupper to the franchise bill - year 48, nays 88, a government majority of 40. This was a straight party division. The loss of strength sustained manded the American militia, they by the opposition since that time is Mr. James Vroom writes of the Penn. way the majority would still have been the United States, and upon this assump-

political factor.

address is a fair sample of his tactior. A address has now begun, ing. It is difficult to keep more than a cn the ordinary rate of duty and put bare quorum in the house, and yet the England in the position now occupied grind goes on from the opposition side by the United S. ater. The conscientious historian of Canada in relentless fashion. Having set them in session unt 1 August, the Conservatives are afraid to let the address pass talking without the least notion of relest they should be called upon to settle they have no relish. Frightened by the reputation as sane men. In the same down to business. For this, of course, phantasm of a gerrymander bill and an reckless way that they talk about the early dissolution, they are like a lot of preferential tariff they assert that taxechildren who have taken refuge behind tion has been increased by the present open. Sheltered behind the speech from the throne they keep shouting to maintsin their courage; but the spectacle thus presented day after day shows to what pitiable extremes a once powerful party is now reduced."

Italian hand once more appears in the showed that the goods entered for con-O.tawa correspondence to the Sun, sumption in 1896, dutist 1; and free afforded am; 1: material to opp nents o \$20,219,037. This represented than to cull a lot of figures from an the imports entered for consumppefore suspected, and that Sir Charles demned. Of course, the most than can Libers! tariff. be said about this is that it indicates in. consistency. Mr. Spott might not be sensitive to criticism on that score; but

The only conclusion that can be He has, however, stumbled upon a charges. No one will deny that Mr. has been about steel bridges; he has arrived at in regard to Sir Charles Tup- shocking state of affairs at Rideau Hall. Mullock has reduced the postage rate on made many motions and inquiries with regard to their construction, but it was not until Tuesday that he placed the matter before the house in such a form that it could be de: It as form the cents to two cents. If however, this charge should lead to a glasses and quite a number of tumblers that our port wardens were incompetent because they were appointed to their common of loading followed here and by saying that the correction, dedded to write the common of loading followed here and by saying that the correction, but it was port of St. John by attacking the system of loading followed here and by saying that the correction. It was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was necessary to have the statement of loading followed here and by saying the statement in the work—in fact, it was necessary to have two men at the work—in fact, it was ne what would the people of Canada say to that these were the ordinary farnishings any administration which neglected to of government house, and that they take proper precautions to preserve this, have always been paid for by all gov the richest gell-bearing region in the ernments in Canada. That would have reaction" has again been heard from world, as a part of the dominion? If been the view which a fair-minded and its outcome is another great Liberal there is one act in connexion with Yukon man world have taken; but there is victory, the election of Mr. Comstock, the affairs for which the government probatly no one so silly as to suppose Liberal candidate, by a majority of 243 deserves more credit than for another, that Mr. Scott is at Ottawa for criticizing over his Conservative opponent, Mr. it is this very one of which Mr. Foster the government fairly. The man who White. At the last general election complains. And the member for York says the plebiscite was a hoax finds it Brockville gave the Hor. John F. Wood, might as well understand that in criticis- an easy thing to torture the purchase of who was controller of customs in ing the government for taking precautions a few pieces of glassware into a scandal. Sir Charles Tupper's government, to prevent it being lost to Canada he Since we are under agreement to fur- a majority of 232 over Mr. James loyalty which have been brought against suggest that the government should re- that occasion an Independent, Mr. Cluff, him and his party When the next fase to purchase tumblers and tell his ran and received 148 votes, so that Mr. election comes round the government excellency that he must not offer wine Wood had 84 more votes than both his

> receiving a preference in the markets of Yukon charges would drive Mr. Sifton Canada and did their best to give up the into private life. Those who know the That Conservatism is a slowly dying being imprisoned for life in a peniten-tiary; but, being kindly disposed, Sir solt of the division on the address on Charles has preferred to state he case out and around without giving any visithe Drummond County railway and the judge and son Charlie the witnesses tribunal it is quite easy to see Mr. Sitton's defence would not count for much. Indeed, it is scarcely probable that any defence would be listened to; but, happily, tr als of this sort do not seem to be dared even to suggest an indictment;

and the monotony is positively kill- the Americans a rebate of 25 per cent.

sponsibility, and utterly careless of their their pledge in respect of reduced taxation, and they call upon the people to witness the broken faith of the government, but these declarations have one signal weakness. They are not true-The government has reduced taxation, In this state of stagnation it is perhaps and the minister of customs made this not surprising that Mr. Scott, whose fine fact very clear the other night. He should turn to the auditor general's re- amounted to \$105,361,161, upon port. This bulky document has always which the total duty paid was ships sailing from this port. the government. Few things are easie per centage of 19.19. In 1898 elaborate financial statement and make tion amounted to \$126,307,126, upon them seem to support the view of ex- which a duty of \$22,157,788 had been travagance and waste. Mr. Scott used collected, if the percentage preto point this out with considerable force vailing in 1896 had been apin the unrevenerate days when he was plied to this importation, the duty

this taxation question, is to apply the the determination of Lloyds' unit is to be observed that he has not yet acceeded in discovering anything which restly reflects upon either the honesty or prudence of the government.

This taxation question, is to apply the determination of Libyus to derwriters to have nothing to do with vessel; going up the St. Lawrence. But why was it necessary for Major be fairly illustrated in the case of postal fairly illustrated in the case of p

THE BROCKVILLE ELECTION.

Sir Charles Tupper's "Conservative opponents combined. This is the first time since 1874 that a Liberal has been Sir Charles Tupper declared the other elected to represent Brockville. Mr. Philippines to reinforce General Otis as night that a judicial investigation of the Wood, whose recent death created the Yukon charges would drive Mr. Sifton

mark because the most desperate efforts were made by the Conservatives to hold the seat. It was felt by them that if the seat. It was felt by them that if such a strong Conservative constituency as Brookville, which had been represented by a minister of the crown, went against them they might as well abandon all hepe of holding anything in the province of Oniario. Every Conservative is and grass seed sown. The result was that the section of rocky ground so treathat the section o province of Ontario. Every Conservative leader that could be spared from his parliamentary duties was hurried to Brockville to stump for Mr. White, the of the army will have to be increased then to cross the falls below the foot of Conservative candidate. Even Sir and a vast amount of expense incurred charles Tupper was drawn into the for the maintenance. Our American menced, and it will be given out by con fight, and was making speeches at Brockville as late as Monday evenof the difficulties which Great Britain to clean out the place below the pridge popular newadays. An easy way to crowd Mr. Sifton into private life would be to prefer charges against him, and be made a splandid impression.

Brockville as late as monday evening the difficulties which Great Britain to clean out the place below the bridge and to clean out the place below the bridge and thus enlarge the water area there, extending it so that in the summer the lake will reach into the foliage and it prove them; but thus far no one has he made a splendid impression, and predicted that Mr. White would be elected by a handsome majority. So the armed intervention of France and places will be continued, and the work The opposition have settled down to much for the value of the Star's predic-Spain. This war experience of the of fixing up the roads in general will be were compeled to effect "a precipitate retreat, leaving the dead, the wounded retreat leaving the dead retreat leav and the captured artillery to the captured artillery to the enemy."

The say and the captured artillery to the country and the country stayed out of their constituency they States, which fought for eight years in

The Liberal victory was obtained in Brockville city which gave Mr. Com-

ALL HEADACHES

THE SEGI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH signed and many of the signs. hardly be worth reckoning with as a worth coming from England pays only stock a majority of 331. At the last utmost courage and perseverance, \$22 50. That is to say, while an Ameri-election Mr. Ward had a majority of 129 is the present war is nothing but a can manufacturer pays \$100 in duty on in Brockville city over the Liberal can- pastime for the American people for it Whatever a leader can do to ruin his what he sends into Canada, the English didat. The township of Elizabethtown is not brought to their own doors. The party Sir Charles may be relied on to manufacturer pays but \$75. If this is which gave the Liberals a majority of best cure of a fondness for war is to obattempt. The prolonged debate on the not a preference, what is it? If, how- 36 at the general election gave tain some experience of its borrors. ever, the Conservatives are correct in them just 35 Thursday. The towncorrespondent in Ottawa, describing their view of how a preferential tariff ship of Kitely gave the Conservatives its effect on parliament, says: "The should be arranged, it is quite (lear that a majority of 139 at the last election and fifth week of the debate on their mouths will be stopped if the gov- it did almost as well for them Thursday. ernment should turn around and give giving a Conservative mejority of 123. Kitely is a township that was taken from Leeds and Grenville and added to Brockville by the gerrymander act of 1882. The reason of this transfer of The fact is, the opposition are in such a desperate mood that they seem to be

> THE LATEST ATTACK ON ST. JOHN. deal of a blatherekite, made an attack the squares, and certainly every one on the system of loading vessels in St. of the citizens must like to see them well John before the cabinet on Wednesday. kept, the walks clean, the grass neatly He is the Chairman of the Board of Marine Underwriters, and the delegation which he headed was spring the tion which he headed was asking the ness and freshness.
>
> So and the whole given an air of nest-ness and freshness.
>
> At the annual meeting of the Hortiof the St. Lawrence. It appears to us made it necessary for Major Bond to and it was then stated, as had been attack St. John, yet he did so with such made it necessary for Major Bond to vehemence that a stranger might have been led to believe that the numerous disasters on the St. Lawrence were due | the association should drop the work. It to the excessive deck-loads carried by

Major Bond is the same person whose arrival from England was recently reported and who was interviewed by the representatives of the Montreal press in regard to the recent exclusion of Canada from the policies issued by Lloyds' underwriters. Mayor Boyd pretended ed that it was justified by the heavy was justified, to attempt to injure the

grief because she had been badly loaded. Major Bond's talk about St. John deck loads being a scandal was simply abaurd. The deck-loads are of lumber, and whatever else may happen to a lumber-laden vessel she will not sink. As a matter of fact the accidents which happen to lumber to more single of the plants for the squares and larged an had been interfered with and lead to the squares and larged an had been interfered with and loads are of the squares and larged an had been interfered with and laden vesse's are remarkably few, although that trade does not always attract the most seaworthy class of shipping. If Major Bond's other statements vere on a par with those he made about been, anxious to assist for the

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES It is announced that 14,000 American regular soldiers are to be sent to the into private life. Those who know the lander of the opposition, and his modest way of putting things, will real sat of once that Mr. Sittin's real danger is of being imprisoned for life in a penitentiary; but, being kindly disposed. Sir Chayles her preferred to state he grant and secured. There are now about 21,000 American troops in the Philippines, or on the way there, so that this new reinstance on the way of park improvements of the way of park improvements of the way of park and its roads and was ks, was accurately the park and its roads and was ks, was accurately the park and its roads and was ks, was accurately the park and its roads and was ks, was a Conservative candidate. Even Sir and a vast amount of expense incurred the lake and strike the road built last America to put down the rebellion of the will look as if it continu America against such great odds. If were placed in the lake. The park live stock has all wintered well. An addition in the shape of a cow moose will be received today from Quebec. of the United States would be in about the same position as regards enemies as Great Britain was during at least six day after they were married." the newspapers gave a column to the war of the American ding, and they disputed as to whether Revolution, and such a situation it was because of the prominance of his would call for heroic sacrifices, and the family or of here."—Detroit Journal.

THE PARK AND SQUARES.

The Horticultural Association Will Not LOOK After Them This Year - More

votes from the one constituency to the cultural Association has done it and other is easily seen; Kitely, it was done it well for five years, but they call thought, would make Brockville certain- a halt this season, for the common couny Conservative for all the time to come. cil has not voted them enough money to meet the expenses of the labor and stock necessary to the proper care of these public grounds. The public is Major Bond, who appears to be a good much interested in the appearance of

> cultural Association held some months cost of the work. It was advised then

A TELEGRAPH reporter last evening sought out Mr. Joseph Allison who is deelly interested in the Horticultural Association and is among the most active seked as to this matter of the care of the squares and said that in taking charge of the aquares the association had merely give an incentive to the public by showin the unregenerate days when he was defending a Conservative administration; but now he is glad to take up the auditor general's report and pursue the very tactics that he formerly con
of the people by virtue of the present of t ed that it was justified by the heavy of revenue and the amount granted by losses in recent years on the St. Lawnewspapers prefer to do when discussing this taxation quastion, is to apply the same time to make up the newspapers prefer to do when discussing and it will of course stiffen brought in doing the work on the

grief because she had been badly accept \$300 and continue the work, the

St. John, the government need not give not able to carry on the work in the itself much concern about them. would assist the city by supplying what plants it could, and this would gadly be done. He said it would be about a month before the squares would need

Mr. G. S. Fisher, chairman of the con-

"I understand they fell out the next

## LOCAL NEWS

FRIDAY, May 5, will be arbor day in Inspector Carter's district.

THE STANLEY is now running from Pictou to Charlottetown, instead of

ICE IN THE RIVER-Grenwich reports three miles of ice in the Reach. There

was buried Wednesday at Kars, Kings county, whither the remains were taken by trair. Services were conducted at Mrs. Bellyea's house Tuesday evening.

SECURED A BERTH-Capt. Garard, late A Lumberman Says in Half a Century of the bark Siddarths, abandoned at ecured a position as third officer on the Columbia, a 3,500 ton pas enger steamer sailing between London and Boston. Capt. Gerard has quite recovered from the injuries received on pulp makers to Maine during the past the Siddartha.—[Post. year or two," remarks a prominent out

Robert Rossiter. For seme years he was employed as book-keeper with Messrs. B. Mooney & Sons.

CHILD'S SUDDEN DEATH, - The two months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. Thor. Ross of Sheriff street died suddenly Wednesday morning. The parents arose about 5.3) as usual leaving the children in bed. After breakfast, returning to the room it was to make the terrible dis-covery that the little one had died. Coroner Roberts decided death was from natural causes and an inquest was not

Some Changes REPORTED -Rumor has it that Frei M. Sproul, stipendiary magistrate at Hampton, is to give way to Mr. John March, formerly school board secretary here; also th t Robert Morrison will become registrar of pro-bates for Kings in 11sce of G. O. D. Otty, J. P. Byrne of Sussex becoming clerk of the circuit court in place of Mr.

Clerk of the circuit court in place of Mr.

Morrison.

Gasperaux Fibhing.—At every tide there is now a large number of boat fishermen in the harbor drifting for gaspereaux. The catch so far is small, while the demand for the fish is good, the offshore fishermen being short of bait. Merchants are getting \$1 per hundred for gaspereaux. The weirs are not doing very much so far. Nc. 2 weir, at Navy Island, has made the largest catch this season, making a fairly good haul Wednesday night. The fish are expected to strike in quite plentiful any day

Salvazion Army.—Brigadier Pugmire, though he farewelled as commander of the Salvation Army in this district, is

though he farewelled as commander of the Salvation Army in this district, is still at the head here. Brigadier Bennet had been heralded as his successor, but we decame from Toronto to cancel his welcome reception. The Tringeaper learns that orders were cabled from London by Commissioner Eva Booth, who is in supreme command in Canada, to deter all charges in appointments until defer all changes in appointments until her arrivat. She has been in London on important business, and is now on the way back, having shied Saturday last. She w !! srrive tomorrow at New York, and go direct to Toronto, the territorial Shew! srrive tomorrow at New York, and go direct to Toronto, the territorial headquarters. Then instructions as to the new brigadier for this district will be had,

gained four and cte-nail pounds during that period and the food was found to be palatable. The new preparation is in the form of a light-brown meal and the new brigadier for this district will be had,

gained four and cte-nail pounds during that period and the food was found to be palatable. The new preparation is in the form of a light-brown meal and the food was found to be palatable. The new preparation is in the form of a light-brown meal and the food was found to be palatable. The new preparation is in the form of a light-brown meal and the food was found to be palatable. The new preparation is in the form of a light-brown meal and the food was found to be palatable. The new preparation is in the form of a light-brown meal and for the day. Yesterday four dead men the course of the food was found to be palatable. The new preparation is in the form of a light-brown meal and for the day. Yesterday four dead men the course of the food was found to be palatable. The new preparation is in the form of a light-brown meal and the food was found to be palatable. The new preparation is in the form of a light-brown meal and the food was found to be palatable.

Some Have Already Started Busines Others Waiting Clear Water.

Indiantown yesterday afternoon every-thing was hustling on board the river at mers and tug-boats. Nearly all are ready for work and are only awaiting a good chance to get up river. A good business in the passenger and freight line is assured.

Warm weather and some rain would make a heavy freshet this spring, as there is still renty of anow in the woods.

The Sardine Business promises to be very brisk this season, though the rates on tin are higher. A fisherman from down the bay said yesterday that as much as \$20 per hogshead would be effered for the fish.

To Enlarge Sidings.—The heavy locomotives recently added to the I. C. R. haul longer trains than the old style engines, and to make crosses many of the stdings on the roads will be enlarged. Sait Springs siding will be lengthened.—
[Transcript Busines Ares.—Mrr. Elizabeth A. Hatfield, who died at the residence of her daughter, Mrr. Belyea, Marsh Road, was buried Wednesday at Kars, Kings wounty, whither the remains were taken

## MAINE'S FORESTS.

year or two," remarks a prominent out MAIL FOR THE ISLAND—The Island of town lumberman to a reporter, "may mails are now going by the Startey, the be guessed from a comparison of the old ice boat service having been discontinued. A correspondent writes: "Probably there never was as much ice in the
specific and service straight and sound straits since the mails were first run as trees could be used, a cerd of cypress there is at present. Miles of ice can be would not the lumberman but about \$7 seen, with very little water."

there is at present. Miles of ice can be seen, with very little water."

The Rever Ice.—Gagetown says the ice ran out of the creek today. Upper Gagetown says the ice ran out of the creek today. Upper Gagetown says the ice ran out of the creek today. Upper Gagetown says the ice ran out of the creek today. Upper Gagetown says the ice started in the main river. It was running a good deal today and hung up tonight. Fredericon says it has been running there today. "That, too, is the reason why the pulp miles are about 11 situated in the outer of Gagetown.

New Island Steamer.—There is considerable talk just now about steamboat communication between Summeride and Cape Torpentine, calling at Cape Traverse each way four days out of the week.—Summerside Ploneer.

Former Carmero Man.—Mr. John Rossiter died Tuesday night at Chicago where he had I.ved for some years and leaves a wife, five children, and one sites. Mr. Rossiter formerly lived in Galdson. He was a son of the little Robert Rossiter. For seme years he was employed as book-keeper with the first stated in the star of the proposed of the paper maker. The greatest distance a message has been was employed as a good as the star of the purpose of the paper nets about \$40. For the purpose of the paper maker. The branches and gain and the cid observatory—a course of the paper of the staright ones, for the purpose of the paper nets about \$40. For the purpose of the paper mets, the branch \$40. For the purpose of the paper nets about \$40. For the purpose of the paper nets about \$40. For the purpose of the paper nets about \$40. For the purpose of the paper nets about \$40. For the purpose of the purpose of the paper nets about \$40. For the purpose of the paper nets about \$40. For the purpose of the clearings, and near the towns and transportation facilities. The mill are using up th

hausted.

"A half century from now, say these men, Maine will be as free from forests as are the flattest of the western prairies. I, for one, am happy that I shall not live to see that day, for it is the grandeur of her virgin forests that makes Maine so dear to me as set is, and when the days dear to me as she is, and when the days for hunting and fishing in her woods and lakes and rivers are gone, then I want to go too."—[Bangor Commercial.

### COURT NEWS. Probate Court.

Letters of administration were granted

in the estate of Dorothea Murphy to sister Grace Murphy. The estate is valued at \$200 personal property. E. R. Chapman proctor.

The will of William C. McIntyre was admitted to probate and letters testa-mentary granted to the widow, Nettie E.

McIntyre. The estate is granted at \$2,900 personal. H. F. Paddington, A citation was issued, returnable May

## Successful Food Test.

Kingston, Ont., April 19-A 29 days test of the new military food introduced at the Tete-Du-Pont barracks by a Mon treal doctor terminated today with very satisfactory results. Hospital Orderly try live men and not dead ones," said Williams, who was placed on the diet, gained four and cre-half pounds during that period and the food was found to be

### MORE REACTION.

Laborals Capture the Seat in Brockville by a Handsome Majority-The First Liberal Victory in the Riding for Twenty Years.

is no change at Gagotown.

Arrived at Rio\_The barque Birmam Wood, Cap'ain Morris, from Pascagoula, exrived at Rio\_Ineiro on Tuesday las.

POSMUAND'S RIVAL.—Winter port business at St. John, N. B., which is Portland's rival in wiater shipping, is fast coming to a close for thisseason.—[Portland Courier.

Source in Maine.—The x-ray has appeared in court in Bangor, where Dr.

Jameson is being tried, for mal-practice in the setting of an arm. The Newsprints an x-ray picture of the fracture.

Mr. T. W. Rainessen. canvassing and collecting agent for The Telegraph, is at present in Northumberland county, subscribers in that district are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

The Frenkey is a heavy freshet this spring, as there is still Frenk Pay freshet this spring, as there is still Frinty of snow in the consultance of the reader.

The steamer Star, slvays a popular that could be headed to get up river. A good basiness in the passenger and freight line to asserved.

The handsome Star Liner Victoria is the handsome of the riding of the route best of the route best of the season as the less will go on the route between Indiantown and Frederictors.

The steamer Daylid Weston passed a very creditable inspection yesterday.

Size bare Victoria Capt. Day will be first officer. Mr. Daylid with excitement. Mr. Comstock has been multy overthatled inside the victory was clebrated in a most environment of the riding five victory was clebrated in a most environment of the riding of the victory was clebrated in a most environment of the riding of the victory was clebrated in a most environment of the riding of the victory was returns from a l parts of the riding give

Message Sent from Washington to Fort Myer and Back at Rate of 120,000 Words an Hour-Wireless Telegraphy a Success.

Washington, April 19- Rudyard Kipling's White Man's Burden was shifted from the war department to Fort Myer and back again today at the rate of 120,000 words per hour. This gratifying performance occurred in the course an experiment in sine wave telegraphy. A machine, operating like a typewriter, was used to punch holes in a narrow strip of paper similar to that used in en ordinary stock ticker and fed into the sender, which transmits the message in dots and dashes of the Morse system over a wire to Fort Myer and by the ground return system to the receiver at the depart-ment, which printed them on a message ment, which printed them on a message blank ready to be delivered. These dots and dashes are easily de-cipherable, and Lieutenant Colonel Squier, who had charge of the experi-

ment, teld me that he was of the opinion that a child, after three or four days'

this means.

The record made today is below that obtained some time ago, when a message was sent by the sine wave system at more than three thousand words per minute. Colonel Squier called my at tention to a report from England that a Garman there had sent about sixty thousand words an hour, which is rethousand words an hour, which is regarded as a very low rate.

and a sounder are also at the receiving station. These two ins ruments are exactly the same as are in use in the ordinary telegraph office. The message is carried over the wire only to such point in midsir as it is necessary to deliver a message, which will produce without fall sound waves that will not meet with interruption between the points of sending and receiving. At the tip of the vertical wire is a brass sphere, and from this the sound waves go out in every direction, unless protected by shields, which will compel the message to go out like rays from a searchlight.

The receiver intended to take a mersage is tuned to the same point of synchronism fathem and interruptions for message. In this way the messages are kept from being intercepted.

To Be Tried for Murder.

To Be Tried for Murder.

Beaver, 57, Reid, from Canning; Chask Washington. 71. Woodworth, from Port George; Essie 0, 73. Reid, from Quaco; Melonism. CLEARED.

CLEARED.

TURSDAY. April 18.

Stimr Pharsalls. Smith, for Manchester.

Schr krlendsbip, Alexander, for Essatport, Goastwise—Schrist H Goudey. Sullivan, for Geston; and Revoir, Russell, for Grand Harbor; eliver Cloud, Esia, for Quaco; Llord, Anderson, for Annapolis; Annie, Medearvey, for Ilgby; Jessie, Christophen, for Digby; Harry Morris, McLean, for Llord, Anderson, for Harty of the property of the receiver intended to take a mersage is tuned to the same point of synchronism fathem and the messages are kept from being intercepted.

To Be Tried for Murder.

To Be Tried f

Hull jail. There they will remain until June 6, the opening of the criminal court, when they will be tried on a charge of murdering Lavinia Songe, their adopted child, at Boisfranc Settlement last week.

## Colonial Life Peers.

TORONTO, April 20-The Telegram's special from London says the Earl of Aberdeen, late governor general of Canada, presided at a dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute, during which he expressed the view that a life membership in the house of lords might be given to distinguished colonial leaders.

## To Try Dead Men ..

NEW YORK, April 20-"I came here ta Judge Newburger in general session

## BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—At Ba's Verte, on March 23rd, to the wife of Woodford Chapman, a son.

COLDWELL—At Windsor, on April 13th, to the wife of E. H. Coldwell, a son. MILLEN-At Windsor, on April 11th, to the wife of Mr. Millen, a saughter. REEKS-At the rectory. Upper Falmouth N. S. on April 12th, to the wife of Rev. Mr. Reeks, a daughter. BRCCKVILLE, Ont., April 20-The full

### MARRIAGES.

BORDEN-KNOWLES-At Moncton, on April 12th, at the residence of W. F. Ferguson. brother-in-law of the bride, by Rev W. B. Hisson. Arthur B Borden to Alice J.. daughter of Geo. N. Enowles, both of Wolfville, M. S.

West.

HAWKES-HAWKES—On April 4th, by Rev.
I. B. Cole ell, Hartley Hawkes to Winnie
Hawkes, both of Albert Co.

LEOWARD-PORTEE—At Wellington, N. S.,
on April 12th, at the residence of the bride's
brother in-law, Capt. W. B. Butler. by Rev.
E. D. Milliar, J. Frank Leoward, of Yarmouth,
to Carrie M. Porter, of Wellington,

LECK-EMERY—In this city, on April 20th,
by Rev. W. O. Raymond, rector of St. Mary's
church, Harry Leck, of this city, to Minnie
J., dauguler of David Emery, of South
Cloues, Queens Co.

### DEATHS.

CANN-At Yarmouth, on April 12th, Susie aged 20 years, wife of George H. Cann, and only deughter of Capt, John S. Churchill, of Norwood.

Ellen, beloved wife of Thomas Cosgrove, it the 8ind year of her age, leaving a husban two sons and two daughters to mourn the sad loss of a kind and loving wife an nother.

mother,
JORDAN — At Sunnysids, Simonds, on
Thursday, April 18th. Caroline, widow of the
late Gilbert Jordan. aged 86 years.
MOREISON—At Nelson, on April 1st, Mary
wile of James Morrison, aged 19 years, MARVIN-In this city, on April 20th, Fred E. J., son of Fred E and Linua Marvin, in the 2nd year of his age -[Chicago and Omaha, Neoraska, papers please copy. Omana, Neoraska, papers please copy.

MoEWEN-At St. Martins, on April 12th.
Jane, belt-yed wife of James MoEwen, aged 80
years and 3 months, formerly of French
village, leaving a busband and one daughter
and a large circle of friends to mourn their
less

loss,
McCully—On April 19th, at Sussex, Kings
Co., Robert McJully, in the 84th year of his
age,
SHADDICK — At English Settlement, on
April 2nd, Sarah May, eldest child of John
and Annie Shaddick, aged 18 years.
TINGLEY—At Little Rocher, A. Co., on
April 14th, George Tingley, formerly light
keeper at Cape Enrage, in his 78rd year,

Those sending notices of Births, Marriages WREKLY TELEGRAPH containing the solice will be sent FREE to any address in

### MARINE JOURNAL PERT OF ST. JOHN.

## AERIVED.

Steamer Cumberland, 1145, Thompson, from Boston, C E Laechler, mots and pass. Stmr Chateau Lafite, 2110. Chabot, from St Pletre, Mid. Win Thomson & Co. bal. Stmr Symra (Nor), 1917, Ohristle, from New York, Win Thomson & Co. bal. Stor Abbie & Eva Hooper, 276, Foster, from New York, R O Ellzin.

Coastwise—Schra Ripple, 16, Benzanson, from Hantsport; Annie, 22. McGargev, from Anna olis; Lloyd, 23, Anderson, from Annapolis; Rex 57, Sweet, from Quaco; Exznia, 18, Parker, 170m Beaver Harbor.

Simr Mongolian, \$87, Braes, from Liverpool via Halitax, Win Thomson & Co. gen. Schr Georgia E, 38, Barton, from Boston, J W McAlary & Co. bal.

Schr Lena Maud, 38, Giggey, from Boston, J E Moore, salt.

Coastwise—Schra Wascano, 115, Balser, from Joggins; Eliza Bell, 30, Wadlin, from Beaver Harbor; atmr Alpha, 42, Dexter, from Cheverle; Centreville, 32 Graham, from Sandy Cove.

THURSDAY, April 20.

Steamer State of Maine, 1146, Colby, from

erie; Centreville, 32 Graham, from Sandy Cove.

THURSDAY, April 20.

Steamer State of Maine, 1146, Colby, from Boston. C E Laechler, mdse and pass.
Schr Fannv. 21, Sypher, from Boston, J A Likely, fertiliser.
Coastwise—Schrs Alice D, 5. Lord, from West Isles; Dors, 68, Canning, from Parraboro; da M, 34, Smith, from Quaco; Jessa, 72.
Spicer, from Harborvillo; Reesie 4, 68, Ogilvie from Parraboro; barges No 1, 438, Warnock, and No 2, 438. Salter, from Parraboro; stmr Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning; Chas R Washington, 71. Woodworth, from Port George; Essie C, 73, Reid, from Quaco; Melrose, 71, Haycock, from fishing.
CLEARED.

### SOMESTIC PORTS. ARRIVED.

Halifax, 18th inst, stmr Armenia, Martena, from Hamburg and salled for Philadelphia, Halifax, 19th inst, stmr Corean, Stewart, from Glasgow and Liverpool.
Yarmouth, 19th inst, stmr Yarmouth, from Havanas, schr Race Horse, from Boaton.
Louisburg, 18th inst, stmr St Marnock, Sorento, bunkered and salled for Montreal; Fremona, Messina, bunkered and salled for Montreal; 19th inst, stmr Bydal Holme, Faval for Montreal; Ceylon, from Halifax; Cacouna from Portland, Me.

from Portland, Me,

SAILED.

Halifax, 18th inst, stmr Damara, Williams, for Liverpool via 81 John's, Nfd.

Halifax, 19th inst, stmr Turrett Bell, Blenkhorn, for Louisburg, OB.

Louisburg, 18th inst, stmr Turret Crown, for 81 John.

Vancouver, 17th inst, stmr Empress of Japan, Lee, for Yokohama.

Osberga, from St John. Liverpool, 20th inst, stmr Cufic, from New

York.
Demerars, 15th ult, brigt Boston Marine.
Porter, from Norfolk and asiled 25th for Barbados, Porto Etico and Canada.
Barbados, lst inst, schr Mercedes, Gaundres, from Bellevean Uove/barque Petunia, alchole from Babia.
Reveasile-on-Tyne, 20th inst, sturr Mantinea, Luckhart, from Copennagen 1or Miramichi.

London, 18th inst, trum Gopennagen 1or Miramichi.

London, 18th inst, trum Hallfax City, for 8t Juhn via Hallfax.
London, 18th inst, barque Gler, Amundsen, for Pigwash Liverpool. 18th inst, barque Halden, for Pigwash Liverpool. 18th inst, barque Halden, for Pictor; schr Anna, Nielson, ior Gaspe.
Liverpool ista ult, schr Sir Hibbert, Barque Albairose, Chalmers, for Porto Bico, to load for Elistic 23rd, barque Albairose, Chalmers, for Porto Bico, to load for Elistic 23rd, barque Albairose, Chalmers, for London.

POREHGR PORTS

ARRIVED.

Rasiport, 18th inst, schr Sharmaker, from Advecate.
Boston, 18th inst, schr Sharmaker, from Beloveau Cove.
Vineyard Haven, 18th, will, for Meteghan D A Mader, from Mahone Bay; Luzsie Wharton, from Belleveau Cove.
Vineyard Haven, 18th, will, for Meteghan D A Mader, from Mahone Bay; Luzsie Wharton, from Belleveau Cove.
Vineyard Haven, 18th, schr Sharmaker, from Belleveau Cove.
New York, 18th inst, schr Botton, 18th inst, schr Botton, 18th inst, schr Hattle C, from St John; 18th inst, schr Hattle C, from St John Portland, 19th inst, schr Riverdale, from

boro for New York,

Otty Island, 20th inst, sehr Rowens, T A
Stuart, and Abby E Bentley, from St John.

Vineyard Haven, 20th inst, sehr G A Hayden, from Edgartown to load plester rock
from stranded sohr Badie Willieutt, for Staten

Bordeaux, ichi inst, sami hastandari or Halifax. Christiana, 19th inst, barque Amal, for Canada. Montevideo. 6th inst, barque Luarca, Star-ratt, for New York. Arendal, 6th inst, ship Havre, for Mira-michi. Porto Rico, —, brigt Gabrielle, Mundy, for Boston.

Boston.
Pascagoula, 16th inst, schr St Maurice, for
Havans.
Darien. Ga. 17th inst, barque Ossuna, An-Darien. Ge. 17th inst, barque Casuna, Andrews, for Liverpool, Olty Island, 17th inst sohrs Cheelle, for Port Greville; M J Soley, for Woliville; Stella Mand, for St John; Stephen Bennett, for Boston: Liszie D Small, for Dover.

New York, 17th inst. sohr Exception. Barteaux, for Parayaba; 19th inst. stur Paris, for Southampton; Teutonic, for Liverpool.

Machias: 20th inst, sohr Mirands, from St John for New York.

Rockport, 20th inst, schr Brenton, for Meteghan.

## Sanada. Eastport, 10th inst, sohr Sparmaker, for St

north. April 15th, lat 27.27, lon 74.08, sohr La Plata, Sloan, from Antigua for Delaware Break-

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Portland, Me, April 15—Notice is hereby given of the following changes in aids to navigation in the first Lighouse District:

Quoddy Roads, Maine—Middle Ground buoy, No 2, a red Ist class nun, reported February 18th, dragged about 3:0 feet to southward, was replaced on April 13.

Off Petit Manan Light Station, Maine—Simm's Rock buoy, a red and black horisontally stripped second class can, reported adrift April 3rd, was replaced April 12th Medonak River, Maine—On April 11th the perches in this river, from Hollis Point to Waldoboro, were replaced for the season of navigation,

Fortland, Me, April 18—Machias Bay and River, Maine—Notice is hereby given that Rendall Point Buoy No 4. a red second class nun, reported March 28th as drifted two miles from its position, was replaced April 18th.

Herring Gut, Maine—Notice is also given

## REPERTS, DISASTERS ETG.

Passed Vineyard Haven, 18th inst. stmr Empress of Japan, Lee, for Yokohama.

REPORTS.

BRIVISH PORYS.

ARRIVED.

Glasgow, 18th inst, stmr Keemin, from 8 John.
London, 18th inst, stmr Keemin, from 8 St John via Halifax,
Hong Kong, 18th inst, stmr Empress of India, from Vencouver.
Newbort, E. 19th inst, stmr Cunaxa, Grady. rom St John.
Liverpool, 18th inst, stmr Assyrians, from Portland,

York.

Demerars, 15th ult, brigt Boston Marine,
Porter, from Norfolk and sailed 25th for Barbados, Porto Rico and Canada.

Barbados, 1st inst, sobr Mercedes, Gaunders
from Believeau Cove; barque Petunia, Nichols
from Babia.

New castle-on-Tyne, 20th inst, stmr Mantines, Luckhart, from Copenhagen for Miramichi,
SAILED.

rom stranded sohr Sadie Willicut, for Statel Island.

Boston. 20th inst, sohr Carrie Belle, from Edgewater; Sam Slick, from Cheverie; Advance, from Bridgewater; Irene, from St John: Etta E Tanner, from Meteghan.

Portland. 2.th inst, sohr Eric, Brown, from Boston for St John; Pandora, Holder, from St John for Boston.

Providence, 20th inst, sohr Hyena, Dix, from St John.

Havana, 14th inst, sohr Florence R Hewson, Patterson, from Annapolis. NS.

Paccagoula. 18th inst, sohr Anita, Melene, from Calbarien.

Wilmingston, 18th inst, sohr Anita, Melene, from Calbarien.

on Patterson, from Annapolis. NS.
Pascagoula. 18th inst, sohr Anlia, Melene, Wilmingston. 18th inst, sohr Lillie, Davis, and Tacoma, Hatch, from New York.

OLEARED.

Mobile, 17th inst, ship Harvest Queen, for Beliast.
New Orleans, 15th inst, barque Greenland, Anderson, for Cadis.
New Orleans, 15th inst, barque Greenland, Anderson, for Cadis.
New York, 20th inst, sohr Genesta, for South Mattland.
New York, 20th inst, schr Sandolphon, for Bellevre Cover Clarine, for St. John.
Rew York, 18th inst, sarque Robert Ewing, 17tips, for Windsor; Severn, Kerr, for Guadailcope; Viola, Finlay, for Halifax; Sackville Packet, Cook, for Sackville.
Packet, Cook, for Sackville, Pareboro.
Mobile, 17th inst, barque Alberta, Harris, for Rosario.
Boston, 18th inst, schr Canaria, Brown, for Partridge Island.
Darien, 18th inst, schr Canaria, Brown, for Partridge Island.
New York, 18th inst, schr Canaria, Brown, for Canada.
Darien, 18th inst, sarque Ajax, for Miramichi.
Mandal, 14th inst, barque Zaritza, for Canada.
Bothbay, 18th inst, schrs Eva, and Silver Wave, for St. John.
Eastpott, 18th inst, schrs Eva, and Silver Wave, for St. John.
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Eastpott, 18th inst, schrs Eva, and Silver Wave, for St. John.
Eastpott, 18th inst, schrs Eva, and Silver Wave, for St. John.
Eastpott, 18th inst, schrs Eva, List of Vessels Bound to St. John, WHERE FROM AND DATE OF SAILING.

> STRANERS, Anaxa, at Port Glasgow. March 4th,
> Bavaria from Gibraltar via New York, Apl 3
> Dominion, trom Moville, April 14th,
> Halifax City, from London, April 18th,
> London Chy, at London, April 18th,
> Micmac, from Shielda, April 18th,
> Plates, from Havana, April 18th,
> St John City, from London, March 30th Avenuire C, at Genos, March 18th, Cognati, from Pensacole via Geora, March 18 Emms, from Ivisa via Bio Janeiro, Dec 28th, Highlands, from oeal, April 10th, Riconoscensa, from Genos, March 28th,

## Moss Glen, from Norfolk, April 14th.

April 16th, lat 41, lon 67, brigt Clio, bound at the recess hour, while the boys of the

Superior school were playing ball, a sad accident occurred. Willie Dobson. a boy of 12 years, who was conversing with another boy, a short distance from the home base, was struck on the back of the head by a batted ball. The boy uttered an exclamation, tottered a step or two and then fell. He was immediately carried to the drug store, where medical assistance was summoned. It was found the blow had been fatzi, and the boy was dead.

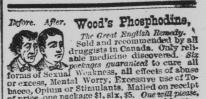
The deceased is the second son of the late Walter Dobson, for many years custom officer here. He was an exceedingly (lever lad.

BARQUENTINE.

Killed by a Ball.

DOBCHESTER, April 18.-This morning

The great Liverpool meeting of free churches recently held showed no abatement in the movement for the federation



Sold in S'. John by responsible drug-gists and in W. C. Wilson's St. John West,

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. APRIL 22 1899.

### APARENT'S RASHVOW

REV. DR. TALMAGE MAKES A TELL-ING COMPARISON.

## OLD AND NEW JUDGED TOGETHER

Order to Keen His Vow to the Lord Was Not More Cruel Than the Physi-

eal, Mental and Moral Sacrifices of

Washington, April 16.-Rev. Dr. Talwashington, April 16.—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached this morning from this ext, Judges xi, 36, "My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do to me according to that which hath proceeded out of thy mouth." He said:

Jephthah was a freebooter. Early turned out from a home where he ought o have been cared for, he consorted with rough men and went forth to earn his living as best he could. In those times it was considered right for a man to go out on independent military expeditions. on independent military expeditions. Jephthah was a good man according to the light of his dark age, but through a wandering and predatory life he became rockless and precipitate. The grace of God changes a man's heart, but never twerses his natural temperament. The Israelites wanted the Ammonites driven out of their country, so they sent a delegation to Jepithah, asking him to become commander in-chief of all the forces. He might have said, "You drove me out when you had no use for me and, now you are in trouble, you want me back," but he did not say that. He takes command of the army, sends messengers to the Ammonites to tell them to vacate the country and, getting no favorable re-

onse, marshals his troops for battle. Before going out to the war Jephthah makes a very solemn vow that if the Lord will give him the victory, then, on his return home, whatsoever first comes his return home, whatsoever first comes out of his doorway he will offer in sacrifice as a burnt offering. The battle opens. It was no skirmishing on the edges of danger, no unlimbering of batteries two miles away, but the hurling of men on the points of swords and spears until the ground could no more drink the blood, and the horses reared to leap over the pile of bodies of the slain. In those old times opposing forces would fight until their swords were broken, and then each one would throttle his man until they both fell, teeth to teeth, grip to grip, death stare to death stare, until the plain was one tumbled mass of corpses from which the last trace of man-hood had been dashed out.

Let the trumpeters call up the survivors.
Homeward to your wives and children.
Romeward with your glittering treasures.
Homeward to have the applause of an admiring nation. Build triumphal arches, swing out flags all over Mizpah Build triumphal open all your doors to receive the captured treasures, through every hall spread the banquet, pile up the viands, fill high the tankards. The nation is redeemed, the invaders are routed and the nationa

Huzza for Jephthah, the conqueror! Jephthah, seated on a prancing steed, advances amid the acclaiming multitudes, but his eye is not on the excited populace. Remembering that he had made a solemn vow that, returning from made a solemn vow that, returning from victorious battle, whatsoever first came out of the doorway of his home, that should be sacrificed as a burnt offering, he has his anxious look upon the door. I wonder what spotless lamb, what brace of doves will be thrown upon the fires of

blanches his cheek. Despair seizes his heart. His daughter, his only child, rushes out the doorway to throw herself him more kisses than there were wounds the triumphal splendo vanishes. Holdthe triumphal spiendo vanishes. Holding back this child from his heaving breast and pushing the locks back from the fair brow and looking into the eyes of inextinguishable affection with choked stark on the bloody plain. My daughter,

my only child, joy of my home, life of my life, thou art the sacrifice!" The whole matter was explained to her. This was no whining, hollow hearted girl into whose eyes the father looked. All the glory of sword and shield vanished in the presence of the valor of that girl. There may have been a tremor of the lip, as a roseleaf trembles in the ough of the south wind; there may have been the starting of a tear like a rain drop shaken from the anther of a water may not reach and only woman's heart er hath proceeded from thy

the fires of the burnt offering. No one can tell us her name. There is no need that we know her name. The garlands that Mizpah twisted for Jephthah, the warrior, have gaue into the dust, but all ages are twisting this girl's chaplet. It is well that her name came not to us, for no one can wear it. They may take the name of Deberah or Abigail or Miriam,

title of this daughter of sacrifice.
Of course this offering was not pleasing to the Lord, especially as a provision was made in the law for such a conting-ency, and Jephthah might have redeemed his daughter by the payment of 30 wrong things about Jephthah's vow.

First, he ought never to have made it.

Next, having made it, it were better
broken than kept. But do not take on
pretentious airs and say, "I could not
have done as Jephthah did." If in formar days you had been standing on the
banks of the Gangas and you had been
born in India, you might have thrown
your children will not respect parents whose
the theory on the street with their thumbs in their
vest talking about their father as "the
old man," "the gavernor," "the squire,"
"the old chap," or their mother as "the
old woman?" Thay are those who in
youth, in childhood, never learned to
respect parents whose

question when I tell you that the sacrifice of Jephthah's daughter was a type of the physical, mental and spiritual sacrifice of 10,000 children in this day. There are parents all unwittingly bringing to be a parent of the children a class of infu-

ences which will as certainly ruin them as knife and torch destroyed Jephthah's daughter. While I speak the whole nation, without emotion and without shame, looks upon the stupendous sacri-

In the first place, I remark that much of the system of education in our day is a system of sacrifice. When children spend six or seven hours in school and then must spend two or three hours in preparation for school the next day, will you tell me how much time they will have for sunshine and fresh air and the obtaining of that exuberance which is necessary for the duties of coming life? No one can feel more thankful than I do for the advancement of common school education. The printing of books appro-priate for schools, the multiplication of philosophical apparatus, the establish-ment of normal schools, which provide for our children teachers of largest caliber, are themes on which every philanthropist ought to be congratulated. But this herding of great multitudes of children in ill ventilated schoolrooms and poorly equipped halls of instruction is making many of the places of knowledge in this country a huge holocaust. Politics in many of the cities gets into educational affairs, and while the two political parties are scrabbling for the honors Jephthah's daughter perishes. It is so much so that there are many schools in the country to-day which are prepar-ing tens of thousands of invalid men and women for the future; so that, in many places, by the time the child's education is finished the child is finished! In many is finished the child is finished! In many places, in many cities of the country, there are large appropriations for everything else, and cheerful appropriations, but as soon as the appropriation is to be made for the educational or moral interests of the city we are struck through with an economy that is well nigh the death of us.

In connection with this I mention what I might call the cramming system of the common schools and many of the academies; children of delicate brain to graduate for the simple reason, they say, "We cannot afford to allow our children's health to be destroyed in order that they may gather the honors of an institution." Tens of thousands of children educated into imbeelility, so that connected with many such literary actablish. institution." Tens of thousands of children have been rulned forever either reneducated into imbeeility, so that connected with many such literary establishments there ought to be asylums for the wrecked. It is push and crowd and cram and stuff and jam until the child's intellect is bewildered, and the memory is ruined, and the health is gone. There are children who once were full of romping and laughter and had cheeks crimson and all of them good. "No," she said, "it is nothing to be proud of but some and laughter and had cheeks crimson with health who are now turned out in hood had been dashed out.

Jephthah wins the day. Twenty cities lay captured at his feet. Sound the victory the afternoon pale faced, irritated, asthmatic, old before their time. It is a stable of the mountains of Gilead. asthmatic, old before their time. It is one of the saddest sights on earth, an old mannish boy or an old womanish girl. mannish boy or an old womanish girl. Girls 10 years of age studying algebra! Boys 12 years of age racking their brain over trigonometry! Children unacquainted with their mother tongue crying over their Latin, French and German lessons! All the vivacity of their nature beaten out of them by the heavy beetle of a Greek lexicon! And you dootor them for this, and you give them a little medicine for that, and you wonder what is the

their education!

In my parish in Philadelphia a little child was so pushed at school that she was thrown into a fever, and in her was thrown into a lever, and in her dying delirium all night long she was trying to recite the multiplication table. In my boyhood I remember that in our class at school there was one lad who knew more than all of us put together. If we were fast in our arithmetic, he ex-If we were fast in our arithmetic, he extricated us. When we stood up for the spelling class, he was almost always the head of the class. Visitors came to his father's house, and he was always brought in as a prodigy. At 18 years of age he was an idiot. He lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years of any died and the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years of any died and the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years of any died and the lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing the lived ten years of any died and the lived ten years and the l

made him an idiot.

You may flatter your pride by forcing your child to know more than any other children, but you are making a sacrifice of that child if by the additions to its intelligence you are making a subtraction from its future. The child will go away from such maltreatment with no exuberance to fight the battle of life. exuberance to fight the battle of life. Such children may get along very well while you take care of them, but when you are old or dead alas for them if, through the wrong system of education which you adopted, they have no swarthiness or force of character to take care of themselves. Be careful how you make the child's head ache or its heart flutter. I hear a great deal about black man's rights, and Chinaman's rights, and Indian's rights, and woman's rights. The Carthaginians used to sacrifice their can compass she surrenders herself to fire and to death. She cries out in the words of my text, "My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord do unto The child was put into the arms of the idol and no sooner touched the arms than it dropped into the fire. But it was the She bows to the knife, and the blood, which so eften at the father's voice had tushed to the crimson cheek, smokes in the first of the burnt offering. No one can tell us har name. There is no need only laughter at the moment of sacrifice.
Would God there were only one
Jephthah's daughter!

Again, there are many parents who are sacrificing their children with wrong system of discipline—too great rigor or too great leniency. There are children in families who rule the household. The high chair in which the infant sits is the throne, and the rattle is the scepter, and the other children make up the parliament where father and mother have ne vote! Such children come up to his daughter by the payment of 30 he misereants. There is no chance in this world for a child that has never your denunciations at Jephthah's cruelty remember that in olden times when yows remember that in olden times when vows were made men thought they must execute them, perform them, whether they wrong things about Jephthah's vow.

There were the botheration of the church of God and the pest of the world. Children that do not learn to obey human authority are unwilling to learn to obey divine authority.

Children will not respect parents whose authority they do not respect. Who are Children will not respect parents whose authority they do not respect. Who are because we have more gospel light.

Now I make very practical use of this question when I tell you that the sacride of Jephthah's daughter was a type of distance of distance of Jephthah's daughter was a type of distance of distance of distance of dista

father's government and the mother's government. The father will be tempted to too great rigor. The mother will be tempted to too great leniency. Her tenderness will overcome her. Her voice tenderness will overcome her. Her volce is a little softer, her hand seems better fitted to pull out a thorn and soothe a pang. Children wanting anything from the mother, cry for it. They hope to dissolve her with tears. But the mother must not interfere, must not coax off, must not beg for the child when the hour comes for the assertion of parental supremacy and the subjugation of a ence crime and disease and death will go

supremacy and the subjugation of a child's temper. There comes in the his-tory of every child an hour when it is tested whether the parents shall rule or the child shall rule. That is the crucial hour. If the child triumphs in that hour, then he will some day make you crouch. then he will some day make you crouch.

It is a horrible scene. I have witnessed it. A mother come to old age, shivering with terror in the presence of a son who cursed her gray hairs and mocked her wrinkled face and begrudged her the crust she munched with her toothless

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is To have a thankless child!

But, on the other hand, too great rigor must be avoided. It is a sad thing when domestic government becomes cold military despotism. Trappers on the prairie fight fire with fire, but you cannot successfully fight your child's bad temper with your own bad temper. We must not be too minute in our inspection. We cannot expect our children to be perfect. cannot expect our children to be perfect. We must not see everything. Since we have two or three faults of our own, we ought not to be too rough when we discover that our children have as many. If tradition be true, when we were child-ren we were not all little Samuels and our parents were not all little samuels and our parents were not fearful lest they could not raise us because of our premature goodness. You cannot scold or pound your children into nobility of character. The bloom of a child's heart can never be seen under a cold drizzle. of the common schools and many of the academies; children of delicate brain compelled to tasks that might appall a mature intellect; children going down to school with a strap of books half as high as themselves. The fact is in some of the cities parents do not allow their children to graduate for the simple reason, they say, "We cannot afford to allow our children's health to be destroyed in order that the transport of the same to graduate for the simple reason, they say, "We cannot afford to allow our children's health to be destroyed in order that the transport calculate how many thousands of the same transport calculate and the same transport to the same tran cannot calculate how many thousands of children have been ruined forever either saw I had, whatever I wanted I got," or

"it is nothing to be proud of, but some-thing for which to be very grateful." ficing their children to a spirit of worldliness. Some one asked a mother whose children had turned out very well what was the scoret by which she prepared them for usefulness and for the Christian life, and she said: "This was the secret. When in the morning I washed my child-ren, I prayed that they might be washed in the fountain of a Saviour's mercy. When I put on their garments, I prayed this, and you give them a little medicine for that, and you wonder what is the matter of them. I will tell you what is the matter of them. They are finishing the matter of them. They are finishing the matter of them. be fed with manna from heaven. When I started them on the road to school, I prayed that their path might be as the shining light, brighter and brighter to the perfect day. When I put them to sleep, I prayed that they might be infolded in the Saviour's arms." "Oh," you say, "that was very old fashioned." It was quite old fashioned. But do you suppose that a child under such nurture as that ever turned out bad?

In our day most boys start out with no idea higher than the all encompassing

it can scratch the Lord's Prayer on a 10-cent piece and the Ten Command-ments on a 10-cent piece. Children are his right hand from his left or day from night. The parents and the teachers made him an idiot.

It seems to be their chief attainment that 10 cents make a dime and ten dimes make a dollar. How to get money is

make a dollar. How to get money is only equaled by the other art, how to keep it. Tell me, ye who know, what chance there is for those who start out in life with such perverted sentiments.

The money market resounds again and again with the downfall of such people. If I had a drop of blood on the tip of a pen, I would tell you by what awful tragedy many of the youth of this country are ruined.

Further on thousands and tens of

Further on thousands and tens of thousands of the daughters of America are sacrificed to worldliness. They are taught to be in sympathy with all the artificialties of society. They are inducted into all the hollowness of what is called fashionable life. They are taught to believe that history is dry, but that 50-cent lieve that history is dry, but that 50-cent stories of adventurous love are delicious. With capacity that might have rivaled a Florence Nightingale in heavenly ministries or made the father's house glad with filial and sisterly demeanor their life is a waste, their beauty a curse, their eternity a demolition.

In the siege of Charleston, during out civil war, a lieutenant of the army stood on the floor beside the daughter of the ex-governor of the State of South Caro-

on the noor peside the daugnter of the ex-governor of the State of South Carolina. They were taking the vows of marriage. A bombshell struck the roof, dropped into the group, and nine were wounded and slain, among the wounded to death the bride. While the bridegroom knelt on the carpet trying to stanch the to death the bride. While the bridegroom knelt on the carpet trying to stanch the wounds the bride demanded that the ceremony be completed that she might take the vows before her departure, and when the minister said, "Wilt thou be faithful unto death?" with her dying lips she said, "I will!" and in two hours she had departed. That was the shughter she had departed. That was the slaughter and the sacrifice of the body, but at thousands of marriage altars there are daughters slain for time and slain for eternity. It is not a marriage. It is a massacre. Afflanced to some one who is only waiting until his father dies so he can get the property; then a little while they swing around in the oircles, brilliant circles; then the property is gone, and, having no power to earn a livelihood, the twain slink into some corner of society—the husband an idler and a sot, the wife a drudge, a slave and a sacrifice.
Ah! Spare your denunciations from
Jephthah's head and expend them all on
this wholesale modern martyrdom! I
lift up my voice against the sacrifice of
children. I look out of my window on a
Sabbath, and I see a group of children
unwashed, uncombed, un-Christianized.
Who cares for them? Who prays for
them? Who utters to them one kind
word? When the city missionary, passing
along the park in New York, saw a
ragged lad and heard him swearing, he
said to him: "My son, stop swearing! the wife a drudge, a slave and a sacrifice.

You ought to go to the house of God to-day. You ought to be good. You ought to be a Christian." The lad looked in his face and said: "Ah, it is easy for you to talk, well clothed as you are and well fed. But we chaps hain't got no chance!" Who lifts them to the alter for chance!" Who lifts them to the alter for baptism? Who goes forth to snatch them up from crime and death and woe? Who to-day will go forth and bring them into schools and churches? No; heap them up, great piles of rags and wretchedness and filth. Put underneath them the fires of sacrifice, stir up the blaze, put on more fagots, and while we sit in the churches with folded arms and indiffer-

on with the agonizing sacrifice.

During the early French revolution at Bourges there was a company of boys who used to train every day as young soldiers, and they carried a flag and they had on the flag this inscription, "Tremble, Tyrants, Tremble; We Are Growing Un." Mightily suggestive! This Growing Up." Mightily suggestive! This generation is passing off, and a mightier generation is coming on. Will they be the foes of tyranny, the foes of sin and the foes of death, or will they be the foes of God? They are coming up! I conbest of Goor They are coming up! I congratulate all parents who are doing their best to keep their children away from the altar of sacrifice. Your prayers are going to be answered. Your children may wander away from God, but they will come back again. A voice comes from the throne faday encouraging you. "I will throne to-day, encouraging you, "I will be a God to thee and to thy seed after thee." And though when you lay your head in death there may be some wanderer of the family are away from God, and you may be 30 years in heaven before salvation shall come to his heart, he will be brought into the kingdom, and before the throne of God you will rejoice that you were faithful. Come at last, though so long postponed his coming.

Come at last! I congratulate all those who are toiling for the outcast and the wandering. Your work will soon be over, but the influence you are setting in motion will never stop. Long after you have been garnered for the skies your prayers, your teachings and your Christian influence will go on and help to people heaven with bright inhabitants. Which would you rather see, which scene would you rather mingle in in the last great day, being able to say, "I added house to house and land to land and manufactory to manufactory; I owned half the city; whatever my eye work will soon be over, but the influence saw I had, whatever I wanted I got, or on that day to have Christ look you full in the face and say, "I was hungry, and ye fed me; I was naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me; inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these my brethren, ye did it to

## TRAINING THE VOICE.

Aristotle said: "It is not only neces sary to have something to say, it is al necessary to know how to say it."
well-trained voice is a mark of culture all refined society. This is as true in speech as in song; the same principle overn both, but are even more impor ant in relation to speech. Song implies distinct art, whereas speech is universe speech and distinct articulation, but Tis not enough the voice be sound and

clear,
'Tis modulation that most charms the

Sir Morrell Mackenzie says: "It is a sir Morrell Mackenzie says: "It is a mistake to think that speaking requires no special training and exercise. Even in ordinary conversation speaking is an art, and a difficult one." For the club woman and the woman of society not to specially cultivate the speaking or conversational voice is to handicap them well-modulated voice may be acquired in weil-modulated voice may be acquired in adult life, but the preferable period of acquirement is in childhood and youth.

The generality of mothers are not awake to the beauty of utterance. If they awake to the beauty of utterance. If they were they would consider acquisition of a well-modulated speaking or conversational voice should go hand in hand with piano-playing and singing. If the cultivation of the everyday speaking voice had been given the attention and study that piano-playing has received, the disagreeable element so often complained of in the American voice would have disap-

peared long ago.

Spurgeon said: "I believe that everyone should train his voice and body under some system of elecution. First, for the health it affords; second, for its educating effects; third, for the advantage it gives over others for usefulness.'

Chief Pokagon to School Children

Chief Simon Pokagon has sent a greet ing and a warning to the children of Chicago. Here is a letter from him which was written to the pupils of Ray School: Hartford, Mich., Oct. 26.—To the Ray School, Chicago. Greeting: My dear children, Pokagon's heart rejoiced to receive the invitation to your entertainment, but on account of sickness in his family but on account of sickness in his family he could not well attend. It is the one great desire of his heart that the young may learn to know his people better, and thereby remove from their minds that prejudice which has existed against us for generations past. Dear children, do not forget this: Your playground was mine 60 years ago. It was wild, uncultivated land, but I loved it, for it was the vated land, but I loved it, for it was the land of my fathers. May you hold sacred the rich heritage which has fallen to you. Please do not disappoint Pokagon. His pride is in Chicago, the city of his father. The greatest curse that stands with brazen face to lead aside the young in Chicago is "ish-ko-te ni-bish" (whiskey), which gin-e-big (the snake) lures to destroy, but without the warning rattle. My dear children, this is perhaps the last advice Pokagon can give you. Hear me. Do not taste-no, nor touch-the accursed fire water. Promise me you will not. May Kiji Manito (God) bless you all, and help you to always stand for the right, and never forget that the red man and the white man are brothers and God is the father of all. Good-by.-Chief

is the father of all. Good-by.—Chief Simon Pokagon.

This letter was sent as a response to an invitation to the chief to be present at an entertainment given at the Ray School the other evening. Cradle songs of many nations were to be sung, among them being Indian lullabys, and it was thought that it would be very pleasant to have the aged leader of the Pottawatomics present. The letter was read to the children by W. M. Lawrence, the principal of the school, and was received with marked expression of interest and apmarked expression of interest and approval.

WHAT IS WORN.

Attractive Novelties For the Warm Dainty Boas and Ruches and Pretty Weather Season. Satin cloth still enjoys great favor for costumes of moderate elegance. There are also new varieties of cloth, prepared for warmer weather, which are very light, fine and beautiful. Light tones predominate, and all shades of gray are to be fashionable, as well as red, fawn and tobacco



CLOTH BODICE. a contrasting shade. It not only heads the circular flounces which are the finish of most wraps and re-enforces the collar, but designs yokes and ornamental forms— trefoils, Greek borders, etc.—on the goods. Mauve stitching on purple cloth and straw on copper may be cited as examples of

Little shirred toques of mousseline de sole or tulle are charmingly trimmed with flowers—cyclamens, violets, moss roses, etc. They are lifted high at the side, and the flowers are placed next the hair.

Among the most exquisite of new fabrics for evening wear are rather heavy but transparent gauzes, woven with a thick silk border along one edge and a fringe beyond that. The border is enriched by designs in the oriental style and is about three inches wide. These gauzes are seen in all delicate colors.

An illustration is given which depicts a

An illustration is given which depicts a bodie notable for a spring walking gown. It is of gray satin cloth and is tight fitting, with a short, rounded basque. The yoke and collar are of garnet velvet, and bands of the velvet cross the front in military style. The top of the gray cloth sleeves is the top of the gray cloth sleeves is cut away to show garnet velvet shoulder pleces, and the sleeves are additionally trimmed with bands of velvet and steel buttons. The pelerine is composed of four small, flat ruffles of cloth, with velvet at the edges. The collar is lined with gray cloth and flares over at the top.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE FASHIONS.

Attractive Novelties For the Season-

The little vests worn with Louis Quinze coats are appropriately adorned with em-broidered pocket flaps and are closed with small but elegant buttons, placed close to-The princess form of the tunic costume

ses to be the favorite for warm



weather street costumes to be worn with-out a wrap. It is as yet impossible to tell definitely whether the trailing skirt is to be retained.

Collars and revers of shirred satin, in

white or light shades, are increasingly used on gowns of cloth, wool or dark silk.

The long cape, or mantle, closely defining the shoulders and bust, has completely displaced the fluffy cape so long in favor and so universally becoming. The new wraps are far less voluminously trimmed, but not less richly, the embroidery and but not less richly, the embroidery and flat applications employed being often of extravagant cost. It is likely that silk wraps of the same clinging description, but much lighter and thinner than those of cloth, will be worn during the summer.

The picture shows a charming costume, resisting of privaces religions or tunic. The sixty of privaces religious of the same clinging that the feet the second relations of the same clinging that the feet than the second relations of the same clinging description, but much lighter and thinner than those of cloth, will be worn during the summer.

The picture shows a charming costume, sating cloth. The skirt has several lines of the same clinging description, but much lighter and thinner than those of cloth, will be worn during the summer. consisting of princess redingote or tunic of gray cloth over a plaited skirt of lettuce green taffeta. The redingote has a train and is embroidered with applications of gray cloth and black velvet, mingled with silver. It fastens at the side with silver buttons and has embroidered sleeve caps. The single revers is of white Richelien lace and the lower part of the sleeves is lace, and the lower part of the sleeves is covered with the same decoration. The color is of green taffeta. The color combination is new and extremely attractive.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

ACCESSORIES.

Millinery.

brown.

Capes and wraps of the tailor made style
are trimmed almost exclusively with
stitching, and the stitching is usually of
tulle, bows of ribbon, knots of flowers
and dynamics are combined to comand datached petals are combined to compose attractive neckwear. One design consists of five immense rosettes composed of wide mauve ribbon, each rosette being held in the middle by a gold buckle. The five, placed side by side just an around five, placed side by side, just go around the neck. At either end, in front, is a cluster of five ends of ribbon of unequal length. This is a more substantial style of boathan those made of mousseline and flow-

> Among the new millinery designs may be mentioned little capote shapes entirely covered with hyacinth bells set close to-



COAT BODICE. One covered with deep blue hyacinths has an aigret near the front of two or three pink rosebuds with silvery foliage. These floral bonnets are fragile and short lived, but are pretty while they are fresh. Little moss rose buds are used in the same way as the hyacinth bells, as are also violets and cowslips. The brim of a

large and striking hat was entirely composed of the last named flowers.

The illustration given today shows a short, tight coat bodice of beige clot... It is double breasted and fastens invisibly.

There are revers and a collar like those of a man's coat and two small breast pock-ets. The coat is edged by many lines of heavy stitching, and the wrists of the sleeves are finished in the same way. The coat is lined with beige satin.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THIN GOODS. Sheer Fabrics and Dainty Trim-

Swiss muslin, our grandmothers' favor swiss mustin, our grandmothers favorite and the conventional garb of all heroines of old fashioned novels, has been gradually coming to the front again after a long season of neglect, and this year it occupies the first rank among summer goods. Charming gowns of it are shown, and not only in white her in layander. and not only in white, but in lavender, and not only in white, but in laveliter, violet, pink and all bright and delicate shades. Valenciennes or thread lace, either white, cream or black, is the favorite trimming, and wonderfully complicated arrangements are made with narrow in-sertions. Even underwear is shown which is made of swiss muslin or of nainsook so thin and sheer as to be indistinguishable from it. As this variety of petticoat is as profusely adorned with insertion as are the gowns, it is probably designed for wear eneath transparent costumes.

The finest of embroidery and incrusta-

tions, with real antique lace or its best modern imitations, is used upon unda



CLOTH COSTUME. wear. Yellow lace or guipure is combined with white batists or lawn with novel effect. All trimming, however rich, is kept satin cloth. The skirt has several lines or silver soutache about the foot. The prin-cess tunic, which is also bordered with sil-ver lines, fastens at the left side with sil-ver buttons. The bodice has revers of blue velvet, adorned with silver buttons and silver cords, and opens over a full chemisette of white mousseline de soie. The sleeves are plain, with small silver buttons at the wrists. The collar is of white mousseline de soie. The hat of fawn straw is trimmed with plumes and ribbon of the same shade and a gold buckle.

### BLECTION RESULTS.

Edward Sears Handsomely Returned-Some Surprises in Aldermanic Contests.

The common council for 1899-1900 wil be composed as follows:-Mayor, Edward Beare.

it of the voting is as follows:-

Councillors for the county were also elected Tuesday. There was more interest displayed at the county booths than in the city of ctions. Quite a num-

than in the city of ctions. Quite a number of voters in Simonds who live in the city drove out and cast their ballote, having a material effect on the result, for the contest was observed.

The voting stood as follows:—

Musquash—Dean, 130; Hargrove, 127;
Balcolm, 113; Knight, 112.

Simonda—Lee, 179; Horgan, 167; Mo.

Balcolm, 113; Knight, 112.
Simonds—Lee, 179; Horgan, 167; Mc-Leod, 150; Johnson, 142.
St. Martins—Cochran, 154; Dr. Rud—dock, 136; Fownes, 128; J. P. Mosher, 125; Kelly, 113; Daley, 32.
Lancaster—Councillors Barnhill and Lowell were elected without opposition.

Uncle Joshua. "Why, teraccommodate

our navy. We're goin' ter have a bigger navy, ye know."
Uncle Jedeiah. "A bigger navy? We don't need that, either."
Uncle Joshua. "We don't? How'd we

defend our new coaling station, then?

Every lover of the "Rock of Ages" will be glad that a memorial to Toplady has recently been unveiled in England.

John King Storey

### LONLON TOPICS.

The Wreck of the Stella Attributed to Reckless Navigation - Great Interest Taken in Samoan Developments-Queen to Return.

London, April 15-The horror cause by the lamentable wreck of the excur-

News of the ambuscade in Samoa, in

against Garmany.

QUEEN TO RETURN TO ENGLAND,

### THE INVESTIGATION.

Committee Met Yesterdsy to Consider Mr Hazen's Bridge Charges -The Case Not Ready But Witnesses Will be Called Friday and Examination Then Commenced

FREDERICTON, April 19-The committee Captain John W. Keast. Kings ward, of the Guernsey coast at Easter has far W. C. Radman Allan; Queens ward, Dr. I from subsided. In fact, sympathy has W. W. White: Dukes ward. Samuel now given wart of faciling of indigns.

were trying to delay the matter.

Mr. Shaw thought it was not fair of

which British and American officers and men lost their lives, deeply stirred the British public, and at first feeling ran

would be no delay on their part.

The meeting adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock in order to give Better judgment prevailed, and the excitement of the moment has given way to confidence in a solution to be arrived at in the recently appointed high Mr. Hazen a chance to get a list of witnesses and Mr. Hazen promised to do his best to have the case opened that day.—[Globe despatch. One striking feature of the demonstra-

Leonard Kelly's Death.

one striking resture of the demonstra-tion was the almost universally expres-ed sentiment of satisfaction that the crisis found British and Americans fighting side by side as brothers and there is no doubt that the lamental I; disaster served to knit together more ETANLEY, April 17-The death of Mr. Leonard Kelly, an old and highly re-Lowell were elected without opposition.

Uncle Joshus. "We's got ter have sone more coaling-tations."

Uncle Jedish. "What do we need 'em and Americans should fight."

Leonard Kelly, an old and highly reclosely than ever the two nations.

All the London newspapers dwelt upon the fact that the British and American blue-jackets fought with consummate valor, shoulder to shoulder, as British and Americans should fight.

Leonard Kelly, an old and highly respected resident of this place occurred this morning at 8 o'clock. Mr. Kelly was born at King clear, York county, on the 16th day of December, 1810, and was therefore in the 90th year of his age.

Suppose you are convinced that life's best energies and functions have begun to decline: is that any reason you should give up in despair? One thing we do urge: seek reliable advice. Write us and we will help you with our special Trial Treatment. No money in advance, no C. O. D., no quackery, no scheme. A plain, honest offer to honest men suffering with nervous debility and decline of vitality. Our company is reputable and responsible. Our specialists are professionally honored. Our remedies have cured thousands and our treatment will cure you. Thirty days on trial, with a most wonderful appliance for least at any reason, the queen is to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be the reason, the queen is to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to stant any reason, the queen is to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to end the its true that the resturn to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to return to England from Cimiez earlier than was at first intended when her may be used to make the its probable of the river front which will not be reable and the river front which will not be reable and the river front which will not be reable and the river front which will not be reable and the river front which will not be reable and t

## COMPRESSED AIR FOR CARS.

A Successful Test Made of This Power in New York-Four Cars to Be Placed On the Street At

New York, April 17—A practical demonstration of the utility of compressed air as a motive power was made.

The motors and the sir compressing machinery are furnished by the American Air Power Company. The new compressing engine will soon be ready, but in the meantime the company will rely for power on a smaller compressor, which has been in use for several years for extending to French reckoning, the attangents of the extending to a smaller compressor.

were trying to delay the matter.

Mr. Shaw thought it was not fair of Mr. Hasaw thought it was not fair of Mr. Tweedle to say the opposition wanted to delay. What they wanted was stair investigation, and they did not want to be crowded out at the start.

Mr. Hasan undertook to give a list of winesees for Friday as far as he knew them at that date, but would not agree in to sak for an adjournment in order to get winesees here.

Mr. Hasan undertook to give a list of winesees for Friday as far as he knew them at that date, but would not agree in to sak for an adjournment in order to get winesees here.

Mr. Hasan undertook to give a list of winesees for Friday as far as he knew them at that date, but would not agree in to sak for an adjournment in order to get winesees here.

Mr. Tweedle did not think that when the committee once a credit about daily of the consumption of charging the committee once a credit about adjourn from day to day to wait for with the committee once a credit about adjourn from day to day to wait for with the committee once as a credit about adjourn from day to day to wait for with the committee once as a credit about a credit when Mr. Hasan once started he should be all to keep the committee supplied by the cars are to be at once pliced in services at high to the Cars are to be at once pliced in services at high to the Cars are to be at once pliced in services at high to the Cars are to be at once pliced in services at high to the cars are to be at once pliced in services at high to the cars are to be at once pliced in services at high to the cars are to be at once pliced in services at high to the Twenty-injth is eet lines are all of the cars are to be at once pliced in services to be in full running order.

In reply to the chairman Mr. Hazen said if the committee acjourned in exercise to be infall running order. The provincial secretary stated he purpose. They can be readily replaced to be infall running order.

St. Joseph's College.

St. Joseph's College.

The provincial secretary stated

assistant, J. H. Barry, '99.

The Rav. G Dion, C. S. C., provincial of the Holy Cross order in Canada, arrived by Maritime Express last evening. A reception was tendered him in Lefebvre hall and addresses in English and French were read by M. C. Cellins and A. LeBlanc. Father Dion fittingly replied to both and granted the boys a holidey.

The members of the A. A. A. intend of brating the founding of the associa

holiday.

The members of the A. A. A. intend cell brating the founding of the association sometime next month. The programme will consist of field sports in the morning, a banquet for the members and ex members at 2 o'clock, and an entact of the sport of the sport of the sport of decknowledge.

valor, shoulder to shoulder, as British and Americans should fight.

SUNDAY PAPERS CRITICIZED.

Publication of Sunday editions of the Daily Mail has been the subject of an interpellation of the government.

In the commons yesterday Mr. Pirle and Sir Mark Stewart asked Mr. Balfour whether, in view of the fact that publication of Sunday newspapers involved a large amount of Sunday labor and thereby deprives many of the working classes of their lawful Sunday rest, the government that description of Sunday labor.

Mr. Balfour, in reniv, said he could not suggest a possibl tv of the government's dealing by legal tion with these topics at all.

QUEEN TO RETURN TO ENGLAND. ersl Rios recently sent Captain Olmedo to order the garrison to evacuate, as Baler no longer belonged to Spain. Olmedo, after great difficulties, only got within 50 metres of the house in which the Spaniards were fortified. He managed, however, to deliver his instructions; but the garrison simply continued to fire from its fortified quarters and Captain Olmedo was compelled to return to Manila without reply."

disputing as to whether the St. Law rence is most dangerous to chipping above or below Quebec. On this point the Montreal Gazette says:—

The Quebec Board of Trade, at its last council meeting, seems by the reports to have given its sanction to a statement that nearly all the losses to shipping in the St. Lawrence have taken place in the channel between Qaebec and Montreal, many miles above the

Musical Boycott.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19-The Musi cians' Protective Association, a labor positions of the association to furnish nnion mus ciang.

Parker: "Who was that ruffianly look-Wales

A tack points heevenward when it means most mischief. It has many human imitators.

A tack points heevenward when it means most mischief. It has many human imitators.

10 cente and 35 cents at all druggist s.

Farker: "Who was that raiman! / look-ing fellow I saw you with today, Hicks?" Hicks: "Be careful, Parker! That man important today, Hicks?" "By Jove! Forgive me, cli man; Iought to have known!" — Tit-Bits

## To cure the common ailments that may occur in every family as long as life has woes.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT has been used and indorsed since 1810, to relieve or cure every form of Pain and Inflammation; Is Safe, Soothing, Sure. Otherwise it could not have existed for almost JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Is strictly a family remedy for Internal as much as External use To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.-淡淡 ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN. ※ %

There is not a medicine in use which possesses the confidence of the public to a greater extent than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For almost a century it has stood upon its intrinsic merit, while generations after generations have used it. The best evidence of its virtue is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale is steadily increasing. You can safely trust what time has indorsed. I. S. JOHNSON, Esq.—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, left me some phnson's Anodyne Liniment. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has dard and popularity from that time to the present.

JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, January, 1891.

our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggists. n Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. 



## WATCHES

Bicycles, Gramaphones, Writing Desks,

Bracelets, Autoharps, etc.

Send today for illustrated circular explaining how to secure one of our beautiful premiums. Address:

H. L. COOMBS & CO. The above watch given away for selling 20 boxes of 55 St. James Street, St John, N. B. our Toilst Soap or Statione.y.

## SIDDARTHA A DERELICT.

French Liner Has a Narrow Escape from Collision with Her - Mistaken Report that Craw Has Not Been Heard From-Brought to 8

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, April 19.—On Sunday the members of the sodality met and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Prefect, P. A. Landry, '99; 1st assistant, A. T. LeBlanc, '00; 2nd assistant, J. H. Barry, '99.

The Rav. G Dion, C. S. C., provincial of the Holy Cross order in Canada, arrived by Maritime Express last evening. A reception was tendared him in T.

to ocean navigatior.
"The description of the condition of the watterlogged and abandoned bark, as given by the captain of the Cape Race, is as follows:—
"Foremast standing, with foreyard

place in the channel between Qaebec and Montreal, many miles above the former city. If the author were called on to substantiate this by facts and figures they would be nonplussed. The ship channel between Quebec and Montreal has its drawbacks, of course, which Montrealers recognize quite as well as union organization, has decided to boycott the coming sangerfest in this city.
No member of the association will be
permitted to take part in the sangerfest.
The reasons given for this action are
that reasons given for this action are
that reasons given for this action are
that reasons given for the secondary of the Organization of the Organization, has decided to boydo the people of Quebec, however, which
do the St. Lawrence route harm, and
nowhere is this better known than to permitted to take part in the sangeriest. The reasons given for this action are that nor-mion labor has been employed in the erection of the sangeriest building; that the Thomas orchestra, not a union organization, has been engaged for the fest and that the executive committee of the fest had disregarded processing the dangers of the route, common to both carries of the fest had disregarded processing the dangers of the route, common to both carries of the fest had disregarded processing the dangers of the route, common to both dangers of the route, common to both dangers of the route, common to both dangers of the giving vent to a jealousy that is unseemly, even when conficed to that is unseemly, even when conficed to cheap newspapers and demagogue local

The Gazette may be quite right in the above contention, but we fail to see how Montreal can be benefitted by proving that the channel below Qaebec is dangerous to shipping.

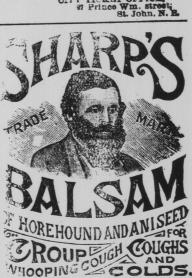
ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd October 1898, trains will run Daily (Sundays TEAINS WILL LEAVE ST JOHN

Picton and Halifax. Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and

and Montreal, A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St, John at 22.10 o' mek for Truro,; Dining and Sleeping cars on the Quebec

and Montreal express TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN Express from Sussex..... Express from Halifax, Quebec and Mon-treal.....

OLTY TIUKET OFFICE, 97 Prince Wm. street; 8t. John. N. B



Over[50] years in use. Price 25 cents a ottle. Armstrong & Co., St. John, N. B.

### MANY OF OUR STUDENTS

Purchase a 12 months' certificate, covering both Business and Shorthand courses.

As t eaverage time for either course is 6 months, students who are intelligent and energetic should have both diplomas at the end of 12 months.

Remember, our Shorthand is the Isaac Pitanes and our Enginess Practice the latest

man, and our Business Practice the lates and best, and we hold the right for its ex



Any Address.

## EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished!"everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in \$10. tina, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., BREAKFAST

## COCOA.

A moral exchange, where we could deposit our surplus values and recoup our deficiencies, would be a very bene-volent and beneficial institution,



Health and Happiness Implace of Declining Vitality FREE for the asking.

was at Villefranche with the Princess of was at Villefranche with the Princess of Wales levelopment. Write us for avaluably serviceable information—FREE to MEN.

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. APRIL 22, 1899.

## BALLOT LAW.

## Hazen Wants Dominion System Adopted For Provincial Elections.

## Shaw Intimates McKeown Coerced Voters Last Election---This Is Indignantly Denied.

which they

Mr. Dann introduced a bill further

amending the general mining act. Mr. Humphrey moved, seconded by Mr. Glacier, for a statement by the chief engineer giving the estimated weight of the metal in each of the three Mr. Emmerson said that while willing

at all times to furnish every posciil information that was in the public ininformation that was in the public interest he could not consent to comily with the present motion. It would not be in the public interest that he should do so. The bridge was under construction, and it was not desirable that the contractors should know what the government's estimate of the weight of the span wa. There could be no objection to giving the information when the bridge was completed. The contract for the bridge was not so much per pound. Anyone desirious of getting a fairly correct estimate of the weight of each span might figure it out from teplans and specifications they could also work out the strains, but it was not desirable that the estimate of the government engineer should be known to the contractors before the work was completed.

My Haven said he failed to appreciate

were so many large corporations, factor-ies and railway com anies that there was not the same freedom of choice as was not the same freedom of choice as formerly. In nearly every civilized country the secret bailot has been adopted. He thought the principle was one that must commend itself to the house, especially to Liberal members, as the secret bailot was an essential plank of Liberalism everywhere. It was a well known fact that under the member had moved the honorable member had moved the resolution from motives of abstract parties. well known fact that under the present provincial law employers were not able to vote at a i times according to the dictates of their own conscience, as it would mean the loss of their employment. He believed the resolution from motives of abstract idealism in politics. Political parties do not move along those lines. When they introduce reforms they are rather influenced by a desire to further their political fortunes. It was difficult.

was sometimes accused, since its access sion to power of borrowing the policy of St. John that world jastify a motion of the Conservatives. The resolution of the honorable member indicated that he had become a convert to Liberal modes of thinking. The present dominion ballot became law under a Liberal governtees became law under a Liberal governtees the did not wish the scandal that took the scandal that took connection with other ballots.

The present dominion ballot became law under a Liberal governtees the scandal that took connection with other ballots. Stand by Our Cwn Institutions and uphold our own laws, because they cather forgotten the scandal that took and uphold our own laws, because they

never was a time in the history of the province, he claimed, when the laboring province, he claimed, when the laboring man was as free and independent as he was today. This was a day when laborine he was himself concerned. (Applause) ing men bound themselves together and were a power in the land. Forty years ago the voter went to the ballot box and operly and above board declared for whom he voted. There was no secrecy greater secreey but for greater expedition and convenience that the present system was adopted, which is a secret system if the voter wishes that it should be sc. Was there any less intimidation now than 40 years ago? Under the (1) belos covernition was almost unknown. ballot corruption was almost unknown.
Mr. Hazen—You had a very different

Hon. Mr. White-If the electorate is Hon. Mr. White—If the electrice is not as good as it was then it is because our present system has degraded it. How can you expect a man to exercise his franchise in an independent, manly fashion when the law encourages him to vote in fraud and deception? Would any one venture to say that, under the present dominion secret ballot, elections are less corrupt than under the

FREDERICTON, April 20-Mr. Venoit. from the standing rules committee, and Mr. McKeown, from the municipalities committees, submittee reports. require a great deal of penetration to discern why the honorall; member irtroduced this motion at the present time.
The effect of this passage would be a
declaration or admission on the part of
the house that they were returned at an election where the voters were intimi-dated. He could quite well understand spans of the substructure of the Kings-ton bridge now under construction.

Mr. Emmerson said that while willing present law nor any other law under

Received So Disastrous a Defeat.

the bridge was not so much per pound. Anyone desiration of special control with the self-state pound. Anyone desiration of special control with the self-state pound. Anyone desiration of the plans and specifications the very late of the control was any specifications. The meter of plans and specifications the very late of the control was any specification of the control was any specification be adjourned until this say. Become many large that the very late of the control was any specification any specification any specification any specification of the plans and specification be adjourned until this specification any specification and the plans and specification be adjourned until this specification be adjourned until this specification any specification any specification and the plans and specification be adjourned until this specification any specification any specification any specification and survey specification any specification and survey specifications any specification and survey specifications any specifications any specifications and the specification and the plans and specifications any specifications and the specification and the specifications and the specification and the plans and specifications any specifications and the specifications are the specifications and the specifications are the specifications and the spec in explaining their defeat, but there should be some limit to the gravity and

shinking. The present dominion ballot became law under a Liberal government. He (White) did not wish to be understood as favoring the receipt of free present dominion ballot. It was sometimes the case that an existing law shoul into be repealed, though if it were not in existence it ought not, perhaps, to be enacted. If it was proposed to repeal the present local ballot system some serious and substantial arguments that would overbalance the expense and inconvenience of the change should be shown. The honorable member was taking a great risk in laying down as the foundation stone of his proposed law that the voter should be enabled to exercise his franchise in fraud and deceif. (Applause.) Would the honorable member serious with employers saeking to use their inflatence? Not at al. It saved purpose woull be to enable the employer to voteoneway aftermaking his employer to voteoneway aftermaking his employer to voteoneway aftermaking his employer to rote oneway aftermaking his employer to woteoneway aftermaking his employer. Why change it now? The passing the after the dominion act than under the poving the dominion act than under th honorable members' return at the last electior. He was prepared to meet at any time and place any statement of

Mr. Osman. thing for the honorable members to turn around and abuse the bridge that had around and abuse the bridge that had carried them safely into the hruse. In his own county he had never heard any objection to the present law. In fact, he had most emphatic evidence in his possession that the present system was satisfactory. The evidence he was going to produce was a letter he had received from a varyell and valued them. from a very cli and valued friend, who was so hearty in his approvel of the election that he commences by thank-

ing God:

b en swept from the earth by the storm of public opinion and they are sunk deeper than the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and buried beneath the sakes of a New Brunswick Vesswir. They sleep their last also. They have fought ther last battle, and no earthly trump can wake them again to glory. They have fallen like the leaves to rise no more. So be it and so it is. Amen." (Great laughter and applause.)

Mr. Shaw said he had been consider ably surprised to hear the attor ey general argue that it would be a fraud and deception on the part of the voter if he voted according to the dictates of his own

voted according to the dictates of his own conscience instead of that of his employer. A man who would seek to force his employe to vote against his wishes, deserved to be deceived. He thought the principal reason why the government was unwilling to have the resolution carried, was that it would operate at an admission that the recent election was largely carried by bribary intimiwas largely carried by bribery, intimi-dation and france. A gully conscience needs no accuser. His honorable friend (McKeown) had denied most emphatic-

what necessity had the honorable member shown for this change? Had he sh wn that any more secrecy would be attained by adopting the dominion ballif? Had he shown any injury had been done to any person? He simply thinks something should be done because his party was defeated. There was today more secrecy under the election system. more secrecy under the election system of N w Brunswick than any other system, because, while under the dcminion system the voter has to mark his ballot in a particular room, and the ballot is afterwards handled by an officballot is afterwards handled by an official, under the provincial system he can mark or write his ballot at home, fold it and place it in his pocket and nobody can interfere with him when he deposits it. All this talk in the press was simply to mislead the people—idle talk and windy sentment. He would like to know how any employer of labor or minister of the grown would make a voter show his balas it would mean the loss of their employment. He believed the resolution was one that foun! favor everywhere in the province. He desired the motion to be treated entirely irrespective of party politics. If carried by the house he would not regard it as a party triumph.

Hon. Mr. White.

Hon. Mr. White said the Liberal party was sometimes accused, since its accession of this kind. (Applause) The remark is the press was simply to misses the province was simply to misses the province in the press was simply to misses the province was simply to misses the province was simply to misses the press was simply to misses the province was simply to misse

law as any other. He had yet to learn that many voters were intimidated. Certai: ly, as far as his experience went, civil servants were not interfered with unless they took an active part. He had yet to find that either government whether Liberal or Conservative-inter ferred with one man who exercised the right to vote and nothing more. Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson said the county of Westmorland had received undeserved notoriety by reason of the misleading reports publi-ned in the Montreal Star. It
to deal with the bill as they thought ports publi-hed in the Montreal Star. It was stated in that paper by Mr. Sumer that he (Robinson) had personally intimidated men in the city of Moneton—that he personally took the ballot out of the hand of a voter and compelled him to vote in opposition to his wishes. He (Robinson) wished to take this opportunity of denying that statement. He wish to state that he did not, in that the bill as they thought best.

ALL HEADACHES'

To whom has such contracts been let? What is the length of metal in each, and the total cost of metal in each, and the total cost of

ALL HEADACHES' contracts been let? What is the length of each span and the estimated weight of metal in each, and the total cost of HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS.

10 cente and 26 cents at all druggist s.

contracts been let? What is the length of each span and the estimated weight of metal in each, and the total cost of each superstructure?

Adjourned.

## The Reason Why,

## SHOREY'S Ready Tailored Clothing

is sold with the distinct guarantee that it must give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be returned to the buyer.

This guarantee is made, not because H. Shorey & Co., the makers, think you will want your money back, but rather

because they know you won't. Their clothing is a combination of fine materials with fine workmanship. It is as good as clothing can possibly be made. There is no way of making the best better.

Shorey's Ready-to-Wear Clothing is sold by good merchants. Ask for Shorey's when you buy.

as an admission that the recent election was largely carried by bribery, intimidation and france. A gulty conscience needs no accoser. His honorable riend in the St. John election. He (Shaw) was not prepared to say that he had, but he would say that if the honorable ment ber's statement was correct, he was the most b lied man in St. John today.

Mr. McKeown—I think I am.

Mr. Shaw—I never heard so much said about a candid-te using threats and intimidation of all kinds as was used about my honorable friend. I think he ought to move for a committee of inquiry. (Langhter) I was told that in a speech delivered at a ward meeting in a building owned by Mr. Murphy, the honorable member stated distinctly that any man who voted against the government candidates would be dismissed.

Mr. Shaw—I will tell you privately. I do not care to name him publicly without authority.

Mr. Shaw—I will tell you privately. I do not care to name him publicly without authority.

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Mr. Shaw—I will tell you privately. I do not care to name him publicly without authority.

Mr. Shaw—I will tell you privately. I do not care to name him publicly without authority.

Mr. Shaw—I will tell you privately. I do not care to name him publicly without authority.

Mr. Shaw—I will tell you privately. I do not care to name him publicly without all day, and by that means he lost his election. It recemed to him that at the present time when this power of a buse was taken out of the hands of the Conserv tive party, it ill became and kept walking the streets at Campwant want of the train despatcher, and how Liberal voters were sent out of town and Conservative voter brought in. He gould rective a list of such transactions as long as his arm. The Liberal party in the could did not avoid it and the could did not avoid the private and the could afford to lose their position.

Mr. McKeown—I think if the house get the benefit of his statement it ought to could rective a list of

present provincial ballot system was far superior in point of secrecy to the dominion ballot system. He knew that from actual observatior. Under the dominion law, a partizan returning officer can see how every man votes. Under the provincial system, the voter can write his ballot at home and no one can tell how he cest it. The amendment should receive the support of the house for that very reason. His honorable friend (Melanson) the other day spoke of seeing visions. Now, he held in his hand a little piece f paper marked "confidential" but which he would read to the house. It contains the minutes to the house. It contained the minutes of a meeting held on June 25th, 1890, or the supporters of the local government in the W. C. T. U. hall, Monctor. At that meeting the following resolution

was pasted:

"Resolved, That this convention of supporters of the present local administration of New Brugswick desire to government's course in the general management of the affairs of this province, and pledges itself to extend to the gov By whom was that motion made? By

Mr. Melanson, who spoke in favor of it, seconded by Mr. Kilim. (Laughter and appliance.) He thought somebody else must have, about that time, seen a vision, for within a very few days after the passing of that resclation, the honorable gentleman \* as opposed to the government. (Laughter and applause.) Other Speakers.

The debate was continued by Messre. Melanson, Veniot, Barch H, Carvill, Gibson, Humphrey, Wells and Porter; and Mr. Fazen closed the discussion in a lengthy speech. The amendment was carried, the vote being:—

Year—Emmerson, Tweedie, White, Dunn, Labilleis, Farris, Lawson, Thompson, Wells, Wuttehead, Scovil, Osman, Burchil, O'Brien (Northumberland), Fish, R. binson, O'Brien (Charlotte), Porter, Barnes, McLeod, Gibson, Campbell, Veniet, Poweley, R. betson, Mc. bell, Veniot, Pageley, R be seen, Mc-Keown, Carv II, Todd, Russell, Laforest Carpenter. McCain, Gagnon, Legere, Poirier-35.

Nays-Hazen, Shaw, Melanzon, Humhre, Glasier—5.
Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill in amendment of and in addition to towns incorporation act, 1896.
Mr. Carvill recommitted the bill authorizing the town of Woodstock to take a voice of the ratersayers of said town on the ratersayers of said the question of taking stock in a pulp mill or other industry to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, Robinson chair-

Mr. Carvill explained that he had this bill stood over to hear from the Woodstock authorities. He had heard, and his information was that the council

CANADIAN LEPERS.

cadis, N. B, Lazaretto - Some Interesting Observations by the Physician in Charge of Them.

department of agriculture, deals with the lizaretto at Tracadie, where a number of lepers are confined. Of them, Dr. A. C. Smith, the inspector and physician, writes as fo lowe:-

etto, 15 males and six f males, representing all stages of leprosy. Classifying them for convenience we may represent the number in the first stage to be five, in the second 11, and in the third, or final, stage five. The ages vary from 11 to 62 years.

During the year there were two deaths, and three new cases were admitted. The general health of the immates is at present good. Medical aid consists in treating symptoms, meeting emergen-

present good. Medical and consists in treating symptoms, meeting emergencies, prolonging life and making it more bearalls. In cases catalde the province supposed to have been associated with syphilis I found iodide of potash very useful in determining and separating the complications. I received a consignment of Consequent and

"Since the establishment of a lazaretto in 1844 leprosy has been more or less kept in check in this province; and during the past few years a more careful segregation has lad to a notable diminutior. I am fully convinced that when those affected with the disease are not early removed to the hospital, but remain at home, unsegregate, other members of the fam ly become laprour. When, on the other hand, patents are removed early, or securely isolated, there is no spread of the melady. The chief influence in causing the decrease of laprosy is no spread of the maisor. In editerin-finence in causing the decrease of lyprosy would appear to be the exclusive dealing with the ind vidual leper as himself the source of ill to others. Our experience in this matter agrees with that of others in foreign countrier. It may be of inin foreign countrier. It may be of interest to add that in the case of a patient brought by me from another province last year, there was exemplified the occasional long period of incubation of leprosy, nearly 30 years having elapsed since this patient had been exposed to the contagion of the disease. During the year, as in former times, I have been clied on to examine persons fals ly, sometimes maliciously, reported laprous and to give the necessary certificater. sometimes maliciously, reported l'sprous and to give the necessary certificater. Vaccination for am lispox is now be lieved by many to be a patent agency in the diffusion of leproey. In Mexico, and in the Sandwich Islands, after a general vaccination numerous leper cen the disease.

"Another matter to which I am directing attention is the disposal of our leprous dead now being buried in the centre of this village. Bacta-fologists have shown that the bacilli of 1-prosy, unlike many others, resist putrefaction—at present it is not known how long. I be lieve that the soil is dangerout 1-poisoned for many years by the bacilli of anthrax.

"The probatile emigration from, as well as increased immigration to the newly acquired Hawsiian territory with ares are already being taken to prevent the introduction of leprosy into Cal. for-nia. The conditions do no exist to cause or permit the general spread of the disease in Canada, but we should not ne-

giect every nafeguard against it, for it is an incicious disease, and may gain a f.othold in communities without attract-ing attention. The great majority of physicians are strangers to the disease and would mistake it for something the, but the quarantine officers of the different stations will have qualified themselves to detect even suspicious symptoms. Leprosy in Cape Breton requires no special attention from the department; I hold it well under con-

STRIKE AT CUSHINGS. Willmen Ask for a Higher Rate of Wages at Once.

The Cushing mill at Union Point was the Cusing milit at officer that the control of the control of the employes striking for higher wages and not a wheel was turned until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Then only two-thirds of the mill was being operated.

Advantage was taken of the delay to

give the idle machinery tome necessary

give the ide machinery tome necessary repairy.

A TELEGRAPH reporter visited the mill office at Union Point Tuesday afternoon and had an interview with Mr. Cushing, who said that the firm had been in the habit in the fall of the year of reducing the wages of the bands to a winter scale, as the Cushing mill was kept in operation the whole year round, and in the spring, when ather mills get properly started, the river opens and observed the summer scale of wages. Last year the summer scale of wages. Last year the summer scale was given the men and the mill rain night and day, the night work only stopping a few nights before Ceristmar.

This season has been very backward,

"Including the three Ice landic patients there are today 21 irmstes of the lazaretto, 15 males and six f males, representing all stages of leprosy. Classifyfor the summer rate and the firm de-clined to give it until the 1st of May.

Toe men would not agree to the answers and walked out of the mill on strike. The resulted in the mill being shut down on Monday afternoor.

Those who went out on the strike were all of the inside crew. When these men stopped work the outside men were forced to stop.

Mr. Cushing would not say anything regarding the result of the strike and

regarding the result of the strike and the public can only wait until they see supposed to have been associated with syphilis I found iodide of potash very useful in determining and separating the complications I received a consignment of Carracquili's anti-leprous serum, and made use of it in the hospital but with negative results.

The mill started operations Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock and two-thirds of the machinery in now running, a large number of the atrikers having returned to their work.

of them, however, returned to work, but there is still a large number out on strike. It is, however, expected by some that all of the men will return to work Monday, and that the strike is about at an end.

On Wednesday Miss Mary Lowery

the diffusion of leprosy. In Mexico, and in the Sandwich Islands, after a general vaccination numerous leper cen tree developed in various parts where the disease had previously been unknown. As very few, if any, of our residents in leprous districts have yet been vaccinated this subject is worthy of consideration.

"Another matter to which I seed direction of Shediac Cape; Silas C. Mecally, of Monctory, Rev. Robert D. Modfally, of Weisford: Frank A. Mc-

newly acquired Hawaiian territory with consum; tion developed from an attack its larger leper colonies is causing upper colonies is causing upper colonies in the United States, and meas and a popular young man whose death and a popular young man whose death many friends will regret.

Thursday morning the death of Ellen Cosgrove, wife of Thomas Corgrove, oc-curred at their home, corner of Sydney and Speffield streets. Mrr. Cosgrove was in her 62ad year, and had been in poor health for some time. She leaves two sone, Thomas, of this city, and Patrick, of Truro, and two daughters, Sister Winifrid and Mary Ann, of this city. The remains of the late Mrs. Caroline dence, Sunnyside, Simonds. Many friends, including a number from the city, attended the funeral. Rev. W. B. Tennant conducted services at Silver Falls Methodist church.

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