

ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 13.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1898.

SECOND PART.

\$13.00.

We are making to order Nobby Spring Suits, from Scotch, English or Canadian Tweed, for \$13.00 this month. We have some fine suits made up that you can have for \$8 50, great value. Send breast measure if you want one.

FRASER, FRASER & CO., CHEAPSIDE.

40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 bar woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.

A. J. Maehum, Manager.

Water Street, St. John, N. B.

YORK CO.

Illegal Slaughtering of Deer. The New C. P. R. Houses at Mc. Jam Junction.

McADAM JUNCTION, York Co., March 22.—The Waukegan Recreation and Sporting club held their annual meeting last evening. The finances of the association show prosperity and careful management. The officers elected are: President, M. C. Wood; vice-pres., R. H. Robinson; sec., Geo. F. Wood. The highway road has been completed to the lake, and it is understood that a number of cottages will be erected on the new road during the summer.

The bass ball club is again to the front. It met last evening and appointed E. F. Perkins chairman. The election of officers resulted as follows: B. Donahoe, captain; J. B. Johnston, sec.; S. Tracy, treas. It was resolved to hold a concert and dance in April to provide funds for the necessary expenses. The committee was to carry out the resolution are J. B. Johnston, W. Jenkinson, S. Tracy, B. Donahoe and G. Green.

The many friends of Arthur Gardner will be pleased to learn that he is recovering.

Mr. Shields was the first to become an occupant of the new C. P. R. houses. His family came last week, and at once moved in. All the new houses are taken, mostly by men who have been boarding here while their families live elsewhere.

HARVEY STATION, York Co., March 22.—Rumors of the illegal slaughtering of deer in this vicinity during the present season have been about for some time. Yesterday morning Deputy Game Warden Edward James, acting on information supplied him, applied to Parish Court Commissioner Murray for warrants to search the premises of Thomas Burrill and William Burrill. No evidence was found in the barn of William Burrill there was found a young deer strong of limb and wind but quite tame. Burrill claimed that the animal had been found by him some time before in the woods in an exhausted state and had been taken by him and cared for. Upon his agreeing to sell it to the warden decided not to prosecute. The deer was set at liberty this morning. It is said that in the woods around here deer heads are almost as plentiful as heads of deer.

In regard to the stories of the brutal treatment of a horse last week on the road between here and Fredericton by two young men from Marysville, it appears that conclusions were drawn as certain which at the most were only probable. It is true that about twenty-five miles from Fredericton on the journey to St. Stephen the horse became useless and that they killed it; but whether, as they claim, they destroyed it humanely, or whether it died from abuse, is a matter of doubt. Mr. Westmore, St. John, agent of the S. P. C. A., on Monday visited the scene of the occurrence, but it is believed he will not prosecute.

QUEENS CO.

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., March 21.—Charles D. Pitus has sold his farm and mill property at Mill Cove to Philip White of the Narrows for \$1,800. Leslie E. Wright is prosecuted with lung trouble.—Mrs. J. E. Austin is suffering from a severe cold.—C. W. White, who has been in ill health, is convalescing.

Wm. B. Ferris, while working in the woods one day last week, was struck a severe blow on the head by a dead limb which had lodged in a tree. Mr. Ferris was rendered unconscious for several minutes. The wound, which is about three inches long, was dressed by Dr. M. C. McDonald.

Christie Kennedy, while hewing frame stuff on Saturday, cut a bad gash in one of his feet with a broad-axe.

Theodore White and Ernest Duroc cut eight eight double horse loads of wood in three hours. White and Duroc are the champion choppers of this place.

A large moose was seen crossing the lake on Sunday by John Duroc.—J. D. Reid is hauling hay to Chipman.—Bernard Skilly has gone to Chipman to do carpenter work.—Charles W. Ferris, who is suffering from lung trouble, is being attended by Dr. McDonald.

James Leonard of Cody's station is

visiting his sister, Mrs. Francis McDevitt.—Mrs. Wilson of St. John is visiting her brother, Peter Knight.

KINGS CO.

SPRINGFIELD, March 22.—On Wednesday night about twenty of the young people of this neighborhood drove to Messrs. Branscombe & Miller's camp, near Jack's Lake, where a very enjoyable evening was spent. All returned home with a good supply of spruce gum.

C. Lake is quite ill. Dr. A. Lewin is in attendance.

SIR LOUIS AND THE PLEBISCITE.

(Charlottetown Guardian.)

Rev. Mr. Kirby received yesterday and read before Charlottetown lodge, I. O. G. T., last evening, a letter from Sir L. H. Davies, replying to sundry requests concerning prohibition and the plebiscite. The letter is quite a lengthy one, its purport being that it is not the intention of the government to submit only a single question to which a yes or no answer could be returned, but to connect with it another question dealing with the revenue aspect of the case. The reasons for this course are given at some length.

It is further pointed out by Sir Louis that the plebiscite vote will not be taken upon the present voting lists, but on the new lists to be made under the franchise bill now before parliament after it becomes law. Sir Louis also states that as far as practicable the intention of the government is to apply the principle of prohibition to the Yukon district.

Our Ottawa despatch in relating the guarded answer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Methodist clerical delegation yesterday implies very much the same as is more fully expressed in the letter from Sir Louis Davies. We

PUSS AND THE PELICAN.

A Bird's Odd Way of Introducing Itself to a Kitten.

(Our Animal Friends.)

Behold a big, old-fashioned house in a large city, there lives a large pelican. The bird was allowed the liberty of the yard, around which he would walk sedately. He could not fly far, and he had lived there so long that he seemed content to stay.

One day, when the pelican was taking his morning exercise, a little kitten from a neighbor's yard came strolling along the fence. When she first saw the big bird her eyes opened in wonder, her tail grew big, and her feet stood out. But presently, as the pelican did not hurt her, she became friendly to him, and jumped down into the yard to investigate.

Now, whether the pelican happened to be in a lively mood, and wanted a game of play with somebody, or whether he remembered the way his father used to catch fish by throwing them up in the air and catching them again, while he was a little nestling and lived in a tree beside the river, I don't know. But the pelican picked up the little kitten, and giving it a toss in the air, opened his huge mouth as if to catch it as it came down.

Pussy seemed to think it was rather good fun. With a quick motion, she turned over, and came to the ground on her feet. Then she scampered around Mr. Pelican's legs, nearly upsetting him. He turned, made another grab at the little cat, and gave her another toss. Down came kitty again, landing safely on the grass, not at all frightened at this new rough companion. She seemed to enter into the sport of the thing, and stood still to be tossed, as if she rather liked it.

The pelican got tired first. His master came out of the house with a good dinner of fish for him. He picked up the fish, gave it a toss, and caught and swallowed it. Puss, who was looking on with open eyes, came in for a share of the pelican's dinner, and they have been the best of friends ever since.

PROPERTY SALE.

At Chubb's corner, Saturday, T. T. Lantim sold a leasehold lot, with wooden dwelling thereon, on Adelaide road, north end, and owned by the estate of Margaret Wark, around rent \$50. E. Marys Spragg became the purchaser at \$80.

W. A. Lockhart offered the Jardine property on the old Westmorland road and withdrew it at \$7,300. The auctioneer stated the property could be bought by private sale.

SPAIN'S REPORT.

It is Directly the Opposite of the One Made by United States.

Summaries of the Conclusions Reached by Court of Enquiry of Each Nation.

The United States Warships Are Now Being Painted a Lead Color.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Associated Press presents herewith a complete abstract of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the battleship Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, despite official secrecy apparatus in the handling of official papers. The report is made up of eight parts, as follows:

First—The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second—The discipline aboard the ship was excellent, everything stowed according to orders, ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazines at 8 p. m. was normal, except in the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

Third—The explosion occurred at 8:40 o'clock on the evening of February 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them; the ship lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

Fifth—Technical details of wreckage from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth—The explosion was due to "no fault of those on board."

Seventh—Opinion of the court states "that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of two magazines."

Eighth—The court declares that "it cannot find evidence to fix responsibility."

The report is unanimous, and is signed by all the members of the court. It does not refer to the existence or non-existence of a mine in the harbor of Havana except in the appendix finding that a mine was exploded under the ship, and the opinion that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine.

The report as a whole is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts, and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. It is brief, not exceeding one thousand words, and among the eight parts is the longest, the greatest length under the second heading, which deals with the discipline and order of the ship. This the court specifies with extreme minuteness, the least detail of the satisfactory condition of everything on board being given. The normal temperature of the large forward magazine at eight o'clock, only an hour and forty minutes before the explosion, disposes of the question of accidental combustion within these magazines. While the court holds that these magazines were not exploded, the opinion that they were exploded is of the opinion that the explosion of the mine under the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines. This will explain the remarkable destruction of the ship.

The feature of the report of the court holds that the force of the explosion shown to have combined the force of a mine without and two magazines within. The two explosions, which the court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, is an additional detail showing that two forces were at work in causing the destruction. The finding that the force of the explosion indicated an external source and one of tremendous power to be able to lift a battleship of thousands of tons. The character of the wreckage, technically described in the part of the report from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side, sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after the disaster that the force of the explosion was exerted from port to starboard.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The immense mass of testimony taken by the Maine court of inquiry was sent to the senate today, and with the president's message and the findings of the court referred to the committee on foreign relations. The testimony was taken on eighteen different days, the fourteenth day, however, being devoted to viewing the wreck. Every witness who was known to have any information that could throw light upon the great disaster was called to give his testimony. The story of the

developments in the negotiations now proceeding with Spain. These had assumed a wide field, embracing not only the Maine question but also the entire Cuban problem. The answer of Spain was in hand to the firm note sent through Minister Woodford last week stating that the conditions of Cuban affairs had become so intolerable that the United States could not much longer remain inactive toward it.

The general tone of the Spanish answer impressed the president and cabinet officers most favorably, so much so that after the meeting it was stated by members that the outlook was far more assuring, and that Spain had shown such a conciliatory attitude that it was believed she would make concessions sufficient to permit an amicable settlement of the present strained relations. This was qualified, however, by the statement that the danger point has not yet passed, and that war, while no longer a probability, was yet a possibility. The president had distinctly intimated to his cabinet associates his purpose to avert war if it was possible with a just solution of the Cuban problem, and he had felt from the disposition manifested by Spain that this just solution could be reached. This, however, is without considering congress, which may, now that the subject is formally before it, take some radical action.

Meantime, at the state department, cablegrams were being received from Minister Woodford and the Spanish minister, Senor Polo Y. Bernabe, was in a lengthy conference with Judge Day as to the prospective adjustment. The meeting between the Spanish minister and Judge Day came after the cabinet conference, so that such representation as Spain submitted through him did not get before the cabinet. At least two of these new phases submitted by the minister were of exceeding importance. The Spanish government made it known that no explanation would be made to humanitarian objects of the United States in extending relief to the sufferers in Cuba on a far greater scale than hitherto had been contemplated. On the contrary Spain has made known that she recognizes the humane and animating this country, and she does not doubt that these purposes will be executed in such a way as to avoid all opportunities for friction. It is not expected that the relief will be carried in warships, as this would introduce a political aspect into a project which is purely humane. This acquiescence by Spain in the way for the president's message of the next few days authorizing a large appropriation for the relief of the destitute in Cuba. It had been feared that this relief, given directly by the United States government, would be resented by Spain as indirect intervention. In that event there is little reason to doubt the relief would have been forwarded at any cost, even the cost of war, as the present administration has felt that a warlike object would command the universal approbation of the world.

Another important Spanish document which reached the government during the day was the abstract of the report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the Maine. It is the only answer Spain has thus far made to the action of this government in submitting to Spain through Minister Woodford the findings of the American court. The conclusions reached by the Spanish commission are directly the opposite of those of the American court. No demands have been made in connection with the Maine, and therefore there is no response beyond the submission of the report.

Following the call of the Spanish minister at the state department, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, had a conference with Judge Day. This renewed the talk of European mediation, which is assuming tangible form. The speech of Premier Hanotaux in the Paris chamber last Saturday is looked upon as forecasting at least sympathy, if not direct steps toward mediation by France and other continental powers. There is good reason to believe that Spain is ready and anxious for this move and has been encouraging it at the European capitals. It would not be an offensive intrusion, but more of a friendly offer to settle the differences.

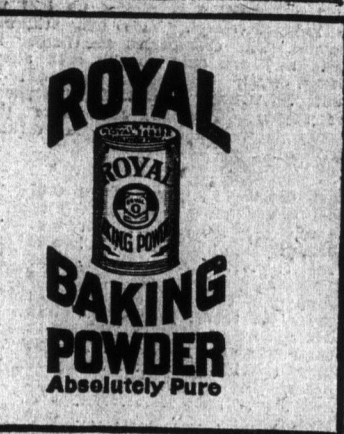
KEY WEST, Fla., March 28.—By nightfall all the ships in the harbor except the Cincinnati had been painted a lead color from waterline to smokestack top. The Cincinnati will be finished tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A full synopsis of the report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine is here given by the Associated Press. It is taken from a copy of the original report, which is now on its way here from Havana, the synopsis being cabled in the meantime, and placed in the hands of this government. The conclusions reached are directly opposed to those in the report of the American court of inquiry.

The Spanish report is as follows: The report contains declarations made by otular witnesses and experts. From these statements it clearly deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred, and that no column of water was thrown into the air; that no shock to the side of the vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and no dead fish were found.

The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor states that there is abundance of fish in the harbor, and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The assistant engineer of works stated that after explosions made during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish. The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was



hurled in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks in which all point outward, shows without doubt that the explosion was from the inside.

A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo, and the commander of the commission can find no evidence for the explosion of the storage magazine of a vessel by a torpedo.

The report makes clear that owing to the special nature of the proceeding following and the absolute respect shown by the commission has been prevented from making such an examination of the side of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis of the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regrettable refusal to permit the necessary co-operation of the Spanish commission both with the commander and crew of the Maine and the different American officers, commissioned to investigate the cause of the accident, and later on with those employed in salvage work.

The report finishes by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the Maine as soon as such an examination may be possible, as also of the bottom where the vessel rests, will prove that, supposing the remains of the wreck are not totally or partially altered in the process of extraction, the explosion was undoubtedly due to some internal cause.

HAVANA, March 28.—La Lucha in an editorial says: "The United States note to Spain demanding that a date be fixed to end the hostilities is simply a declaration of war." President McKinley has been worried by Jingo opinion and the sensational newspaper press to close the debate on the question and to shield Captain Sigbee, who is one of the most popular officers in the United States navy.

"It was needless to send the Maine to Havana, as American interests were amply protected by General Lee," and continuing, "La Lucha says: 'It is well for Spain to know at least the real purpose of the money loving Americans. Spain now knows what to expect and how to act.'"

La Lucha then warns the United States that if she does not do her own way in Cuba she can do so with cannon. In conclusion, La Lucha says:

"The United States is rich and Spain is poor, but the end of the war may find Spain with a good portion of American money."

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following is a summary of the report of the court of enquiry into the destruction of the battleship Maine, read in both branches of congress today. After full and mature consideration of the testimony before it, the court was as follows:

1. That the United States battleship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 25th day of January, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4, in from five and a half to six fathoms of water by the regular government pilot. The United States consul general at that place notified the authorities of the arrival of the Maine.

The state discipline on board the ship was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stored in accordance with prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever the ship was at anchor. Nothing was stored in any of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stored there. The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin, every thing being reported secure at 8 p. m. The temperature of magazines and shell rooms were taken daily and reported.

The magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode the time the ship was destroyed. The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being under the control of a reliable crew. The cause could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers, and were in a fair condition. On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 p. m. by reliable persons through the proper authorities to the commanding officer. At the time that the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet and therefore least liable to accident caused by movements from these on board.

2. The destruction of the Maine occurred at 8:40 p. m. on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, she being at anchor in the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival. There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them. The forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion, and the debris was seen in the nature of a report, the bulk of a gun; while the second explosion was more prolonged and of a fair volume. The second explosion was in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

3. The condition of the wreck being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact, and that in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part of the ship.

4. The court finds that the loss of the Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to the fault or negligence of any of its officers or members of the crew or of any other person.

5. The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility of the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons. (Signed) W. T. SAMPOSON, Captain U. S. N., President.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

A large quantity of the poor grade butter on the market was picked up last week by the shippers...

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Beef, Pork, Butter, Eggs, etc.

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THE CITY AND C. P. R.

Mayor Robertson and Delegates Have Satisfactory Meeting With Mr. Tait.

The Railway to Contribute Towards Harbor Improvements and Build Another Elevator.

Mayor Robertson, Ald. Millidge and Recorder Skinner returned Saturday afternoon from Ottawa and Montreal. A Sun reporter...

Some deals have changed hands around \$3 to \$5. There is no business doing here...

Counties freights are a trifle firmer. In ocean business there is still nothing doing.

A GALLANT CANADIAN OFFICER DEAD. BELLEVILLE, Ont., March 23. On Feb. 26 Capt. Clavel F. Pillitter, of H. M. B...

Free Trial To Any Honest Man. The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE. In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world...

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

RICHMOND, March 24.—Judge Wedderburn delivered an eloquent address on Forestry in the public hall at Kingston this evening.

DORCHESTER, N. B., March 25.—A case which caused some stir and the final termination of which will be of the utmost importance, occupied the attention of Justice Chapman's court yesterday and today.

Many grounds of defence were put forward by M. G. Teed, representing the company, and it is generally conceded that the appeal will be allowed.

Not only does the final judgment in this matter affect the Singer company, but every contractor or firm doing business in this province must be vigilant.

MONCTON, March 25.—Philip Landry, 60 years of age, was killed by a collision with a vessel at Buctouche on Wednesday, met with a terrible death.

HOPEWELL CAPE, March 23.—The large abutment at the mouth of Deveraux Creek, on the "Calkins dykes," was carried out by the freshets last night.

WELLSVILLE, Campbell, March 23.—The infant daughter of Elias Thurber died today. Everett Lank is rapidly recovering from appendicitis.

RICHMOND, N.B., March 26.—The local government are flooding the countrv with blue books containing the evidence taken in the investigation before the committee re Cocagne bridge.

SUSSEX NEWS.

The Highway Commission and a Jury Who Laid Out the New Cross Roads.

Trinity Church to Erect a Sunday School Building—The Pleasant Lake Fishing Club Robbery.

SUSSEX, March 25.—Arthur Keith, who for a number of years was travelling agent for S. Hayward of St. John and who recently entered into co-partnership with his father-in-law, Geo. H. White, has entered upon his duties in their store in the brick block.

The river is rising quite rapidly here and the snow is fast disappearing. The city assessment has not yet been made for the year, but will be in a few days and it is generally conceded with \$45,000, or about \$3,000 in excess of last year.

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AMHERST NEWS.

More British Officers in the Unit.

A Leading Article Inspect Boston.

AMHERST, Mass.—The report on the fire disaster at Boston, which, if needed, made being the late confidant precalated and has nized at an inform fire wards and wized at the next comment.

At the last night council John Piel chief of the Amherst in the place of Dr. Andrew Johnson.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Halifax Board of Health has appointed Mr. Brown, there and one for night.

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NEWS.

Commission and Jury at the New Roads.

Sunday School at Lake Fishery.

Arthur Keith, 70 years was transferred into his father-in-law's property.

Highway Commission laid out a new road owned by Mrs. ...

Expectable farmer of road about ex station, is ly-

of the Equit Association being spending a with a view of here.

er has just come down to the large brick block site.

are adding new quipped printing

C. Baptist) will in Sunday after-hour.

has bought a station side of the action of a new

valley have sugar. So far part of Sus-

Murray Hues- & Mills, to Liverpool st quantity of Great Brit-

of which H. B. Pol agent, con- their premises This firm has in Sussex.

ity church are of land owned ar the railway meet a comfort- school and other

Major Montgom- to a sloven fight on Wed- resulted in a e milk being

ary laid a good as caused when the cot be-Lake Fishing fish of Water-

open and nine McPherson and Middle, who are out of town, the latter being with the mayor.

The treasury board recommended that the following amounts be assessed upon the city, along with the expenses of assessing and collecting the same.

For streets, squares, bridges, etc. \$38,000 00 For sewerage work 7,500 00 For sewerage maintenance 8,000 00 For interest on sewerage debentures 15,273 25 For sinking fund 1,522 50 For lighting streets 21,000 00 For maintaining police establish- ment 25,000 00 For maintaining fire department 20,500 00 For free public library 2,500 00 Expenses assessing and collecting same 150 00 For exhibition purpose 600 00 Expenses assessing and collecting same 35 00 For Pettigall wharf debentures 730 00 For Prince William street debentures 515 00 For Lancaster lands debentures 342 40 Expenses assessing and collecting same 45 00 For streets, squares, bridges, etc. 1,440 00 For sewerage work 60 00 For interest on sewerage debentures 4,800 00 For sinking fund 1,000 00 Expenses assessing and collecting same 730 00 For Dorchester street debentures 24 00 For Dorchester street debentures interest 540 00 Expenses assessing and collecting same 20 00 For rebuilding and extending street property, debentures interest 4,500 00 Expenses assessing and collecting same 200 00 For widening street 2,936 82 Sinking fund 16 84

for a book that having ordered "I never ordered nor sent it, didn't I won't."

NOVA SCOTIA.

More British Officers Going to the United States.

A Leading Artillery Officer Goes to Inspect Boston Fortifications.

The Will of the Late Charles M. Almon—To Prevent Illegal Lobster Fishing.

AMHERST, March 25.—The prompt response on the part of the Moncton fire department to the appeal for help, if needed, made by Mayor Allen, during the late conflagration, is fully appreciated and has been already recognized at an informal meeting of the fire wards and will be further recognized at the next meeting of the town council.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baxter of Tidnish last night celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, a large number of their friends taking them by surprise and providing an enjoyable evening's entertainment. Mrs. Baxter is the youngest daughter of Robert McGlashen of Tidnish. On Monday evening ex-Warden Oxley and his wife were similarly entertained on the occasion of their silver wedding anniversary.

At the last meeting of the town council John Pickern was appointed chief of the Amherst fire department, in the place of Dr. Bliss, who resigned. Andrew Johnson was appointed assistant chief.

Amherst for some time has had only one policeman. The town council has appointed another, F. R. Brownell. There is now one for day and one for night duty.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 26.—The will of Charles M. Almon, son of Senator Almon, late register of shipping, leaves to his nephew, Wm. Bruce Almon, son of Cotton M. Almon, a life insurance policy; to grandson and nephew, John, son of Dr. Thomas R. Almon, his watch, chain and locket. The residue is left to Dr. W. J. Almon during his life, and at his death to the testator's mother. After Mrs. Almon's death the income goes to the testator's sisters, share and share alike; in case of the death of one of them, her share is to be divided among those surviving. The testator directs that should his sister enter a convent or sisterhood, she shall be paid \$2 in lieu of her share as above, but should she leave such sisterhood, her share shall revert to her again.

Information has been received that the Nova Scotia government intends, when the close season of lobster fishing commences this year, to put on ships guns to prevent illegal lobster fishing on those coasts. Four will patrol the Nova Scotia shore, where the poaching is carried on most extensively, and one at the Magdalen Islands. The most destructive to the lobster grounds, and was prosecuted without let or hindrance.

The exodus of British officers to the United States at this juncture continues and attracts increased attention. Captain James A. D. Robertson, artillery officer, leaves Tuesday for Boston, and Lieut. Barlow, R. A., goes tomorrow to New York. Special leave has been granted in all such cases, and despite the rulings of international comity, it is concluded that these officers are giving the United States government the services they are able to afford. It is said Captain Lebita will inspect Boston fortifications. The report is current here also that Col. Isaacson, retired commander of the Royal Artillery in British North America, has been offered the command of a Virginia regiment. The colonel has friends in Virginia.

TRURO, N. S., March 26.—Allan Longhead's double dwelling house on Church street, which was occupied by the owner and Sheriff McClellan, was discovered to be on fire at 5 o'clock this morning, and before the firemen had got the fire under control the building was badly damaged. The cost of repairing it is estimated at nearly \$1,000. There is \$600 insurance on the building. The greater part of the furniture was saved.

ST. JOHN CITY.

Its Liabilities and Its Assets Compared—Amounts to be Assessed for the Current Year.

In the absence of Mayor Robertson, who was at Ottawa, Deputy Mayor Robinson presided at Thursday afternoon's meeting of the common council. The other absentees were Ald. McPherson and Middle, who are out of town, the latter being with the mayor.

The treasury board recommended that the following amounts be assessed upon the city, along with the expenses of assessing and collecting the same.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'For streets, squares, bridges, etc.', 'For sewerage work', 'For interest on sewerage debentures', etc.

Expenses assessing and collecting... For Canterbury street debentures interest... Sinking fund... For rebuilding and restoring public property, debentures interest...

For St. John city debentures interest... Sinking fund... For retaining wall debentures interest... Expenses assessing and collecting same...

For Millidge street debentures interest... Sinking fund... For common school loan debentures interest... Sinking fund... Expenses assessing and collecting same...

For street lighting loan debentures interest... Sinking fund... For school purposes (amount added for by trustees)... Expenses assessing and collecting same...

They further recommended that \$750 be assessed upon the fire insurance companies doing business to defray one moiety or half part of the cost of maintenance of the salvage corps.

The report was adopted and its recommendations ordered to be carried out.

The report of Chamberlain Sandall was then submitted. The following extracts will be of interest:

The civic balance sheet on Dec. 31, 1897, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Real estate owned by the city', 'Value of water properties', 'Value of sewerage properties', etc.

LIABILITIES. (funded) Debt... Orders passed by Common Council and remaining unpaid at date...

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Interest payable (com- pons not presented)', 'Balance due sinking fund', 'Balance due sundry accounts', etc.

Balance of assets over liabilities... SAND POINT IMPROVEMENTS.

A review of the different construction accounts of the city shows large expenditures during year 1897, particularly that shown as "Sand Point Harbor Improvements," being construction of such work entered upon in year 1896, expenditures for which at close of year aggregate the sum of \$357,490.42 for both years, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Expenditures to close of year 1896', 'Expenditures to close of year 1897', 'Amt. unpaid orders at Dec. 31, 1897'.

Less revenues received during progress of construction... Proceeds of bond sales...

Balance over expenditures in year 1897... To which over credit expenditure must be given for salaries of harbor engineer (\$125,000.00) referred to in an early paragraph in this report.

At close of year it was found impossible to have all bills in connection with this work regularly passed for account. Since entering on year 1898 bills to the amount of \$2,768.16 have been received and orders for payments, which expenditures are additional to statement as given above. The city has now about completed its undertakings in the way of improvements as estimated for in this section of city properties, and the efforts as put forth by the board of common council are being recognized by other cities. Today our harbor and city are pretty well acknowledged both at home and abroad and are known as "Canada's Winter Port." In handling of trans-Atlantic trade a marked increase is discernible in the shipments at these docks, which this season have increased nearly threefold over last year's workings.

Ald. Daniel spoke at some length on the chamberlain's report, showing the bonded debt of the city was at the close of 1897 \$2,294,488.36, an increase of \$201,900 as compared with 1896. Debentures to the amount of \$315,000 were issued during the year, \$34,000 of which was for replacing 6 per cent. bonds with 4 per cent. The way in which the money was spent was gone fully into. Ald. Daniel said it must be gratifying to the people to find the city's credit so high. He moved that the report be referred to the auditors.

In responding to the motion Ald. Macrae referred briefly to the motion Ald. Macrae by the legislature ament the proposed water extension on the west side. The motion passed.

The report of the director of public works, A. Chipman Smith, contained a comparative statement of harbor revenues, showing totals as follows: 1895, \$27,700.22; 1896, \$26,554.84; 1897, \$22,642.33.

The slaughter house commissioners reported the receipts of the year were \$143,48, including a balance of \$794.97, while the present balance is \$765.25. They say the houses are kept neat and clean, but that the existing arrangements are very incomplete, and they believe the time has come for the erection within the city limits of a public slaughter house. The number of animals killed was 19,347.

Building Inspector Maher reports that seventy-five permits were issued for the erection of new buildings and the enlargement of old ones, of which sixty-seven were wood, one cased and eight brick, costing for the wooden structures, \$37,220, and for the others \$11,200, making a total cost of \$115,520 against \$157,140 last year. The buildings were:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Number. Includes 'Dwellings', 'Shops and dwellings', 'Warehouses', 'Workshop or small fact.', etc.

"SAME SIDE."

England Would be Fought With United States.

So Said Dr. Stockton on New Brunswick Day at the Boston Sportsmen's Show.

(Boston Journal, 23rd.) "If war should come, then I hope and pray that the United States and Great Britain will be found on the same side and that the ironclads of the two countries will fight an enemy in common and that we shall come nearer and nearer together as we should by the ties of the highest type of civilization, the common blood and the progress of freedom."

That was one of the sentiments offered by Dr. Alfred A. Stockton, a member of the provincial parliament of New Brunswick, at the Sportsmen's show last evening in a speech at the observance of New Brunswick day. The 10,000 people present applauded enthusiastically.

The "day" was observed in the evening. A procession was formed consisting of the distinguished guests from the province, the representatives of the exhibition and of the city and state, headed by the National Guard band. They paraded through the halls, around the exhibits and on to the stage, where seats had been placed. The band played Rule Britannia while on the march, and on the stage God Save the Queen was rendered.

His Honor Mayor Quincy presided and introduced as the first speaker Hon. Almer R. McClellan, lieutenant-governor of the province. He is a tall man, quite old and a face not unlike Lily- colin's, but his hair is gray. He responded for New Brunswick and spoke of the high regard that was felt for Boston, for Massachusetts and for this country. "He was glad," he said, that the government of New Brunswick had as visible in this very successful show. He said that he was sure that people of this city and of the state were impressed now with the importance of New Brunswick as a fishing and hunting country, and he spoke for the consideration of those present when deciding on a place to spend their vacation.

The mayor then introduced Hon. H. R. Dummer, premier of the province. The latter made a very able plea in behalf of his native land and asked that the province of New Brunswick be not unforgotten with Nova Scotia, as they were so many people in this country think that New Brunswick is a part of Nova Scotia. He spoke of the common brotherhood and ties of unity existing between Canada and the United States, and said that they would never be severed, but that they should be drawn closer and closer together.

Dr. Stockton spoke after the premier had aroused the big crowd to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by his stirring sentiments. Hon. L. J. Tweedie, provincial secretary, addressed the evening. The party stayed through and saw the relay race and the heats in the 100 yard race, and also the daring high dive of Paul Tuttle and the Monte Cristo sack jump of Alfred Hildebrand. In the evening a banquet in the Taubert hall was held, but it was entirely informal.

Gov. Wolcott could not be present early in the evening, but dropped in later on and attended the banquet. "God Save the Queen," "The Red White and Blue," "Rule Britannia," and the "Star-Spangled Banner" made a symphony at the Sportsmen's show last night, celebrating "New Brunswick Day." Although the programme was largely impromptu, the ceremonies grew in éclat as the day wore on and during the evening; no elaborate scheme could have been better. It was a dignified interchange of international courtesies between the governors of neighboring states and a highly agreeable meeting all around.

Lieut. Gov. A. R. McClellan of New Brunswick, the Hon. H. R. Emerson, premier of the province; L. J. Tweedie, provincial secretary, and Dr. J. A. Stockton, member of the provincial parliament, formed the nucleus of the New Brunswick party, attended by about 30 men from the province, occupied officially with the government or with the exhibit at the show. They were greeted as they assembled last evening by Mayor Quincy and Ald. G. E. Dalton, who conveyed the regrets of Gov. Wolcott, detained at the dinner of the New England governors.

Gov. Wolcott came in later, however, and for over an hour was a deeply interested onlooker at the events in the tank. Gen. Dalton had with him Col. Robins of the governor's staff, State Secretary Olin, State Treasurer Shaw, Governor's Secretary Perkins and Representative Parsons, President Harry Dutton, Treasurer Walter L. Hill, General Manager Charles Dimick, Col. H. E. Russell, J. Otis Weatherhead, Bayard Taylor and Dr. Heber Bishop of the show management completed the ceremonial party.

They made a tour of the hall to the strains of "God Save the Queen," and for over an hour was a deeply interested onlooker at the events in the tank. Gen. Dalton had with him Col. Robins of the governor's staff, State Secretary Olin, State Treasurer Shaw, Governor's Secretary Perkins and Representative Parsons, President Harry Dutton, Treasurer Walter L. Hill, General Manager Charles Dimick, Col. H. E. Russell, J. Otis Weatherhead, Bayard Taylor and Dr. Heber Bishop of the show management completed the ceremonial party.

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The ALASKA-YUKON CO. owns the following valuable properties in the Klondike, viz: Claim "51," 500x1500 feet, on the Bonanza Creek; the "Buckley" claim, 500x1500 feet, at the junction of Forty-Mile Creek and Nugget Gulch; three quartz claims, "Emma M.," "Despondent" and Tenderfoot, and have had twenty men at Dawson City for six months.

This is not a speculation, as is the case with "prospecting" companies, for the value of the properties owned by the Alaska-Yukon Co. has already been demonstrated. The present price of treasury stock is 25 cents per share, and we only ask the public to invest after they have fully satisfied themselves that there is nothing better in the market. A complete prospectus, and an authentic map of Alaska, furnished free, upon application to the Company's authorized Brokers.

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Blood Will Tell...

When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide any one knows his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good health.

Dick's Blood Purifier

Is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that sicken the life blood away. Nothing like Dick's for Milk Cows.

50 CENTS A PACKAGE. LEEMING, MILES & CO., AGENTS, MONTREAL. DICK & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE OHIO FLOOD.

Nearly All Roads in Central and Northern Ohio Badly Damaged.

CINCINNATI, O., March 25.—A flood is filling the banks of the Ohio river, a peculiar feature of which is that from Wheeling to Cairo no tributary on the left bank of the river makes the slightest contribution to the great freshet. Had the in-pour of waters from streams on the left bank been equal to that of those on the right, the flood would have equalled that of 1884, perhaps surpassed it. The stage of water at Pittsburg is phenomenal. There has been a steady rain since last Saturday, during which time 2.96 inches of water has fallen, of which four-fifths of an inch has fallen in the last 24 hours. Reports from central points in Indiana, Troy, Urbana, Springfield, and Zanesville, Ohio, indicate a fall of from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 inches at those places, with one-half this precipitation within the last 26 hours. Nearly all roads in central and southern Ohio are either crippled or totally disabled for the present. This is because of the washouts, dangerous and destroyed bridges and the like. All over Ohio and Indiana, except perhaps in the extreme northern parts, railroad traffic is demoralized. The Muskingum, the Hocking, the Scioto and the two Miami rivers in Ohio seem likely to break the record from source to mouth for high stages of water and for washouts and destruction. Reports from Indiana indicate that the same may be said of rivers and streams in that state.

FORTY EIGHT PERISHED.

Terrible Experience of the Crew of the Sealing Steamer Greenland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 26.—The steamer Greenland, returning from the seal fishery, put into Bay de Verde tonight and reported a terrible disaster. On Wednesday last, when among the ice fields, while her crew were traveling about the ice in search of seals, a terrible storm arose, accompanied by a blinding snow, which drifted rapidly and was accompanied by a severe frost. The members of the crew who were on the ice could not regain the vessel and were exposed to the terrible weather throughout the night and all the next day.

Forty-eight men perished and between fifty and sixty were so badly frost-bitten that the amputation of one or more of their limbs will have to be undergone by all of them. Yesterday the Greenland succeeded in recovering the bodies of twenty-five of the victims, but the remainder of the crew were buried beneath the snow-drifts.

All of the frost-bitten men aboard the steamer are suffering terribly, having been without proper medical attendance. From the circumstances of the disaster it is feared that other steamers have suffered in a similar manner. The city is in a terrible state of excitement. The disaster is the worst recorded in the history of the sealing industry. Most of the victims were married men.

The Greenland is expected to arrive here tomorrow and the government is making preparations for the accommodation of the frost-bitten sufferers.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

PITNEY, Eng., March 26.—Oxford won the fifty-fifth annual boat race between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge, which was rowed today over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, four and one-quarter miles. Oxford won the race, and it was generally declared that this victory assured the race for her, as her crew, of course, took advantage of the break which that was blowing. The water was rough. At the Duke's Head, soon after the start, Cambridge was leading, and the light breeze was a quarter of a length ahead of the blues at Cleaver's boat house. At the Crabtree about mid and a quarter from the start, Oxford led by three lengths. When Thorpe's works were reached, three miles from the start, the dark blues were leading by five lengths, and at Barnes Bridge, three and two-thirds miles, her lead was increased to eight lengths. Oxford crossed the line twelve lengths behind Cambridge. The Cambridge crew stopped off the ship at Mortlake, the Oxford crew, and with their boat half full of water.

DOCTORS NOT INFALLIBLE.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Jones is far from believing in the infallibility of science as to prognosticating the future course of disease. "Several famous doctors," he said, "predicted that my father-in-law would be carried off by a stroke of apoplexy." "Well," "Well," he was killed in a railroad accident."

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A BIG EMBASSY.

(Boston Herald.)

The English foreign office in its dealings with African subjects has often to practice even the smaller arts of diplomacy. Thus, in sending a mission last year to arrange a treaty with Menelik II, the Emperor of Abyssinia, it was considered desirable to impress upon the mind of that potentate that the English were a strong and stalwart people. There had been several Italian missions sent to Adowa, and last year a French and a Russian mission made a visit to the Abyssinian capital. The foreign office at London considered that the English mission might show to advantage if it possessed men who not only had the usual ability, but also conspicuous physical characteristics. For this reason the personnel of the mission was made up of men who, with one or two exceptions, were over six feet in height, one measuring six feet four inches, another six feet five inches. As compared with the somewhat diminutive stature of the French, the Italians, and even the Russians, the impression left on the mind of the Abyssinian emperor and his court was that the English were a race of giants, an impression which we imagine that the English foreign office was desirous of having implanted.

SEED OFFER.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The following Travelling Agents of The Sun are now calling on Subscribers, etc.:

EDGAR CANNING, in Albert Co.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,000 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

The order retiring all colored porters on the I. C. R. goes into effect on April 1st.

The Parrboro Leader says that an effort is being made to interest capital in the erection of a pulp mill at Moose River.

It is a conceded fact that Tuttle's Ellixir is the best family and horse liniment on the market.

His Lordship Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia will leave for England with his daughter next month by s. s. Labrador from Portland-Yarmouth News.

Edward Cosman, the superintendent of the Government Marine Hospital, Bunker Island, has resigned.

The Marine Board of Examiners yesterday granted certificates to the following persons for off shore: Aldon Garrison, Yarmouth, master; William R. Molloy, Lachlan Cameron, Lepreau, St. John; Forbes McIntosh, Smith's Cove, Digby county—all mates.

Work on the flat-bottomed Yukon river steamer James Donville, building at the north end of Granville street bridge, is getting on very satisfactory.

Postmaster Hanington a few days ago made an announcement that if there were a John D. Duff he desired to see him.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for week ending March 28 were: Bright's disease, 1; general debility, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; membranous croup, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; convulsions and teething, 1; convulsions, 1-3.

G. R. Sangster of Moncton arrived here on Friday from Citra, Florida, where he owns a large and valuable property.

The death occurred on Sunday of John McConnel, a well known native of this city. Deceased up to a few months ago was manager of the Central house at Woburn, Mass.

James R. Hornbrook, James Kerr, Lewis Frasse, Joseph Hornbrook, John Keohan, Solomon Law and Richard Nickerson, farmers, of Mount Middleton, have formed themselves into a company to be known as the Mount Middleton Cheese and Butter Company.

E. M. Walker of Digby sold the Yarmouth fire department last week a pair of horses weighing over 2,900 lbs. for \$350.

Any of our readers who intend building a lawn or garden fence will find it to their advantage to place their order for same with the Wire Fence Mfg. Co. this city.

SUSSEX NEWS.

The Orange Hall at McAfee's Corner Totally Destroyed by Fire.

SUSSEX, March 28.—The venerable mother of Rev. C. W. Hamilton was the recipient on Saturday evening of a birthday gift of \$75.50.

A frame building at Waterford, Kings Co., the property of Beaconsfield Lodge, L. O. A., was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

A slight fire occurred in the factory of the Lordly Furniture Manufacturing Company Saturday night that, while extinguished before any great loss ensued, if it had not been discovered at the time would undoubtedly have attained as serious an extent as the fire in the adjacent building a few days ago.

Harold Lee, a young son of William G. Lee of Wall street, had a narrow escape from drowning in the river at Indiantown on Friday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock.

A correspondent writes: A number of the brothers and sisters in Christ met on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Edith Wenn and held a prayer meeting at the close of the meeting.

The schooner Gladys, 148 tons register, built at St. Martins, N. B., was damaged by a fire on Wednesday, 18th inst., loaded with piling for New York, having been loaded at Saw Mill creek, Annapolis county, by Kenny & Shaffer of Bridgetown, and has not since been raised.

ACROSS THE BAY.

The Schooner Gladys Capsized in the Bay and Fate of Crew Unknown.

DIGBY, March 28.—Sunday morning about ten o'clock the schooner Bee, Capt. Wm. Cronk, of Grand Manan, arrived in port and reported having been alongside of a schooner bottom up about ten miles off shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Carpenter celebrated their twentieth anniversary on their wedding on March 18th at their residence, Wickham, Queens Co.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Three disconsolate drummers met the other day at Chatham Junction. They were waiting for a chance to go for somebody.

PASSAMAQUODDY INDIANS WILL ENLIST.—EASTPORT, Me., March 23.—A battalion of troops has been organized among the members of the Passamaquoddy Indian tribe, whose reservation is at Ferry, on the St. Croix River, above this place.

Tug Storm King left at an early hour this morning to look after the vessel, Capt. Ewing, representing Cowie & Edwards, goes in her.

The Swellest Swell in Sweldom

WILL BE NO BETTER DRESSED THAN YOU ARE IF YOU ONLY BUY "FIT-REFORM" CLOTHES.

We are about to put you in touch with a new idea in Clothing. We are going to make it easy for you to dress well. It's going to be easy to get fitted.

FIT-REFORM Clothing for men and Young Men is made to take the place of custom clothes. The cloths are the same, the custom tailor so proudly displays. The making is one by the highest class workmen. The trimmings are identical with those in the tailored suit you are now wearing.

Ready-Made Clothing has taken a stride—a jump—in one leap it has gone from FAIR to the highest standard that can be produced anywhere. It is now perfect. But from only one direction does the perfection come—FIT-REFORM. Other ready-made is not like FIT-REFORM. There is only one FIT-REFORM. It is not made to order, but it's made to fit. The clothing has begun to arrive, and it is turning out just as we expected—FIRST-CLASS.



Opening Day.

The Spring Opening Day will be next Thursday, March 31, and some novel features will be introduced:

- Opening of the Fit-reform Parlor. Music by Harrison's Orchestra. No Selling of Goods. The New Children's Department. Decorations of Plants and Goods. The Booklet, "Logic of Dress," given away. Worth seeing and hearing. Everybody is invited.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO. ST. JOHN.

DORCHESTER.

Stephen Beecham Given One Month in Jail—Personal Matters.

DORCHESTER, N. B., March 28.—At two o'clock today, Stephen Beecham, charged with having at Moncton on the 17th of February, ulto, wounded one Thaddeus Bowser, was tried before Judge Wells under the Speedy Trials Act.

AMHERST.

Accidentally Shot Dead—The Insurance Award in the Recent Fire.

AMHERST, N. S., March 28.—Edward Cormier, a married man about thirty-two years of age, was accidentally shot dead this morning in Tyn-dall road woods, about nine miles from here.

The adjusters in the Rhodes, Curry & Co., Ltd., fire today finished adjusting the loss and awarded the amount of \$24,835.

D. BOYANER, Optician.

Eyes Tested and Suitable Spectacles Adjusted. Glasses can be Always Duplicated or Exchanged by Mail, as the Will of Every Purchaser. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Is Registered.

545 MAIN STREET, North End, ST. JOHN, N. B.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Grocery and Provision Business heretofore carried on by JOHN S. ARMSTRONG at 31 Charlotte street, under the name and style of J. S. Armstrong & Bro., will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned as co-partners, under the firm name of J. S. ARMSTRONG & MACHUM.

DORCHESTER.

quantity of Swedish grown purple top turnip seed, orders for which can be either sent to D. J. Purdy or the deputy commissioner of agriculture at Fredericton.

"Thirty-three years ago this year we had another such spring as this," remarked an old and respected citizen to a Sun reporter yesterday afternoon.

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JUST ARRIVED:

ONE CAR WINDSOR SALT, In 10 and 20 lb. Boxes, also 200 lb. Bags. Two Tons Carleton Co. Buckwheat. 50 Boxes Tea, 10's Each, At \$2.00 per Box. JAMES COLLINS, 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

SEED WHEAT.

The Department of Agriculture having imported a quantity of Seed Wheat of the following varieties—WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE PIPE, RED PIPE, WELLMAN'S PIPE, and CAMPBELL'S WHITE CHAFF—have placed same in charge of D. J. Purdy, St. John, North End, to whom all orders should be addressed.

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

WANTED.

WANTED—Farmers' sons or other industrious persons of fair education to whom \$50 a month would be an inducement I could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. H. H. LINSFOTE, Toronto.

WANTED—Teachers, Bartenders, Physicans and others of similar training for high class collecting. Will pay forty dollars weekly on demonstration of necessary ability. BRADLEY-GARRISON COMPANY, Limited, Toronto.

Dutch omnibuses are fitted with letter boxes.

OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, March 21.—If the "conservative chiefs" defeat the Yukon bill in the senate...

The party organ in Toronto began the discussion in the same tone, but on reflection concluded to change.

It is said that Senator Sanford, for instance, will vote for the bill. I now have nothing to say against Senator Sanford, and do not suppose that there is any truth in the charge made by the Toronto Globe and other papers...

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific company is active in assisting Mackenzie and Mann. Sir William Van Horn played a rather sharp game on Hamilton Smith.

With singular unanimity the government organs assume that the senate is an irresponsible body has no right to set aside the decision of the majority of the commons in a matter of this kind.

Wood's Peppermint Cure. The Great British Remedy. Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists and W. C. Wilson, St. John, N.B.

friends should attach some value to the following precedents.

Last year the senate took independent action on the Drummond counties railway bill. They gave the bill the six months' hoist, which it richly deserved, and as a result, even though the policy of the government should now be carried out, a saying of more than half a million dollars is effected by the year's delay.

In 1895 a government bill for the re-arrangement of subsidies to the Winnipeg and Great Northern railway came from the house of commons. It was an important measure having to do with the proposed Hudson Bay system.

In 1891 the present secretary of state moved the six months' hoist to the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay railway bill and with all his supporters voted for it.

In 1889 the Harvey-Salisbury bill passed the commons and came to the senate. It was a government bill and was supported by a large majority in the commons.

In 1886 the whole opposition party of that day led by Senator Scott, voted against a subsidy bill for a railway on Vancouver Island.

In 1885 the secretary of state moved the six months' hoist to a government measure that had passed the commons by nearly a two-thirds majority. This was a bill particularly relating to the other branch of parliament. It was the franchise bill determining the qualification of voters for the house of commons.

Now we come to a measure more nearly resembling the one under consideration. It was a bill of still greater importance and of great urgency. In 1881 the house of commons passed, by a two-thirds majority, the measure confirming the contract with a Canadian Pacific company for the construction of the railway to the Pacific Ocean.

In 1880, Senator Scott divided the house against another subsidy measure to provide for the construction of the Esquimaux dock.

What was in the power and within the right and according to the duty of Senator Scott and his friends in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1895 is within the power and right and according to the duty of Sir Mackenzie, Bowell and his friends today.

Now the contention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Blair, Mr. Fielding, Sir Louis Davies and Prof. Russell is this: They say that Mr. Bruneau had the intention of resigning and that he took all the steps up to the time of the arrival of the letter to the speaker's hands, but they declare that a letter is not delivered to the speaker and does not come into his hands in any true sense until it reaches his mind, that is, until he reads it.

In the minority, and in one case above mentioned where the secretary of state found himself on the same side with the majority and in a position to defeat a government bill, it does not appear that he changed his vote to the other side.

Mr. Tarte may threaten to reform the senate if it refuses to be bulldozed, but if the senate should be stamped by any such adventurer in office as J. Israel Tarte, the country will at once perceive that it needs to be reformed out of existence altogether. A branch of the legislature which exists as a machine to be moved by a man like Mr. Tarte is one for which no self-respecting country could have any possible use.

S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 22.—A resignation is not a resignation.

A letter mailed to the speaker and returned to his hands is not "tendered" to the speaker.

A letter addressed and mailed to the speaker, which passes into his hands is not "caused to be delivered" to the speaker.

This is the sum of the contention of the government in the discussion yesterday about the seat for Richelieu. The ministers affirmed that the house by a majority of 40 supported the contention.

The facts have already been explained. It is enough now to say that Mr. Bruneau made up his mind to resign his seat; that he read the law and proceeded to comply with it. He wrote out his resignation in the form provided, got Mr. Goubot and Mr. McMillan, to sign it, as the law required, and then by the post to the speaker, to whom the law required him to "cause it to be delivered."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the house that he would not consent to an investigation because there was nothing to investigate. There are many things to investigate and Sir Wilfrid knows it. As Mr. Miller, Annapolis says, the house of commons wants to know what was in that letter. The house of commons has a right to know, because it was addressed to the house of commons through their first officer. The house of commons also wants to know whether the speaker did not know the contents of this letter and whether he did it to Mr. Bruneau. It wants to know whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier or some of his friends did not advise or suggest to the speaker that there was no hurry about opening his mail.

Now we get back to Sir Wilfrid. The premier declares that there is no dispute as to the facts. If there is no dispute, and the speaker is sustained in this by Mr. Fielding, Mr. Blair and Sir Louis Davies, then the government admits the writing, signing, posting and receipt of the resignation. It also admits that the knowledge of the contents of the letter came by other means to Mr. Edgar. It admits that Mr. Bruneau told many members that he had resigned. It admits that after he thought he had resigned and said he had resigned, the ministers induced him to retract, and that Mr. Edgar knew the whole process and did not open the letter. If there had been a dispute as to facts the government would have consented to a committee to determine them, so these facts may be taken as admitted.

Now the contention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Blair, Mr. Fielding, Sir Louis Davies and Prof. Russell is this: They say that Mr. Bruneau had the intention of resigning and that he took all the steps up to the time of the arrival of the letter to the speaker's hands, but they declare that a letter is not delivered to the speaker and does not come into his hands in any true sense until it reaches his mind, that is, until he reads it.

Now we come back to the declaration of the house that Mr. Bruneau's resignation was no resignation; that his tender of it to the speaker was no tender, that the seat he vacated shall vacate the seat; that a man who vacated the seat by law and declared that he had done it may be re-elected; that the letter delivered to the speaker and actually handed by him was never delivered to him; that the speaker of the house has power to pick and choose among resignations, making some effective and others not, reading some promptly and carrying others in his pocket.

Mr. Fielding thinks that the speaker is a gentleman and that he has a gentleman's letter, which the latter repents of having written, and the

letter containing an offer after it had reached the party addressed and before it was opened. This position is perhaps not sustained by English law, which Mr. Russell says is "less philosophical." But whether it is or not the position relates to contracts. We may assume that the professor of contracts at Dalhousie knows his subject, but as Mr. Quinn, Mr. Bergeron and Mr. Casgrain contended, the relations between Mr. Bruneau and Mr. Edgar are not exactly those of two parties to a contract. Mr. Bruneau was not selling the constituency of Richelieu to Mr. Edgar. Mr. Edgar was not personally dicker with Mr. Bruneau.

At least this ought to be the assumption. Although Mr. Russell, following out the analogy of a man selling a horse, appeared to think that it was purely a matter of a private bargain between these two, with the government as a sort of intermediary.

But Mr. Foster, Mr. McInerney, Mr. Powell and Mr. Borden, following Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who very clearly stated the position in the first instance, insisted that the speaker was not a private merchant. Mr. Bruneau an auctioneer accepting bids from speakers and other people. The speaker is an officer of the house and a resignation addressed to him is addressed to the house. When a member has carried out the law and caused the paper to be delivered to the speaker it is delivered and that is the end of it so far as the member is concerned. It belongs to the whole house, and much as the speaker might want to help a political friend out of a hole, he has no right to do it by assuming that the paper to be delivered to the speaker is a private communication. It is the property of the commons and the commons alone have an right to dispose of it.

The speakers on the government side interpose a new element in the statute. They say that the speaker's mind must be reached by the letter. It cannot be reached by outside information, or the speaker would in this case have been brought to proper mental contact with the facts. It must be reached by reading. In this case the speaker did not read. Mr. Russell argued that if Bruneau had provided that Mr. Bruneau must announce by word of mouth to the speaker his resignation, and he had done so, and the speaker being deaf, had failed to hear, and that before reading it, the speaker had had changed his mind, the declaration would have been of no effect. This is pretty fine, but perhaps Mr. Russell himself would not say that if Mr. Bruneau in this case should tell the speaker in tones loud enough to be heard, and if the speaker thought he heard, the resignation would still be incomplete. Last Friday Mr. Bruneau declared that he had resigned his seat. He said that Richelieu was vacant. Mr. Bruneau said he had done it. He had done all that the law had required of him, and the law made him the proper person and the only person to dispose of the seat. The speaker was reluctant, and finally when the vote was put he declined to make the substitution, but agreed to let the matter stand as it was, with Sir Adolphe's statement on the record.

By talking once a day on the subject of West Prince the opposition has induced the government to fix the date of the elections. The candidate on the government side has been selected. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies have ventured to appoint the returning officers. It is understood here that Mr. Yeo is under contract to carry the seat in order to secure a seat for himself. There is no doubt that he will do everything that his mind can contrive and his resources carry out to perform his share of the contract.

Mr. Greenhalgh declines to tell Mr. Lister's committee what he pays for his Drummond railway stock and how he stands in relation to the party funds, and how the party funds stand in relation to Mr. Tarte's newspaper. Since Mr. Lister's committee refuses to compel the disclosure, Sir Mackenzie takes the matter up. The senate was willing to allow the investigation to be finished in the commons, but it will not allow a half investigation nor a bogus enquiry to finish the matter. So the senate enquiry is revived and Mr. Greenhalgh must tell his whole story.

OTTAWA, March 23.—Three men from the Yukon invited the senators into committee room No. 8 yesterday morning and talked to them about the Mackenzie and Mann contract and some other Yukon matters. One of them, Mr. Livernash, is an alien. He was a member of the editorial staff of the San Francisco Examiner, and went into the Yukon some years ago to engage in gold mining and to increase his wealth, which he said was then only \$0 lbs. He is not very much

ROOFS FOR THE HOUSES. 32 Years ago we started the manufacture of sheet metal building materials, and this long experience enables us to offer intending builders all that is desirable in Steel Roofing, Steel Siding, Steel Ceilings, etc. We give you the benefit of our long experience—any of our big catalogues and up-to-date information on these goods on receipt of a post card. The Pedlar Metal Roofing Co. OTTAWA, ONT.

speaker as a gentleman and a grit seems to agree that the whole thing is a little private matter between him and Mr. Bruneau, and that the public and the county of Richelieu in the house of commons, of which he is an officer, have nothing to do with the case. The ministers vote that when Mr. Bruneau said he had resigned he made a false statement. Mr. Goubot, who signed the resignation as a witness, voted that there was no resignation. Mr. McMillan, who signed it, also voted the same way. The house of commons has elected a new member for Richelieu without consulting the electors. And poor Mr. Bruneau, who was never expected to agitate the public mind outside of his own county for half an hour at a time, has occupied the attention of the house for a whole day.

The speaker, who insists that he is an impartial officer, has voluntarily or by instruction of the government placed himself under question if not under suspicion. His relations with the opposition side in parliament may be seriously affected by this proceeding. While his rulings will be accepted, and his position respected, there will be always a certain anxiety as to his fairness and a constant vigilance lest the rights of the opposition shall be impaired or sacrificed.

One little incident in connection with the vote may be noted. The motion before the house was moved by Mr. Marcotte. When it was brought in Mr. Tarte's organ opened fire on the mover. La Patrie declared that Mr. Marcotte was the tool of the Orangemen, who were trying to destroy Mr. Bruneau because he was a Frenchman and a Catholic. Now, when Mr. Marcotte made his motion the speaker looked across the house for a second order. It is not the custom for a member to rise and formally second the motion. Sometimes the mover mentions the seconder's name. More often the speaker mentions the name of a member who bows and says he accepts the position. It probably happened so, but it was quite in accord with Mr. Tarte's campaign that the speaker should fix upon Clarke Wallace as a seconder of this motion. Sir Adolphe was to be the seconder, and he was in his place ready to be named. But the speaker selected the grand master of the Orangemen. Before the debate commenced Sir Adolphe asked that his name be substituted, as he was the person who intended to second the motion. The speaker was reluctant, and finally when the vote was put he declined to make the substitution, but agreed to let the matter stand as it was, with Sir Adolphe's statement on the record.

It is not too much to say that the representatives of the Yukon men make a strong impression on Mr. Snowball and Senator Power tried to bother them with questions, but were not successful. Mr. Snowball wanted to know if Mr. Livernash was not an alien. The reply was that he was an alien and represented a great majority of the miners in the district. "I do not complain," said he, "if you drive out all the aliens, but if you let us in give us a chance to live, and if you drive us out, give the Canadians a chance to live." Mr. Snowball raised doubts as to whether the miner had to pay ten per cent royalty and asked whether he did not escape altogether on the first \$2,500 worth. That was true, but the exemption applies to a claim and not to a man, and it takes two men to work a claim. Before the miner makes a dollar for himself he has to open his pit, make his sluices and spend altogether more than \$2,500. So before he gets a dollar for himself the government comes in and takes 10 cents out of every dollar of his gross earnings. From Mackenzie and Mann they take only one cent, but Mackenzie and Mann are not working miners.

As to the routes and railways the delegates had not so much to say. They had come out 600 miles by dog team and naturally might like to see a railway, but they would far rather have no railway than have it on the proposed terms. It was claimed that the road was built for the benefit of the miners, but the delegates said that every miner in the Yukon would then only \$0 lbs. He is not very much

heavier yet, but when it comes to making a persuasive speech he weighs half a ton. The other two men were Canadians, one of them a French Canadian, and have been living in the neighborhood of Dawson City for some years. One is a doctor, whose original home is in Belleville, Mr. Livernash, and his friends in the Yukon, and his friends around the Klondike to lay certain grievances before the government. They have the names of 2,400 miners to their credentials and there are no more miners in that part of the Yukon. When they were left home the Mackenzie and Mann contract was not known in the Yukon. They came to represent, among other things, that the working miners were unjustly treated in the matter of the government reserves of gold areas. The government was then holding half the gold in the country to the miners so that they were prospecting and working claims adjoining government lands and were not able to extend their operations or use the mines that they found. They were instructed to urge the government to throw open all the gold to the miners and not hold them for speculators in Ottawa.

Having come with such a complaint they were rather paralyzed when they got here to learn that not only did the government hold half of the available land, but had given the contractors the right to choose alternate blocks through all the gold region. The miners thought they were hemmed in before, but now they would be imprisoned. The delegates pointed out that the other side of the country more than half the gold pertains in the whole gold fields. They would probably get three-quarters of it. Out of what was left the miner still had only the half. With great earnestness the delegates begged the senate to give the working miners some chance for their lives. They described the awful hardships these men had to endure working in the eternal frost, suffering what they called "a constant crucifixion." The government ought to give them the very best opportunity possible. Instead it was hemming them in, making the conditions so hard that it was almost a less for the ordinary miner to remain there. "You have given," said Mr. Livernash, "yourselves a chance to sell the reserve land to parties in Ottawa who keep away from the danger of the gold. If you sell these lands without giving the miners a chance to secure them, you have sold or leased the timber lands without the people who want the timber, and who have to use it, even knowing that it was for sale. You are now giving the mineral wealth of the country all the mineral wealth of the country. What we want to know is where the miner comes in, the man who is doing all the work, enduring all the hardship and who alone is making the distinction of any value to you. You give one speculator all the timber. You give to others nearly all the gold. Yet you say you are doing it in the interests of the miner. For heaven's sake if you cannot help him let him alone so that he can get some return for the hardships he endures."

The delegates went on to show that the small claims allowed to them, 250 feet each, were too narrow to allow them to operate a sluice box. It required at least 250 feet of length for their sluices and some 500 feet to get a head of water to operate a sluice box. "I can get a man from the Yukon," said the man from the Yukon, "can a miner get 250 feet of sluice and 250 feet head and still have room to work with only 250 feet area?" The delegates declared that the government had given the Yukon miner a worse deal than he had in his own country. The department was applying to these Arctic regions regulations suited to Australia, and while crowding the miner down to a small space, not allowing him room to work, was giving whole principalities to Mackenzie and Mann. "Do not, we beg of you, raise up in that country another autocracy mightier than yourselves. Do not make us pay ten per cent royalty on the gold we get out of the ground, at the cost perhaps of our lives, and exact only one per cent from these men who live at ease through the winter months. The Yukon men said that the contractors had come to them in Ottawa asking them to keep quiet and promising to give better terms to the miners than the government did. The pertinent question was asked, whether the senators thought it well to give monopolists such a bargain that they would afford to give better terms than the government itself and still get rich out of it.

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to have it on the ground from all the gold in the route, it is very any other, and the when they were they met two wearing in who had of them said, man who told us I would kill him, though closely allied to advance as to had come to be a low the miners a would stick to the the senators not to tractors all the tury. The boards used their slu a thousand. Everthing was so and no one ther about it. Now, it Mann got the timbe be absolutely at the time to come.

In the senate in Mills made the con favor of the commons long and very much argued the case. He contended that it ment. He informed them that it was st to endorse the ac chamber. Of course they might as well talking about it, say so. He is too that. Mr. Mills has manner, which m out that the other side of the country more than half the gold pertains in the whole gold fields. They would probably get three-quarters of it. Out of what was left the miner still had only the half. With great earnestness the delegates begged the senate to give the working miners some chance for their lives. They described the awful hardships these men had to endure working in the eternal frost, suffering what they called "a constant crucifixion." The government ought to give them the very best opportunity possible. Instead it was hemming them in, making the conditions so hard that it was almost a less for the ordinary miner to remain there. "You have given," said Mr. Livernash, "yourselves a chance to sell the reserve land to parties in Ottawa who keep away from the danger of the gold. If you sell these lands without giving the miners a chance to secure them, you have sold or leased the timber lands without the people who want the timber, and who have to use it, even knowing that it was for sale. You are now giving the mineral wealth of the country all the mineral wealth of the country. What we want to know is where the miner comes in, the man who is doing all the work, enduring all the hardship and who alone is making the distinction of any value to you. You give one speculator all the timber. You give to others nearly all the gold. Yet you say you are doing it in the interests of the miner. For heaven's sake if you cannot help him let him alone so that he can get some return for the hardships he endures."

Our minute frie scale, reappeared in today. The bill of other United States that does not prevent lifting his vo Charleton read a p ters from nursery pest did not exist and many letters had spent all winter nursery products a out from delivering man was ruined were on the ver would not be doing body and everything about it and mov of the house. Ab rose one after the Fisher hit to allo right and they b back, without rega or previous condit the case of men v unexpected destructi ness, several mem pestal. Mr. Yeo, who about compensati nectivity. They are the national policy if they had to cro back of a microb hope of all, but M approval of the co

Senator Kirchoff the opposition on the speech was carefu covered the groun believes that mos mortal, but that achieved immorta are on one side of other is Mr. Siffo good deal about toba. They also about Mackenzie and ton's government g mean a contract to railway. After e enough to pay fo they gave him a ch a million more. It Mackenzie and Ma year for Sifton. S deal that when M deal to make he de dealers. The Brand contract a most f describes Mackenz most favored cont

Then Mr. Fisher For half an hour that he had done time the solicitor to introduce his fr other ministers w their seats and Fisher could attai his speech. But at last and Mr about it, and Sir that he was not an franchise bill, but like a uniform g eral control. The Sir Charles had in a judicial tone, began to reprova reeve. After that, offensively partia explained how th under grid rule in in an aggressive some lively altera incidentally rema had been assiste which had covere bad district and into his riding, showed him that taken in and the that one that ga majority. Since M up the governmen a provincial gerr the Ontario go broke the county nett, but they cut ships in Huron c

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

March 24—Bkta Enterprise, 429, Calhoun, from Preston—At the island, ordered to Apple River to load...

March 25—St. Damara, 1,145, Paterson, from London via Halifax, Schofield & Co., seasonal.

March 24—Sch. Valdere, Hatfield, for Boston. Sch. Valeria, Fardie, for Boston.

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son, from Quaco, N.B.; Rowena, from St. John, via Boston, for Yarmouth, N.S.

At Gloucester, March 24, ship Walter H. Wilson, Doty, from Sarnia, Ont.

At Rio Janeiro, March 23, ship Thomas H. Wilson, Doty, from Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, March 24, ship Curlew, Grundmark, from New York.

At Delaware, March 23, bark Iodine, Moore, from Philadelphia for Yvitt (in tow of tug James McCauley).

At Baltimore, March 23, str Storm King, Orsby, from Boston.

At Seattle, March 23, bark Greenland, Anderson, from Seattle for Philadelphia.

At Buenos Ayres, March 23, bark Belvidere, Slawenwale, from Mobile.

At Rosario, Feb 23, ship Annie M. Law, Bain, from Buenos Ayres.

PARLIAMENT.

The Rainy River Bill Before the House.

Schreiber and Archibald on the Drummond County Railway.

The Estimates Submitted Last Night—The Yukon Railway Deal in the Senate.

OTTAWA, March 25.—The franchise bill was again taken up today. Mr. Mills of Annapolis spoke against the adoption of the provincial lists, giving instances of the narrowness and partiality and even of the rascality and crime in the preparation of the Nova Scotia voting list.

THE SENATE. The senate scored two triumphs today. Mr. Wainwright of the Grand Trunk testified that by the present agreement with the government the rate of interest on the Grand Trunk was increased by 100 per cent.

MEMORANDA. Passed Kinloch, March 23, bark Bowman is Law, Hurlbut, from Portland, Ore, for Queenstown.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. TOMPKINSVILLE, N.Y., March 23.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the bearings of black can buoy No. 9, west bank of New York Lower Bay, moved on the 23rd.

REPORTS. NANTUCKET, Mass., March 25.—The Merritt Wracking company today began the wrecking of the ship of the British barkentine Cudlow, which stranded on the beach at Burdette Wednesday morning.

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Indigestion CURELY KING. Strengthens the stomach; aids digestion; cures all ailments of the bowels. Large packages, 25 cts. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale, 100 cts. per doz.

PARLIAMENT.

The Rainy River Bill Before the House.

Schreiber and Archibald on the Drummond County Railway.

The Estimates Submitted Last Night—The Yukon Railway Deal in the Senate.

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WHISKY.

Three Years Old Rye, \$2.70 per Gallon, Eight Years Old Rye, \$4.50 " 1889 Club Rye, \$4.50 " Old Kentucky Bourbon, \$4.50 " Extra Old Kentucky Bourbon, \$5.00 "

M. A. FINN.

Wine and Spirit Merchant, 113 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

TROOP V. EVERETT was finished. Owing to the absence of L. A. Curry, Q. C., through illness, the defendant's address was made by A. H. Hanington, plaintiff. The jury retired about five p. m. A verdict was given for plaintiff for \$78, with leave reserved to increase it to \$716, being the amount for metalting bottom, with interest.

QUEBEC, March 23.—Quebec merchants are vigorously opposing the new schedule of freight rates which are in operation since March 1st on the Intercolonial from Montreal. The Board of Trade has resolved that the Blair minister of railways and canals, stating that the new freight rates are causing much dissatisfaction among the merchants of Quebec city and district, and that they are unanimous in asking for remodelling of the new schedule as a matter of justice to Quebec.

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IMPORT.

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Ladies' New Sp Serge, in Fawn, Black, at \$5.00, 4 Box Cloth Jackets, at \$5.90, \$7.90

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