-The English, Italaccompanied by one niefs of the belligernducting a work of th sides have mutd two hundred and ers are resisting the oceeded to Cadano The Christians here, of their arrived, fir in spite of the white ch they carried. The to Salina, where the ds were fired upon who have placed a ared yards from the

ins, including thre convent, were woundlment. Five thousndia are to the efter supply has been d the foreign admir-

.- A despatch to the has been decided to ses of reserves. It the king of Greece itcher crown nor govthe next twenty-four

from Miles, dated The Greek warships ed to start for Crete

-The Greek ship arms or provisions Cretan coast, owing hips. Prime Ministhe executive chamf the reports of the sh troops on the Is-

18.-Isaac Newton has

built at Shelburne, N. S.
jr., and Capt. Warren
se a beat apiece built,
and. James Ingersoll has
tuilt by Richardson of
tt. Daniel McLaughlin.
surke, Capt. R. L. StanMe. is here loading Me., is here loading l Bres. and Fraser. hlin has sold his fine d drives a stylish look-

yer of Millbridge, Me., island a visit soon, hav-him three western men spects of a business ven-just what the island e of capital and capital-

ink you were really

e sing. He (earnest-I had never heard

ere is an example in How old would a

PAGES. ST. JOHN WERKIY SUN. PAGES.

VOL. 20.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY MARCH 3, 1897.

NO. 9.

DELIGHT

HOUSEWIFE

IS A CUP OF GOOD TEA, AND IF

BLHND

don't make them happy they are hard to please.

Geo. S. De Forest & Sons.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS.

DISABLED STEAMERS.

Into Halifax.

The Bark Persia Bound to St. John, Abandoned, Passed by the Assyrian.

Halifax, Feb. 25.—Steamer Assyrian, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, arrived here this morning. She fell in with the steamer Cambrian with broken tail shaft on the 15th and stood by until the 16th. When the weather moderated sufficiently to enable them to pass a tow line the Cambrian was taken in tow for Halifax.

tion and lately abandoned.

(The bark Persia of Christiania is developed a vessel of 1,695 tons and was built at Galileo. Quebeo in 1853. She sailed from Car-diff Jan. 3 for St. John and was spoken Jan. 9 in 49 N., 18 W.)

The experience of those on the dis-abled tank steamer Diamant, which was towed in here today by the steamer British Empire, was a most trying one, and Capt. Weschousen in relating it, stated that he would not care to have it repeated again in his lifetime, and he did not think any of his officers or crew would. After leaving Bremer Haven strong winds and high cross seas were encountered until February 2nd, when the break down occurred, in lat. 46.49 N., long. 42.45 W. At the time of the accident the weather was moderating, but a tremendous sea was running. Previous to the accident the weather was of terrific character, and the barometer dropped to 28.40. After the break-down occurred sall was set and signals of distress by day and rockets by night were constantly used to attract assistance. Various steamers passed at night and did not freed the distress lights and their anxiety was great. Sea anchors were used to keep the Diamant head on to the sea. Finally the Beaver liner Lake Winnipeg, from Liverpool for St. John, N. B., have in sight and after some difficulty, a hawser was passed and the two started. During a hurricane the

hawser parted and the hawser becoming entangled in the Winnipeg's propeller, she was compelled to abandon the Diamant. After the Lake Winni-The Assyrian and Diamant Both Towed peg left the helpless vessel on the 4th a hurricane was encountered on the 6th and 7th. The steamer drifted with the wind and current. It was useless to attempt to make any port under sail. The only desire felt was to keep in the track of ocean going ships. On February 8th the steamer Las Palmas, bound east, was skoken with cargo shifting and heavily listed. The Las Palmas signafiled that she was unable Palmas signafiled that she was unable to render any assistance. On the 9th the Galilea was spoken and stood by until the 10th, when a tow line was successfully passed by the aid of life boats. The sea was too high for a boat to live. The life boat was launched, but threatened to swamp.

The tow line parted and was housed.

like a whip cord. There was a blinding snow storm at the time. No lights or signals were seen by those on board the disabled vessel. Next morning the weather was clear, and smoke of a steamer was seen about ten miles off. The Diamant then drifted from 43.09 north, 58 west to 41.52 north, 55.13 west. The British menced on Sunday last and coninued uninterrupted to this port.

The captain laments the loss of an English St. Bernard dog which was carried off the bridge in a heavy sea. He was much attached to the animal. The dog hung by the steamer for an hour, and at times it was almost pos to reach the swimming oreature the ship would place the rail of the steamer 40 feet above the animal's

The Diamant has a spare shaft on board, and a new propellor is en route rangement was made at sea between captains of the British Empire and Diamant regarding salvage.

Entertainment in the Carleton Presbyterian church this evening.

MANN'S GELEBRATED GREEN BONE CUTTERS

Are certainly a very necessary article with owners of

poultry. When hens are fed on GREEN CUT BONE they lay from

200% to 400% more than without it. The increase of eggs in

No. 1. With Crank Handle.....\$7.50.

No. 1. With Balance Wheel\$10.00,

them a PERFECT SUCCESS. Will send to any address upon re-

W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited.)

MARKET SQUARE.

Hundreds of people are using these Machines, and find

a very short time will pay for one of these CUTTERS.

cient Capital.

Gone to Other Ports.

(Cor. London Mail.) It hasn't its equal on the North American, for the matter of that. It is an accidental anomaly of antiquity, just as the Round Tower of Newport is, ancient in the midst of newness; too drowsy to struggle, too stately and too sad for money-getting, a place that the commercial traveller and the "strugforlifeur" of the Western Hemisphere thinks as highly of as his eastern prototype does of Jerusalem.

Quebec and Niagara Falls are the two great show places of the hemisphere. The Americans have got possession of a portion of the falls; they would dearly love to possess half of

sion of a portion of the falls; they would dearly love to possess half of Quebec. It is dear to them-in their. literature and in their art-and they are never tired of singing its praises. Quebec is the third city of the dominion, but from the magnific its site and position on the St. Lawrence it might easily have continued the first. It may yet be the first-when the St. Lawrence becomes the great highway of traffic nature intended it be-for it enjoys exceptional watery advantages over Montreal; but Quebec at present is inert and quiescent. Each year, if the number of its population has not remained station-

ary, it has decreased. Face to face with Quebec you are confronted by the problem which in turn confronts the province, and long confronted the dominion itself. From an artistic (not to say Malthusian) point of view

QUEBEC IS ENTIRELY SATIS-FACTORY.

Why desire more people, more prosperity, more factories, more "skycrapers," more vulgarity, more ugliness? Because, as our friends to the south of us would say, that is the spirit of the age, and whatever runs counter to the spirit of the age is rep-rehensible. This is the New World of he New Progress, the New Art, the Yew Religion, and the New Humor, nebec-que faitil dans cette andenne

hurricane and the disabled vessel was lost to view. The Assyrian cruised around until the 20th making signals, but failed to again sight the Cambrian. She then proceeded. On the 20th the Assyrian passed the bark Persia of Christiania, in good condition and lately abandoned.

(The bark Persia of Christiania is a vessel of 1,695 tons and was built at the control of Galileo.

The line parted with the rolling of one vessel and pitching of the other hand and showed me the beauties of bec pays no taxes.

The parted with the rolling of the other hand and showed me the beauties of bec pays no taxes.

The French-Canadian families are esque. So the spirit incarnate of the his adopted city—sighing when he came to the places where the factories and the "sky-scrapers" ought to be, and

were not. And all these will come, there is never a doubt of it in the world, for Mr. Dobell is a practical man, and a cabinet minister in Canada, and has many sympathisers. But he has a hard task. for Quebec is seven-eighths French population is dead against Mr. Dobell, and his New Progress, and his New Architecture, and even his New Hu

When I arrived in Quebec the ques tion of a bridge across the St. Lawrence was being agitated. In the past the city was mainly supported by the lumber trade. New conditions have arisen, and the traffic in lumber has manufacturing—largely of boots and shoes and dairying—is talked of. Greater connection is desired with the

THRIVING TOWN OF LEVIS pposite-hence the bridge-and the

outlying country districts.

Lumber has indeed left Quebec Lumber has indeed. The desorter is no doubt about it. The desorter of lation abject and unpicturesqu such environs as Sillery I shall easily forget. Here are long rows of wooden houses, in various stages of unrepair, some with every window unrepair, some with every window pane broken, wavering at an angle of 15 deg. from the perpendicular, others actually in a drunken heap at the bottom of the cliffs. Here the driver of my cafeche pointed out to me a substantial pay-office where recently thousands of dollars had been doled out in a single day to the dock and saw mill laborers—now given over to saw mill laborers—now given over to the rats and rooks and swallows. Here was a great square house with a tempting balcony—just like the late R. L. Stevenson's at Apla-just the very place for a literary man-going for ten shillings a month rent! Or was it ten shillings a year? As for a hundred other houses, they could be had for

The cliff is extremely high and steep here, and at its top are the famous Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe and his handful of Englishmen did their fighting, and won this apparently impregnable fortress for the empire. To reach Spencer Wood, the lieuten-ant governor's residence, I took a win-

ding path from the river, and passed many orchards and charming country villas. The mansion itself, set in a great park of trees, is a low-roofed, yet spacious building, with a veran-dah from which the eye commands an rence. Sir Adolphe Chapleau showed

A Londoner Talks of the An
cient Capital.

A Londoner Talks of the An
cient Capital.

A Londoner Talks of the An-

REAL IMPERIALISTIC CAN-

ADIANthe Caradian of the future-English-Inert and Quiescent, its Lumber Trade speaking and with English sympathies. Moreover, he put his sympathies to the proof long ago, by marrying an English woman, and defying the prejudices of his race and of the

> "I know my people," he remarked to me, in the course of a very interesting conversation on many topics. "I am one of them, and I know that at botnor independence. Anti-English racial sympathies are fostered chiefly by the priestcraft; and it has been much of

tiness? Whatever it is—the city and terprise is wanted. Quebec should come a manufacturing city. You e, although not a young man, I re-

resent the young element." law provi he imperial troops in 1871 the citadel as been garrisoned by a small body a Canadian regulars, of whom I shall ak later on. The various bodies of the Quebec militia preserve strictly race distinctions. In going over the rolls of the two battalions of infantry, one observes that the Royal Rifles contains no French names, while the other, the Voltigeurs of Quebec, contains no English ones. And yet, in pite of the amenities between the two bodies, both seem equally zealous FOR THEIR QUEEN AND COUNTRY

jealous of the regular force. Indeed, the true military spirit seems to prevail at Quebec, and the appearance and discipline of the men, to say noth-

given in English.

The wealth of the Roman Catholic church in Canada is stupendous. No politician dares to ask for a return, but I have heard it put at £20,000,000 sterling, and its income at \$10,000,000.

Sterling, and its income at \$10,000,000.

All through the province I have been dazzled with the splendour and costliness of the edifices, and the ecclesiastical appointments and decorations, to say nothing of the pictures of statuary brought hither by the priesse from the integrate houses of Branch and Branch and Branch and Branch at Branch and Branch and Branch and Branch and Branch at Branch and B

creasing her store of wealth-and she

proverbially prolific; and this is naturally encouraged by the leaders of their race. I may mention that for the 100 acres granted by the Quebec legislature to the parents of twelve hildren, there were nearly 1,000 appli-But alas! these do not all survive. In fact, these infant Quebeckers cocasionally die off like pent-up sheep shamble attacked by cholera.

BECKLES WILSON.

THE FISHERIES

Washington, Feb. 24.—The president has sent to congress a report of the commission appointed under the act of 1892 to examine into the condition of and recommend the best method of protecting the fisheries in contagious waters of the United States and Canada. The report is very voluminous, containing corres-pondence between the governments and reports upon the subject of fish-

ALBERT COUNTY PEOPLE AN-

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—The people of Albert county of both parties are most anxious that Dr. Stockton will succeed in his efof their cost.

I may mention the Memel bridge

This was built by day's work, and a favorite of the chief commissioner, a Mr. W. A. West, is said to have received from \$3 to \$4 per day for overseeing the work, and made a lengthy job of it. The same favorite got another ich (newwest her the day) other job (payment by the day) for repairs of the bridge over Shepody river, and still another by the day on the bridge over Saw-mill creek. The people here are most anxious to learn what they cost under Mr. Emmerson's new system. And the chief commissioner owes it to himself, as well as to the public generally, to give

light on these transactions.

Much comment is made here over Mr. Osman's vote in the printing matte,r and his friends express regret that his first vote should be for waste of the public money. Yours, etc.,

ANXIOUS. Albert county, Feb. 22nd, 1897.

a remark made by Lord Russell of Killowen to him on his recent visit here.

"We, in England, your excellency, may have, with sufficient means, a house like this, fine trees like these, whole instep.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union

Do not forget that the first week of March has been determined upon for self denial and prayer for the suffering in India. Let the amount contributed be one worthy the W. C. T. U. of New Brunswick.

(March) at north end. A public meeting in the W. C. T. U. hall at 8 m they will have neither annexation o'clock. There will be four gentlemen speakers and one lady. Good music by a popular quartette.

my life-work to fight this great evil.

And it begins to look as if emancipation had come.

"Quebec, I admit, for some cause, has been retrograding," continued Sir Adolphe. "Its citizens have been leaved. Adolphe. "Its citizens have been leaving, and others have not come to take their places. This part of the province is in a bad way. Is it diversity of insentence given in a case of criminal sts? Is it desire for peace? Is it C. T. U. to protest in a resolution which strongly denounces and condemns the law which makes so light a sentence for so heinous an offence possible, and urges the women of Nova Scotia never to rest until the law provides a life penalty for such

> (Printed by request.) COPY OF LETTER FOR CAN-ADIAN NEWSPAPERS. World's Woman's Christian Temper

ance Union. We are earnestly hoping our W. C. T. U.'s in every part of the world are beginning to select their delegates to attend our world's convention in To-monto, Canada, the end of October. The Toronto W. C. T. U., the city authorities and churches are making great preparations, in fact Canada will not lag behind Great Britain in the right royal welcome she is preparing to give in beautiful Toronto to and discipline of the men, to say nothing of their drill quarters, are much superior to many battalions in the old country. In the French speaking regiments the commands are, of course, given in English.

Paring to give in beautiful Toronto to White Ribboners. Mrs. Kirk, the energetic secretary, of Victoria, Australia, writes she hopes to represent her colony, and there is every reason to believe the other Australian colonies will be well represented. I hope W. C. T. U.'s of every country will exert every effort to send delegates, and if the expense is too great begin at once to collect subscriptions with a view to new for the latest and the send delegates.

is regularly supplied with W. C. T. U. news. Miss Parrish reports 10 soone most particularly encouraging meeting in the mountains, when the people eagerly stood for hours, and 23 new members joined.

India—Mrs. Phillips has sent a

most cheering letter about her recent tour through the central provinces. She is most anxious some White Ribboners should take in the Indian White Ribbon Signal, a most interesting monthly paper, I shall be glad to receive names from those who would like to subscribe for the pa-

Canada is carrying on a general or An effort is being made to enlist the churches, C. E. and all young peoples' organizations. The first French W. C. T. U. has recently been organized in Montreal, J. Hale Ramsay of Mont-Montreal, J. Hale Ramsay of Montreal has generously offered a world's banner to be given to the country showing the greatest percentage of increase in membership. I hope there will be a zealous friendly rivalry for this banner. The Toronto district W. C. T. U. has opened a girls' shelter for the protection of homeless girls over sixteen no! convicted of crime. Any friendless girl coming to the city finds shelter there and is generally helped to a situation. They are taught house work and sewing.

wonderfully awakening to their duties as citizens. Two White Ribboners have permission, with the co-operation of the chief commissioner of police, to visit the cells. Captain England has reported to me that 30 soldiers' wives and 60 children now belong to the association organized in

his regiment in Ireland. A pamphlet What is the World's W. C. T. U? can be had from me at I am thankful to say Lady Henry Somerset seems to have quite recovered from her recent carriage acci-

Your comrade, (Signed) AGNES E. SLACK, Secretary World's W. C. T. U. Ripley, Derbyshire, England, 1st Feb., 1897.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Adverte: in THE WEEKLY SUN.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Sovereign Grand Priory of Canada En-Stertained at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24.—The grand officers of the Knights Templar of two countries met this afternoon for the first time in the history of modern the first time in the history of modern templarism. The occasion was a recep-tion tendered by Detroit Command-ery, Knights Templar, to the officers of the Sovereign Grand Priory of Canada and of the Grand Encampment and Grand Commandery of the United States. No reception of this character has been held for centuries, and Detroit's great new Masonic tem-ple was bright tonight with social fes-

The officers of the Canadian Great Priory were escerted across the De-troit river this afternoon by the Windlanding in Detroit by Grand Commander Wheelock with Detroit Commandery, and formally welcomed and escorted to the Russell house, the procession presenting a fine appearance throughout.

This evening Grand Master Whyte and staff were escorted to the tem-ple, where an elaborate entertainment

had been provided.

The various departments were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who joined in welcoming the distinguished guests and sir knights from other cities. A reception to the dignitaries of the order was held in the drill hall, followed by music and an exhibition drill by the knights of Detroit Commander, the emblems won by that organization for supremacy in drill being displayed, Later denoing

dow for Papa. "I happened to be down in my cellar the other morning when the ashmar came around to collect the ashes," said a gentleman who resides in Secrepresentative. "I was opening a bar-rel of great red apples at the time, and when the big, dust-covered and necessarily untidy man came back with the empty ash barrel I picked up an apple and held it out toward him, saying as I did so:

"'Won't you have an apple?"
"He took it eagerly, saying as he

would like to subscribe for the paper.

Australia—Victoria, Four White Ribboners have been elected on the board of advice for state schools. This is the first time women have been elected on school boards in Australia.

The particle of the paper of the

shine when he sees it.
"I don't know how many times that day my thoughts were of that big, rough handed fellow, with that apple put away so carefully in his pocket for that little feller."

put away so carefully in his pocket for that little feller.'

"When evening came I thought of the little feller who was on the lookout for the big, dust-covered father, with the calloused and soiled hands, but with the true heart and the kindly word that made him a king in the eyes of that little feller.'

"It must have been a very poor and humble home to which the man went at the close of his weary day, but then there was the little feller's presence to make beautiful even the bare walls and floors and to bring the love light to his father's eyes and joy to his father's heart.

"These little fellers' glorify and beautify many a home in which poverty abides. But human affections can sweetly and patiently endure toil and rags and poverty when there is a little feller' to meet and greet the father when the long day is done."

ANOTHER BIG LUMBER MILL.

The Sun stated a couple of months ago that an American company had acquired a valuable tract of timber land near Tracadle, on the line of the new railway which Adams, Burns & Co. have built down the gulf shore; also that it was the intention of the owners to carry on operations there next summer. A Boston letter of Feb. 16th says: "Charles D. Stanford has recently returned from Bathurst, N. B., where he has been on business connected with the development of a tract of timber land owned jointly by himself and F. W. Hill of Bangor. It is located on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a railroad M miles long has just here. With the connect it with the outbeen built to connect it with the out-side world. Next summer they will creet a large mill there and begin

Scissors are machine made, the blades being cup separately from plates of steel, then ground, fitted and riveted

Such is the Ruling of the Speaker on Dr. Stockton's Motion.

Asking that All Papers in Connection With Roads and Bridges be Referred to Public Accounts Committee.

Government Members Show a Strong Desire to Have as Much Information as Possible Kept Back.

Fredericton, Feb. 22.-This afternoon Mr. Mott from the municipalities committee and Mr. White from the standing rules committee submitted re-

Mr. Osman presented the petition of the Alma Baptist church members in favor of the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. Paulin introduced a bill to establish the shiretown of Glouce in the parish of Caraquet; Mr. Mott, lating to the town of Campbellton, and amending the act to permit the Restigouche Salmon club to hold real estate in this province; Mr. Dunn, changing the boundaries of the city of St. John in the parish of Simonds Mr. Labillois, amending chapter 100 of the consolidated statutes of rates and taxes so far as the same relates to the county of Restigouche.

Mr. Fowler re-committed a bill incorporating the Rothesay Trust and Investment company, Mr. Porter in

Mr. White said he had taken ground that this company should be corporated under the Joint Stock Company Letters Patent act, but he would withdraw any objections that he had raised. He thought in the future, after this session, all companies that could be incorporated under the Joint Stock Company's Letters Pat-ent act should be, which would do away with the necessity of passing special acts and lessen the costs of

Mr. Pitts said the policy of the position was economy. Why delay the reform until next session. Why not make this company come under the general act?

Mr. Black said he had no objection to his colleague (Pitts) speaking against this bill, but the hon. member had no right to speak for the opposition side of the house regarding it. This company had applied for this special act, and unless some good reason could be urged against it the bill should pass.

Hon. Mr. Tweedle agreed with Mr. This was not a question of government or opposition policy.

After some sections of the bill had

passed Mr. Pitts protested against proceeding further with it in the abence of Dr. Stockton, who, he said, makes a practice of watching such

Mr. Fowler said he had no desire to leader of the opposition, and in view of the protest of the acting leader of the opposition he was not sure that he was correct in applying that title to the hon. member for York (Pitts), in face of the protest from the hon. member's own side of the house, he would move that progress be report-ed, with leave to sit again.—Carried.

Mr. Scovil presented the petition of Alex. McLeod and ninety-eight others, praying for an increase of subsidy to the Havelock and Studholm railway. Mr. Speaker said as the petition involved the expenditure of money, the hon, member would have to lay it be-

Mr. Johnson made the following statement: I have been informed that the office of registrar of probates and police and stipendiary magistrate for the county of Kent is about being filled by a gentleman from the county of Charlotte. I want to inform the government that I protest against the appointment of any person to the offices unless he is a ratepayer and resident of the county of Kent.

Mr. White committed a bill amendviding for the division of the province into counties, towns and parished and to better define the bounds of the parish of Upham, Mr. Davidson in the chair. Bill agreed to. Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted a re-

turn of the receipts and expenditures of the General Public hospital, St. Hon. Mr. Labillois introduced a bill

to incorporate the Restigouche and Western Railway company.

Hon. Mr. Tweedle said he would suggest to hon, members that they had better hurry up with their private bills, as it might be that after the government bills were disposed of the government would not deem it advisable to continue the house in session for the discussion of private busi-

was largely responsible for delay in promoting the business of legislation. The session was now in its third week, and the only legislation introduced by the government was of a non-contentious character.

Hon. Mr. White said the hon. mem-ber was not well informed as to the legislation of the house. As a matter of fact, several important measures had been introduced, including a very important bill relating to the law of

Mr. Pitts-A bill of only two secber seemed to think that the excel-lence of a bill depended, dike the hon-member's own speeches, on its length. The hon, member had also expressed The hon, member had also expressed his disapproval because the only bills introduced by the government were of a non-contentious character. He (White) thought the fact that the bills ed by the government ceived the unanimous support of the house was greatly to the cre government. As a matter of fact, the government legislation, so far from being backward, was in a more than usually forward state. The various bills yet to be introduced could be pressed through in a few days if effect of that would

vate legislation.

Mr. Black asked the provincial secretary when he might expect to have the returns brought down asked for by his motion at the opening of the session, of receipts and expenditures from the close of the fiscal year down to the opening of the session. That information was also promised in the speech from the throne.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the returns rould be provided as speedily as pos-ibe. The officials in his department were greatly rushed with work. Moreover, the returns asked for by the hon. member covered other departments as well as his own, and necessarily required more time for their preparation. The house adjourned.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 23.-Mr. Fowler from the committee on corporations, and Mr. Hill from the committee on standing rules submitted

Mr. Osman presented a petition from Albert county asking for the establishment of a separate county court district for the county of Albert.

The speaker said he would have to rule the petition out of order as not within the competency of this

Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to idate, continue and amend the several acts relating to the Northwest corporate the Apohaqui Public Hall

Co., limited.

Dr. Stockton made his motion to refer to the public accounts committee the report of public works and all accounts of the great road and bridge service, together with all tenders for work or material supplied or to be supplied, and all papers relating to said works, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath. Dr. Stockton said he thought the proposal contained in the resolution was a reasonable one. Considerable discussion had taken place in the press as to the right of other members of the house, and of representatives of newspapers to be present at the proceedings of the public accounts committee. He was quite conversant with rule No. 105 of the house, which said that no committee should publish any evidence taken by it, nor ducuments presented by it, until the same had

been presented to the house. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I rise to a point of order. The motion asks that all accounts of the great road and bridge expenditure during the fiscal year be referred to the committee of accounts. There has been already a resolution passed referring such accounts to the committée of public accounts. The resolution also asks that all tenders for material to be supplied or supplied should be referred to the committee. As to that I take the point that house cannot refer to a committee that which has not been laid before the house and is not within its custody. The motion is therefore entirely out

of order. Dr. Stockton-Do I understand the point of order to be that this house cannot order by resolution a member of the government to day upon the table of this house any public docu-

Hon. Mr. Tweedle-No, I made no such contention. I say you cannot ask the house to refer to a pers or accounts that have not been laid on the table of the house. Dr. Stockton-The expenditure called for in this resolution is that on the great road and bridge service. Those

are all contained in the auditor's re-Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Well, that is already referred to the committee. Dr. Stockton-It cannot certainly a point of order to claim that it cannot be referred, because you have already recognized the authority of this house to refer it. But I now supplement that by saying that the reference should be under the additional author ity given to the committee of public accounts for the purpose of investigating those tenders, accounts and expenditures on the great road ridge service. I am not going outside of any accounts that are now properly within the power and authority this house. I am not travelling outside of the expenditures in the auditor's report, if that report gives a correct statement of the transctions of

ficeal year. Hon. Mr. White said the hon. leader of the opposition had claimed that it would not be out of order for him to move that papers be referred to the committee of public accounts that had already been referred to that com-He thought the hon, member could hardly be serious in that contention, for there was no rule better stablished than that a matter once debated and determined in the house could not again be brought up by a motion similar to that which the house had already determined. The house having once decided that certain papers and accounts should be referred to that committee, that matter could not now be revived. As far as the proposal to refer all tenders for work or material supplied or to be supplied was concerned, it was too clear for argument that the house could not refer to a committee papers which were not in its possession. When the house had possession of these papers n would be quite competent for it to refer them to a committee. The re-solution offered by the hon, member was unprecedented. He had not been

able to find a case in the records of the Canadian house of commons where the house had been asked practically to refer all the papers and documents on file in a department to a commit-tee. If the hon, members opposite would indicate any paper or set of papers, they wanted referred, the gov-ernment would bring them down and have them referred, but to bring down all these important original documents in one mass, where they would be liable to be destroyed or mislaid, was entirely without precedent. If all the hon, member asked for was n detailed statement of the expenditures contained in the auditor's report, the resolution would not be objectionable except upon the ground that this information had been already referred But the resolution went further and asked for the tenders of all material supplied, or to be supplied, in other words, not yet paid for. purely a matter of administration with respect to which this committee had no jurisdiction. A motion of that character would certainly be one of interfere with the work of the want of confidence in the government.

committees and keep back the pri- No one would dispute the right of the public accounts committee to inquire into all matters of public expenditure most minutely and to have all facilities given them for that purpose, but to allow the committee to ask for evidence as to what the government proposed to do in the future was some-

thing unheard of. Dr. Alward said all the motion asked for was the particulars of the expenditure on the great roads and bridges. How could the committee discharge it's duty properly without having all the documents and papers before them? The hon. solicitor general had claimed that the motion was unprecedented. What was the practice at Ottawa? There the proceedings of the public accounts committee was as public as those of the house. Neither strangers nor reporters were excluded, and the departmental deputies, when called upon, produced all the records and tenders in connection with the public accounts. He found by reference to Bourinot, page 496: Then a committee is appointed it is usual to ask in the motion for power to send for persons, papers and re-

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-That refers to Dr. Alward said it was amusing in view of this authority to look upon the horror of the solicitor general at the proposition to take these documents out of the departments. other day the chief commissioner took neculiar ground that they were documents. Were the documents of his department more important than those in the department at Ottawa, which were produced freely?

cords, to examine witnesses on oath,

to report from time to time, or other

powers that may be necessary.'

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-They do not produce the originals, but copies. Dr. Alward-My information is that the deputies bring over the original documents. What divinity doth hedge around the committee of public accounts that makes it almost scared? Why should reporters be ordered out of its presence? When the reporters were excluded it showed that something was wrong.

Hon. Mr. White-The hon. member has no right to make a speech irrevelant to the point or order. The speaker-No, the hon. member must confine his remarks to the point

of order. Dr. Alward said he was simply answering the argument of the solicitor general as to the importance of not bringing down these original papers. It was absurd to say that the motion was one of want of confidence in the government. Was it not reasonable that the committee should have the tenders for the work and material yet to be supplied?

Hon. Mr. White-What light would they throw on the public accounts if they had them?

Dr. Alward-It would throw a good deal of light. I say if the house votes which asks that the report of the down this resolution it will be acting contrary to the wishes of the people. Hon. Mr. White-I contend that the

hon, member is out of order. Hon, Mr. Emmerson said he was not going to refer to the merits of the case as a whole, but confine himself mittee of public accounts, that that to the point of order. Rule 105 of the part of the resolution is out of order, house unquestionably provided in a because this report and these acmeasure at least for secrecy as to the counts have already, by resolution of work of the committee. The first part of this resolution was clearly unnecessary, because those papers had already, under resolution of this house, been referred to the public accounts mittee. As to the second part, which asked for the production of tenders for work or materials supplied or to be supplied, he would contend that it was not within the power of the public accounts committee to review the inistrative acts of his department. Whether the highest or lowest tender was accepted was not a matter that the committee had anything to do The leader of the opposition made the argument that the auditor general's report, which had been referred to the committee of public accounts, included all these papers, because they were impliedly referred to. The tenders and correspondence of the department were certainly no part of the auditor's report. But he would state, as he had already repeatedly stated, that the department did not object to furnish copies of any papers if the hon. members would designate what particular papers they wanted. He thought the practice at Ottawa was to produce copies of papers rather tion to enumerate all the documents that were wanted. He was furnishing accounts whatever information they asked for as to any item of expenditure. lowest tenders and wished to withhold no information whatever. His claim simply was that the practice that had already been followed should still be followed, and that the committee of public accounts should not be made a court of review over the acts of the public works department. They had a right to review the accounts, but not to sit in judgment as to whether he had exercised a wise or an unwise discretion as to the acceptance of ten-

the committee he had informed its members to name any particular item as to which they wanted information and it would be furnished, and the chief commissioner had most willingly supported that proposition. The plans and specifications in the department were part of the contracts and it was absurd to ask that they should all be of the committee was to see whether the items charged in the accounts were correct and whether the money alleged to have been paid had been paid, and it was not within their province to go into the matter of the good or bad management of the gov-ernment. Mr. Killam quoted from the journals of 1873, showing that when the opposition of that day wished to examine into matters connected with the departments of crown lands this should be done by the committee public accounts, but moved for appointment of a select committee. He himself had been summoned as a witness before that select committee. It was never considered nor claim mental management came within the duties of the committee; that they were confined to the terms of the reso lution under which they were app ed, and he protested against any such

reference to them as was now propos-Dr. Stockton rose to address

house. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I take the point that the hon. member, under the 23rd rule of the house, has no right speak again. I ask for a ruling.

Dr. Stockton—It is evident that the

government don't want an investiga-Speaker-The hon. gentleman, I think, has already addressed the

Dr. Stockton-Not on the point of order Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Yes, you replied

Mr. Speaker-The hon, member cannot again speak on the point of order. Stockton-Well, will the hon. Dr. provincial secretry allow me to refer

the speaker to the English rule. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Our own rule is the rule. I ask the hon, member to submit to the rules of the house and to let the speaker decide before he again attempts to speak. I ask for ruling. Dr. Stockton-I think where our own rule does not apply the English rule

is authoritative. Mr. Black-I have certainly the right to speak. I refer your honor to rule No. 229 of the English house of comnons: "Whenever it may be necessary the house gives the committee power to send for persons, papers and rec-

Hon. Mr. White-That has no application to the present motion. Mr. Black-I claim that it has, and that if our own rule does not apply the committee power to send for persons and papers, which means any papers. Surely it will not be contended in this case that it is not necessary the committee should have that pow-We are told by the hon, membe that they courted the fullest enquiry. Mr. Speaker-You are now going outside of the limits of the point of or-

Mr. Black-Well, I was trying show that it was necessary and that it did not lie in their mouths to say was not. I would also point out that in May on parliamentary practice, pge 454, it is laid down that "By virof this authority any witness may summoned by the chairman and he must bring all documents which is informed will be required before the committee." The only argument the hon, gentleman has been able to make is that these are important documents and their preservation would be endangered. No doubt they are important as long as they are kept secret. I say under the rule the power should be given this committee which is asked for as a case of absolute nec-

Mr. Speaker Burchill-The point of order which I am asked to decide has two branches. First, it is contended as to the first part of the resolution, chief commissioner of public works for the fiscal year, and laid on the table of the house on February 6th, and all accounts of the great roads and bridge service during the fiscal year shall be referred to the ady, by resolution of accounts committee. Then, as to the second part of the resolution, asking that all tenders for work and material to be supplied or supplied on such road and bridge expenditure, together with all papers, accounts and memcranda, relating to such expenditure, be referred to the said committee. It is contended that the motion is out of order on the ground that these papers must first be referred to the house before the house can refer them to the committee. Now, by reference to the fournals it will be found that on the sixth day of February, on motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, seconded by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, and by unanimous consent of the house, it was resolved that the public accounts for the fiscal year ending the 31st of October, 1896, and the auditor general' report be referred to the committee on public accounts. I think that motion fully covers the first part of the resolution and therefore an additional resolution on the subject would be entirely unnecessary. With regard to the second point, that these papers must first be referred to the house before the house can refer them to a committee, I find the following on page 510 of Mr. Bourinot: "It is a clear and indisputable principle of parliamentary law that a ommittee is bound by, and is not at liberty to depart from, the order of reference. This principle is essential to the regular despatch of business, for, if it were admitted that what the house entertained, in one instance, and referred to a committee was so far controllable by that committee, that it was at liberty to disobey the order of reference, all business would be at an end an, as often as circum stances would afford a pretence, the proceedings of the house would be in-volved in endless confusion and con-tests with itself. Consequently, if a bill be referred to a select committee, it will not be competent for that com-mittee to go beyond the subject matter of its provisions. If it be found essary to extend the inquiry, authority must be obtained from the house in the shape of a special intruction. Such instruction may extend or limit an inquiry, as the house may deem expedient. Sometimes when a committee requires special information it will report to the house a request for the necessary papers, which will be referred to it forthwith. The committee can obtain directly from the officers of a department such pabut in case the papers can be brough down only by address, it is necessary to make a motion on the subject in the house through the chairman. When the papers have been received

ferred to the committee." In the Canadian Commons Journal of 1875, page 176, a case in point is cited, where Mr. Young, chairman of the public accounts committee, asked that certain specified papers not then in their possession be laid before them and on motion the house concurred in the report. So with regard to the first part of the motion, I think it is covered by the original resolution to the committee of public accounts. In regard to the second part, my ruling is that the papers asked for here can

by the house they will be at once re-

only be obtained either by notice of quire the production of documents notion requiring first their production before the house, or else by the committee itself through its chairman.

Dr. Stockton-Decidedly, then the only course open to us would be to give a two days' notice of motion. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I may say the government is still prepared to carry out the very reasonable offer made to the members of the committee. We will give to the chairman copies of any paper or papers in the public works department they ask for. Our objection the chair.-Agreed to with amendis to the demand for production of all ments. the papers, without any further motion in the matter. Hon. friends may rely upon getting any papers they want.

Dr. Stockton thought there evidently was some misunderstanding. He (Stockton) did not understand that the members of the committee representing the opposition asked that all the documents should be brought there at one time. What they wanted was that all the documents relating to certain contracts, as they were specified, should be brought there. For instance, when a certain bridge was referred to they wanted all the documents relating to that bridge.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing Fredericton city council to assess for agricultural

Mr. Hill committed a bill legalizing the annual election of the town of St. Stephen, held January 27th last, under Act 48 Victoria, chapter 47, and to amend said act; Mr. Osman in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Black presented the petition of the English rule should. It lays down the Fredericton corporation against a clearly the rule that the house gives bill amending the law authorizing the Fredericton city council to assess for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Killam committed a bill for the mendment of chapter 60, fifty-third Victoria, relating to the city of Moncton; and further amendment of the law relating to the government of the city of Moncton; Mr. Howe in the

Progress was reported on the first bill. The other was agreed to Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill con-

solidating and amending the law relating to the supreme court.-Adjourned. Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 24.-Mr. Hill from standing rules committee; Mr. Fowler from the corporations mittee; Mr. Mott from the municipalities committee, submitted reports The report of the latter committee was against the bill to establish the shiretown of Gloucester in the parish of Caraquet instead of Bathurst. On motion of Mr. Tweedie, second-

ed by Dr. Stockton, the time for the introduction of private bills was extended till Wednesday next, March

Mr. Killarn introduced a bill amending the law relating to sewers and the marsh lands; also, authorizing Moncton board of school trustees to issue debentures for school purposes Dr. Stockton, authorizing of St. John to make a grant towards the erection of a public library building: Mr. White, incorporating Hampton and St. Martins railway company; Mr. Howe, authorizing the York county council to exempt certam industrial establishments from taxation; Mr. Shaw, authorizing the city of St. John to use a lot of land wn as Wellington market for a tate public square; Mr. Lockhart, author- to pay said interest and profits izing the St. John common council to children (4 in number, until they or gran't exemption in certain cases; Dr. any one of them shall attain the age Alward, relating to the issue of debentures by the city of St. John; Mr. Lockhart, incorporating the W. C. T. U. of Carleton, St. John; Mr. Bertrand, such shall happen after the death of amending the law regarding peddlars so far as it relates to Madawaska county; also, legalizing the proceedings of the Madawaska county council in July and January last, and to declare valid the county valuation made last year; Mr. Emmerson, amending the highway act of last year Mr. Black, authorizing the city Fredericton to issue debentures to provide for an electric fire alarm and other purposes; Dr. Alward, a bill to further amend the law relating to levying, assessing and collecting of taxes in city of St. John; Mr. Pitts, to authorize the city of Fredericton to alter a certain road in said city. The speaker said that yesterday the hon. member for Albert (Osman) had introduced a petition with reference to the establishment of a separate county, court in that county. From the title of the petition he had understood that it was not receivable from a private member, because it involved the expenditure of public money. Upon further consideration of the petition, however, he had come to the conclusion it had not that for its object, and there was no reason

why it should not be presented. The petition was accordingly read by the clerk. Mr. Wells presented the petition the officers of the provincial W. C. T.

U. in favor of compulsory attendance of children at school. Mr. Wells presented the petition of the board of school trustees of Monc-ton that the present school law be amended to make the attendance at school compulsory, if only for cities

and incorporated towns. Dr. Stockton gave notice of the following motion: Resolved, That an humble address

be presented to his honor the lieutenant governor praying that his honor may be pleased to cause to be laid before the house copies of all tenders received and contracts entered into between the chief commissioner public works or any member of the executive government, or any officer representing or acting for the chief commissioner or any member of the executive government, and any per-son or persons or body corporate for the construction of any public work or service for or on account of which any public money was paid during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1896, not, however, including expenditures on permanent bridges under act of as sembly, 55th Victoria, chapter 3. Mr. Legere, seconded by Mr. John

tion: Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this house, to be designated by his honor the speaker, be appointed to inquire into the facts and circumstances of a claim preferred by August Babino against the and report with respect to the same other valuables which were deposited and the merits of said claim, and for safe custody by French refugees that such committee have power to shortly before the outbreak of the re-

son, gave notice of the following mo-

In introducing a bill amending highways act of 1896, Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the amendment simply consisted of a schedule for proper returns from commissioners. If any members wished to have amendments made to the present law he would be glad to have them confer with him and they might be incorporated in this bill. Mr. Fowler recommitted a bill incorporating the Rothesay trust and investment company, Mr. Porter in

Dr. Stockton committed a bill to incorporate St. George's society of St John, Mr. Porter in the chair.-Agreed

Mr. White committed a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to county courts, Mr. Killam in the

chair. The bill was under consideration at six o'clock, when progress was reported, with leave to sit again. Mr. Black gave notice of motion for details of expenditure in connection with the item of \$722, under the heading of Queen's Printer, on page 4 of audtior general's report.-Adjourned.

THE FIRST PLUG HAT.

There seems to be no doubt that the recent celebration in London of the intennial of the plug hat was chronologically correct. The police court records of that city for January 16th. 1797, says the Boston Herald, state that on the day previous John Hetherington, haberdasher, of the Strand, was arraigned before the lord mayor on a charge of breach of the peace and inciting to riot, and was required to give bonds in the sum of £500. It was in evidence that Mr. Hetherington appeared on the public highway wearing upon his head what he called a silk lustre, and calculated to frighten timid people. The officers of the crown state ed that several women fainted at the nusual sight, while children screamed, dogs yelped, and a young man who was returning from a chandler's shop was thrown down by the crowd which had collected, and had his right arm broken. For these reasons the defendant was seized by the guards and taken before the lord mayor. In extenuation of his crime the defendant claimed that he had not violated any law of the kingdom, but was merely exercising a right to appear in a headdress of his own design-a right not denied to any Englishman.

A. B. SHERATON'S WILL

The will of the late A. B. Sheraton has been filed. C. S. Harrington and B. F. Pearson are appointed executors and trustees.

The will is dated at Halifax, Dec. 20, 1896, and is as follows: Said executors shall collect all moneys due from any source whatever, be payable by virtue of any policy or policies of life insurance, and after of as may be payable to me or any personal representations for their sole ise and benefits, my lawful debts and

oneys in trust to pay to my any one of my said children attaining the age of 21 or marrying, provide my wife, then it is my will that my executors and trustees hereintofore mentioned, shall apportion to such child, so attaining said age or marrying, one fourth part of the distribution of my estate.

HORSES WEAR SNOWSHOES. They Grow Very Fond of Sliding and Put Up Their Feet to Have the Shoes Attached.

enormous quantities of snow fall there in the winter, not infrequently reaching to the depth of twenty feet, says the San Francisco Call.

"To overcome the disadavantages of the snow and enable us to carry on our projects there," said Mr. Bowman, one of the owners of the mine, "we put snowshoes on the horses. By doing this we are able to get in our supplies of groceries, meats, canned goods and other things, and to transport the product of our mines. All our picks, shovels, giant powder and similar things that have to be taken about in winter are handled in this way.

Only California-bred horses are used. It has been found these are the best, and, if possible, we get mountain horses—those that are raised at high altitudes. The horses go right along in the snow. They usually take a fast walk, but sometimes they trot a little.

"They get so accustomed to the snow-shoes that they don't slumble or fall at all, and they like them so well that they don't like to walk without them. They will put up their feet to have the snowshoes put on. "We used wooden shoes at first and they worked very well, but now we have something a great deal better. It consists of a thin steel plate eight inches in diameter, through which are holes for the corks of the ordinary shoes. The plate is fastened by a steel spring to the lower part of the hoof, and there is a nut on it so it can be screwed up tight with a wrench.

"On the bottom of this steel plate is a coating of India rubber, and this, by the way, is a great improvement in horse snowshoes. It keeps the shoe free entirely of snow, whereas formerly snow used to clog and fill up on the plate. This would cause the horses to slip and flounder around. Even when the horses are fitted out with snowshoes for the first time they rarely ever fall, though, of course, they are usually steadled a little till they get the hang of things. We are careful not to select nervous horses. We don't want a horse that's too high-spirited. We rather prefer those that are quiet and not easily perturbed.

"T

man who had just filed his petition in bankruptcy, "you aren't going to do anything mean, now?" "No, no!" said the other; "I mean to pay ten shillings in the ponud if I have to pay it out of my own pocket!"—Household

There is in the strong room of one of the oldest private banks in London a large quantity of jewels, plate and other valuables which were deposited AT OTTAW

What a London Corre Says About the C

He Met Two Office Seeker Rossland, B. C., the O Fredericton, N. I

And Had a Talk With the Mere the Manitoba School O and Other Things

(London Mail, Jun Ottawa is an unwashe town, which is just gett surprise at being made has already trod many s finement, and it shows to tread more.

But take away the grarliament buildings, the are called Sparks street, ful out of the hogshead ticians who swarm the ca sion, and out of session, unkempt, lop-eared, shage forest stands revealed in of the great dominion.

Ottawa, like Washington arbitrarily. Montreal a fought valiantly for the Ottawa was personally her majesty as a compr promises are never very to begin with; but time work wonders, and at the Canada shall have a po facades, her noble parks, institutions, and Rideau have been pulled down.

But I fear Ottawa's w a tempered elegance. clean, outspoken, wholes -but it is not beautifulis here the dominant not ticians may strike up wh will, and as loudly as t the song Ottawa will chant most strenuously t for many a long year to song of the woodman and THE BEST VIEW OF

is obtained from the opp the Ottawa river-at a Hull. Hull is famous Canada as the spot where phur matches-still, alas throughout the manufactured. Hull is, I vulgar, appropriately nounced as if its vowel and instead of the fifth, product I, for my part, I adequate foretaste of tha

parliament buildings star picturesque, and the buil selves seem noble and imp deed, the only fault I with this series of stru messiness—if I may be expression—of its materi It is only too cle architect was also a ge building is constructed grey, pink, and yellow have much the appearan Rideau hall is utterly being the seat of the eral of Canada-or, in Leeward Islands-and wealthy governor-gener found who will present

From Hull the bluff upo

Hall to the community. each viceroy in turn con with tinkering at the h -adding a wing here as be really munificent, or a bay window or a Que ney-but in no wise i general character of the Albeit Lord and L spend most of their Northwest estate at Cal

they are wise. Ottawa, like Montre the problem of rapid tr electric tramway system whisked from place to 1 mendous rapidity. Alor the pace exceds twenty which is splendid for the want

TO CATCH A or attend a wedding; bu not work in London. S virons of Ottawa, and natural features of the really very attractive; are so it is at the exp When huge rafts and are about, everything is dammed. The Rid diere falls are really su ter is used by countles that there are usually of lumber on the Cl grounds," one can perc charming spots have

If the hotels of Otta

that can be desired.

places that would so er of an Englishman, es ed to politics. Here hotel, during the pa cess, is centred that energy which is cha not at all creditable. Since the new Lauri come into power there certain section of the from Cape Breton to 'turn the rascals out, 'axe" to the employes vice; a cry for offices and to lend weight to the office-seekers h come to Ottawa to s Here they are—at the they foregather at so twenty-four hours; me fat, thin, shabby, an but all with that stee

Under such circu maintaining such perm as that "to the vict spoils," it is, as one of assured me, desperat keep the machinery vice running smoothly and at the same time SATISFY THE PAR

At the hotel I got tal

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Printer, on page 4 of report.-Adjourned. ST PLUG HAT.

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ERATON'S WILL.

he late A. B. Sheraton C. S. Harrington and are appointed executors

dated at Halifax. Dec. as follows:

shall collect all monany source whatever. m or sums which may virtue of any policy or insurance, and after of, or so much therepayable to me or any ntations for their sole s, my lawful debts and

d the balance of said ast to pay to my wife d profits of my said eserest and profits to my number, until they or m shall attain the age shall marry, and upon said children attaining or marrying, provide en after the death of it is my will that my trustees hereintofore all apportion to such ning said age or marryh part of the distribu-

WEAR SNOWSHOES. Fond of Sliding and Put et to Have the Shoes

working at the Placer mine, w of the Pilot Peak, Plumas ia, wear snowshoes. The place is about 5,500 feet and ties of snow fall there in infrequently reaching to infrequently reaching to wenty feet, says the San

the disadayantages of the the disadavantages of the e us to carry on our produced Mr. Bowman, one of the nine, "we put snowshoes on doing this we are able to place of groceries, meats, dother things, and to transtof our mines. All our giant powder and similar to be taken about in winthis way. in this way.

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" said a creditor to a just filed his petition in "you aren't going to do an, now?" "No, no!" "I mean to pay ten shilnud if I have to pay it wn pocket !"-Household

the strong room of one private banks in London tity of jewels, plate and which were deposited tody by French refugees the outbreak of the reAT OTTAWA.

What a London Correspondent ed in the Northwest mounted police, and had afterwards turned up as a notary public in Butte, Montana, U. S. When the Rossland gold boom

He Met Two Office Seekers, One from Rossland, B. C., the Other from Fredericton, N. B.,

And Had a Talk With the Mercurial Tarte on the Manitoba School Question and Other Things.

(London Mail, June 15.)

Ottawa is an unwashed lumbering town, which is just getting over its surprise at being made a capital. It has already trod many steps towards refinement, and it shows great anxiety to tread more.

But take away the great pile of parliament buildings, the thoroughfare called Sparks street, and a handful out of the hogsheadful of politicians who swarm the capital in session, and out of session, and lo! the unkempt, lop-eared, shaggy son of the forest stands revealed in the capital of the great dominion.

Ottawa, like Washington, was chosen arbitrarily. Montreal and Toronto fought valiantly for the honor, and Ottawa was personally selected by her majesty as a compromise., Compromises are never very satisfactory to begin with; but time and art can work wonders, and at the period when Canada shall have a population of 10,000,000 Ottawa may have her marble facades, her noble parks, avenues, and institutions, and Rideau Hall will have been pulled down.

But I fear Ottawa's will always be a tempered elegance. Lumber is a clean, outspoken, wholesome product but it is not beautiful—and lumber is here the dominant note. Her politicians may strike up what tune they will, and as loudly as they will, but the song Ottawa will continue to chant most strenuously to the nations for many a long year to come is the song of the woodman and his axe.

THE BEST VIEW OF THE CITY is obtained from the opposite side of the Ottawa river-at a place called Hull is famous throughout Canada as the spot where the vile sulphur matches-still, alas! in general use throughout the dominion-are manufactured. Hull is, by the wittily vulgar, appropriately enough pro-nounced as if its vowel were the second instead of the fifth, and its chief product I, for my part, pronounce an adequate foretaste of that calamitous

From Hull the bluff upon which the parliament buildings stand is really picturesque, and the buildings themselves seem noble and impressive. Indeed, the only fault I have to find with this series of structures is the with this series of structures is the messiness—if I may be allowed the expression—of its material and detail. It is only too clear that the architect was also a geologist. Each building is constructed of at least twenty different varieties of small grey, pink, and yellow stones, which have much the appearance of shells.

Rideau hall is utterly unworthy of being the seat of the governor-general of Canada-or, indeed, of the Leeward Islands-and some day a wealthy governor-general may be found who will present a new Rideau Hall to the community. At present each viceroy in turn contents himself with tinkering at the hopeless edifice -adding a wing here and there if he be really munificent, or perhaps only a bay window or a Queen Anne chim ney-but in no wise improving the general character of the place.
Albeit Lord and Lady Aberdeen spend most of their time at their

Northwest estate at Calgary, in which they are wise. Ottawa, like Montreal, has solved the problem of rapid transit. By the electric tramway system you can be whisked from place to place with tremendous rapidity. Along Bank street

the pace exceds twenty miles an hour, which is splendid for the Ottawas who

TO CATCH A TRAIN or attend a wedding; but which would not work in London. Some of the environs of Ottawa, and many of the natural features of the city itself, are really very attractive; but when they are so it is at the expense of lumber. When huge rafts and piles of lumber are about, everything—even to the river and the famous Rideau canal— is dammed. The Rideau and Chaudiere falls are really superb, but when I say that the water power of the latter is used by countless saw mills, and that there are usually 125,000,000 feet of lumber on the Chaudiere "piling grounds," one can perceive that these charming spots have given hostages

If the hotels of Ottawa are not all that can be desired, I know few places that would so enchain the fancy of an Englishman, especially one unused to politics. Here at the Russell hotel, during the parliamentary re-cess, is centred that vast political energy which is characteristic, but

not at all creditable, to Canada. Since the new Laurier ministry has come into power there is a cry from a certain section of the liberal party, from Cape Breton to Esquimault, to "turn the rascals out," to apply the "axe" to the employes of the civil ser-vice; a cry for offices and "boodle"; lend weight to their demands the office-seekers have themselves come to Ottawa to see the ministry. Here they are—at the Russell—or here they foregather at some time in the twenty-four hours; men of every type, fat, thin, shabby, and well-dre but all with that steely glitter in the eye which betokens a covetousness of living at Bar Harbor, Me.

Under such circumstances and maintaining such permicious traditions as that "to the victors belong the spoils," it is, as one of the ministers assured me, desperate hard work to keep the machinery of the civil service running smoothly and efficiently,

SATISFY THE PARTY FOLLOW-At the hotel I got talking to a giant I

of a man-he must have stood 6 ft. 6 in. in his boots, at least-who had come across the continent from Ross-land, British Columbia. He had serv-

struck over the border, the refluent tide brought bcak our ex-polic He had come to request of Mr. Lau-rier a judgeship. I hope he may get it-for in spite of his faults of expectoration and grammar he is not really a bad fellow, and would manifestly be a terror to evil-doers.

In violent contrast to this gentleman was a fiery little Irishman from Fredericton, New Brunswick, who wished to become a train conductor on the government railway.

"I've been to Pottinger, and bedad Pottinger sent me to Schreiber, and Schreiber sent me to Blair, and Blair sends me to Laurier, and he—he won't see me at all. So I suppose," he added ruefully, "I'll have to go in for the postmastership of Fredericton; and if I don't get that me and my three sons'll turn round and vote tory till verlasting kingdom come."

The liberal ministers, to give them every credit, although new at the business, seems determined on governing wisely and on holding their cohorts well in hand. They are all of them enthusiasts, however, and in this respect bear a strong analogy to the last British liberal ministry at the outset of its career. But, thanks to a few wiseheads—thanks, perhaps, to the prime minister himself-the Canadian liberals have not fallen into the error of committing their proposed reforms to paper in the shape of

A NEWCASTLE PROGRAMME. They may, indeed, have "bitten off nore than they can chew," but nobody knows the extent of that mouthful. They have begun with excellent good luck. The Manitoba school question has been settled in a wise, just and equitable manner, and Mr. Tarte, who is everywhere attacked by the French-Canadian press as a traitor and a knave, for having set the interests of all Canada above those of a few clerical and racial bigots, I found to be a singularly amiable and cultur-

"It is said that we cannot have the clergy meddling in politics," he said "Well, perhaps, the sooner this practice is discontinued the better for Canada. At the same time, speaking for myself alone, I have no objection. If the Catholic hierarchy approve of a priest's descending into the political arena-very good. The priest is a man -a citizen. Only I expect him to come out of the sanctuary. The church is a place of peace, of meditation, where people go to pray in common, and is built in the honor of the Deity. We have erected other buildings to discuss worldly affairs. In Manitoba there are hundreds of French children deprived of the benefits of instruction because of their bigoted pastors. These children are of my race, and it is my duty as a public man to put at their dis-posal every influence I may possess."

Each holder of a portfolio with whom I conversed seems similiarly bent on reform and the general good of the ed by the petty spirit of their jour-nalistic and would-be official cohorts, I am prepared to say that, on the great subject of imperialism, the Laurier government is as sound as-well,

the soundest imperialist among us. B. WILLSON.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Harper's Bazar.) Few people know that the author of Trilby died of abscess of the heart. It is an extremely uncommon disease, which is contracted only in the autumn, and is produced by taking a septic germ into the system. It seems as if persons never experience what they dread most. All his life Du Maurier dreaded total blindness, yet he died before the blow could fall. What splendid work he did with only one eye! One wonders if it could have been better had he been blessed with perfect vision.

I said to him one day, "How is it that your daughters have both mar-ried regular Du Maurier men— the kind you have always drawn?" "Oh," he said, with a whimsical

smile, "I brought them up to think that was the only kind of man they could marry." "That's all very well," said I, "but

how do you explain the fact that your grandchildren are the very image of the children we all love so in your "I taught my girls," said he, "that those were the only kind of children they could have!" It occurred to me

that this was a triumph of mind over matter well worth considering.

Du Maurier once told me something which seemed to me very interesting.

He said that in describing "Trilby" he had in mind Miss Ellen Terry as she was twenty years ago.

DIED AT BAR HARBOR.

George Johnston, twenty-three years of age, died at Bar Harbor on 17th inst. quite suddenly. Mr. Johnston resided with his father, John Johnston, who formerly lived in this city, and who has many friends here. Mr. Johnston has been in poor health. His son's funeral took place on the same day and the surrounding friends who attended the obsequies received a severe shock when they returned to the house after the funeral and found John Johnston dying. A few minutes after he passed peacefully away. John Johnston leaves a wife and four children to mourn their sad loss. One of his sons is Joseph A. Johnston of this city. Another son, Wm. Johnston, lives

Now that the pensioners of the war 90, and one or two the age of 104, the government is to advence their pen-sions from \$12 to \$30 a month. It will

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

OUR MILITIA.

Lt. Col. Maunsell Before the Historical Society.

Numerous Officers in Attendance and an Interesting Discussion Held.

The Past Has Been Most Creditable, the Future Gives Even Greater Promise.

Militia officers, active and retired, were out in force on 23rd ult., at the lecture room of the Historical society, to hear Lieut. Col. Maunsell's paper on the Militia of Canada, past and present, as known to him during thirty years. There were half a dozen colonels, and numerous majors, captains and lieutenants in the audience, in addition to civilian members of the Historical society.

Geo. A. Henderson, president, in a graceful opening address, welcomed the military men and introduced the

speaker of the evening. Lieut. Col. Maunsell, in opening, alluded to the fact that we took the British army as our model, and expressed the hope that the ties that bind the various portions of the empire may be more closely drawn. He paid a very high tribute to the loyalists, and especially to their services in establishing our military force. The means of travel and transport thirty years ago were contrasted with those of today.

Beginning with the organization by himself of a battalion at Kingston in 1864, and his appointment as adjutant general in 1865, Col. Maunsell described the N. B. militia force of that day and contrasted it with that of today, and in connection with the latter took occasion to pay very high compliments to the various corps in St. John, Kings, Carleton and other counties. The camps of instruction prior to confederation were referred to, and that of May, 1865, recalled the name of Lt. Col. Baird, whose death had but yesterday occurred. The speaker testified to Col. Baird's great services to the militia, and expressed his own deep sense of personal loss at Col.

Baird's death. The various militia events and changes of the years from 1865 till the passing of the Militia Act of 1868 were noted in order, including a reference to the rifle shooting of that time as compared with the present; the Fenian raid, and the eagerness displayed by the militia at that time to respond to the call of duty. The record of the years down to 1884, and since that date, including the Egypt and Soudan affair, the Northwest rebellion, the local changes and improvements in the force, etc., was dealt with in a very interesting manner. The story was relieved and brightened by the relation of occasional incidents of reform and the general good of the country; and every Canadian, irrespective of party, may well wish more power to their elbow.

At present the country of the speaker also mentioned by name most of those who have been prominently identified with the local militia for many years, and spoke in high praise of the country. power to their elbow.

At present there are many things which stand in need of redress and revision; and although often hampered by the petty spirit of their forms. Lester Peters, Jago, S. K. Foster, M. H. Peters, Geo. Seely, Geo. F. Smith and others. He also complimented Major Sturdee and Capt. Baxter or their historical work in connection with their respective corps and spoke

of the efficiency of the present force and of the Rifle association. As to the outlook, he said that at no time was it more bright. The militia department had a minister of experi ence, the staff at headquarters was up to date and in touch with the force, the general commanding is very able and skilled officer, and the material from which the militia is drawn is the best on earth. He ex pressed his thanks to commanding officers and all other officers and th people for their loyal support, and paid a high tribute to the press for it

services in keeping up the military spirit of the people. Col. Maunsell was heartily applaud ed, and on motion of W. P. Dole, sec onded by Jonas Howe, a vote of thanks was tendered him. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Howe spoke in warm appreciation of the value of the paper as a contribution to provincial

Col. McShane being called on, paid a personal tribute to Col. Maunsell, whose tact as a commanding officer he had not seen surpassed anywhere. Col. Armstrong spoke of his pleasure in listening to the paper and also poke of his high appreciation of Col. Maunsell, as indeed did every officer who spoke. Col Armstrong said he wished there were a place where ac-tive and retired officers could meet

often as they had met together last Col. Tucker, M. P., made a vigorous plea for a better arming of the militla. Col. Domville, M. P., spoke of the record of the militia and of the value of such papers as the one just read. Col. McShane observed that he had prepared a paper on similar lines and would be glad to give the society a

copy of it. Mr. Dole suggested that the colonel should himself read his paper before another meeting such as this, and re-marked that Col. Domville should be marked that Col. Domville should be tled up here." He added that on his able in Kings county to gather a lot way east he had run across E. J. Henof very valuable data concerning the early militia in that county. Col. Domville replied that he would

along that line. Mayor Robertson expressed the great pleasure he had enjoyed in being present, and paid a very graceful com-pliment to the New Brunswick militia, with which he had once been himself connected as an officer The loyalists in Brooklyn, while two daughters, and their descendents were impued Mrs. Young and Mrs. Sherman, are with the true military spirit. He was sure this province would not be behind any portion of the empire should the

Now that the pensioners of the major Armstrong told of his personal of 1812 have become reduced to 12 in number, and those 12 are nearly ready experience and high appreciation of Col. Maunsell's tack, as shown to himcall for military aid arise. self when a young officer 26 years ago. Major Maher alluded to a predecessor of Col. Maunsell, who was not renot be a very expensive mark of ap- markable for tact, and added his personal tribute to the worth of the pres-

ent D. O. C.
S. D. Scott spoke of the value of

the paper as a contribution to local history. In whatever direction one turns in historical research in the province he comes into contact with the military element. The militia were fortunate in having in Col. Maunsell one who, like Julius Caesar, was a writer as well as a fighter.

Capt. E. A. Smith, whose Rifles had come in for high praise, related several humorous incidents of camp and complimented Col Maunsell highly on his valuable paper. There were calls for Major Hall, but

as he slipped out the door at that moment there was opportunity for the remark that he was a "retired Surgeon J. W. Daniel spoke in ad-

vocacy of the military training of boys, and of its value. Capt. White spoke as an ardent militiaman, proud of his connection with the force. He complimented Col. Tucker on his remarks about the need of better arms, and hoped the colone would be heartily supported in his endeavor to bring about the desired

Major Armstrong observed that 1,000 new rifles were expected here on the S. S. St. John City, now due here. Col. Tucker feared they would sent on through to the west. This brought the interesting discussion to a close, and on motion of Rev. Canadian named Joe Maurice, who W O. Raymond the meeting adjourn-

MINING NOTES

Following are the Rossland Miner's latest quotations of British Columbia mining stocks. The prices are the wholesale rates, at which large blocks of stock are sold in Rossland. They are therefore frequently lower rates

	are therefore frequently		rates	tleman retaining his heavy interest	A
	than stock can be purch			until he sold out to the Toronto syndicate a few weeks ago. This rise to	
	small quantities:	1		fortune brought up the case of a shoe-	
	Companies. No. of shares.	Par value.	Price.	maker at Spokane. During a conver-	
	Alberta . 1,000,000 Big Chief 1,000,000 Big Three Co . 3,000,000 Bruce . 1,000,000 Britt Can. G'd Fids 2,500,000 Caledonia Con . 1,000,000 California 2,500,000	\$1 00	\$0 15	sation the other day respecting the	
	Big Chief 1,000,000 Big Three Co 3,000,000	1 00	0 15 0 12½	great LeRoi mine up north, the shoe- maker became interested and inno-	
	Bruce 1,000,000	1 00	0 10	cently remarked that he thought he	
	Brit. Can. G'd. Flds. 2.500,000	1 00	0 041/2	had a few shares of that concern.	
	Caledonia Con 1,000,000	1 00		The boys laughed at him and this	
	C and C* 500,000	1 00	0 15	made the cobbler all the more serious,	I
	California 2,500,000 C. and C* 500,000 Centre Star* 500,000 Colonna 1,000,000 Colum. and Ont 750,000 Commander 500,000	1 00	****	and when he went home he instituted	I
•	Colum and Ont 750,000	1 00	0 271/2	a search and from some old, musty	
ı	Commander 500,000 Crown Point 1,000,000	1 00	0 15	papers he drew forth a certificate for	26
400300	Crown Point 1,000,000 Deer/ Park 1,000,000	1 00	0 53 0 21	500 shares of LeRoi stock, which he had declared to his friends was not	1
3	Delacola 1,000,000	1 00	0 04	worth shucks. He had bought the	Ш
1	Delacola 1,000,000 Eastern Star 1,000,000 Enterprise 1,000,000	1 00	0 12½ 0 20	stock some years ago for \$25, or at the	
	Eric 1,000,000 Evening Star 1,000,000 Georgia 1,000,000 Gertrude 500,000 Giant 2,500,000 Great Western 1,000,000 Hattie Brown 1,000,000	1 00	0 04	rate of five cents per share, and to his	(
1	Evening Star 1,000,000	1 00	0 12½ 0 16	growt burprise to was now words vi.20	la fa
е	Gertrude 500,000	1 00	0 081/2	per share, or a total sum of \$5,750.	14
е	Great Western 1,000,000	1 00	0 15 0 13½	Stock of the Gold Hills Exploration	
		A 00	0 10	company and of the Smuggler group are among those offered by brokers in	
CE 10200	High Ivo 500 000	1 00	0 051/2	: 10 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -	E:
-	Homestake	1 00		Gold Hills had been sold in St. John	
d d	Independent 1,000,000	1 00	0 06 0 20	a fave days age	E
e	Iron Mask 500,000	1 00	0 451/2		E
	I X L 1,000,000	1 00		LONGEST RUN WITHOUT STOP.	100
	Josie 700,000 Jumbo 600,000 Kootenay-London 1,000,000 Lily May 500,000 Le Roi** 500,000	1 00	0 51 0 65	The Cornwall Express Travels From Lon-	
е	Kootenay-London 1,000,000	1 00	0 10		M
n	Le Roi** 500,000	1 00 5 00	0 20 7 50	The longest regular daily run made with-	M
a	Maynower 1.000,000	T OO	0 131/2	out a stop by any railway train in the world	335
y		AND ADDRESS OF THE SAIL	0 24	has just been placed on the schedule of the	
e	Monte Cristo 1 000 000	1 00	0 131/2	It is made between Paddington station in	
ď	Morning Star 500,000	1 00	0 071/2	London and Exeter, a distance of 194 miles,	0.0
e	Northern Belle 1,000,000	1 00	0 15	what is known as the Cornwall express. It	
е	Morning Star 500,000 Nest Egg 500,000 Northern Belle 1,000,000 Novelty 1,000,000 O. K 1,000,000	1 00	0 07	Great Western railway of England. It is made between Paddington station in London and Exeter, a distance of 194 miles, in three hours and thirty-six minutes, by what is known as the Cornwall express. It is remarkable not so much owing to the time, as for the fact that not a stop is made from one end of the run to the other. There have been longer runs made without a	8
d	Palo Alto 1,000,000	1 00	0 081/2	from one end of the run to the other. There	Ī
d	O. K. 1,000,000 Palo Alto 1,000,000 Phoenix 500,000 Poor Man 500,000 R. E. Lee. 2,000,000 Red Mount View 1,000,000 Rochester 900,000 Rossland Red Mt. 1,000,000 St. Elmo 1,000,000 St. Paul 1,000,000 St. Paul 1,000,000 St. Paul 500,000	1 00	0 071/2	stop, but they have been made by special and not regular trains. The average speed attained by the Cornwall express when making this run is 51.7 miles an hour, although owing to a peculiar construction of the road at Bristol, 118 miles from London, the train is obliged to slow down to a	A
1.	R. E. Lee 2,000,000	100	0 15	and not regular trains. The average speed	2
1.	Red Mount View 1,000,000	100	0 10	attained by the Cornwall express when	G
3. 1.	Rossland Red Mt 1,000,000	1 00	0 25	though owing to a peculiar construction of	a
h	Rossland Star 500,000	100	0 15	the road at Bristol, 118 miles from London, the train is obliged to slow down to a	a
đ	St. Paul 1,000,000	1 00	0 08	speed of ten miles an hour.	V
n	Silverine 500,000	1 00	0 09	The train is composed of six long coaches, a tender and engine. An American would	T
n	Sou Cross & W.Con. 500,000 Sultana 1,000,000 Trail Mining Co* 2,500	1 00	0 10	call it a vestibule train, but the English	
ce	Trail Mining Co*: 2,500 Union* 600,000	0 100 00 0 1 00		call it a vestibule train, but the English prefer to call the cars "bogie clerestoried corridor coaches," bogie being a term ap-	F
ce	Virginia 500,000	0 100	0 17	plied to the trucks. They are fully as heavy	2
	Virginia 500,00 War Eagle 500,00 West Le Roi* 500,00 White Bear 2,000,00 Wonderful 1,000,00	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	1 13 0 16	as an ordinary drawing room car, each one weighing about forty-seven thousand pounds,	
ia	White Bear 2,000,00	0 100		while the train without the engine and ten-	勘
i-	Wonderful 1,000,000 Young Brit. Am'n 1,000,000	0 1 00 0 1 00		der weighs one hundred and forty tons. The weight of the engine and tender is	8
as	AINSWORTH.	0 100	0.00	eighty-one tons, making the total weight of	腳
1e	Dellie 750,00 BOUNDARY.	0 100	0 15	eighty-one tons, making the total weight of the train, as it rushes along on its long run, two hundred and twenty-one tons.	
a	Old Ironsides 1,000,00	0 100	0 09	During the run it is necessary to take water for the engine twice. This, however,	
ne .	CP. M'KINNEY.		0 48	water for the engine twice. This, however,	
is	NELSON. 800,00	0 100		does not necessitate any stop, as it is taken up from a trench beside the track as the	8
X-	Exchequer 1,000,00	0 1 00 0 £1 00		train speeds along at nearly a mile a min-	
lg he	Hall Mines 1,000,00 NORTHP'T DIS.	. æ100		The engine which draws this essentially	1
ne	Red Top 1,000,00	0 1 00	0 10-	"through train" is a curious looking, pon-	
ts	REVELSTOKE. Orphan Boy 700,00	0 100	0 07	derous affair, quite unlike any locomotive seen on American roads. It has on either	
ry	SLOCAN.			side a single huge driving wheel, seven feet eight inches in diameter, while what must by comparison be called the small wheels of the engine, six in number, known as trail- ers, are four feet six inches in diameter.	
	Alamo*	00 1 00		by comparison be called the small wheels	
d-	Grav Kagle 750.00	00 1 00		of the engine, six in number, known as trail-	
c-	Idler	00 100 00	CANDONE SERVICE SERVICE	The water tank of the engine holds thirty	
of	Kootn'y-Col'mbia* . 40 Minnesota 1,000,00	00 100 00)	thousand gallons, and when running at full speed there is a steam pressure of 160 pounds	
n-	Noble Five Con 1,200,00	T O	0 64	speed there is a steam pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch, while there is a heating	
m	Rambler Con 1,000,00 Reco* 1,000,00	00 1 00		surface of 1.561 square feet.	M
a-			2 62	Each day the run is made, the train leaving Paddington station at 10.25 o'clock in the morning, and it never falls to roll into	
-	Sunshine	00 10 00		the morning, and it never fails to roll into	M
id	WODGETTUT 1,000,00	T 0		St .David's station in Exeter exactly on	
11,	* No stock on the local m		follows	this run makes no allowance for delays of	
er	** Dividends paid to date Le Roi, \$300,000; War Eagl	e, \$187.0	00; Car-	this run makes no allowance for delays of any kind. Even the time lost in going over the loop around Bristol and the necessary slowing down when going through Bath is	M
re.	Le Roi, \$300,000; War Eagl boo, \$140,000; Slocan Star, a consolidated, \$20,000.	300,000;	Rambler,	slowing down when going through Bath is	
as-				not allowed for the selection of the sel	
lso					
	A 37 K 2 M 77 TO TO TO THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	CONTRACTOR DESIGNATION	PARTICIPATION AND PROPERTY OF THE PARTIES OF THE PA		

been fully paid for and the title per-

THE PRICE OF LE ROI. James F. Wardner is at the Windsor, says the Montreal Gazette, but amongst the miners of Rossland and the west it is "Jim" Wardner pure and simple. He is best known in Mon-

say that if not sold, the next move on

the part of the present owners will be

to establish its own smelter, the pro-

posed site being on the Columbia riv-er, about one and a half miles to the

LeRoi was discovered by a French

south of Rossland.

of this city is general agent for this province, the well known publication, Business, of Toronto, says: "Very much regret will be felt that owing to failing health, accentuated by a re-cent accident, Wm. Bell of Guelph, treal as the man who put through the president of the Globe Savings and oig Colonna and real estate deal for Loan Co., has found it necessary, acting on the advice of his physicians, to resign his position. The same step Charles Hosmer and several other Montreal capitalists. 'Yes, I am direct from Trail.' was has been made necessary with Mr. Bell as president of the Traders' Bank Wardner's greeting to a Gazette representative last evening, "and I want to get back to Rossland just as and a director of other institutions.

* * * John Flett, one of Torsoon as I can get a little business setonto's leading merchants, and a pro-minent figure in financial circles, who has been one of the directorate of the ley, one of the owners of the big LeRoi company for many years, was unanimine, and that gentleman seemed to think that if the English syndicate mously chosen president of the Globe be very glad if he could do anything did not make up their minds to close Loan Co. in succession to Mr. Bell, while E. W. Day, manager and sec-retary, was made managing director. Of the continued prosperity of this thoroughly successful and substantial at once the option of \$5,000,000 would be withdrawn. It appears that Rufus H. Pope, M. P. for Compton, and who cabled on behalf of a big English syndicate an offer of \$4,000,000 for the company, under Mr. Flett and Mr. Day, there can be no question. The prosperity of the Globe has gone a famous Rossland mine and that the long way to demonstrate the sound-ness of mutual building and loan reply was to the effect that nothing less than \$5,000,000 would bring down methods and wipe away the preju LeRoi. Mr. Wardner believes that have sometimes kept people from placing investments in this direction Englishmen would make a splendid hit if they could get LeRoi for \$5,000,000, and he added, with a provoking wink, "the mine is worth \$10,000,000 if it is worth a cent." He then proceeded to

DR. J. H. MORRISON PRACTICE LIMITED TO

Rve. Kar. Nose and Throat.

Of the retirement of William Bell

from the presidency of the Globe Loan and Savings Co., of which F. S. Sharpe

JOME COMFORT

ROLL OF HONOR. THREE COLD

HIGHEST AWARDS Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, 1887.

DIPLOMA Alabama State Agr'l Society at Montgomery, 1889 & AWARD Chattahoochle Valley Expo., Columbus, Ga., 1888

St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Asso'n, 1889 SIX HIGHEST AWARDS World's Columbian Exposition. Chicago, 1893.

HIGHEST AWARDS
Western Fair Association, London, Can., 1893. Midwinter Jir, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.

was born in the vicinity of Montreal,

and who is now worth about \$25,000,

his home being in Spokane Falls,

services rendered by the latter in re-

cording other claims. This happened

in 1886, and Maurice likewise discov-

ered the War Eagle and sold the same

to Patsy Clark for \$17,000, this gen-

SILVER MEDAL
Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895.
ABOVE HONORS WERE RECEIVED BY

Made of Malleable Iron and Wrought Steel, and will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Over 321,597 Sold to January 1st, 1836. WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., 70 to 76 PEARL STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO. FOUNDED 1864. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.



STEEL HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.

Style Family Range is sold only by our aveling Salesmen from our own wagons at one uniform price throughout Canada and the United States.

MOLASSES tleman retaining his heavy interest

> Choice Barbados in Bbls. and Casks

> > FOR SALE LOW BY

W. F. HARRISON & CO., SMYTHE STREET.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: reat surprise it was now worth \$7.25

> TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax...
>
> Express for Halifax...
>
> Express for Sussex...
>
> Express for Quebec and Montreal....

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through Sleeping Car at Moncton at 20.10 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from Sussex 8.30

Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted) 10.30

Express from Monoton (Daily) 10.30

Express from Halifax 16.00

Express from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton 18.30

Accommodation from Moneton 24.30

and not regular trains. The average speed attained by the Cornwall express when making this run is 51.7 miles an hour, although owing to a peculiar construction of the road at Bristol, liß miles from London, the train is obliged to slow down to a speed of ten miles an hour.

The train is composed of six long coaches, a tender and engine. An American would call it a vestibule train, but the English prefer to call the cars "bogic clerestoried corridor coaches," bogic being a term applied to the trucks. They are fully as heavy as an ordinary drawing room car, each one weighing about forty-seven thousand pounds, while the train without the engine and tender is eighty-one tons, making the total weight of the engine and tender is eighty-one tons, making the total weight of the train, as it rushes along on its long run, two hundred and twenty-one tons.

During the run it is necessary to take water for the engine and tender is eighty-one tons, making the total weight of the train, as it rushes along on its long run, two hundred and twenty-one tons.

During the run it is necessary to take water for the engine twice. This, however, does not necessitate any stop, as it is taken up from a trench beside the track as the train speeds along at nearly a mile a minute.

The engine which draws this essentially "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple aliments forms its best recommendation."

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THE WEEKLY SUN

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Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 3, 1897.

WHAT IS WRONG?

What is the matter with the man agement of the public works department? What is the reason that Mr. Emmerson and the provincial secre tary are placing all the obstacles known in parliamentary tactics and many that were never before heard of in a free parliament, in the way of an investigation of these transactions? What have the ministers to conceal? Such points of order as Mr. Emmerson raises to head off the production of papers are long since obsolete the government has any respect for itself or a disposition to let the people know how they are governed. The whole procedure of the ministers and the speaker goes on a false assumption. Ministers and speaker proceed on the theory that rules of order and procedure are for the purpose of obstructing inquiry. The proper theory is that the regulations are made for the contrary purpose. The rules are made for man and not man

The ministers ought to be trying to make it easy for the people to know whether they are honestly and properly governed. Mr. Emmerson and his colleagues, assisted by the speaker's rulings, are apparently doing their best to make it hard for the people to learn how their money is spent. What ports of committee proceedings and Mr. Stockton asks is never refused at Ottawa, though the same construction of the rules would make refusal possible. In the public accounts committee of the house of commons the request for copies of tenders is met with a favorable response at once. Ministers do not ask parliament whether they are bound to furnish information of this kind. They have the power to furnish it and that is enough. A dominion or a federal minister who refused such information

Mr. Emmerson is spending a great deal of money in public works. The people have a right to know whether he is paying contractors who are his friends twice as much as their work is worth. The production of tenders showing that the lowest offer was accepted would be evidence in favor of the minister. Mr. Emmerson refuses to submit these papers to the committee without an order of the house. He refuses to allow the house to issue the order. And he refuses to allow the public to know through the press what evidence is given in the committee. The reporters are kept out. So now we want to know what is the reason for all this concealment, tors, for whom Mr. Fitzpatrick acted, Subterfuge and pretext have gone far were Mr. Wilfred Laurier, barrister, enough. Will the government inform the public what is the matter with the public works department?

A JUDICIAL REVOLUTION.

A bill introduced in the Nova Scotia legislature by Attorney General Long-

ley proposes a complete reorganization of the supreme and county courts of the province. The measure abolishes county courts and divides the functions of the supreme court. There is to be an appeal court, consisting of the chief justice and four other judges "of the supreme court." It would appear from the outline given in the government organ that this court will be without jurisdiction except in appeal cases. The original jurisdiction is given to another chief justice and ten district judges presiding over ten judicial districts. These are the trial judges. Seven of the judicial districts consist of two counties each. two of a county and a half each, and one of Halifax alone. The local judges are to reside in their special districts, but their chief must live at Halifax. The appeal judges must live at Halifax; at least they must sit there all the time except vacation. The district judges are supposed to cut out work enough to keep them active. All the jurisdiction now enjoyed by the county court judges and the supreme court judges on circuit is bestowed on these district judges. They must hold sittings four times a year and perform such work in chambers as now belongs to the judges of the supreme and county courts. The scheme bears some analogy to that of Quebec, but it is not

the same. It would require some consideration to determine what would be the effect of this change on the administration of justice. The financial result. and political consequences are more easy to discern. At present Nova Scotia has one chief justice and six puisne judges of the supreme court, with seven county court judges, fourteen in all. It is proposed to have two chief justices, four pulsne judges of appeal and ten district judges; or sixteen in all. It may be assumed that a chief justice will be better paid than another judge and that the district judges, having larger and more important functions than the present county court judges, will have higher

rank and higher salaries. Again it may be assumed that the time of re-organization will be improved by the enforced or willing retirement of a large number of the present judges and the appointment of the faithful in their place. While this will provide for many of those who demand their reward, it must needs entail another pull on the treasury. Every judge so retired can claim an annual allowance for life equal to two-thirds of his present salary. It may be remarked that a government cannot dismiss judges even for the purpose of providing for legal friends. The ch is beyond the direct control of the local or federal adminis tration. The only way to turn out a ludge who has done nothing wrong and is competent, is to reorganize him out.

CONTRARY TO GOOD SENSE,

PRECEDENT AND LAW. The Montreal Gazette is rather astonished at the antiquated and illiberal ideas of Mr. Emmerson, who insists that the proceedings of the public accounts committee shall be concealed from the public. The Gazette says: "Some of the New Brunswick ministers are ndeavoring to enforce a rule prohibiting newspapers from printing the proceedings of committees of the legislature before they are for mally reported to the house. The position is an extraordinary one, and contrary alike to good sense and precedent and law. In the case of parliament newspapers regularly print redocuments connected therewith, and in the case of Langelier vs. the Gazette the court upheld their right to do so. Mr. Emmerson, who advocates the secrecy idea, is on the wrong track. so that he need not be afraid of any thing the committees can discover or

MR. FITZPATRICK'S MISSION.

Even the Toronto Globe has at last come to admit that the solicitor general of Canada did not go to Rome on private business, but on a political mission. The Globe still says that represent the government in this matnot appear in Rome as a member of the government, and did not convey a message and an apeal from the ministry. It is not likely that the solicitor general carried with him a commission or an order in council. This would be too formal, but he was vir- sioners Wilson, Atkinson, Ross, and tually an accredited emissary for all that. The Toronto Globe is not quite satisfied with the position, for it says: Mr. Fitspatrick, we believe, is acting as the representative of a body of citizens, the Catholic electors of Quebec, who approve of the Manitoba settlement and are opposed to federal action. It is, we are free to say, a matter for regret that it should be found necessary for Canadian citizens to go to Rome in connection with a political question.

The body of citizens, Catholic elec elector of Athabascaville, and Mr. J. Israel Tarte, editor, elector of Quebec

It seems that Mr. Laurier is trying to make a further final settlement of marked the committee; but Diogenes, the school case with Mr. Greenway, not being acquainted with the politi-We hope it will not cost Canada an-

THEIR ENEMIES PRAISE THEM. The premier and attorney general of Nova Scotia; both frantic liberals, and both claiming to be opponents of the policy of protection, have expressed the opinion that Canada should give a return in kind for the imposition ed States. From the point of view of the supporters of the national policy the doctrine is not unsound. When Mr. Longley says that the government of Canada should now bring in a tariff imposing high duties on coal, but containing a reciprocity provision, he is definitely and specifically commending the course adopted by Sir Leonard Tilley in 1879. The nation- The governors palace, with all the nounced by Mr. Longley and his party for eighteen years. Now Mr. Longley and his premier, when their own party has a chance to legislate, have they should follow, the example of Macdonald, Tilley and Tupper.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Telegraph says that on Tuesday afternoon "the opposition received a knock-down blow from which they are not likely to recover for some days at least." The Telegraph then proceeds to describe the methods by which the government succeeded in blocking the opposition attempt to scertain the details of public contracts. It must be admitted that the government is administering knockdown blows of this character with great effect and great frequency. At the present moment this line of defence is the one on which the ministry is concentrating all its forces. The natural impression follows that if once the public get access to the facts the government would be in great danger. Every new concealment is thus a new victory, not only over the opposition but over the taxpayer. So the rejoicing of the government organs is altogether to be expected.

OUR RULERS.

In the public accounts committee: A member-We are here to see how the public money has been expended. I would like the chief commissioner to produce the documents relating to government intertness." contracts in the department of public

Mr. Emmerson-Much as I would like to give all possible information cannot get the papers from

public officer who has them. A member-And what officer hold

these papers so secretly? Mr. Emmerson-I do. A member-And can't you get them

from yourself? Mr. Emmerson-Not without an or-

In the legislature: A member-I move that the docunents explaining the public works contracts be submitted to the public accounts committee for their informa-

Mr. Emmerson-I object. The house has not possession of the papers and therefore cannot submit them. I would be glad to submit all this information if we had it in our posses

A member-In whose possession is

Mr. Emmerson-In mine. A member-And is there no way that you can get it from yourself? Mr. Emmerson-The gentleman is

out of order. Mr. Speaker-So he is.

It is a melancholy coincidence that the same day on which Colonel Maunsell presented to the Historical society his admirable epitome of the history of the New Brunswick militia, death should claim one of the officers who have done the New Brunswick militia the best service. Elsewhere is given some part of the record of Lieutenant Colonel Baird, who for a long period was an enthusiastic and capable offi-

The statement which the prison John Sullivan has given to the publie does not contain much new matter bearing on the correctness of the verdict of the jury. The manner in which the prisoner tells his story and "Mr. Fitzpatrick had no authority to the character of the narrative itself indicate that Sullivan is a man of ter," but it does not say that he did more than average natural capacity. deal of himself.

> ton have received notice of dismissal. the railway treasury to pay Commis the Quebec man their daily fee

An Ottawa despatch to the Montreal Star says:

The contract for The contract for the construction of the temporary flat roof over the West Block was given on Saturday to Mr. Joseph O. Bourque of Hull. No tenders were called for.

ASKED TO RUN FOR MAYOR.

(Puck.) citizens' committee, appointed to wait upon Diogenes to request of him that he should run for mayor of Athens, was asked by the philosopher: the point, and declined to run.

RUSSIA MAKES A MOVE.

Greece Asked to Withdraw Troops and Fleet from Crete.

of additional coal duties by the Unit- Lord Salisbury Tells of the Instructions Sent posals to British Ambassadors.

> London, Feb. 24.-Discontent is rapidly growing among the masses in retowards Crete. The liberals are furious and their newspapers are making violent appeals to the passions of the

Canea, Island of Crete, Feb. 24al policy tariff on coal has been de- archives, was destroyed by fire today, ing semi-official announcement was and as fires broke out elsewhere in the town at the same time, is is suspected that incendiaries have been at work. The situation is most grave. Armed and excited Mussulmans are nothing better to advise than that parading the streets, full of indignation at the news from Selinos, where the Mussulmans are besieged The Benghazi arabs threaten to burn the whole of Canea.

While the palace was burning strong box containing £7,000 fell into restore order in Crete. Then the Greek the ruins and broke open, whereupon evacuation, under the protection of the there was a wild rush of Turkish sol-diers and Mussulmans to secure the treasure. Eventually the foreign marines were obliged to fire blank cartridges to restrain them, and for a France, Germany and Austria. time a serious conflict between the Throughout the entire statement nel-Turks and Europeans was threatened. ther England nor Italy is mentioned. The admirals are about to issue a proclamation in all the towns and villages, explaining that the reason terests allow herself to be excited by for the presence of the foreign fleet in Cretan waters is to restore tran-

The suggestion of the consults that a foreign force be landed at Selinos in order to cover the retreat of the Russia is prepared to take reprisals, beleagured Mussulmans has not been the first step being the blockade of adopted, owing to the available number of marines being insufficient. In the Greek annexation of Crete out of view of the large force of the insurg- the question, and it is asserted in the ents the admirals have decided confine their action to the despatch of warships to Selinos.

The attacks of the insurgents continue at various points. The insurgents have descended into the plain behind the convent Chrysopighi and have set fire to Mus-

sulman houses. London, Feb. 24.-A despatch to the Times from Constantinople saye: "As a result of a special cabinet council held vesterday (Tuesday) the Turkish newspapers publish voluminous details of the naval and military pre parations with the object of silencing the Mohammedan citizens regarding William has again telegraphed to the sultan assurances of his friendly sup-

port. A despatch to the Times from Vien na says: "The powers have agreed to give Crete extensive authority. They will insist that the Turkish troops and administration withdraw as quickly as possible, while Greece will be required to evacuate the island and withdraw her ships. If she re the Piraeus will be blockaded."

The Times in an editorial announces that it has an independent reason for stating that the foregoing is corcrisis is over.

London, Feb. 25.-The Chronicle announces that the foreign admirals have already requested Col. Vasos to quit the Island of Crete and threaten bombard him if he attacks any position occupied by the Turks. Col. Vasos replied that he must execute

London, Feb. 25.-A despatch to the Times from Athens says: "Two of the most influential papers counsel modifications and deferences to the powers Others urge an immediate declaration of war and an advance into Macethey say, 'would injure Europe more

than Greece.' "A bitter feeling prevails again England. It was supposed she secretly supported the Greek policy, but the greatest animosity has been displayagainst Emperor William. Popu lar feeling is so strong that only complete abolition of the sultan's jurisdiction in Crete will calm the excite ment. It is stated that Col. Vasos commander of the Greek forces on the Island of Crete, is marching into the

"King George has sent the following message to the Greek army: king in the present critical circum stances relies for aid on the nation his officers and the army, and upon no foreign power.

London, Feb. 24.-Hon. George Goschen, first lord of the admiralty. speaking tonight, announced that the powers have arrived at an agree concerning Crete, which, he said, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour would ex-

London, Feb. 25.—In the house of lords today the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a question from Lord Dunplacing the house in possession of the facts of the moment as regards Crete, day evening to the British ambas dors to the courts of the great powers It was as follows:

Inform the government to which you are accredited that her majesty's government proposes to make the following declaration of the policy, which they intend to pursue and which they believe is in accordance with the views of their allies:

Firstly—The establishment of an administrative autonomy in Crete as a necessary

al occupation. Secondly—That subject to the above condition, Crete ought, in their judgment, to remain a portion of the Turkish empire.

Thirdly—The Turks and Greeks should be informed by the powers of this resolution.

Fourthly—If Turkey or Greece should when required, persistently refuse to with draw military and naval forces from the island, the powers should impose their decision by force upon the state so refusing.

The premier called special attention to the words "When required," add-ing that it did not follow in the case of Turkey that her troops should be withdrawn immediately. On the English history. Although worth over other hand, he explained, the with- \$2,000,000, he denied himself the necess drawal of the Turkish troops was a ities of life for fear of spending "And wherefore should I? In what respect have I shown any special qualification for the honor of being a draw except so far as they have been "You have a barrel," re- kept, in the cases of the island of samos and Servia, simply as an indication of sovereignty. For all effeccal methods of the time, failed to see tive purposes and in respect of all in-

daily life of the inhabitants, the Turkish troops would evidently have to be when autonomy stablished

The Greek troops, the premier imagined, would be required by the powers to withdraw at an earlier date. Continuing the Marquis of Salisbury remarked: "Of course if the prowhich her majesty's govern ment have ventured to present were recognized by the other powers as those animating their policy, it is impossible for the present state of things in Crete to indefinitely con-

St. Petersburg. Feb. 25.-Russia through the Russian minister at Athens, N. Y. Onou, has called upon Greece to withdraw all of her troops and her fleet from Crete within three

days.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.-The forego accompanied by a long and involved statement of the motives actuating Russia, namely: That to prevent the extension of the revolution to other portions of the Turkish empire, imperilling the peace of Europe, a stop must be put to the action of Greece, which is in opposition to international law. Before negotiations for a future Cre tan constitution can be entered upon it is asserted. Russia has resolved to powers an autonomous government will be installed under the Suzerainty of the Sultan. In thus policy, it is claimed, Russia is supported by but Greece is warned that should she in blind misconception of her own inself-seeking friends to persist in her present attitude under the false idea. that the powers are not united, because at the outset one or another has not acquiesced in Russia's proposals the Piraeus. The powers considered consciousness of their absolute support, Russia will be in a position to prevent the Cretan question from imperilling the peace of Europe, even should any individual power refuse to accede to the proposed measure

NEWS FROM THE PRODIGAL

Strange Tale of a Missing Son-A Mother's Trust and How It Was Rewarded.

The Philadelphia Times tells the folowing romantic tale of a lost son: Berry Hinson, living down in the 'piney woods" region, near Ringgold. La., is a hard-working, fairly prosperour farmer. Five years ago the Hinsons were a very happy family, con-sisting of Berry, his wife and one son About this time Joe, a steady, easy-going lad of eighteen or twenty, suddenly disappeared. All efforts to trace him were unavailing. Some said he was drowned, others that he was murdered, but the most diligent aithful search failed to reveal his

It is worthy of note that while both parents grievously mourned his loss and used every means in their power to ascertain news of him, from the first Mrs. Hinson expressed a firm beand would one day come back home During all the years that have passed she has persistently clung to her beugh not one word, came from Joe in the meantime.

Last November, during the latter part of the month, Berry and a party of friends went out to Lake Bisteneau duck shooting. Though ducks were plentiful and everybody else in the crowd killed great numbers of them, Hinson, usually a fine shot, played to hard luck, and when the last day of the hunt came hadn't bagged a bird. "If I were you, I'd save my ammunition, Berry," said one of the party, eing Hinson load up for a shot just as they were preparing to break camp and come home.

"Just this one for luck," was Berry's answer, as he pulled the trigger, and one lone duck dropped from its mates into the water.

"Let it alone, old fellow; it's only one, and we've got enough to divide,' said his friends, seeing Hinson in the boat ready to paddle out for the duck. "No," was the answer, "I'll get it and carry it home to the old woman just for luck."

The rest of the story sounds like fiction, but it is fact, nevertheless, and pretty interesting.

Hinson captured the game, carried It home and that night when Mrs. Hinson was picking the duck she found a small glass bottle, hermetically sealed and tied to the bird's wing comfortably stored away underneath among the down.

Breaking the seal Mrs. Hinson found a small bit of paper within, on which, with joy and wonder that may be better imagined than described, she read the words: "Tell mother to kill a turkey and bake some potatoes for me Christmas. I'm coming home. Joe." Of course this marvelous little episde created a great deal of cogitation and comment in the neighb everybody was on the qui vive for coming of Christmas, if the recreant Joe would be as good

as his word so miraculously given. It is needless to say that if there were any doubting Thomases, Mrs. Hinson was not one of them. With rue mother instinct she prepared the fatted calf, so to speak, and though killed the biggest gobbler on the place and robbed the potato bank of its sweetest yams for the morrow's

The ends sounds tame, so true to story book tale is it, for when Christmas day came, just as dinner was ready to go on the table, in walked Joe, a big, bearded man now, but rejoiced to get home none the less.

John Elwes is the typical miser of English history. Although worth over much money and finally died of want.

CASTORIA.

A SONG IN THE DESERT. (Numbers xxi: 11-17.)

early now the last stage trodden Nearly now the last stage trodden
Of the desert way;
All behind them lies the darkness,
All before, the day!
But some hearts were weary travelling,
Murmuring at the road;
Half forgetting their deliverance
By the mighty God.

'Nought," they said, "there lies around us. But the desert sand; to see once more the rivers Egyptia's land!" Then God's heart of deep compassion Sent the message free:
'If the people look for water
Gather them to Me!"

Forty years of desert wandering ! Proving man was vain; Turning back in heart to Egypt When a pressure came. Forty years of desert wandering! Mercies sweet and new, Every day their path surrounding— Proving God was true!

Now the journey almost over, Trial well nigh past,
He would have them, as when starting,
Raise a song at last.
Naught but desert sand around them,
Not one spot of green;
But the glory of His presence
Lighting up the scene!

esert weariness forgotten Desert weariness forgotten
By that mighty throng;
As around that springing water
Voices rise in song!
Not a song of "Victory" only
Now their voices fill,
But the deeper, blest experience,
"God is with us still."

Nearly now the last stage trodden Nearly now the last stage trouden
Of the desert way,
All behind us lies the darkness,
All before—the day!
Wondrous day of glowing promise
Dimming all beside;
When the One who died to win us,
Comes to claim His Bride!

And while watching for his coming, Waiting here below; He would have us in the desert Find the waters flow. Find the waters flow. treams of sweet and deep refreshment Gladdening all the Giving us, when gathered round Him, Blessing, and a song!

MR. ELLIS AT WORCESTER

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 25.-John V. Ellis, M. P., of St. John, N. B., a. member of the Canadian parliament, chief guest at the annual banquet of the Maritime Provinces Association, which was held in Horticultural hall this evening. Addresses in response to toasts were made by Ald. W. Potter for the city, Senator A. S. Roe for the commonwealth, and John V. Ellis, M. P., for the maritime provinces. The latter's speech was full of loyalty to Canada and of appreciation of the United States.

WOODSTOCK NOTES.

D. F. Merritt, customs officer at Woodstock, has obtained leave of absence on account of sickness, and goes to Montreal to enter a hospital there. J. S. MacLaren of the customs department, St. John, has placed Samuel Watts, senior, editor of the Sentinel, in charge of the office here. Mr. Watts is an old hand in the customs department, having been collector at Mc-Adam for a number of years.—Cor. Fredericton Herald.

SHE WAS AFTER THE LATEST

a few people at least who do no understand what it really mean few days ago, a woman from the back districts walked into a store not many miles from Shelburne, and informed the proprietor that she had suffered from dyspepsia for years, that she had tried nearly all the advertised cures without success, and now she decided to try a bottle of the india Famine Fund.—Budget.

OVERHAULING THEIR MILL The Alma, Lunenburg Co.'s mill is receiving a thorough overhauling and repairing. The shore gang has been taken out and a rotary is being put in in its place. To make it convenient for sawing long lumber an extension has been put to the mill on the rotary side. The piers have been taken down so far as they were rotten or weak and have been new topped sound, substantial timber and filled with stone. The company will be in a position in the early spring and summer to carry on th vigorously and extensively. - Maple

ST. ANDREW'S NOTES

The February term of the Charlotte ounty court was opened Feb. 23rd, Judge Stevens presiding. The only cause entered for trial was from Grand Manan, Newton Bros. v. John D. Guptil, to recover for goods sold and de livered. M. N. Cockburn for plaintif W. C. H. Grimmer for defendants. Ven. Archdeacon Neales, rector Woodstock, lectured on the eve the 23rd in All Saints church room. Subject: Words, Names and Phrases, which he treated in an able

and most interesting manner. He awarded a hearty vote of thanks SAW MILLS AT WORK

Hetherington & Matthews' portable saw mill, now operating at Thompson's brook, Queens Co., will soon be stream to Joslin's, where a fine lot of ardwood and spruce got out by Capt. and J. H. F. Ward awaits her. Leonard & Son's mill at Annidale, Queens Co., is now sawing. supplied this year with lumber out on Canaan river and the northeast branch of Long creek. There will be

supply these mills this year. "What sign do you think I ought to put up in front of my place of business?" asked the man who had opened a morgue. "Re-mains to be seen" suggested the friend who had dropped in.—Chicago Tribune.

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S KERR & SON

of the Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

A SIMPLE

Creep into they bed at Loss must be a maiden's: Loss and love and one Haif her time perplexed

Was thy love so grac Never such a love be in this old world came Nor shall be forever

Come again. Was thy bud so precio Opening to a perfect Till between the leaves Winter fell in tlaky s Then, ah! then, its cri Brake upon the briers Brake and die

JIM'S COUR

I ain't much of a st

uess I can give you about Jim wright's marriage as well as 8 ened about 20 years a ested the folks around ners so much that 10 years there wasn't no mite society, nor apple nor stump pullin that not tell something new I guess they're talkin at the tea drinkin's. brought back fresh to day last week, when I oldest boy, Sile, was up to Jim's oldest girl Jim's a pretty pro now. He's the now. He's the manag kley place and a memb ty board of supervisor say he's got his eye on for next term. Yes; t by now. You see, he's ler and looks kind of When he was a young exactly what you'd but he looked as solid his eyes was always when he, had to face ed to weaken courtship and ma

A good talker? We now. Not very polishe he can speak to the p more than some of yo cated fellers can do, was much of a speaker of very polished to Saye and the speaker of got married to Sarah
Jim got well acquain
when he was nothing b workin' on the Barkie old man Thompson Sarah was workin' th She was Mrs. Thompso No; you couldn't call the way you city folk Sarah's father was obderson, and he stood the community as old son did; maybe better Anderson owned and Thompson was a l man for Barkley. The you know, is about 800 ggest farm in this ey himself spends m New York and Bost and other far-away folks has more money and has coachmen to and has coachmen to and puts to incent times of the day Sarah Anderson used same table with the course, and so did J either of them had bee separate from the fami quit right off and eventhe corners would have up in it, too. Why, would have been run ou borhood if they d set the too good to have Ji Sarah Anderson set whey et their meals. Jis they et their meals. Ji ther, you know, was t for a good many years, to send his boy to co wouldn't go. He liked his hands better than said he could make the long run his v hired out to old i declared that he'd the big farm some da Maybe I'm getting little bit, but I just plain how Jim and Sar eighborhood in the o when she was a girthe best-lookin' of the wasn't slender a nything like that, and healthy and bright-eyed, and she land looked as thoughto be alive all the

> hired men. No; then at Thompson's table, knew how bashful I was a hull lot of 'em was married men at the place, and them tried—all but Jim—bo tenants. Jim lived because he was a kir of course, Jim had to a good deal in the mathings, for they, was every day, but, so knows, he never said knows, he never said he was obliged to. I thought she was a he did the day befor she was a girl the gaged to marry methat she thought Sawith Jim. She said speak so short about rah did about Jim, him well enough to used to think that wa and I think so yet. Well, Sarah and Jim in' for old man Tho year before Jim ever particular to her. How There was a prof music"—a feller that music"—a feller that in the middle and pu nustache—come to neld singin' school a ive dollars a night ides half of what in at the door at a of the singin' scho to singin' school, was so bashful. neither, for some re the morning before t him. She told my wi she was so frustra breath to tel

Jim was a

he was lookin' Then he was

to set and say

his chair stood

meal times, at old I

table from Sarah's.
his wife, they used to
deal about Sarah and
hired men. No; they

But she didn't let on She only said: "Why, and when candle-ligh started away from T foot together. rom there to the concert was said a word all the there was quite a latandin' outside the

Latest news in THE

IN THE DESERT ers xxi: 11-17.) last stage trodden s the darkness, were weary travelling, the road; their deliverance y God.

said, "there lies around us, sand; " more the rivers and!" rt of deep compassion sage free: ook for water o Me!"

desert wandering ! was vain ; heart to Egypt ert wandering ! path surroundings true

almost over h past, them, as when starting, at last. rt sand around them, of green; His presence scene !

forgotten torgotten
y throng;
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'Victory' only
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way, s the darkness, day! ing for his coming. below;
us in the desert
rs flow.
t and deep refreshment
the throng;
gathered round Him,

AT WORCESTER

A. S. O.

lass., Feb. 25.-John V. of St. John, N. B., a Canadian parliament, guest at the annual Maritime Provinces hich was held in Horthis evening. Addressto toasts were made by for the city. Senato he commonwealth, and M. P., for the maritime latter's speech was to Canada and of anhe United States.

TOCK NOTES.

customs officer at obtained leave of abnt of sickness, and goes enter a hospital there. en of the customs dehn, has placed Samuel editor of the Sentinel office here. Mr. Watts in the customs departbeen collector at Mcmber of years.-Cor. arald.

FTER THE LATEST.

en written of late about hine fund, but there are at least who do not yet hat it really means. A d into a store not many burne, and informed that she had suffered for years, that she rly all the advertised success, and now she a bottle of the India Budget.

LING THEIR MILL. nenburg Co.'s mill is ough overhauling and a rotary is being put To make it convenient lumber an extension the mill on the rotary have been taken down were rotten or weal new topped with itial timber and filled company will be in early spring and rry on their business d extensively. — Maple

REW'S NOTES.

term of the Charlotte was opened Feb. 23rd, presiding. The only trial was from Grand Bros. v. John D. Gupfor goods sold and de Cockburn for plaintiff er for defendants on Neales, rector of Saints church school Words, Names and he treated in an able rty vote of thanks. LLS AT WORK.

& Matthews' portable operating at Thomp-ueens Co., will soon be two miles further up pruce got out by Capt. A. H. G. Vradenburg Ward awaits her. n's mill at Annidale, now sawing. Their rong's corner will be ear with lumber out on and the northeast creek. There will be

you think I ought to place of business?" asked opened a morgue. "Re-suggested the friend who hicago Tribune.

ills this year.



ved. A specially fine lot Shorthand.

S KERR & SON

A SIMPLE MAID.

Thou hast lost thy love, poor fool, Creep into they bed and weep, Loss must be a maiden's school, Loss and love and one long sleep. Haif her time perplexed with tears Till the dust end an her years— All her fears.

Was thy love so gracious, lass?

Never such a love before
in this old world came to pass,

Nor shall be forevernore.

Sweet and true, a king to men,

None like him shall come again—

Come again.

Was thy bud so precious, lass,
Opening to a perfect rose?
Till between the leaves, alas!
Winter fell in tlaky snows.
Then, ah! then, its crimson side
Brake upon the briers and died—
Brake and died.

—Lord De Tabley.

JIM'S COURTSHIP.

I ain't much of a story-teller, but I guess I can give you the straight facts about Jim wright's courtship and marriage as wen as anybody. It hapened about 20 years ago, and it interested the folks aroun. Barkley's corners so much that 10, four or five years there wasn't no quiltin' bee, nor mite society nor agong cut nor raisin' years there wasn't no quilitin' bee, nor mite society, nor appie cut, nor raisin', nor stump pullin that somebody did not tell something new about it, and I guess they're talking about it yet at the tea drinkin's. It was all brought back tresh to my mind one day last week, when I found out my oldest boy, Sile, was kind o' shinin' up to Jim's oldest girl, Sarah, named after her mother.

up to Jim's oldest giri, after her mother.

Jim's a pretty prominent citizen now. He's the manager of the Barkley place and a member of the county board of supervisors, and some do the board of supervisors, and some doty board of supervisors are supervisors. ty board of supervisors, and some do say he's got his eye on the legislature for next term. Yes; that's him goin' by now. You see, he's a big, tall feller and looks kind of imposin' like. When he was a youngster he wasn't exactly what you'd call handsome, but he looked as solid as a rock, and his eyes was always wide open, only when he had to face a girl, then he used to weaken. That's what made his courtship and marriage so curious.

his courtship and marriage so curious.

A good talker? Well, yes, he is, now. Not very polished, maybe, but he can speak to the p'int, and that's more than some of your college educated fellers can do, But he never was much of a speaker till after he got married to Sarah Anderson.

Jim got well acquainted with Sarah when he was nothing but a hired man, workin' on the Barkley place, when old man Thompson was manager. Sarah was workin' there, too, then. She was Mrs. Thompson's hired girl. No; you couldn't call 'em servants, the way you city folks look at it. Sarah's father was old Deacon Anderson, and he stood just as well in the community as old man Thompson did; maybe better, because Deacon Anderson owned his own farm and Thompson was a kind of a hired man for Barkley. The Barkley place, you know, is about 800 acres. It's the biggest farm in this town, and Barkley himself spends most of his time

biggest farm in the town, and she was a start told my wife attention of the street of the has been selected in the start of the start o biggest farm in this town, and Bar-key himself spends most of his time

plain how Jim and Sarah stood in this neighborhood in the old days. Sarah is a fine-lookin' woman even now, and when she was a girl she was about the best-lookin' of the hull lot. No; she wasn't slender and willowy nor anything like that, but she was tall and healthy and red-cheeked and bright-eyed, and she held her head up and looked as though she was glad to be alive all the time. As I said before, Jim was a good talker only when he was lookin' a girl in the face. Then he was about the bashfulest critter you ever seen, and he before, Jim was a good talker only when he was lookin' a girl in the face. Then he was about the bashfulest critter you ever seen, and he used to set and say nothing at all, meal times, at old man Thompson's, where his chair stood just across the table from Sarah's. Thompson and his wife, they used to joke Jim a good deal about Sarah and so did the other hired men. No; they didn't all feed at Thompson's table, but they all knew how bashful Jim was. There was a hull lot of 'em and some of 'em was married men and lived in the tenant houses that are scattered over the place, and them that wasn't married—all but Jim—boarded with the tenants. Jim lived with Thompson because he was a kind of head man. Of course, Jim had to talk with Sarah a good deal in the natural course of things, for they, was together a lot every day, but, so far as anybody knows, he never said any more than he was obliged to. But every day he thought she was a little nicer than he did the day before. I s'pose if I was writin' a novel about it I'd say he was in love with her, and my wife—she was a girl then, and was engaged to marry me—used to tell me that she thought Sarah was in love with Jim. She said no girl would speak so short about a feller as Sarah did about Jim, unless she liked him well enough to marry him. I used to think that was kind of curious and I think so yet.

Well, Sarah and Jim had been work-

well Sarah and Jim had been workheld singin' school all winter. He got five dollars a night once a week, be sides half of what they should take in at the door at a concert at the end of the singin' school. Jim didn't go to singin' school, mostly 'cause he was so bashful. Sarah didn't go neither, for some reason or other. But the morning before the concert he up and asked Sarah if she'd go to it with him. She told my wife afterward that she was so frustrated she hadn't hardly breath to tell him she would. But she didn't let on she was s'prised. hardly breath to tell him she would. But she didn't let on she was s'prised. She only said: "Why, certainly, Jim." and when candle-light come on they started away from Thompson's house afoot together. It was about a mile from there to the meetin' house where the concert was held, but Jim never said a word all the way down. Sarah tried to talk to him, but it wa'n't no to talk to him, but it wa'n't no When they got to the steps was quite a lot of the boys in' outside the meetin' house Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

door and one of them said, out loud, so that Jim heard it:

"Say, boys, here comes Jim Wright and Sarah Anderson!"

Jim flushed all up; then he turned to Sarah and said: "Excuse me a minute"; then he took a quarter out of his pocket and he walked up to Hod Smith and said:
"Here Hod; you take Miss Anders

his pocket and he walked up to Hod Smith and said:

"Here, Hod; you take Miss Anderson into the meetin' house; I've got somethin' else to 'tend to."

Sarah was so dazed that she said never a word and went into the church with Hod. Then Jim he started to go away, as if he was afraid of his shadow. But he hân't gone ten steps before he turned round and lambasted that feller till he squealed for mercy. Then Jim he went home and clum up in the haynow and lay there and hated himself all night. How do I know what he done that night? Well, he told Sarah about it a good while after ward, and she told my wife. As for Sarah, well, she was madder than anything, and 'twas about two months before she'd speak to Jim agin. No; there didn't any of the boys give Jim any sass about it. They didn't want any lambastin' in theirn. It was mighty uncomfortable around old man Thompson's for a spell after that. Thompson said he'd have fired Jim for treatin' Sarah that way only Jim was too good a man to let go.

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 22.—A little girl of J. M. Tingley'e was somewhat burned a day or two ago by her clothing fire from the flames of father's camp fire. Fortunately her cries reached her father, who came in time to extinguish the flames of father's camp fire. Fortunately her cries reached her father, who came in time to extinguish the flames of father's camp fire. Fortunately her cries reached her father, who came in time to extinguish the flames of father's camp fire. Fortunately her cries reached her father, who came in time to extinguish the flames of father's camp fire. Fortunately her cries reached her father, who came in time to extinguish the flames of father's camp fire. Fortunately her cries reached her father, who came in time to extinguish the flames of father's camp fire. Fortunately her cries reached her father, who came in time to extinguish the flames of father's camp fire. Fortunately her cries reached her father, who came in time to extinguish the flames of father's camp fire. Fortunately her cries father, who

spell after that. Thompson said he'd have fired Jim for treatin' Sarah that way only Jim was too good a man to let go.

It was along in June some time, just about the beginnin' of hayin', that Jim made his second break for Sarah. He'd got it in his head, from the way she looked at him once in a while, that she kind of liked him after all. Everybody else knew she did, for once, when somebody made fun of Jim when she was by, for bein' so bashful, she turned 'round and gave them a piece of her mind that they didn't forget right away, I tell you. Well, as I said, it was in early hayin' that Jim took courage agin. He had got the mornin' chores all 'tended to around the barn and had gone to the house with pail of milk for the Thompsons' own private use, and he met Sarah in the kitchen, starting the breakfast. It was not far from sunrise.

"Sarah" seid Jim "I'm no account."

starting the breakfast. It was not far from sunrise.

"Sarah," said Jim, "I'm no account, and I know it, but if you'll just drop the breakfast work for about half an hour and get into my buggy"—Jim bad just bought a bran'-new buggy and had a young horse of his own—"we'll drive down to the elder's and get married and come right back and tell the folks we're man and wife afterward."

If Sarah was s'prised when he asked her to go to the concert, she was a good deal more so this time. She didn't say much, though. She just looked at Jim and she says:
"Are you in earnest, Jim?"
"Of course I am," said Jim; "but

I'm such a coward that if you don't say yes right now I'm afraid I'll never dare ask you again."
"But, Jim," said Sarah, "think of bein' married without a weddin' dress!"

"What do I care about a weddin' dress," says Jim. "Come on, or I'll get scared agin." By this time Jim had got over his bashfulness a little bit and he stoud there with a smile on his face that, as Sarah told my wife afterward, made her forget all about the weddin'

the elder insisted upon it. The elder's marriage ceremony took up less than a minute and Jim told Sarah afterward that he should always feel thankful it wasn't long drawn out. "Salute your bride, Jim," said the elder when they were married hard and fast, "and I'll make out a certificate and send it round to your wife after breakfast."

Jim wasn't so bashful then but that he could kiss Sarah right before the

Jim wasn't so bashful then but that he could kiss Sarah right before the minister and his wife and daughter, but he did it in a hurry because the breakfast wasn't got yet at the Thompson house. Then Mr. and Mrs. Wright drove back, and they've been a happy pair all their lives. It made a new man of Jim to get married, and, as I said a little while ago, he's one a new man of Jim to get married, and, as I said a little while ago, he's one of our prominent citizens now, and whether he ever gets to the legislature or not, he could have my vote and the vote of everyone of the neighbors 'round here for anything, no matter how big an office he wanted, or what ticket he run on. Here he is now, comin' back. Let me introduce you to him.

Some of the eastern Canadian newspapers following the lead of those of Kootenay are taking up the question of Canada making her own coin. of Canada making her own coin. Everyone in business knows the difficulty there is in procuring change. Here, in Rossland, were it not for the fact that more than half the silver used is of American coinage, the difficulty would be very much increased. In eastern Canada the small amount of silver in circulation is very marked. British Columbia this year exported up to December 15th 92,054 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at \$100 a ton. In addition the Trail Creek smelter treated 19,119 tons, making over \$1,000,000 in value, the Nelson smelter treated 29,099 tons of ore carrying gold, silver and copper, and the Trail smelter ed 29,099 tons of ore carrying gold, silver and copper, and the Trail smelter 18,903 tons of gold and copper ore, and besides the War Eagle, Le Roi and Josie have been exporting to the United States. The total value will be about \$3,500,000 from Kootenay alone, Carlboo, Lake of the Woods and Nova Scotia have produced more than this amount. The refining and coining of this amount of bullion, or so much of it as is required, would give employment to quite a large staff of men, not necessarily at the expense of the Government, as Canada now gets her momey made under contract in England. The additional amount of coin thereby put in circulation would be a great convenience to trade, and for many purposes gold currency is better than paper, especially to those who travel. Australia has its own gold and silver coinage, why should Canada not also? Bank notes are who travel. Australia has its own gold and silver coinage, why should Canada not also? Bank notes are redeemable on demand in gold, but there is no Canadian gold coin to pay them in, that of either the United States or Great Britain is used. The Canadian mining industry should receive the encouragement of having its product used where it is required by the needs of the country. As things go now the country pays annually quite a sum to give employment to foreign mines, refineries and miners, whereas there are plenty of men at home able and willing to do the work—Rosslander.

ROVINCIAL.

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 22.—A little girl

the load tipping the scales at 3,840

pounds net. A collection amounting to over \$16 advanced department of the superior school here has contributed \$10 to the same object.

CARLETON CO.

Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 23.-Col. W. T Baird died this morning of pneumonia after a brief illness. The funeral service will be held at the house of the deceased in Grafton at 2.30 o'clock on Thursday. At 3 p. m. the procession will leave the house. Col. Baird's life is to be found in the exceedingly interesting work "Seventy Years of New Brunswick Life" which was publish ed in 1890. He was born in Frederictor and began the drug business in that place. In 1839 he purchased the druggist stock held by Dr. Chas. Rice and a little later started in business in this town. On the 6th of January, 1842, he was married by Rev. S. D. Lee Street to Miss Sarah Ann Shea, eldest daughter of John Shea of Northampton. In 1849 he received his commission as captain of the Woodstock Rifle company, and some years afterwards with his company he went to Fredericton to assist in the demonstrations in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales In 1863 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel 1st Batt, Carleton county militia, and as deputy quarter master general for New Brunswick in 1863. Two years after confederation Col. Baird was appointed district pay-

master of militia for district No. 8, of the late Mrs. Henry O'Leary took having just completed the organization place this morning. The remains were

with capital are willing to embark in the enterprise. Last evening a meeting of the board of trade was held ollowed by a general meeting of cit izens, when the matter was quite thoroughly discussed. The board meeting was short, the only special usiness being the election of C. Tabor, proprietor of the Carlisle House, a member, and the appointnent of Messrs. J. T. Garden, T. C. L. Ketchum and M. E. Smith a committee of the board to act with the com-

mittee appointed by the Tourists' The after meeting was decidedly interesting. Mr. Green, who has charge of a canning industry in Wilton, Me was present, by request, and explained many things in connection with the industry. He stated that there are at least 100 canning factories mills in Maine. They can principally corn and apples, though tomatoes and wild fruits are also handled to a considerable extent. There is a de for Maine canned goods in the large cities of the west; the excellence of the goods having secured for them a wide reputation. They commence to can in July and continue during August, September and October. The corn for a factory turning out 250,000 cans annually would be raised on about 150 acres. The farmers, with whom contracts are made for the supply, get from \$50 to \$60 an acre for heir corn. A capital of about \$10, 000 would start the industry in good shape, about \$3,000 for the buildings and \$7,000 for the working capital. He hought that the chances for an industry of this kind being made to pay in Woodstock were extremely good. A sufficient market should be found in he maritime provinces. The present duty on canned goods shut out the American competitor, and he saw no reason why competition could not be successfully carried on with the Ontario concerns. The Canadian canner had an advantage of his American competitor, as the tin for the cans, which had to be brought from Engand, could be imported free, while in the states there was a heavy duty. He thought the New Brunswick apples would be excellent for canning.

A number of ditizens spoke on the question. J. C. Wetmore was especially enthusiastic. Canned goods, he knew from his experience as a grower, becoming in more general every year. Where one can was sold ten year ago from seventy-five to a

thousands of barrels of New Bruns wick apples going to waste and the same held good with regard to other fruits and praticularly as to blue

Carrie, daughter of Edward Tewkes

bury, died of consumption on Friday and was buried on Sunday. Great in aid of the Indian famine relief sympathy is felt for the family, as fund was taken in the Methodist this is the second daughter that has church at the Hill last evening. The succumbed to the dread disease in three months.

Joseph Richardson of Leonardville

died somewhat suddenly on Sunday afternoon. For some years he has been in ill health, and a few weeks ago he grew worse, but no one anticipated that death was so near. He was

KENT CO.

Richibucto, Feb. 24.-Charles A. Munro of the Baird Co., Woodstock, was married here this morning to Mrs Maggie McDonald eldest daughter of David McAlmon of Kingston. Rev. Wm. Lawson tied the knot and the newly married couple took the train for a southern trip.

ning day and night. The Foresters paid a fraternal visit to the Kingston brethren last night. Negotiations are still going on with outside parties for the building of a

pulp mill here. John Fraser, associate editor of the Review, has recovered sufficiently from his attack of pneumonia to be out. A large amount of sickness is reported throughout the country. Richibucto, Feb. 25.-The funeral

KINGS CO.

Sussex, Feb. 23.-Charles W. Stock ton and Mrs. Stockton left this afternoon for Montreal for the purpose of consulting an eminent oculist in that coiled upon the ice partly frozen. place concerning the eyes of Mrs.

Frank C. Buchanan, an old and well dead in his bed this morning. The deceased was in the 72nd year of his

respected. ere snow storm which prevailed here today the train did not attempt to leave Havelock, so the mails were

carried to Petitoodiac by team. .
Cream is now being shipped to St.
John by rall for the first time in the Havelock is still without a parson

Finch District Lodge convened with Willow Tree Lodge of Lower Ridge last Saturday afternoon. Six lodges were represented and eleven candi-dates were initiated. A public temperance meeting was held in the even-ing, presided over by district chief templar, Converse Killam. The speakers of the evening were Rev. Mr. Perry, O. N. Price, H. V. Ayer and Thomas Scribner. The speakers urged upon the people the necessity of im mediate preparation for the campaign in connection with the plebiscite The next session of district lodge will be held at Apohaqui in May

QUEENS CO.

Waterboro, Feb. 22.-E. W. H. Fairweather of St. John, who is boarding at T. M. Wigins' (Lakeside) lost his way last evening while going from C. H. Mott's to Mr. Wiggins'. Not being able to see very well, he missed his course and strayed to the Grand Lake. Some young men heard him calling for help and went to his rescue and assisted him to reach his home. He was only a few steps from a large hole where people had been getting ice. Had he walked into the hole his friends would never have

known what befell him.

A heavy snow storm has been ing here all day and night and has completely blocked the roads.

Robert Orchard of White's Cove, aged and respected gentleman, is very ill. He is attended by Dr. McDonald. Oats are being hauled from Woodstock to this place. C. H. Mott recently hauled 210 bushels. They can be secured at Woodstock for twenty

berries

Mr. Carpenter of the Woodstock of J. M. Tingley's was somewhat Carriage Co., himself a long time re-

Richibucto, Feb. 17.-The smelt fish ing season has been extended on this river until the first of March. James McKinlay's spool factory, situated fifteen miles north of here, has commenced operations and is now run-

makes them cost more than to haul

have read a steam saw mill. One cold day recently while John McAuley was opening a spring to water his cattle he found a huge snake

A bird resembling and chirping like a swallow has been seen at C. W. White's. It inhabits the swallow's known resident of Sussex, was found nests of last year under the eaves of buildings. B. L. White, who was haufing logs

age, and well known as a dealer in one day last week, while getting off clocks and watches and very much his sled slipped and fell on the edge of an axe, cutting a severe gash in the back part of one of his legs, severing a cord and several arteries. Dr. Macdonald was summoned. Mr. White will be laid up for several weeks.

C. D. Titus has been unable to operate his grist mill for some time past owing to the scarcity of water. This is a great inconvenience to the farmers of this section, as they are forced to take their grain to Redstone's mill at Gagetown or McVicar's mill at the

Range. Isaac D. Pearson, the popular traveller for the Sun, spent a few days here visiting his sister, Mrs. C. W. White. Mr. Pearson was accom panied by his bride. Robert Orchard is prostrated with heart trouble. He is attended by Dr.

McDonald.

A. L. Gunter is hauling a quantity of hay to Chipman, for which he gets \$14 per ton. Hampstead, Feb. 23.—The Woodville Union Hall Co. realized \$11.85 by a pie and basket social Saturday night. Rev. George W. Foster gave a lecture on the order of Foresters at the close of the social. There were

also music and recitations and a speech by R. U. Ferguson.
The Rev. Mr. Irvine had baptism again on Sunday morning, when six nore candidates were baptized.

SUNBURY CO. Sheffield, Feb. 23.-Mrs. Jonathan Bridges has been called to Gagetown on account of sickness in the family

of her son, John F. Bridges. J. Wallace Bridges is home now, his school at Marysville having been closed on account of diphtheria among the

Mrs. Kate McCartney of Little River Hill, Sheffield, has already contributed her biennial quota to the local boneyard, in the shape of a young and rather valuable horse that died, it is

supposed, from general debility. Mrs. Thomas Thompson is visiting friends in Carleton county. Mrs. Jas.

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." So See that you get C-A-S-T-O-B-I-A.

cents per bushel, but the high tariff Gilchrist of Hampton is here on a visit. Young lambs are already bleating around the farm yards in Sheffield.

managed to pick a quarrel, and in

them with teams, as a good team can easily haul 110 bushels at a load. VICTORIA CO. Ansley Smith has his team in the Andover, Feb. 19 .- A few days ago woods for West Bros. at Cele's island. a dance was being held in Tilly Set-Some of the teams in the woods for and during the evening Andrew Lipsett have been knocked out with the distemper.
White's Cove, Feb. 17.—Andrew Lip-Shepherd Morril and his brother Douglas, came in. Before long they

spite of the presence of a constable, who at the time had a warrant in his pocket for Douglas for breaking in a house door. Shepherd severely stab-bed a man named Tompkins. The cut is just behind the left arm; about

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Charf Fletcher.

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NEW YORK.

At6 months old

35 Doses - 35 CENTS

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charged on the C. P. R. for small lots

six inches long, and would have pene-trated the lung had it not been stop-per by a rib. Neither of the Mor-

per by a rib. Neither of the Morrils were molested that night, but on Tuesday a posse of officers went up to the home of the men, and after searching through ten or a dozen houses, succeeded in getting Douglas. Shephere eluded capture, being hidden under the siti of one of the searched houses. Moncton, Feb. 23.—The axe has fall-en in the L. C. R. shops. About fifty

grits clamoring for jobs have been taken in since the change of govern-ment, and today about sixty-five men employed in the different departments received notice that their services would not be required after March oth Not be required after march str. About every man known to be a conservative in his leanings has been discharged, including some members of the association of car workers, notwithstanding Mr Blair's pledge to the

those fired is one man who entered the service as a boy and has been steadily

employed for twenty-four years. The discharge is generally condemned. Two more burglaries are reported here. The store of Melvin Steeves was robbed of over a hundred dollars cash, also entered last night. Evidence has been taken before ex-

miner Divine at Port Elgin in the case of the captain of the bark Rolf, who claims £500 demurrage from Thomas Dixon & Sons, Belfast, Ireland, on account of detention of vessel while loading at Tidnish last year. Further evidence will be taken shortly

in St. John.
Sackville, N. B., Feb. 24.—Rev.
Messrs. Crossley and Hunter began a
series of special services here Sunday,
when they spoke to crowded houses.
Monday night they had another crowded house, but the storm somewhat
interfered yesterday and today. The
interest is increasing daily and already a number have come forward
for prayers. A special train will be
run back to Port Elgin Friday evening, and as soon as the roads get ng, and as soon as the roads get teaten down a large number are expected in from the surrounding country. The evangelists will be here about two weeks. They go from Sack-ville to Sherbrooke, Quebec.

ominion executive at Ottawa, Among

YORK CO.

Stanley, Feb. 19.-Thomas Robins. youngest son of the late Charles Robins, sr., of Cross Creek, who has been ill all winter, died on the 18th inst., and will be buried on Sunday, 21st,

and will be buried on Sunday, 21st, from St. Thomas' church, Rev. A. B. Murray conducting the service.

Hon. George White of Centreville spent last Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. John A. Humble. James Patterson of Sackville paid a flying visit to Stanley on business of the 18th inst. Stanley Douglass has commenced sawing hardwood deal and plank and employs a number of teams hauling to the railway station.

There is great demand for teams to

haul logs, as the snow never was known to be as scare at this season of the year. you?" asked the old man, with as much fierceness as he could assume. Well," said the young man, "I don't

There is great demand for teams to

want to, but I suppose I'll have to be if I marry your daughter."—Tid-Bits. CASTORIA.

THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

No department of Sunday school work has of late years been engaging the attention of the consecrated workers to a greater extent than the primary department, and rightly so. Because nearly one-third of the present Sunday school roll are in the hands of our primary teachers and they have under their guidance three million young children who are taking their first steps towards the church; are getting their first impressions of immortal truths, and are being trained in their first use of the Sacred Book.

Because, in the very early years of child's life the foundation of character is laid. Plato believed the first three years, and Rousseau the year, to be the important periods in fixing the child's character. One of the old fathers, I think St. Francis d'Assisi, said: "Give me the child for the first seven years of its life and I care not who has it afterwards." Meaning that by that time he would have so formed its character that no further teaching could change it. Mr. Gladstone has said: "It is a great work to re-form, but a greater to form." Froebel said that Education in general, and in partheir first years of life preceding the age when they can be received into problems which are stirring up society.

chool is not only to reach the children but the parents, and there is no way so effective as through the chil-We cannot overlook the in fluence of the children in the home They teach the parents lessons in patience and faith, and through these little ones the primary teache get to ears and hearts of men and women that are closed to the pastor and other teachers. These little ones come home from the school, clar unto their father's knee and tell him who is perhaps a hardened man, in own sweet, frank, winson way what they have heard about the Bible and Christ's love and he listens to the Word that the primary teacher has been teaching in the primary

class. These are only a few of the reasons that might be advanced in support of giving to primary work the important place that is given to it in our Sunday school conventions and else

The executive of the New Brunswick Sunday School Association has recognized the need of bringing this department of the work to the front and they purpose giving it special attention at our annual convention, to be held in St. John next October. It is expected that Miss Bertha Vella. one of the most successful international primary workers, will be with Primary teachers plan to be present at the convention all over the province should and come prepared to present their difficulties and get help and encour-agement. We should have primary unions in every parish and home in New Brunswick. Why not make priconventions from now till October?

Most of the past week has been spent by the field secretary in Victoria county. On Sunday, 14th, the parish officer, T. H. Manzer, took him to one of the newer woodland settle-ments — Beaconsfield—where Dover Hill and Tomlinson Settlements were well represented. The long service of two hours was deeply interesting, and of special adaptation to their own

The evening was spent by a service in the Presbyterian church at Andover in company with the pastor, Rev. H. G. Gratz.

Andover parish convention was held at Aroostook Junction on Monday. It was well attended and the best convention which the parish has ever had. Rev. Mr. Gratz aided much in the evening session. President T. H. Manzer is pleased with the proswith the prospects of the work.

On Tuesday Perth parish convened at Perth Centre. The meeting was well attended, the work practical and much pleased the people

On Wednesday the district of Gordon and Lorne parishes assembled the Presbyterian church at Thi Brooks. This is full twenty miles up Brocks. This is full twenty miles up the Tobique. Sunday school has greatly improved in this district since the convention was organized and the schools are now evergreen in places where least thought of a few years ago. The reports were cheering and the prospects are bright. There were several pastors there, but the chief workers were the Rev. Mr. Gratz and the field secretary. The new officers are: C. W. Vincent, president; Ralph Briggs, vice-pres., and Mrs. Edgar, sec.-tréas., with others on the executive. The next meeting in July is invited to Arthurette.

A single meeting was held at Kilburn on Thursday evening, 18th, presided over by the parish president, J. Stewart, and addressed by Rev. Mr. Pringle and the field secretary. All the places felt the force of the Woodstock convention and better for it. Returning to Carleton Co., Wickley and Simonds district met at Summer field for three sessions. In several respects this is a foremost district. Rev. D. Fiske is president and Mrs. Bradford Smith is secretary. The home department has become deeply rooted, and destined to spread. Normal lessons addresses the secretary. sons, addresses, etc., were of a most acceptable character, and the work

The officers elected were: Rev. D. Fiske, pres.; Mrs. B. Smith, sec., with Munroe and T. A. Jones as vice-sidents and A. C. Colwell and E L. West also on committee. The convention three months hence is invited to Middle Simonds.
The following is the home depart

nent report for the parish: fr. President and Christian Friends:

The home department work which was launched upon us at the conven-tion held in Florenceville on the 17th of last November can report progress.

cept is not sufficient without practice. so a worker needs to enter into the work and do it before he can get a proper understanding of it. Your secretary could not undertake to help other schools in this work until she

had had a little practice herself. On the 17th and 18th of December last we in this place made the house homes and saw in all the heads of 46 families. We found there were 91 in the place between 5 and 21 years of age, 65 of whom were in the Sabbath chool at some time in the year.

Besides these there were 21 adults who attended the school. We secured 36 members for the home department

In December the secretary visited the Upper Wicklow school and talked the subject over with them. Owing to a heavy storm very few were pres ent, but Scripture teaches us that God saves not by might, nor by power, by numbers, but here and there He finds a willing mind whom He honors in using. So on that day from work. We found the superintendent active, earnest, and ready to push the work. After we finished speaking he mmediately rose and said "Delays are dangerous." and called for volunteers to do the visiting.

One young girl volunteered. I canmber when I first heard the time worn proverb "Delays are dangerous," but I never had the mean ng of it strike me so forcibly as when came in touch with that worker, who acted on the principle of it. The visitation meant effort, and this young woman did the greater part of the work alone, going on foot. God bless-Twenty-two homes were visited, and 22 members were se- that it might well be divided by three cured for the home department of their school. She found in the place 65 between 5 and 21 years, 49 of whom of 103 pages cost \$337, and if it was were in the S. S. and 30 adults who also attended the school.

The visitor, Miss Alma Lunn, was ppointed superintendent. On talking with her and from our own experience we found the visiting very pleasant work. There were very few homes where we were not cordially received, and in general we felt it would be a real delight to do the work again.

A number of the mothers tied with home cares expressed great gratitude in having the school brought to them. We were very pleased to see the interest taken in the lesson by some who can seldom, if ever, attend the

Your secretary has corresponded with five other schools in the parish, but as yet she has had no report from

Before concluding this report it would be in place to mention that in eeking advice, and in ordering supplies, your secretary has found in E. R. Machum, the provincial superintendent, for the home departme ourteous Christian spirit, genial, sympathetic and prompt to act. And now may God awaken us all to see our d privileges as laborers together with him in this glorious ministry.

Respectfully submitted. MRS. BRADFORD SMITH,

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23.-Mr. and married for the second time in this city this afternoon. The Episcopalian marriage service was the final chapter of the romantic love story of a pretty actress and a Yale college stu-dent. The first ceremony was performed twenty years ago. Since then they have been divorced. Mr. Blackstone has married and buried his second wife, and Mrs. Blackstone has also been remarried and a second time divorced. Now they have returned to their original affiliation.

Blackstone, who is the son of a ealthy cotton manufacturer, met his wife. Miss Elizabeth Whitaker, when she was acting with William J. Florence in New York, under the name of Lillian Osborne. They were soon afterwards married, but in 1887 Mrs. ground of incompatibility of temper. Their present reconciliation was af-fected through the son born of this mion, which has since been with the

UNITED STATES PATENTS

The following information is furished to the Sun by Messr. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents, Temple building, Montreal: There are 2,487 different varieties

of fire escapes and ladders to be used

Soda water and other cooling beverages are manufactured according to 278 patented methods. The steam engines of this country need not lack for valves, 2,465 of these

naving been patented. The patent office has issued 3,075 pa-

tents for inventions, contrivances and discoveries in telegraphy.

The fisherman has at his command 2,667 patented devices for attracting or capturing the finny tribe. According to the reports of the pa-

teties of patented chairs The number of patent medicines is not so great as might be supposed, there being only 1,332 in the reports. Harness-making has received the earnest attention of the inventor, there being 7,400 patents in this line. The erection of fire-proof building is encouraged by 455 patents, taken

out for materials or methods. Over 25,000 inventions for the manipulation of metals have been patented in the government office. Butter-making is encouraged by 4,-435 patents, either on devices em-ployed or methods of manufacture.

Woodworking tools have developed 4,235 patents, of which one is an auger which bores a square hole.

The vegetables of the country may be cut or crushed in our kitchens by

The art of printing is covered by 5,833 patents, either of machines or special devices employed in the work. The inventors of artificial stone and the manufacturers of lime and cement have taken out 1,159 patents. The surgeons transact business with

their patients by the aid of 3,335 patent appliances.

The Petit Manan company owes \$20,000, and the principal assets are deer and scen-

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Dr. Stockton and Mr. Lockhart Show Up Some of the Government's Extravagance.

Provincial Secretary Tweedie Says the Finances of St. John are in a Bad State.

Fredericton, Feb. 15.-Speaking to the provincial secretary's motion to vote \$11,000 for public printing for 1897, Dr. Stockton said that the government was spending large amounts of money each year for public printing, much larger amounts than were necessary. He compared the cost of public printing in Nova Scotia with its cost in New Brunswick, and showed that the former province, with population of 100,000 more than New Brunswick, and a much greater volume of public printing to be done, paid from \$3,000 to \$4,000 less than New Brunswick did, and that while \$11,000 was estimated, the public printing actualy would cost about \$13,000, and he asked the provincial secretary if he did not think there was an apportunity to save one or two thousand

dollars. Mr. Lockhart said he had looked carefully into the matter, and found charges of from \$4 to \$5 per page for printing some of the government reports. He thought it preposterous to charge the country that amount, and and the country would still be paying enough. The board of works report put up at tender it would cost about He said he thought he could convince the house before the debate closed that he was speaking within bounds when he said the government was paying exorbitant and extravagant prices for printing. He then quoted the prices and size of the following government reports:

Board of works report, 108 pages a \$3.18 per page, cost\$ Crown lands report, 100 pages, at \$4.00

Making an average cost of \$3.81 per

\$6,491 73

page for the different reports. He said he had inquired of practical printers as to what was the cheapest rate the work could be done for at a fair profit, and though the figures quoted for him varied somewhat, the righest figure quoted him was \$1.25 per page, printing 1,200 volumes of each, which was the number required as stated by members of the government. The provincial secretary and surveyor general denied that they had said 1,200 volumes of each was enough. Mr. Lockhart asked the surveyor general if he would say that he had had more than 1,200 printed. The sur-veyor general refused to answer the question, and said he would not state how many were ordered. Mr. Lockhart said he thought the remarks of the hon, gentleman only made their worse. It seemed that they did not know how many reports were printed, but that extravagant orders were given to their printer friends and the reports scattered broadcast. At \$1,25, the highest price quoted him, work that the government paid \$6. 491.73 for would cost the country only \$2,128.75. The prices quoted him had ranged from 75 cents to \$1.25, and he ad given the government the benefit of the calculation at the highest figure. He then read a telegram just received from the chamberlain of the city of St. John in reply to a telegram he had sent him asking for the size and cost of printing the public accounts of St. John, which stated that the accounts contained 439 pages cost 65 cents per page-(ap while the lowest price paid by the government for just such printing was over \$3 a page. He asked the provincial secretary, the member for Gloucester (Veniot), who had attempted to criticize his statement, and he asked the house to compare the figures and consider the matter fair-By figuring at \$1.25 per page he had shown that a saving of \$4,362.98 could be effected. If he had figured at 65 cents a page what would it be? He admitted that there might not be so many of the St. John reports printed as of the provincial reports, but that the cost of paper was a small item in the expense, and he thought the fact that the city of St. John paid only 65 cents per page for about the same quality of work that the governmen paid \$3.81 cents for proved the asser-tion that he had made that the government was paying extravagant prices. It had been suggested that he was taking the risk of "getting his ose out of joint" with the printers in speaking as he had, but that he thought he was speaking in the inter-ests of the publishers and printers when he advocated putting the printing contracts up for tender, espec hen it was known that some \$6,850.20 of the amount paid for public printing last year went to one office, the Herald Publishing Co. of Fredericton, and that some of the highest prices for government printing were charged by that office. The acts of assembly, 500 pages at \$3.50 per page, cost \$1.700. and to the same paper \$192.50 for 2,000 copies of the Liquor License act, a book of 68 pages at \$2.82 per page. It ed to him that the printing should be done by tender, and all of our printers and publishers given a chance. He was in favor of making the amount voted for public printing not more than \$5,000, and said that if

hon, gentleman showed great want of respect for the house by quoting the statements of the chamberlain of St. John. The government was not to be dictated to by St. John. If the finances of the province were handled as point. He said he did not want to pay any but a correct and truthful state-

the printing was put up at tender it

could be done for \$3,000.

high prices to printers, that there some printers at any rate that were had no sympathy for, and the prices paid for public printing were under the control of the auditor gen-Dr. Stockton following, said that the

hon, provincial secretary had made one of the most astonishing statements he had ever heard made in this or any other deliberative assembly, when his colleague from St. John, in support of his charge that the government paid extravagant rates for printing, prov ed that the city of St. John could get its public printing done for 65 cents a page, while the province of New Brunswick paid \$3.81 for the same work, the provincial secretary asserted that because the St. John Globe was in St. John and because there had been a landslide at Carleton, therefore | 000, the opposition voting against it the province must pay \$3.81 for what and in favor of \$10,000. St. John paid 65 cents. It was quite apparent to him why such an extraordinary statement had been made. It was to divert attention from the fact that certain work the government was paying \$3 to \$4 per page for could be done for one-third or one-quarter of that amount if properly tendered for, but the most astonishing statement was that the government had no control over the prices paid, that they in the hands of the auditor gen eral. If that was so why was it that the house was asked to vote \$11,000? If the auditor general controlled it the house had nothing to do with it, and yet Mr. Tweedie said he was going to control it. How was he going to do it if it was in the hands of the auditor general? He (Stockton) thought the suggestion thrown out by the hon. member for Charlotte was the correct one, that it was necessary for the government to spend these amounts to subsidise the press supporting them. He did not expect the government to give the printing to newspapers not supporting them. He asked them to put it up for tenders by the govern ment papers and said they would save from 30 to 50 per cent, thereby. He had been informed by the very best printing establishments in this province that the board of health reports could be printed for \$1.25 a page, and the government was paying \$3.35 a page. It might be all very well for the government to go on throwing away its hundreds of dollars, but the people who had roads and bridges to build, and roads and bridges to repair, would not consider the statement that the government had to provide a sop for its supporters, a very strong arguleagues had said tonight. He did not believe that any one doing the public printing should lose money on it, but that they should be paid and paid well for their work, but there was no reason why any establishment should rob exchequer simply because it was the exchequer. (Applause.) It might be very difficult for the government economise now that two or three months had elapsed, but the reports for the fiscal year of 1897 were not yet printed, and he thought that at least \$1,000 could be saved during the year and that the government should make the amount \$10,000 instead of \$11,000, even at that figure the country would have paid \$12,000 by the end of

tempted to show, quoting from the year 1887, that public printing cost more in Nova Scotia than in New Brunswick

Dr. Stockton, continuing, exposed the 'ffair minded' chief commissioner's reason for quoting the year 1887. was because in that year an extraordinary expenditure of some \$2,670 was made outside the ordinary printing ex-

Mr. Tweedle-Ha. ha. Dr. Stockton-Ha, ha; that is the argument, is it? I ask why the hon. gentleman seeks to make such a statement if he knew the facts, and if he did why did he suppress them from the committee? The question is: Can we have the public printing done cheaper than the amount it is now costing the province? If we can, then, in the name of all fairness let us have it and

save a thousand dollars or so.

The provincial secretary then went on to explain the auditor general's scale of charges for printing, and was followed by Mr. Veniot, who told what he knew about printing, and endorsed government's payment for print-

Mr. Pitts said he thought that what his hon, friend from Gloucester didn't know about printing would fill a large book; that he (Venolt) had been try ing to make the house believe that he was a printer; he had got together some old junk, bought his paper by the quire (he believed from the apothe cary's shop) his circulation was 15, and still he tried to make the hou think he was a full fledged printer and journalist. Why, the knees of his pants were all worp out now from ing down on his knees and begging for tronage from the government. It would be easily seen why he backed the government; there was not a more subservient follower on the govern-ment benches than Mr. Veniot. He (Pitts) considered the scale of prices adopted by the government for public printing was altogether too high. It was easily accounted for. The gov-ernment had to get advertising and support from the newspapers and they paid them for it by overpaying them for the public printing. The four hour speech made by the chief commissioner would have to be printed. He had never heard anything just that speech. It was terrible the way he had raged and gone on. would take a great deal of time and trouble to print it all and some would have to be paid for it. If his hon, friend from Gloucester could two or three of those reports to print, he wouldn't be following the govern-ment in the house, he'd be at home attending to his business. He (Pitts) had had offers of public printing if he would support the government, but he would not do it, he would not go back on his conscience. He hoped they would not hear the hon, men ber from Gloucester trying again this session to pose as a full fledged jour-nailst. Next year there might be some new member he would want to

Mr. Lockhart said he thought that the hon. provincial secretary and the finances of St. John were they admit that a gentleman who had for ald soon be in a bad state. Only a number of years held the high and the other day by mismanagement St. honorable position of chamberlain of John had lost some \$40,000 at Sand the city of St. John, would not send

ment in reply to his telegram, but that they had seen fit to speak of his statement as if it was not a fact. In his opinion the hon, gentlemen who had so spoken would beg the gentleman's pardon. If the finances of the prov-ince were as properly handled as the finances of St. John the province would be in a better condition today. hon, chief commissioner had stated that the public printing was cheaply done by the Moncton Tra the truth were known. Mr. Em was probably a part owner of the Transcript. That might account for the public printing being done so isfactorily to Mr. Emmerson in that

office After some further discussion by Mr. Veniot, the chief commissioner and Dr. Stockton, the item passed at \$11,-

TO BE ECLIPSED.

New White Star Line Steamer Will be Larger than Great Eastern.

She Will be Seven Hundred and Four Feet Long-To be Launched Next January.

(New York Herald, Sunday,) The Great Eastern, that majestic failure in marine construction, is at last to be outdone in size. The White Star Steamship company has contracted with Harland & Wolff, shipfor the construction of a mammoth passenger steamship which is to measure 704 feet in length, or twenty-five feet longer than the Great Eastern, the biggest craft that

ever floated. The new vessel is to be named the Oceanic, after the pioneer steamship of the company. Work on the Oceanic is to be commenced at once, and it is expected that she will be ready for launching in January next. A steamship of such gigantic proportions as the Oceanic will necessarily require a tremendous engine power. But while a record breaking pace would be easily possible from an engineering point of view, no such triumph in speed is being contemplated. Profiting by the experience gained from those comparatively slow yet highly economical vessels, the Britannic and Germanic, the White Star company in its new venture will not make any sacrifice to mere speed.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY AR-RIVAL

It has been determined as tar as possible to aim at a regular Wednesday morning arrival both in New York and Liverpool, making Queenstown by daylight, and enabling passengers who may be travelling to places beyond the port of arrival to proceed to, and in the majority of cases to reach their destinations with comfort in the day.

In her internal arrangements the vessel will be an enlarged reproduction of the Teutonic and the Majes tic, except in so far as improvements may have suggested themselves in the size and fittings of the rooms, and which may be rendered practicable by the increased dimens

It is interesting to compare length of this new giantess with that of other leviathans now in service or building. For many years the Anchor line steamship City of Rome classed with her 561 feet of length all other vessels in the transatlantic ser-

vice so far as dimensions went. THE BIG RIVALS She had to take second prace when the Cunarders Lucania and Campania came out with their 620 feet of length over all. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, now in course of construction for the North German Lloyds, has a still greater length, measuring 649.66 feet. The Kaiser Friedrich, being built for the same npany, has a length of 600.62 reet. The American liners St. Louis and St. Paul have a length of 554.63 feet, and the big Hamburg-American freighter Pennslyvania, which recently arrived here on her maiden trip, has a deck measurement of 585 feet in length It will thus be seen that the new

steamship will outrank them all in In speaking yesterday of the growth of the line an official of the company recalled the fact that it originated in a fleet of fast sailing clippers. with the advent of steam a change took place, and in the comparatively short period of five years, from 1870 to 1874, the steamships Oceanic, Bal-tic, Republic, Celtic, Adriatic, Britannic and Germanic, built by Harland & Wolff, were introduced by that company into the Liverpool and New York trade.

THE BRITANNIC'S SERVICES. The twin screw steamship Teutonic was brought out in 1891, and a year later her sister, the Majestic, was put in service. These two vessels, togeth-er with the Britannic and the Germanic, have since performed with regularly the midweek and mail service from Queenstown to New York. The Germanic, which was "re-engin ed" and renovated in 1895, has more than maintained her early record, and the Britannic, after twenty-two years of service, during which she has travelled not less than 1,500,000 miles with her original engines and boilers, made her fastest voyage of 7 days, 7 hours to New York, in August,

NATIVE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Victoria, B. C., Colonist, Feb. 13.) Yesterday saw still another vacant ranks of the little band of pioneers death removing from the midst of her many friends Mrs. C. Cameron of the Dallas road, a lady who during 22 years past had been a respected and esteemed resident of this city. She was a native of Nova Scotia, where she was born 79 years ago, and in 1875 came to British Columbia with her family of two sons and one daughter -all of whom survive a loving and considerate mother. Of these Howard Cameron, the contractor, is one; Edwin Cameron of the staff of the government printing office another, and Mrs. James Pottinger the third.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society.

The Annual Report of the Directors Was Most Encouraging - \$5.107 Added to the "Rest"-The Society's Securities Are of the Best Class.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Permanent Benefit Building Society and Savings Fund was held at the offices yesterday. The financial statement showed a very prosperous year's operations. The report of the directors, which was as follows, was unanimously adopted: In submitting this forty-seventh financial statement, your direc statement, your directors are pleased to report a successful year's business. While the difficulty of obtaining desirable securities for the large monthly income is increased by the keen competition within the field of our operations, the volume of our business is gradually expanding. During the year we have received 500 applications the year we have received 570 applications aggregating \$617,490.17. Of these 277 \$828,095.00, have been declined and 293 \$235,495.17 approved.

\$235,495.17 approved.

The preference given to smaller loans, together with the fact that the amounts due on these securities are being reduced each month, insures a degree of safety not otherwise obtained. While this society has thus been enabled to make safe loans to the large extent indicated, we have at the same time been paying free withdrawals, every demand on the society being paid on presentation, and this too, without approaching near to the limits of the borrowing power of the society. Being thus enabled to offer terms more advantageous than any of our competitors, has served to bring to us a class of persons who lay great stress on facts, and measure these agencies for securing homes, by actual results attained.

A very large proportion of our sharehold-

measure these agencies for securing homes, by actual results attained.

A very large proportion of our shareholders express their appreciation of the society's operations in the practical way of remewing their relations thereto after maturity. These facts, together with the absence of litigation or dissatisfaction on the part of our shareholders is an evidence of the satisfactory condition of its affairs, inpart expressed by the figures of the financial statement.

Building operations in the city of Halifax and throughout the province continue to increase, for the most part a healthy growth, but your directors have endeavored to obtain only the best securities, and very few properties have fallen into our hands.

Money during the year has been plentiful, and we have been offered more than we required, but the amount of our issue of debentures and sums held on deposit is only slightly increased over last year. After allowing six per cent to all our shareholders, without charging any interest to unremunerative properties, we have been able to add \$5,107.10 to our rest account, amounting now to \$11,238.64. We would, however, intimate to our shareholders that during the present year we intend disposing of certain real estate held by the society, upon which present year we intend disposing of real estate held by the society, upon it is anticipated a loss will be incurre this will probably disburse some of th

account.

With the expanding business of the society, the work of the office is gradually increasing, but our staff remains the same and they have performed their duties most satisfactorily, as will be confirmed by the auditors. Congratulating the shareholders on the success of the year's operations and assuring them that the society was never in a more sound financial position,

We remain, etc.,

J. WALTER ALLISON,

President.

The statement of the assets and liabilities of the society presented to the meeting, was as follows:

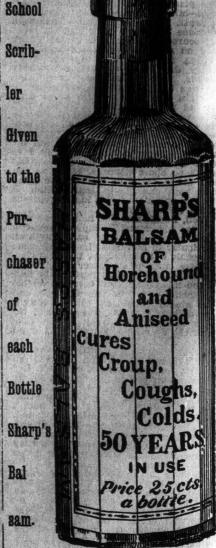
Liabilities. \$958,776 97 Balance of advences due on mort-\$882.867 79 gages
Balance assessment on shares of
1886-87
Balance due on properties sold
Society's office premises, 95 Hollis
street, Halifax
Real estate owned by society
Balance in Union Bank of Halifax. 12,489 70 8,461 04 48.278 56 810 36

Officers of the society were appointed as follows: Trustees—Hon. W. J. Almon, M. D.; Robie Uniacke, Jarius Hart.
Directors—J. Walter Allison, president; Adam Burns, vice president; W. D. Harrington, McC. Grant, George S. Campbell.
Bankers—The Union Bank of Halifax.
Solicitor—J. Y. Payzant.
Auditors—F. H. Oxley, B. A. Weston.
Secretary and treasurer—Charles H. Longard.

The society is represented in St. John by J. Roy Campbell, barrister, Ritchie's building.

A GIDDY YOUNG PAIR.

(Bangor News.)
An intention of marriage recently reed in Bath showed the bride to be 66 of age and the groom 69. She has been wedded, he three times.



THE DUTCHER

Sullivan Writes a Let Innocence of t

A Sketch of the Man Awaiting Execution

Calais, Feb. 22.-A f Sullivan, who reside cently received this from the condemned guishing in Dorchest the sentence of death

Dear Friend—There is
that is so thery and no
prison cell. Away from
its busy hum and busine
enough, but in a cell
door and an outside de
closed makes my room
dungeon, is even worse
case of imprisonment.

am not only incal certated
period of time with hope
liberty, but I am here it
and I can count the ho
taken from here and ask
to all the world and ther
and die. Judge Haningto
order must be obeyed. I
a child unborn of the cr
what does that matter?
a victim, and I was the
Concerning my trial, I h
if public opinion ever too
lic prosecution, it was in
However, as I write fro the sentence of death However, as I write frostone walls, I only do know that I am not satter in which the crimin administered in this companied to the companied to complaint, as one who found guilty of murder i not alter the present sta will go down to future sort of protest against the which is such a curse to present time. I have be present time. I have be newspapers of late to gi my life, which I now gl quite young I went to father of James Friel, ter. I got a common s I regret to say that I d ices to any profitable us in a saw mill, after whi C. R. as a section man the business and again w took a notion to go rai got employment as a bit to the dull times I wen Maine, where I worked the saw mills, but want the world, I shipped on Brown, then commanded of St. Stephen. The Ann for Newark, N. J. W destination I shipped in navy in the ship Boston, ages almost around the rived back in New York of a torpedo boat as detion I held for six month R. as a section ma of a torpedo boat as de-tion I held for six month moted to pilot of the Bushnell, then a new boa After some time I grew and just then the Apach and went on the warpath was sent to Arizona wit tached to the Second C served as a bugler and of a varied experience and a varied experience and deal of brutality and g stuck to the cavalry t subdued and returned to servations. Then we we York, where I gave up the ped on board of one oboats running between I land. I made two voy shipped on a small steadee, running between E Indies and China. I miner, when I was taken i sent to the hospital. I returned to my home. sent to the hospital.
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tions in my resease! now I would like to a travels in the different where I have gone, I to of a prison cell, and w to the officers of the lax ed at Calais, Me., on a ed at Calais, Me., on a pilcated in the Meadow my arrest I have not as pathy, nor have I any it Moreover, I know that public opinion has set that it militated against that even the judge whe court was prejudiced agpress of Canada were unfair, and did much to against me. The state against me. The stat McAnn of St. John wa officers allowed it to g McAnn of St. John was officers allowed it to g being honest enough to true. (Sullivan here of Steeves, McKim an Kims, the McAnns, the McAnns, the testimony an innocent have not called upon with me, and have tr manly bearing during But there comes a time one who is in grief, w despair and when the from them. That's my sent time. I freely fo and hope that God in forgive them also.

and hope that God in forgive them also. offer up my life on the of murder. That is atton in fact or in leave behind me in and a loving mother, on account of her eriters, whom I love whave to bear all the bond brother has brobless and keep my sable to bear the namout murmuring too "Weep, my poor moth Let tears fall fast at They will help to eas Of woe and agony. Weep for the loss of Whom you will see He's bound down in it And his heart with I wish to thank the its many friendly ref can candidly say that only newspaper publis provinces that attempt discussion

Dorchester Jail. LIFE IN T The Arabs are A

"In the Desert

the title of an art

Century, written the English artist Mr. Kelly says in life induces habits Rising with the s black coffee are t generally partaker spent following o with the exception cup of coffee at "snack" one has r until after sundo comes accustomed abstinence from and the simple di keenly enjoyed in plain, the food is and usually coasi of semna, or liqui tray are pigeons and spices; and is surmounted by quently cooked and perhaps a fer occassionally, whi

flat loaves and a

laban, or boiled :

EROUS YEAR.

manent Benefit Build-Society.

of the Directors Was Most \$5,107 Added to the Society's Securities he Best Class.

eeting of the shareova Scotia Permanent Society and Savings at the offices yesteral statement showed is year's operations. directors, which was inanimously adopted: forty-seventh financial is forty-seventh financial rectors are pleased to re-year's business. While braining desirable securi-monthly income is in-en competition within the ions, the volume of our ally expanding. During received 570 applications of these 277 or the declined and 293 or

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s in the city of Halifax province continue to in-t part a healthy growth, have endeavored to obsecurities, and very few en into our hands. len into our hands.

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tend disposing of certain the society, upon which loss will be incurred, and the year's operations and t the society was never nancial position,

WALTER ALLISON. of the assets and society presented to as follows:

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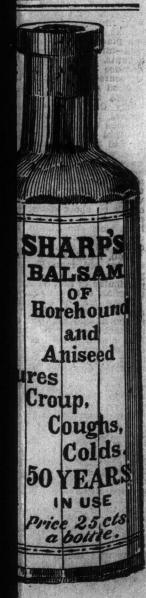
society were appoint-. J. Almon, M. D.; Robie

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Payzant.
Oxley, B. A. Weston.
easurer—Charles H. Lonrepresented in St.

Campbell, barrister,

marriage recently record-the bride to be 66 years om 69. She has been twice



THE DUTCHER MURDER.

Sullivan Writes a Letter Asserting His Innocence of the Crime.

A Sketch of the Man Now in Dorchester Awaiting Execution on March 12th.

Calais, Feb. 22.-A friend of John E. Sullivan, who resides in Calais, recently received this communication from the condemned man now languishing in Dorchester pail, awaiting the sentence of death on March 12th:

Dear Friend—There is no spot on earth that is so ionely and none so cheerless as a prison cell. Away from all the world, with its busy hum and outsides hustle is bad enough, but in a cell with grated prison door and an outside door which, when closed makes my room look like a modern dungeon, is even worse than an ordinary case of imprisonment. And then again I am not only incarcerated here for a certain period of time with hopes of regaining my liberty, but I am here for a few days only, and I can count the hours when I will be taken from here and asked to say good bye to all the world and then mount the scaffold and die. Judge Hanington says so, and the order must be obeyed. I am as innocent as a child unborn of the crime of murder, but what does that matter? The crown wanted a victim, and I was the only available man. Concerning my trial, I have only to say that if public opinion ever took a hand in a public prosecution, it was in my particular case. However, as I write from behind these dark stone walls, I only do so to let the public know that I am not satisfied with the manner in which the criminal law of Canada is administered in this country. I make this complaint, as one who has been tried and found guilty of murder in the supreme court of Westmorland county. My complaint will not alter the present state of affairs, but it will go down to future generations as a sort of protest against the mock trial system which is such a curse to our country at the present time. I have been asked by several newspapers of late to give a short sketch of my life, which I now gladly do. I was born in Westmorland county in 1869, and when quite young I went to school to Mr. Friel, father of James Friel, barrister at Dorchester. I got a common school education, but I regret to say that I did not put my services to any profitable use. I went to work in a saw mill, after which I went to the saw mills, but wanting to see more of the world. I shipped on board to fro over a year in the saw mills, but wanting to see more of the wo

tions in my possession from all the firms with whom I have ever been employed; and now I would like to say that in all my travels in the different foreign countries where I have gone, I never saw the inside of a prison cell, and was entirely unknown to the officers of the law until I was arrested at Calais, Me., on a charge of being implicated in the Meadow Brook tragedy. Since my arrest I have not asked for public sympathy, nor have I any idea of doing so now. Moreover, I know that the whole force of public opinion has set in against me and that it militated against me at my trial, and that even the judge who presided over the court was prejudiced against me. The daily press of Canada were both one-sided and unfair, and did much to poison public minds against me. The statement made by Mrs. McAnn of St. John was false, but the crown officers allowed it to go against me without being honest enough to state that it was untrue. (Sullivan here assalis the testimony of Steeves, McKim and others.) The McKims, the McAnns, the Steeves' and the Greens have told their stories and upon their testimony an innocent man goes to death. I have not called upon anyone to sympathize with me, and have tried to be a man of manly bearing during the hours of my trial. But there comes a time in the history of one who is in grief, when their hearts will despair and when their courage will ooze from them. That's my condition at the present time. I freely forgive all my enemies, and hope that God in His great goodness will forgive them also. I am called upon to offer up my life on the scaffold on the charge of murder. That is false and has no foundation in fact or in law. I feel sorry to leave behind me in disgrace an aged father and a loving mother, whose old heart is sore on account of her erring son. My dear sisters, whom I love with all my heart, will have to bear all the disgrace that a vagabond brother has brought upon them. God bless and keep my sisters, and make them able to bear the name of their brother without murmuring too mu

mother,
"Weep, my poor mother, weep,
Let tears fall fast and free;
They will help to ease your troubled heart
Of woe and agony.
Weep for the loss of your poor son,
Whom you will see no more,
He's bound down in iron fetters strong
And his heart with grief is sore."

I wish to thank the Springfield Tribune for
its many friendly references to me, and I
can candidly say that the Tribune was the
only newspaper published in the maritime
provinces that attempted to be fair in the
discussion of my trial. I will now say goodbye to all the people.
Sincerely yours,
JOHN E. SULLIVAN.

ely yours, JOHN E. SULLIVAN.

LIFE IN THE DESERT. The Arabs are Abstemious in Their

Habits "In the Desert with the Bedouin" is the title of an article in the February Century, written and tilustrated by the English artist, R. Talbot Kelly. Mr. Kelly says in his article: Desert all the induces habits of abstemiousness. Rising with the sun, a dish of cumis or mare's milk, and a small cup of black coffee are the only refreshments generally partaken of. The day is spent following one's pursuits, and Dr. W. L. Whipple, a Protestant. with the exception of an occasional cup of coffee and some very light "snack" one has no meal of any kind until after sundown. One quickly benes accustomed to long fasting and abstinence from any form of drink, and the simple dinner at night is more keenly enjoyed in consequence. Though plain, the food is excellently cooked, and usually consists of a huge tray of rice, over which is poured a dish of semna, or liquid butter; round the tray are pigeons stuffed with nuts and spices; and the pyramid of rice is surmounted by a lamb or kid, frequently cooked whole. Boiled beans, and perhaps a few fresh herbs, appear occassionally, which, with the usual

the meal. Salt is seldom seen, a distinct privation-except on the first day of your visit, and drinking water is often scarce. After dinner a huge fire of corn cobs, or sticks and carnel dung, is lighted in the tent, about which we gather and enjoy the after dinner cup of coffee and a smoke, and should we be in the mood, talk.

The Arabs have one excellent point of etiquette: Talk for talk's sake is not expected. Ever ready for a yarn they eagerly respond should you wish to converse, but the luxury of silence is not denied if one's mood be thought-

The idea of a fire in one's tent may strike some of my readers as a super-fluity, but the nights are often intensely cold, and after bathing in the sun all day, with the thermometer at nine-ty-five to one hundred degrees in the shade, the sudden fall of temperature to little above freezing point is very trying; and in spite of fire, blankets and a thick ulster, I have frequently been obliged to go outside and run about in order to restore circulation to my half-frozen extremeties.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

The Case of Currie v. Currie Adjourned in Order to Examine Witnesses in Boston.

A Woman Eighty Years Old Seeking Separation from Her Husband, James

English.

Fredericton, Feb. 24.-The divorce court held another sitting yesterday. The case of Currie v. Currie came up and was adjourned until March 30th for the purpose of having witnesses

examined in Boston. The case of Nancy Jane English against James English, her husband, was also before the court. This action is for a judicial separation. Both parties belong to Canterbury Station, in this county. The defendant is 87 years old and the plaintiff a few years his junior. Vanwart, Q. C., applied for an adjournment on the ground of the illness of his client, who, it was alleged, was a very old and feeble man, not able to leave his house, and who is threatened with the loss of his mental faculties. Judge Vanwart granted the application, but ordering the husband to pay his wife \$125 to defray the expenses of her case, and \$20 a month until the case was disposed of. The plaintiff in her libel sets out a strange state of domestic life, from which in her old age she asks to be relieved. She alleges that she was married to the defendant in 1859, he being a widower at the time with eight children on his hands. If the story of matrimonial infelicity told by the plaintiff and supported by numerous affidavits, submitted to the court yesterday, is true, and there is no reason to doubt it, her case is one which will strongly appeal to the sympathy of all Christian people. She states that her married life has been anything but a happy one, her hushand at times most cruel and inhuman treatment, At different times English would return home in a state of intoxication, and on these occasions he would be so violent that his wife would be compelled to flee from the house and seek shelter with some of the neighbors. Not unfrequently when driven from

quilts. This unhappy state of affairs culminated in April last, when Eng-lish drove his wife out of the house and forbid her ever returning. Mrs. English bore her husband eight children, only three of whom are now living, and since being denied the shelter of her husband's roof, she has made her home with them. She seeks a judicial separation from English on the ground of cruelty, and asks that he be compelled to provide means

for her support, which she claims he

spend the balance of the night in the barn, the children supplying her with

is well able to do. People who are familiar with the circumstances in this case, say that nglish is well known throughout the parish of Canterbury as a tough old customer. He is known to be the owner of at least two farms, and has upwards of \$2,000 hoarded up in the savings bank. When he married his present wife he was in rather straightened circumstances, and it was large-ly due to her habits of thrift that he was able to accumulate a snug competency. Mrs. English looked after and cared for his eight children as well as her own, and in all respects proved herself a dutiable and faithful wife, and put up with her husband's cruelty for years with scarce-ly a murmur. At times, during late years, it is said, when she would threaten to invoke the aid of the law on her behalf, he would treat her threats with derision and scorn, pointing out that he had money to carry

A barn at St. Marys, occupied by John Chase, the village butcher, was burned last night, with the contents, including two cows, two pigs and a litter of young pigs.

on a law suit, while she was penni-

LOVE LAUGHS AT ARCHBISHOP. St. Louis, Feb. 17.-Miss Josephine Rowley, a social favorite and member of an influential Roman Catholic fam-

By this act, in defiance to the man-dates of Archbishop Kain, she has been excommunicated, and it is be-lieved that her bridesmaid, Miss Alice McKinley, will also be cut off from the church. The wedding took place at the home of the bride, where the ceremony was

performed by Rev. J. H. George of the Delmar avenue Congregational From a church and social point of view this marriage has caused a great deal of comment and stirred Roman Catholic circles to the depth.

Mrs. Foracloque-How long has this girl been with you? Mrs. Hiram-Not flat loaves and a large dish of riz-billong; only about two dinner sets.—laban, or boiled rice pudding, complete New York Evening Journal.

NEW FRENCH GUNS. Will Fire 20 Shots a Minute and

Lose No Time in Recoil.

Col. Patry, in the Gaulois, gives an interesting description of the wonderful progress that has been made in field artillery. In the guns that figured upon all the battle fields from Crecy to Sebastapol there was but little improvement. After the Crimean war the rifled cannon appeared in France. In the United States it was called the Napoleon gun. The rifling of the bore of the piece, as is known, gave it a longer range and greater accuracy in firing. The smooth bore had a range of 1,000 metres, while a rifled cannon of the small size threw a shell a distance of 2,500 metres; but the method

After describing the manner of loadnd and firing the old time piece, Col. Patry says that "it was with rifled artillery that we carried on the campaign of 1859 in Italy. The Austrians, who still had smooth bore cannon, suf-fered severely from the superiority of our rifled guns

of charging was the same. It took just

as much time to load and fire a rifled

gun as it did to load and fire a smooth

The results obtained in that compaign created the impression in France that the artiflery had reached the point of perfection; and, in spite of the re-iterated and pressing warnings of the French military attache at Berlin, Col. Stoffel, no attention was paid to the progress accomplished by Prussia from 1865 to 1870 in the construction of field artillery. It was, therefore, with the same cannon used in 1869 that the French army presented itself in 1870 upon the field of battle with the Germans, who were armed with the breech-loading steel gun, which enabled them to charge their pieces much more rapidly and also to fire with greater precision.

After the Franco-Prussian war France immediately proceeded to remodel her artillery. At first the Reffye gun came out. It was a bronze breechloading piece, first made in Paris during the siege. Its manufcture was continued while the specialists were seek-ing for something better. Then they adopted the Bange gun, a steel breechloading cannon, the gun which has been in use in the French army for the past twenty-five years, and is now about to be replaced by the rapid fir-

ing gun. The present French field artillery is of two models, one of 90 for the infantry and one of 80 for the cavalry. Each gun is drawn by six horses, which give the batteries a chance to move rapidly over any kind of ground, for the piece is light, about 500 kilos, so that each horse has less than 100 kilos to draw. The closing mechan ism is of the most solid form and permits of rapid handling of the breech. The charging of the piece is very rapid, on account of the employment of a movable breech and the dispensing with the ramrod and the cutting of the charge. The breech being open, the gunner places the projectile, which he shoves with his hand up to the very end of the chamber, after which he puts in the powder bag. The breech is closed, the gun is pointed and fired. Then the breech is reopened and a new projectile immediately introduced ,etc. It is difficult to operate with any more rapidity, that is to say, to gain a few seconds in the different movements in the different movements. The great cause of delay is the recoil of the piece. After each shot it is necessary to bring the gun back to its place and again point. That is the great loss of time which it is now sought to remedy. It has been remedied somewhat by means of very pow-erful brakes; but if it has been lessened it has not been completely supher home during the dead hours of the night, she had been obliged to

The Bange gun is an arm of great precision. Up to 7,000 metres its shot is very accurate. At that enormous distance it is easy to cannonade a village, a wood, or an isolated farm. The piece fires a shell furnished with a fuse which regulates its explosion in the air at the required distance. At the striking point the shock against the obstacle explodes it. The shell is filled with balls, 160 balls for grapeshot shells, which are the most commonly used and at the moment of the explosion are scattered in all direc-

tions with great force. It is a terrible arm and can be used with effect against an adversary even behind any kind of obstacle. It also fires a long shell charged melinite. This powder is excellent. It gles to the projectile an initial velocity of 450 metres, and this enables it to shave the ground, so to say, instead of rising into the air, which would leave out of all danger the intermediary zone between the starting point and the object aimed at.

The new campaign gun, called the rapid-firing gun, which is about to be constructed, will have the advantage of removing the cause of delay due to the recoil. Instead of having to introduce one after the other in the breech, a projectile and the powder bag, a cartridge including both is employed, the same as the ordinary rifle cartridge. That is one advantage gained. And in pointing, instead of being obliged after each shot to bring the gun back to its position, the gunners need not move, because the recoil is completely suppressed. The end of the gun carriage is furnished with a fork which, planted in the ground, holds it in place. The carriage, instead of being of one piece of metal, is of two, one running into the other. The interior is furnished with a recipient filled with glycerine, which, on being compressed the moment the shot is fired, by the recoil of the movable portion of the carriage puts everything in its place by its elasticity.

Almost all the movements in the work of charging being done away with and the recoil completely supwith and the recoil completely sup-pressed, the rapidity of the fire is pro-digious. At the polygon more than twenty shots a minute have been fired. The greatest difficulty will be in supplying these guns with ammunition on the field of battle, and it is largely with a view of increasing the number been reduced. This, of course, will lessen the weight of the charges and the projectiles, and, consequently

Emily (playing "house")-Now, I'll be mamma, and you'll be papa, and little Ben and Bessle will be our ba-bies. Willie (after a moment, anxiously)—Ain't it about time to whip the children?—London Tit-Bits.

facilitate the supply of ammunition.



AS OTHERS SEE US.

Canadian Dairymen as Viewed by Ex-Governor Heard of Wisconsin.

Writing editorially from Brockville to his paper, ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, has these things to say of Canadian dairymen:

"It is six years since I last attended one of the Eastern Ontario Dairy Conventions. In the meantime I can see that marked progress has taken place in many ways—notably, in the intellectual force and vigor which the various important dairy questions are taken hold of and discussed. This is the true secret of dairy progress everythe true secret of dairy progress every-where. Any branch of agriculture will decay and perish unless the brain

where. Any branch of agriculture will decay and perish unless the brain power of its representatives, as well as its cash remuneration, is constantly augmented and stimulated.

It might as well be understood at once, by the dairymen of the United States, that the dairy industry of Canada is in the hands of men of broad and statesmanlike ideas. The full power of the Dominion and Provincial Governments is behind it. Large grants of money are made to promote the highest understanding and skill in the manufacture of butter and cheese at home. In addition, every effort is put forth by the officers of the general government to clear the channels of export of every hindrance that shall in any manner bar the way to the most complete supremacy of Canadian products in the markets of England. To this end Prof. J. W. Robertson, the Dominion Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, has worked with consummate ability and persistence for years. The present Minister of Agriculture, Hon. S. A. Fisher, is at work upon a large scheme of refrigerator transportation from the factory, or creamery, to the final consumer, which bide fair to be a complete success. All this activity of the governmental forces to promote the quality and sale of their dairy products, is in marked contrast with the present aspect of affairs in the United States. The Canadian people, from the Governor-General down to the humblest farmer, are not troubled with any abstract ideas about class legislation, or paternalism in Government action, when it comes to



EX-GOV: W. D. HOARD.

wealth by increasing the prosperity of the farmers of the Dominion. It seems to me as if this was true statesman-ship. What a grand work for the promotion of wealth and prosperity could be done by our National and State Governments, providing the same broad comprehensive policy obtained that is winning its way to Canada. We have a surfeit of partisan policies and not enough of common sense in the estab-

enough of common sense in the estab-lishment and promotion of our policies on these questions.

"The Brockville convention opened on Wednesday, the 5th, with President Wade in the chair, a very attractive program and a good attendance. There is but one Dan Derbyshire and he was present, the life and soul of the con-vention. The address of the president was good and comprehensive. The out-come of the year's work was summed up in the statement that Canada's ex-port of butter and cheese during 1896 port of butter and cheese during 1896 amounted in value to over thirteen

come of the year's work was summed up in the statement that Canada's export of butter and cheese during 1896 amounted in value to over thirteen million dollars.

"A splendid determination to make nothing but the finest goods, and cooperation on the part of the Government and people is what did the work. "The senior editor of the Dalryman spoke on the topic, "What Shall the Farmes of To-day do to Make a Profit of Dairying," followed next day by a second address in partial answer to the first, entitled, "The Necessity of Adopting Modern Methods."

We noticed in the discussion which followed, that the farmers of Ontario are not giving up these conventions quite so much to the cheese-makers as they used to. The proposition we brought out, that the farmers of to-day in nearly every instance, were making milk just as expensively as they did twenty-five or thirty years ago, and a reform of their methods must take place at once or they must quit the business, met with a good discussion. The proposition was laid down that there were three factors that governed in making good milk cheaply. 1. The capacity of the cow.

2. The fertility of the farm to enable the abundant raising of food for the cow and farm.

"One of the most interesting sessions of the convention was on the morning of the second day. Prof. Ruddick of the speaker, and a grand talk he gave on Cheddar cheese-making. He laid down a number of important principles to be followed and intelligenty obeyed. As space is limited we can give them only a condensed mention. Good milk as pearfect as possible must be had. That part of the work depends on the farmer. If he falls, in a great degree it all falls. Perfect cleanliness in the factory, and constant disinfection through air sunlight and other means. A cheese maker thoroughly trained and educated in the art and meaning of modern cheese making. The starter must have the right flavor as well as acidity. If colored cheese is made the starter should be colored. The starter should be held at 80 to 90 degrees for an hou Red Spots in Cheese.

"A mass of interesting information was brought out on this question by Prof. Ruddick. Some fourteen years ago, while acting as superintendent of the Allen-Grove Combination, he had noticed the cheese in some of those factories carrying yellowish or reddisinapots. They were not very well de-Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

veloped at that time. He next heard of the spot as having been detected in of the spot as having been detected in cheese sent to the experimental farm by Mr. A. A. Ayer of Montreal. Up to this time very little was known of the origin of the trouble, or how to treat it, and he accordingly laid the matter before Prof. Connell, an experienced bacteriologist, at Queen's University, and asked him to investigate. The latter accordingly went to the factory latter accordingly went to the factory in question, secured samples of the spotted cheese, the milk, salt, rennet, etc., used in its manufacture and subjected all to careful analysis. He discovered, as a result of his investiga-tion, that the red pigment was nothing more nor less than a germ, and a bad one. He advised the cheese maker to thoroughly clean and disinfect the factory, particularly the gutters leading to the whey tank and when this was done no further trouble resulted. In the meantime Prif. Connell took the organism which he had discovered and placed it where it grew steadly all the season. It was then placed in a vat of milk at the dairy school, and the cheese made from that milk was found to contain the same organism. This clearly established the discovery of bacteria, and one which was likely to imperil the dairy industry in this section unless prompt measures were taken to prevent its spread. The pro-fessor said he was not in a position to at present give an authoritative remedy, but he felt that many of our

medy, but he felt that many of our factories were not as clean as they should be, and was of the opinion that absolute cleanliness might offset the difficulty. Certain it was that more attention must be given to keeping our factories clean. He then submitted for the inspection of those present, several samples of cheese in which the spots could be clearly seen.

"Mr. A. A. Ayer of Montreal, one of the heaviest cheese buyers in Canada, gave a very interesting history of his experience with the new pest. He said that the reddish spots were known to the trade as "rust," and he had been much puzzled over their origin, particularly as they had appeared in one instance, at least, in a new factory, which he knew well, and which had a plentiful supply of clear, running water. He had always felt when first plentiful supply of clear, running water. He had always felt when first brought into contact with the trouble that there was something wrong about that there was something wrong about the whey tanks where it appeared, and still he knew of a factory in St. Lawrence county. N.Y., which had been so troubled, and where it continued after the factory had been burned down and a new one erected in its place. It was being frequently encountered in the cheese trade, but not in such a marked degree, perhaps as in the samples. cheese trade, but not in such a marked degree, perhaps, as in the samples shown by Prof. Ruddick. It evidently increased with the age of the cheese, as they often got complaints of its presence after goods which appeared all right here reached England.

"On the question of bad flavors Prof. Ruddick said they were due entirely to the growth of the wrong bacteria. For instance cow manure contained a vast

instance, cow manure contained a vast quantity of unwholesome bacteria and these were communicated to the milk in the process of milking.

"The Montreal buyers all agreed in "The Montreal buyers all agreed in stating before the convention that the taste of the English people in regard to cheese was rapidly changing, the demand now being more for a soft, meaty, fat cheese, which could not be made in July and August without cold storage accommodations at the factories

'The Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion Government, Hon. S. A. Fisher, and the Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, Hon. John Dryden, both took active part in this convention. this convention.

"The great drawback to profitable dairying in Canada is the lack of attention by the farmers concerning the improvement of the dairy quality of their cows, and better methods of feeding and care. It is just about as hard here as in the United States to get the average farmer to believe there is any good profit for him in this direction. But the sunlight of better direction. But the sunlight of better intelligence is bound to bring desirable

changes in this particular as it has in others. THE WESTERN DAIRYMEN.

The Ex-Governor at St. Marys and His Encouraging Remarks.

Encouraging Remarks.

Writing from St. Marys. Mr. Hoard says in his Dairyman of Jan. 29:

The Ontario Creameries Association has just closed at this charming town one of the most successful conventions in its history. The attendance of farmers and parties interested in the promotion of advanced dairy knowledge has been very large. I can see a very great advance in the interest of the farmers and patrons in the work of these conventions since I first attended these meetings over ten years ago. This is a good augury, for if the men who produce the milk take hold, the ark will move.

President Derbyshire, in his opening address, brought out many interesting facts, which will enable us to look into the causes which are behind the progress of things here in Canada.

Fifteen years ago we urged the dairymen of Wisconsin, very strongly, to take steps to change their factory system so as to make cheese in the summer months and butter in the

mer months and butter in the

dairymen of Wisconsin, very strongly, to take steps to change their factory system so as to make cheese in the summer months and butter in the winter.

We could see two great advantages in this system: 1. It would enable the farmer to milk his cows ten months and secure a first class factory result from the milk. 2. It would keep up a healthy balance between butter and cheese and thus prevent an over production of either. Our Wisconsin dairymen did not fall in with the ideas, but it has been taken up with great enthusiasm by the Canadian dairymen.

Prof. H.H. Dean of the Guelph Arricultural College gave a most interesting talk on the cheapening of a pound of butter.

He first discussed the important question of cheapening the cost of production of a pound of butter. He pointed out that there was now more necessity for investigation along this line since butter sold at 18 to 20 cents than there formerly had been when the price was 24 to 26 cents. The three essentials to be considered were the man, the cow and the feed. The man entered five times into the problem, but the others only once each. The man, above all things, required education in his work. The average cost of production of a pound of butter in Ontariowas abut 14 cents, which at present prices would leave a very small margin for the producer. The cost of maintaining a cow for a year averaged \$31. The highest food cost for producing a pound of butter at the Agricultural College last year was 13 cents, and the cheapest \$3.5 cents, the difference lying in the individuality of the cow. In 36 dairies in the neighborhood of the college there was a loss in the skin. Milk of from one-half a pound to two pounds of butter in every 100 pounds of milk, the average loss being one pound. This loss over the province would pay the full cost of manufacturing and marketing if the milk were sent to creameries, and the difference in the price between the dairy and creamery work, he advocated separating at a temperature of 130 degrees or sterilizing the cream after separa character.



POULTRY PARASITES

Vermin Which Make the Life of the Busy Hen Miserable.

The most formidable and troublesome obstacles to success in poultry keeping as it is usually conducted, are parasitic vermin. Every species of parasitic vermin. Every species of domestic fowl has its own peculiar forms of lice and mites. No less than

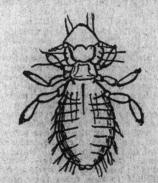
cies have been de-ten different spe-scribed as peculiar to poultry alone, while ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowls, peacocks and pigeons are infested in a similar manner.
Of poultry lice

the most numer-ous and common nopon pallidum,re

FIG. 2. nopon pallidum,represented in Fig. 1
enlarged about 80 times its natural size, as are also the other parasites illustrated herewith. It is pale yellow in color; in length from 1-24 to 1-16 of an inch. It infests poultry of all ages, from downy chickenhood upward, swarming on the inside of the wings and under them. It is an active little pest, running with great speed between the feathers or upon the hands and face and clothing of any person who comes in contact with an person who comes in contact with an infested fowl or its

perch. Anyone who has experienced the excescan form tim must and sprattle Wi' ither kindred

A quite common parasite is the feather louse, Liperus variabilis, Figure 2. It is about one-twelfth of an inch long, whitish with black margins "line-backed," active, slim and flexible. It mostly inhabits the primary and secondary feathers of the wing. A conspicuous louse is the Goniocotes burnetti, Figure 3. This is parasite is the



croscope. They infest the lower and posterior regions of their victim, and one of the species swarms on the heads of young chicks. The Dermanysous avium, Figure 4, is not a louse, but a mite having eight legs. This not only infests poultry but is also found on canary and other cage birds. How to fight the parasites—cleanliness and eternal vigilance are indispensable. If the poultry house is already infested, turn out the fowls, clean out droppings and litter, close up every hole and crevice and give it a thorough fumigation by burning brimstone. Saturate the perches with kerosene or benzine (by daylight, of course). Provide ample wallowing boxes, supplied with well-screened dry coal ashes or finely powdered earth, to which a handful of flowers of sulphur or pyrethrum powder has been added. If fumigation is impracticable, spray the entire inside of the house with kerosene emulsion or give a thorough



coat of carbolized whitewash. In any case, however, provide the facilities for dust baths, and maintain them all the time. Repeat the fumigation. whitewashing or spraying once a month, and the treatment of the perches once a week, unless they are of red cedar, or what is still better, sassafras poles with the bark on.

For scurfy leg, catch the fowl and rub the affected parts with a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and lard, to be repeated every three or four days. If little chicks are infested with vermin, rub them under the wings and on the head with lard or olive oil. Treat the mother hen in the same way and saturate the entire inside of the coop with kerosene or benzine. Kerosene cannot safely be applied directly to downy chicks, even if greatly diluted with lard or other bland grease. Remember that fowls can not support swarms of parasites and produce eggs at the same time—George A. Martin, in American Agriculturist.

Reversing an Old Custom

Reversing an Old Custom.

The general custom of farmers is to go to town with an empty wagon and return with a load of something that in nine cases out of ten they could have grown on their own farm. A Cobb County farmer has reversed this plan. He never goes to town unless he carries something to sell. He takes a full wagon to town and returnw ith an empty wagon, but with money in his pockets. Begin the new, year by imitating the example of the Cobb County farmer. Reverse the custom of having the "outgoes" of the farm greater than the "income."—Southern Cultivator.

Grass Is the King.

Grass Is the King.

Grass is king of all the products of the field; it nourishes more of God's creatures than all other products combined. In clothing the earth with a carpet of grass the Almighty knew what He was about. But vain man thinks he knows best, and labors to destroy grass enough to support two oxen that he may grow corn enough to feed a calf.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE DISCOURSES ON THE SUBJECT.

What Righteousness in the Househol Does For the Family-Is It's Profit able Thing? - The Great Preache Draws a Lesson From Joshua's Saying



Absurd, Joshua !
You will have no time for family religion; you are a military character,
and your time will be taken up with
affairs connected with the army; you are a statesman, and your time will be taken up with public affairs; you are the Washington, the Wellington, the McMahon of the Israelitish host, you McManon of the Israelitish host, you will have a great many questions to settle, you will have no time for religion. But Joshua, with the same voice with which he commanded the sun and moon to hait and stack arms of light on the paralle ground of the heavens, says, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

Before we adopt the resolution of this old soldier, we want to be certain it is a wise resolution. If religion is going to put my plano out of tune and clog the feet of my children racing through the hall, and sour the bread, and put crape on the door bell, I do not want it in my house. I once gave six dollars to hear Jenny Lind warble. I have never given a cent to hear anyone groan. Will this religion spoken of in my text do anything for the dining-hall, for the nursery, for the parlor, for the sleeping apartment?

ing-nail for the nursery, for the parior, for the sleeping apartment?

It is a great deal easier to invite a disagreeable guest than to get rid of him. If you do not want religion you had better not ask it to come, for after coming it may stay a great while. Isaac Watts went to visit Sir Thomas and Lady Abney at their place in Theobald, and was to stay a week, and stayed thirty-five weeks; and if religmayed thirty-five weeks; and if relig-on once gets into your household the probability is it will stay there forever. Now the question I want to discuss is: What will religion do for the household? Question the first. What household? Question the first. What did it do for your father's house, if you were brought up in a Christian home? The whole scene has vanished, but it comes back to-day. The hour for morning prayers came. You were invited in. Somewhat fidgety, you sat and listened. Your father made no pretentions to rhetorical reading, and be just went through the chapter in pretentions to rhetorical reading, and he just went through the chapter in a plain, straightforward way. Then you all knelt. It was about the same prayer morning by morning and night by night, for he had the same sins to ask pardon for, and he had the same blessings for which to be grateful day after day and year after year. The prayer was longer than you would like to have had it, for the game at ball was waiting, or the skates were lying under the shed, or the schoolbooks needed one or two more looking at the lessons. Your parents, somewhat company!

ns. Your parents, somewhat matic and stiffened with age, found ficult to rise from their kneeling, chair at which they knelt is gones lible out of which they read has south and west; but that who flashes upon your memory to-Was that morning and evening e in your father's house debas-elevating? Is it not among the most sacred reminiscences? You were not as devotional as some of the were not as devotional as some of the older members of your father's house who were kneeling with you at the same time, and you did not bow your head as closely as they did, and you looked around and you saw just the posture your father and mother assumed while they were kneeling on the floor. The whole scene is so photographed on your memory that if you were an artist you could draw it now as they knelt. For how much would you have that scene obliterated from your memory? It all comes back today and you are in the homestead again. Father is there, mother is there, all of your children are there. It is the same old prayer, opening with the same thanksgiving. The family prayers of 1840, 1850, as fresh in your memory as though they were uttered yesterday. The tear that starts from

ers of 1840, 1850, as fresh in your memory as though they were uttered yesterday. The tear that starts from your eye melts all the scene. Gone, is it? Why, many a time it has held you steady in the struggle of life. You once started for a place, and that memory jerked you back, and you could not enter.

could not enter.

The broken prayer of your father has had more effect upon you than all you ever read in Shakespeare, and Milton, and Tennyson, and Dante. You have gone over mountains and across seas. You never for a moment got out of sight of that domestic altar. O, my friends! Is it your opinion this morning that the ten or fifteen minutes subtracted from each day for family devotion was an economy or a waste of wotion was an economy or a waste of time in your father's household? I think some of us are coming to the conclusion that the religion which was

think some of us are coming to the conclusion that the religion which was in our father's house would be very appropriate religion for our homes. If family prayers did not damage that household there is no probability that they will damage our household.

"Is God dead?" said a child to her father. "No," he replied, "why do you ask that?" "Well," she said, "when mother was living we used to have prayers, but since her death we haven't had family prayers, and I didn't know but what God was dead, too." A family that is launched in the morning with family prayers is well launched. Breakfast over, the family scatter, some to school, some to household duties, some to business. During the day there will be a thousand perils abroad—perils of the street car, of the scaffolding, of the ungoverned horse, of the misstep of the aroused temper, of multitudinous temptations to do wrong. Somewhere between seven o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night there may be a moment when you will be in urgent need of God. Beside that, family prayers will be a secular advantage. A father went into the war to serve his country. His children stayed and cultivated the farm. His wife prayed. One of the sons said afterward, "Father is fighting, and we are digging and mother is praying." "Ah!" said some one, "praying and digging and dighting will bring us out of our national troubles." We may pray in the morning, "Give us this day our daily bread," and sit down in ideness and

fighting will bring us out of our national troubles." We may pray in the morning, "Give us this day our daily bread." and sit down in idleness and starve to death; but prayer and hard work will give a livelihood to any family. Family religion pays for both worlds. Let us have an altar in each one of our households. You may not be able to formulate a prayer. Then there are Philip Henry's prayers, and there are McDuff's prayers, and there are Philip Doddridge's prayers, and there are the Episcopal Church prayers, and there are scores of books with supplications just suited to the domestic circle.

"Oh!" says some man, "I don't fee Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

competent to lead my household in prayer." Well, I do not know that it is your duty to lead. I think perhaps it is sometimes better for the mother of the household to lead. She knows better the wants of the household. She can read the scriptures with a more tender enunciation. She knows more of, God. I will put it plainly, and say she prays better. Oh! these mothers decide almost everything.

A young man received a furlough to

A young man received a furlough to return from the army to his father's house. Afterward he took the furlough back to the officer, saying, "I would like to postpone my visit for two weeks." At the end of the two weeks weeks." At the end of the two weeks he came and got the furbugh. He was asked why he waited. "Well," he replied, "when I left home I told my mother I would be a Christian in the army, and I was resolved not to go home until I could answer her first question." Oh, the almost emnipotent power of the mother! But if both the father and the mother be right, then the children are almost sure to come the children are almost sure to come back to the right road. It may be until the death of one of the parents. How often it is that we hear some one say, "Oh! he was a wild young man, but since his father's death he has been different!" The fact is, that the father's coffin, or the mether's coffin, is often the altar of repentance for the child. Oh! that was a stupendous the child. Oh! that was a stupendous day, the day of father's burial. It was not the officiating clergyman who made the chief impression, nor the sympathizing mourners; it was the father asleep in the casket. The hands that had tolled for that household so long, folded. The brain cooled off after twenty or forty years of anxiety about how to put that family in right position. The lips closed after so many years of good advice. There are more tears falling in mother's grave than in father's grave; but over the father's tomb I think there is a kind of awe. It is at that marble pillar many a young man has been re-

lar many a young man has been re-volutionized. O, young man, with cheek flushed with dissipation! how long is it since you have been out to your father's grave? Will you not go this week? Perhaps the storms of the last few days may have bent the headstone until it leans far over. You had better go out and see whether the lettering has been defaced. You had better go out and see whether the gate of the lot is closed. You had better go and see if you cannot find a sermon in the see if you cannot find a sermon in the springing grass. O, young man! go out this week and see your father's grave. Religion did so much for our grave. Religion did so much for our Christian ancestry, are we not ready this morning to be willing to receive it into our own household? If we do receive it let it come through the front door, do not let us smuggle it in. There are a great many families who want to be religious, but they do not want anybody outside to know it. They would be mortified to death if you caught them at family prayers. They caught them at family prayers. They would not sing in the worship for fear their neighbors would hear them. They do not have prayers when they hav

company!

They do not know much about the nobility of the western trapper. A traveler going along was overtaken by night and a storm, and he entered a cabin. There were firearms hung up around the cabin, He was alarmed. He had a large amount of money with him, but he did not dare to venture out into the night in the storm. He did not like the looks of the household. After a while the father, the Western trapper, came in, gun on his shoulder, and when the traveler looked at him he was still more affrighted. After a while the family were whispering to gether in one corner of the room, and the traveler thought to himself, "Oh! now my time has come; I wish I was out in the storm and in the night rathnow my time has come; I wish I was out in the storm and in the night rather than here." But the swarthy man came up to him and said: "Sir, we are a rough people; we get our living by hunting, and we are very tired when the night comes; but before going to bed we always have a habit of reading out of the Bible and having prayers, and I think we will have our usual custom to-night; and if you don't believe in that kind of thing, if you will just step outside the door for a little while I will be much obliged to you."

Oh! there are many Christian par-Oh! there are many Christian parents who have not half the courage of the Western trapper. They do not want their religion projecting too conspicuously. They would like to have it near by, so as to having it dominant in the household from the first of January, seven o'clock a.m., to the thirty-first of December, ten o'clock p.m., they do not want it. They would rather die and have their families perish with them than to cry out in the bold words of the soldier in my text: "As for me and my household we will serve the Lord."

There was, in my ancestral line, an

There was, in my ancestral line, an incident so strangely impressive that it seems more like romance than reality. It has sometimes been so inaccurately put forth that I now give you the true incident. My grandfather and grandmother, living at Somerville, New Jersey, went to Baskingridge to witness a revival under the ministry New Jersey, went to Baskingridge to witness a revival under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Finlay. They came home so impressed with what they had seen that they resolved on the salvation of their children.

The young people of the house were to go off for an evening party, but my grandmother said.

The young people of the house were to go off for an evening party, but my grandmother said:

"Now, when you are ready for the party, come to my room, for I have something very important to tell you." All ready for departure they came to her room, and she said to them: "Now, I want you to remember while you are away this evening I am all the time in this room praying for your salvation, and I shall not cease praying until you get back." The young people went to the party, but amid the loudest hilarities of the night they could not forget that their mother was praying for them. The evening passed and the night passed.

The next day my grandparents heard an outcry in an adjoining room, and they went in and found their daughter imploring the salvation of the Gospel. The daughter told them that her brothers were at the barn and at the wagon house under powerful conviction of sin. They went to the barn. They found my uncle Jehiah, who afterwards became a minister of the Gospel, crying to God for mercy. They went to the wagon house. They found their son David, who afterwards became my father, imploring God's pardon and mercy. Before a great while the whole family were saved, and David went and told the story to a don and mercy. Before a great while the whole family were saved, and David went and told the story to a young woman to whom he was affianc-ed, who, as a result of the story, be-came a Christian, and from her own ip—my mother's—I have received the incident.

The story of that converted household ran through all the nighborhood, from family to family, until the whole region was whelmed with religious awakening, and at the next communion in the village church at Semerville, over two hundred souls stood up to profess the faith of the Gospel. My mother, carrying the memory of this scene from early womanhood into farther life, in after years was resolved upon the salvation of her children, and for many years every week she met for many years every week she met three other Christian mothers to pray for the salvation of their families. I think that all the members of those families were saved—myself, the youngest and the last.

There were twelve of us children. I

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trace the whole line of mercy back to that hour when my Christian grandmother sat in her room imploring the blessing of God upon her children. Nine of her descendants became preachers of the Gospel. Many of her descendants are in heaven, many of them still in the Christian conflict. Did it pay for her to spend the whole evening in prayer for her household? Ask her before the throne of God, surrounded by her children. In the presence of the Christian Church to-day, I make this record of ancestrai picty. Oh! there is a beauty, and a tenderness, and a sublimity in family relagion.

There are two arms to this subject. The one arm puts its hand on all parents. It says to them: "Don't interfere with your children's welfare, don't interfere with their eternal hap piness, don't you by anything you do. piness, don't you by anything you do put out your foct and put them into ruin. Start them under the shelter, ruin. Start them under the sheller, the insurance, the everlasting help of Christian parentsge. Cateonisms will not save them, though catechisms are good. The rod will not save them, though the rod may be necessary. Lessons of virtue will not save them, though they are very important. Becoming a through and through, up and down, out and out Christian yourself will make them Christians.

will make them Christians. The other arm of this subject puts its hand upon those who had a phringing up, but who have as yet appointed the expectations excited in regard to them. I said that children brought up in Christian households, brought up in Christian households, though they might make a wide curve, were very apt to come back to the straight path. Have you not been curving out long enough? and is it not most time for you to be curving in?

"Oh," you say, "they were too rigid."
Well now, my brother, I think you have a pretty good character considering what you say your parents were. ing what you say your parents were. Do not boast too much about the style in which your parents brought you up. Might it not be possible that you would be an exception to the general rule led down, and that you might spend your eternity in a different world from that in which your parents are spend-

ing theirs?

I feel anxious about you, you feel auxious about yourself. aukious about yourself. Oh! cross over into the right path. If your parents prayed for you twice a day, each of them twice a day for twenty years, that would make 29,000 prayers for you. Think of them!

By the memory of the cradle in which your childhood was rocked, with the foot that long ago ceased to move, by the crib in which your own children. by the crib in which your own children slumber night by night under God's protecting care, by the two graves in which sleep those two old hearts that beat with love so long for your welfare, and by the two graves in which you now the living father and mother, will find your last repose, I urge you to the discharge of your duty.

WOMAN OUTLIVES MAN.

Has Greater Vital Tenacity, But Cannot Stand Drink So Well.

Of the fourteen reputed centenarians who died during the past year no fewer than eleven were women, says The illustrated London News. Out of the 188 persons who were declared as over ninety years of age at death, 108 were women. The superior longevity of the female sex is a well-established fact. To some extent it depends of course, on their more sheltered method of living, but by no means exclusively, as the women of the laboring classes show a great vital tenacity as well as those who have an easy time of it in the world. The vital power of gris is displayed in babyhood, for though about 104 boys are born to every 100 girls, the females have more than overtaken the deficiency before the end of the first year. In other words, the belief of old nurses that "boys are harder to rear than girls" is a true one. ninety years of age at death, 108 were

For the first time, snother point in For the first time, shother point in vital statistics as between the sexes has recently been investigated. This is the relative periods of sickness in life. It is only lately that there have been any female friendly societies, and hence the statistics as to the days of illness among women have been largely conjectured. But if these figures are to be received as reliable, women have more days of non-fatal sickness in the year on an average than men in the year on an average than men at all periods of life, except between fifty and sixty.

fifty and sixty.

Apropos, a very curious fact has teen mearthed by a private committee appointed by the leading life assurance societies. The subject of their inquiries was the mortality of persons engaged in the liquor trades. It is well established that the publicans are at the lowest point in the list of dangerous trades. This, you understand, is not teetotal talk, but fact, and it is curious, because publicans cannot be drunkards—a man who is not sober, as that term is generally received, soon drunkards—a man who is not soher, as that term is generally received, soon loses his license. But the new fact revealed by the assurance societies' committee is yet more inexplicable; it is that the women who are engaged on their own account in the sale of drink are not nearly so injuriously affected by it as men. As any excess of induigence in alcohot is undoubtedly far more injurious to the female orindulgence in alcohol is undoubtedly far more injurious to the female organization than to the male, it can only be concluded that the women who take the responsibility of a license upon themselves are endowed with greater self-control and moral strength than their compeers of the other sex.

Women submitted to the temptation of the trade in their capacity of wives, however, do not come out so well. Barmaids also are affected unfavorably by their occupation.

Around the Fire.

We don't have any family center any more. An open fire was the best and the first thing, and the earliest love of home was born, we may be sure, when the earliest hearth was sunk into place. In the long course of centuries, the stove superseded, and was a fair substitute for the burning logs, although Harriet Beecher Stowe once said that the War of the Revolution was fought in defense of firesides, not of, airtight stoves.

"Strike for your altars and your fices," meant that from the time of ancient Rome to that of the colonies, the two had been nearest to, and linked together in the heart. But the genial glow, even through mica windows, of ignited coal was something; even the hot-air register made a gathering-place. But how can a family assemble around steam pipes? There is no home-

place. But how can a family assemble around steam pipes? There is no homeliness in a tangle of gilded tubes.

And now that fashion has decreed that the center table should lose its generic name and be pushed against the wall, where is the rallying spot of the family? Is it fanciful to trace cause and effect in such matters as these, and to hold them in part responsible for the growth of individualism, of separate aims and pursuits among those gathered under one roof instead of the old-time common feeling that made and meant the home?

Where there is constant walking in several different ways with friends, where there is not the repeated opportunity to "talk things over," and compare p'ans and purposes and ideas, pare plans and purposes and ideas, there must be more or less disintegra-tion of interests and "staying at home" as Bunner says it is to the bachelor, only "staying in the

WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY.

THEY WERE FIRED. (Toronto Globe.) All the office-holders in the western block have been fired.

WHAT SAY THE FARMERS? (Montreal Gazette.) Will a liberal government tax on tea make von rich?

DANA'S NAME FOR CANADA. (New York Sun.) The poor and stagnant British de ndency on our northern border. OR ITS RECORD.

(Montreal Star.) It seems likely that the deficit will testify that the liberal party has not belied its name.

BAD MANAGEMENT, POSSIBLY. (Charlottetown Guardian.) Something must be done about the government stock farm. It is no longer useful to the country.

HAWKE AND TURKEY. (Moneton Transcript.) If Turkey doesn't get into the frying pan this time it will not be for lack of Greece.

ALWAYS PULL TOGETHER. (Toronto Globe.) We hear an occasional demand for competing railway. The weakness of a competing railway is that it nev-

POINTING A MORAL (Charlottetown Guardian.) The serious fire in the western block of the public buildings at Ottawa serves again to remind the country time yet. that there are no absolutely fire proof buildings.

SATISFACTORY LIFE INSURANCE. (Montreal Gazette.) The surest and most satisfactory form of life insurance is that in which contract is made with a solvent

company in return for a fixed pay-UNDER THE SHADOW OF MOUNT ALLISON. (Sackville Post.) If one-twentieth of the men and women who claim to be converted,

were truly converted, there would be

a decided boom in Christianity. WHERE SAVINGS BANKS BURST. (Bristol, N. H., Enterprise.) Twenty-two savings banks in New Hampshire have gone to the wall in the last eighteen months, with deposits of \$17,000,000, more than one-fourth

of which will be lost t othe depositors.

TWO LAME DUCKS. (Montreal Star.) Noah Laurier sent out his two con

BUT KEEP THE POWDER DRY.

(New York Sun.) The millenium is not at hand, eve though a treaty for arbitration with England is under discussion. untry still needs defence, and at the basis of that defence are forts and ships.

SUCH AS RIDING IN PRIVATE CARS.

(St. Andrews Beacon, Grit.) The Sentinel is wondering whether Carleton county has a live liberal organization. Perhaps the Carleton lib erals have made the same discovery that many other liberals have done, viz., that organization counts for littie when ministers are busy with more important matters.

NOT BRADLEY-MARTINS. (Portland, Me., Press.) A party of gentlemen, with the Prince of Wales at their head, propose to raise a fund of \$16,000,000 for the maintenance of the public hospitals of London in celebration of the forth coming jubilee of the Queen. An ob-ject lesson in the lavish expenditure of money worthy of imitation in this

ABERDEEN WILL ASSERT HIM-SELF.

(Hamilton Spectator.)
We violate no confidence when we say that the governor general doesn't propose to allow the senior member of is firm to be alone in this V. O. H. H. business. He will start one, too-to be called the Victorian Order of Henpecked Husbands, the earl, of course to be the president of the order. WAR AND COMIC OPERA.

(Chicago Times.)
The press dispatches bring the har owing information that 3,000 Turkish troops are in Salonica ready to embark for Crete, but unable to do so be cause the steamboat company refuses to carry them unless their fares are paid. There's a good comic opera going to waste over there.

THE DEADLY CIGARETTE.

(New York Mail.) The nubmer of cigarettes ma tured annually in the United States is about 3,000,000,000, or an average of about forty-two for every man, woman and child. The attitude of the medical fraternity and of social re form agitators is responsible for the

legislative assaults upon the cigarette,

and there is little doubt that some re-

strictive measure will eventually he

adopted. ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN. (Montreal Gazette.) The Toronto Globe says the Cana dian government has had no negotiations with the pope. That is for Protestant Ontario. The Quebec Soliel gives particulars of Solicitor General Fitzpatrick's mission to the pope. That is for the Catholics of Quebec. The liberals still believe in being all things

AFRAID OF THE LIGHT OF DAY. (Fredericton Gleaner.)
The suppressing of the facts, and the

stubbornness of the government to comply with the reasonable request of some of the public accounts committee to bring down the information, can only strengthen the suspicion now generally expressed, that the irregularities in the management of the public business are becoming serious in the extreme.

THE PARTY IN POWER. (Moncton Timese) The period of the liberal government from 1873 to 1878 was one of debt and cisaster. The men who ruled eighteen years ago are again in power and their first seven months reveals a

falling revenue, an increasing expend-

iture and an enormous growth in the

LUCKY FARMER MCKINLEY. (Bangor Commercial.) Something new about Mr. McKinley's business interests has lately got into the newspapers. It is understood he owns a fruit farm in Columbus county, Ohio, and good apples from it have just been sold at Columbus for three cents a bushel. But a farmer who draws a government salary of \$50,000 doesn't mind it much if apples

are low.

BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH. (Cor. Woodstock Dispatch.) John Giberson, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Bath, Carleton Co., has lately passed through an experience which must have been anything but a pleasant reminder. He read an account of his very sudden death from paralysis, in the Dispatch He also received a few last week. mourners, who came to his funeral, and announced to them that he had decided to postpone the event for some

MOUNTAINOUS SILLINESS.

(Hamilton Spectator.) One of the very silliest of the free trader's fancies is that the prosperity of the United States is due to the fact that the component states have free trade with each other! The provinces of Canada have the same. Every country in the world except the British empire has free trade within itself. It thus comes about that all the world is free trade except the British empire. For mountainous silliness commend us to a thorough-paced free-trader.

COXEY'S ARMY FARED BETTER. (Amherst News.)

On Sunday the captain of the Salvation Army stated that for the past twenty-one weeks the net funds of the corps, after paying hall rent, light and fuel, amounted to ten cents a week. On this sum he was supposed to maintain himself, wife and children. It seems to us that the Salvation Army has done and is doing good in this town, and is deserving of better support than this.

NEW YORK'S BITTER CRY.

(N. Y. Journal.) Notwithstanding the factitious pearance of proserity created by the unprecedentedly lavish expenditure mong the rich, destitution, starvaamong the rich, destitution, starvation and misery have never been so
widespread or so bitter in New York
as they are today. Hundrede of thousands of human beings in this opulent metropolis, crowded as it is with
evidences of overflowing wealth, have
neither food nor means of warmth. Great Britain, together with a crown.

They were aleased in the revolution,
and with other loyalists came to this
province. He settled at St. Andrews
and was appointed rector of the parish. He brought with him from the
church in Wallingford an artistically
evidences of overflowing wealth, have
great Britain, together with a crown.

They were aleased in the revolution,
and with other loyalists came to this
province. He settled at St. Andrews
and was appointed rector of the parish. Great Britain, together with a crown.

Great Britain, together with a crown.

(New York Mail.)

An entertaining story is told in London of Rev. Mr. Healy, who was breakfasting with Gladstone lately. Mr. ing issue by the first wife four sons Gladstone said to him: "Mr. Healy, I and two daughters, and by his second wife two daughters, all of whom are Gladstone said to him: "Mr. Healy, I and two daughters, and by his second went to a church in Rome once, and wife two daughters, all of whom are was offered a plenary indulgence for married. He was endowed with great 50 francs; on what principle does your physical strength, always had the church grant such things?" Mr. courage of his convictions, was a Healy replied: "Well, Mr. Gladstone, loyal friead and in every respect a Ldon't went to a church grant such that the course of his convictions, was a least the course of the convictions." 50 francs; on what principle does your church grant such things?" Mr. Healy replied: "Well, Mr. Gladstone, I don't want to go into theology with you, but all I can say is that if my church offered you a plenary indulgence for 50 francs she let you off

SUNDAY RACING DIDN'T PAY.

(Worcester Gazette.) The decision of the League of American Wheelmen not to sanction racing meets on Sunday was really based on the moral sentiment that is opposed to making the day of rest a sporting heliday. In the long debate over the question some wheelmen said it would be bad business policy to defy public sentiment in this matter. In California, where Sunday tournaments em to be in demand, it was shown that they were not a financial suc

LOTS OF GOOD BOOKS.

(Brockville, Ont., Times.) People don't want only Shakespeare, Milton, or Wadsworth. They like a change of diet or they will get scurvy. In Shakespeare's day they would have relished Rider Haggard immensely. No doubt but the Bard of Avon himself would have dramatised some of Hag-gard's whoppers—for between Allan Quartermain and Umslopogaas there were some tall stories told about the number killed and wounded. But we venture to think that there are in proortion even more good books published today than ever before. DISCRIMINATING TEETOTALERS.

(London Telegraph.) At a meeting of the Blandford Far mers' club, held on Saturday, consider-

able laughter greeted the chairman's request, at the beginning of the pro-ceedings, that the members should give their orders for refreshments One asked, "Can we take grog?" The chairman replied that the organization was esteemed all over the country as an example of teetotalism. It now appears that the members are no so entirely abstemious as might be udged from the president's remarks. It is perfactly true that at the pre vious gathering they all declined "alcoholic liquors of any kind" at the invitation of the chairman, and last Saturday the "drinks" were again in keeping with custom, tea and coffee. As a "club" the members are strict abstainers; as private individuals they do not object to taking a "wee drap." The fragrant weed in its various forms is, however, freely indulged in during the transaction of

CASTORIA.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Supplementary List of Prize Winners in the Lefebvre Memorial Hall Lottery.

St. Joseph's, Feb. 22.-A highly successful private entertainment was given by the students last Thursday evening. Among the noteworthy events was a boxing bout between representatives of St. John and Fredericton. The St. John man was knocked out in the third round, and the referee gave the decision in favor of the little Frederictonian amid loud applause.

A. D. Gilbert of the dominion experimental farm gave a very interesting lecture on poultry raising in the college hall on Thursday evening. The following prize winners in the Lefebvre Memorial hall lottery were unintentionally omitted in the list published: Mrs. P. G. LeBlanc, College bridge, easy chair; J. P. Sherry, Memramcook, marble clock; J. S. Mc-Manus, Somerville, Mass., writing desk; A. Gaudet, St. Joseph's, cooking range, and Mrs. J. McCarthy, Fredericton, sofa pillow.

In the semi-annual examinations just finished, the class of '97 succeeded in coming out first. This reflects much credit on this year's class, as it is the first one in five years to lead the arts course.

The boys are working hard getting ready for their entertainments on the 17th and 19th of March. Nobody in the vicinity of the college should miss these dramatic treats.

The graduating class of this year are P. Demers, Arthabaskaville, P. Q.; L. Delegrade, St. Isodore, N. B.; F. X Leger, St. John, N. B.; Sackville, N. B.; H. J. O'Leary, Richibucto, N. B.; Eric L. Robidoux, Shediac, N. B.; and W. T. Ryan, Fredericton, N. B. A college glee club has been formed

M. Murphy, B. A., of St. John as mod-Washington's birthday is being

celebrated by the American students in a very quiet manner. THE LATE M. J. C. ANDREWS Thursday morning last the report of the death of M. J. C. Andrews, aged 84 years, 2 months, the previous night his late residence on Minister's island, was heard with regret by the residents of St. Andrews, by whom he was well known and highly esteemed. He was in that town on Monday and received congratulations upon his recovery fron a recent illness. Mr. Andrews was the youngest and last survivor of the family of the late Elisha Andrews, for years high sheriff of Charlotte county, and grandson of the late Samuel Andrews, first rector of this parish, to whose memory a mural tablet was erected in the church, as is stated thereon, by his grateful parishioners, and that he died 26th Sept., A. D. 1818, in the 83rd year of his age and the 59th of his ministry. The Rev. Samuel Andrews was rector of the Church of England in Wallingford, Conn., but resigned at ly incensed over the ac the close of the war of the revolution, Unless they have immediate assistance
They were placed in the then parish
they will perish miserably.

A CLERICAL RETORT.
They were placed in the then parish
church on the wail alongside of the
pew occupied by the British officers
in the garrison there. They now adorn.

> good citizen, and almost the the few survivors of the old school. He was formerly attached to the church of his fathers and a regular communicant thereof; for several years, in fact so long as he consented to serve, a vestryman and church warden. On being told that a collec-tion was to be taken up in Ali Saints' church in aid of the Indian famine fund he expressed his approval, and directed that should he not live to attend the service that his contribu-

At Sunday morning's service the rector, Rev. Canon Ketchum, made eulogistic reference to the deceased, whose death was a great shock to him. The funeral took place at 2 o'clock p. m. from the church, and a large number of people from the town and parish were present. The first part of the service for the dead was read by the rector, and the last sad offices at the grave in the cemetery were read by the curate, Rev. E. W. Simonson. Some few months since Mr. Andrews deeded half of Minister's island to his son Edward, and more recently he sold the other half to William VanHorne with the stipula-tion that he (Andrews) should have the use and occupation of the pro-perty while he lived. Edward An-drews subsequently sold to Sir Wil-liam VanHorne about two-thirds of

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Bes

the property deeded to him by his late

BIG CHEESE MANUFACTURERS J. K. McCargar and F. W. Brenton of Belleville, Ont., two of the larges of Belleville, Ont., two of the largest cheese manufacturers in Canada, arrived here yesterday afternoon on their way to Liverpool. They go over in the Lake Superior. A Sun reporter had a chat with them at the Royal hotel last night. They report that the past year's business has been a most satisfactory one. They are going to Great Britain to see what the prospects are for the present year. Both gentlemen say they would like to ship their cheese by way of St. John in the winter, but the Grand Trunk in the winter, but the Grand Trunk is the only line that serves Believille. This necessitates their sending their cheese to Portland for shipment.

The New York Press says that no woman really knows a man till she has seen him with the dyspepsia.

LOOK

Spring that it sale o specia Chear

Cheap

Josh Billings sai hous.

We say it takes a lot to keep a farmer happy who wastes time and money on poor fences. Don't take this to yourself if not sit down and w

WIRE FE Water S

A. J. MACHUM, OTTA

Ottawa, Feb. 23.-1 ple v. the attorney Scotia was argued be court today. The taken in this case general on relation Evans to set aside a p of mining lands, for originally lessee, but of mines, treating h feited had issued a appellant. The proce to have the forfeitur the commissioner to authorized and void pends on the construc ment of the statute has to be paid at the ring anniversary of the the evidence as to by the relator. The that his lease should forfeited, and gave ing it still to exist a ense of appellant wa chie, Congdon and Ma ed for the appellants; and Covert for respo pletion of the argume The newspapers in Q

Sifton in dismissing th Canadian homestead Northwest, one Mr A ding him thy a Mr. met today and hear shovel manufacturers. makers, glucose man and ribbons and iron Nearly all claimed the on raw materia tural implement man increase on duty to 25 As soon as the sur Enfield rifles is forwa ferent city corps abou headquarters of each that the men may be

the best way in which Hon. Dr. Borden aut general order today oppears: 8th "Prince Brunswick Hussars." Lieutenant James Gi pensed with. To be Lieut. John Hegan Par gineers reserve of

hrist, netired. Ottawa, Feb. 24.-I the score interviewed day, among the indu ed being the book of wood screw, barbed rolling mills men, ig wall paper and oroc for no reduction, but

There is a lively to cabinet circles over railway charter. Mr. an ardent advocate of construction and o road and is therefore Canadian Pacific sect of the Pass. On the apparent majority of are in favor of the b tal company building Mr. Robertson has Tourteen creameries i so far. There were

year. The geological surve a summary of the mi is given at \$23,627,000, 000,000 in 1895. Iu ten eral output of Canada Tononto, Feb. 24.-I that the supporteres government have add

protest against the de new being wage Tarte, alleging that are persisted in the Ir will slip away, thus feat of the Hardy go the election comes off. Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Th as resumed this Messrs. Fielding, Pater

Mr. Stevenson, of Sterdar & Co., Montreal, secured a private hear bookbinders' cloth, now which Mr. Stevenson duty be placed. parties had made the forenoon—Slater & Lawrence Steel Co., the Hamilton Tack Co. appeared and the cor an hour.

The enquiry was re when E. L. Atkinson rence Steel Wire Co., private hearing. T dustry was represented H'S COLLEGE.

ist of Prize Winners ebvre Memorial Lottery.

b. 22.-A highly sucdents last Thursday the noteworthy St. John and Fred-St. John man was the third round, and the decision in favor erictonian amid loud

of the dominion exgave a very interpoultry raising in n Thursday evening. orize winners in the al hall lottery were mitted in the list P. G. LeBlanc, Colchair; J. P. Sherry, rble clock; J. S. Mclle, Mass., writing St. Joseph's, cooking McCarthy, Fred-

innual examinations class of '97 succeedfirst. This reflects is year's class, as it in five years to lead

orking hard getting tertainments on the March. Nobody in

class of this year thabaskaville, P. Q.; Isodore, N. B.: F. X. N. B.; C. Cormier, H. J. O'Leary, Richic L. Robidoux, She-W. T. Ryan, Fred-

lub has been formed of St. John as modbirthday is being

American students

J. C. ANDREWS. ing last the report of J. C. Andrews, aged the previous night lence on Minister's with regret by the drews, by whom he vn on Monday and ations upon his reungest and last surly of the late Elisha ars high sheriff of rews, first rector of se memory a mural ated thereon, by his loners, and that he and the 59th of his ev. Samuel Andrews var of the revolution the royal arms o ed in the then parish wail alongside of the the British officers ince. The late M. J. first wife four sons rs, and by his second th, always had the

almost the last of

of the old school.

ly attached a regular

reof: for several

g told that a collec-

f the Indian famine

ed hie approval, and

man and church

rning's service the n Ketchum, made to the deceased, a great shock to ral took place at 2 m the church, and a ople from the town present. The first ce for the dead was or, and the last sad curate. Rev. E. W Edward, and more the other half to Sir ne with the stipula-ndrews) should have ation of the proabout two-thirds of led to him by his late



MANUFACTURERS. and F. W. Brenton , two of the largest

ers in Canada, arerday afternoon on roool. They go over them at the Royal one. They are going e present year. Both they would like to by way of St. John nat serves Belleville. their sending their

nows a man till she th the dyspepsia.

LOOKS LIKE IT

Spring trade is already giving abundant evidence that it will be good. Saturday we had a big day's sale on Men's and Youths' Suits. All this week special low price on Men's and Youths' Suits. Cheapside is the place for you to buy Clothing.

FRASER, FRASER . CO. Cheapside, 40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Josh Billings said: "It taks a kep of luv to kep a woman hapy in a kold

takes a lot to keep a farmer happy who wastes time and money on poor Don't take this to yourself if you have your farm fenced with the "STAR" Be

WIRE FENGE MANUFACTURING CO., Water Street, - St. John, N. B.

A. J. MACHUM, Manager.

E. B. KETCHUM, Secretary.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The case of Temple v. the attorney general of Nova Scotia was argued before the supreme court today. The proceedings were taken in this case by the attorney The proceedings were general on relation of the respondent Evans to set aside a prospective license of mining lands, for which Evans was originally lessee, but the commissioner of mines, treating his lease as forfeited had issued a license to the appellant. The proceedings also asked to have the forfeiture adjudged by the commissioner to be declared unauthorized and void. The case depends on the construction of a requirement of the statute as to rent, which has to be paid at the nearest recurring anniversary of the lease, and upon by the relator. The court below held that his lease should not have been forfeited, and gave judgment declaring it still to exist and that the lieense of appellant was vold. W. Ritchie, Congdon and MacDonald appeared for the appellants; Russell, Q. C., and Covert for respondents. On com-

reserved.

The newspapers in Quebec are great-Sifton in dismissing the only French-Canadian homestead inspector in the Northwest, one Mr Arsenault, and replacing him by a Mr. Gibson.

The tariff committee of the cabinet

implement manufacturers blowcle makers, glucose manufacturers, silks Nearly all claimed the duties were too high on raw materials. The agriculincrease on duty to 25 per cent.

As soon as the supply of the Lee-Enfield rifles is forwarded to the different city corps about fifty rounds of blank ammunition will be sent to the headquarters of each corps in order the best way in which to load the new

Hon. Dr. Borden authorized a militia general order today The following appears: 8th "Princess Louise's New runswick Hussars." The services of Lieutenant James Gilchrist are dispensed with. To be 2nd lieutenant, gineers reserve of officers, vice GII-

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Protectionists by the score interviewed the ministers to-day, among the industries representwood screw, barbed wire, horse nails, rolling mills men, glassware, paper wall paper and exockery. All asked for no reduction, but if possible more

There is a lively tussle going on in abinet circles over the Crow's Nes railway charter. Mr. Blair since his visit to the Kootenay county became construction and operation of the road and is therefore opposed to the Canadian Pacific securing a monopoly of the Pass. On the other hand, an apparent majority of the ministers are in favor of the big transcontinen-

Mr. Robertson has arranged for fourteen creameries in the territories

The geological survey today issued nmary of the mineral output of Capada for the past year. The valu is given at \$23,627,000, as against \$22,-000,000 in 1895. Iu ten years the min eral output of Canada has coubled.
Tomonto, Feb. 24.—It is stated here

that the supporteres of the Ontario protest against the anti-clerical cru sade new being waged by Hop. Mr. Tarte, alleging that if these tactics are persisted in the Irish Catholic vote will slip away, thus ensuring the de feat of the Hardy government when

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The tariff enquiry was resumed this morning before Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Dobell Mr. Stevenson, of Stevenson, Blacks dar & Co., Montreal, appeared and secured a private hearing in regard to bookbinders' cloth, now free, and upon which Mr. Stevenson asked that a duty be placed. Although several parties had made appointments for the forencon—Slater & Sons, boots, St. Lawrence Steel Co., Gananoque, and the Hamilton Tack Co.—none of them appeared and the committee rose for

The enquiry was resumed at noo when E. L. Atkinson of the St. Lawrence Steel Wire Co., Gananoque, had dustry was represented by a large de-

firms: Ontario Tack Co., Hamilton; Montreal Rolling Mills, Dominion Wire company, Peck, Benny & Co., Pillow, Hersey & Co., Canada Screw Co., Canada Barb Wire Nail Co., Western Nail Co., Hamilton Nail Co. G. H. Whitton, Hamilton, acted as spokesman and read a long paper. He said that their protection was \$1 per hundred pounds. He advanced arguments to support the plea that the high protection on wire nails should be retained. They were the common ones of competition from the United States slaughter market and heavy freight rates. They declared that the specific duty was essential. Mr. Whitton also complained of discriminating railway rates in favor of the Americans. An eighteen cent rate would carry from Winnipeg 340 to 400 miles, and from Hamilton in Canada 18 cents would carry only 74 miles. Any radical change in the tariff on wire nails would close every Canadian factory. In 1894 their duty was reduced one-third. It was stated that Mr. Hobbs of London, and James Pender. & Co. of St. John, also joined in the views presented.
Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Mayor Bingham

today entertained over three hundred city ladies at luncheon. Madame Laurier and the wives of several members of the cabinet were present. No men were allowed in the room.

The secretary of the Dominion Rifle Canadian homestead inspector in the Northwest, one Mr Arsenault, and replacing him thy a Mr. Gibson.

The tariff committee of the cabinet met today and heard a deputation representing the electrical interests, shovel manufacturers, rice mills, farm being the companies of the capital properties of the cabinet committee o iselves with the new weapon Premier Haultain of the Territories is here. He wants the Territories act changed to permit of the formation of an executive council instead of an executive committee appointed by the

legislature. He says the Territories are not yet ready for provincial autonomy. The writ for Bonaventure has been issued. Nomination March 6th, rol-

ling 13th.

Hon. Mr. Blair is acting minister of militia. At a meeting of the French Canadian conservatives, held here tonight, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper hinted that the or position would devote considerable time next session to the discussion of wholesale dismissals from public service. On the school question, speaking for himself, he declared if it could be shown the minority was not satisfied with settlement and they came knocking again for relief he would do as he had done previous

to 30th June, his opinions having un-

dergone no change since. It is probable the argument before the Behring sea commission will take place in Charlottetown next August. Ottawa, Feb. 26.—General Manager Pottinger of the I. C. R. is in town. Dr. Miln of Victoria has not yet given up the fight for the independ ent lines from the coast to the territories through the Grows Nest, but the chances all point to the Canadian Pacific securing the plum. It is reported tonight that Hon. Mr. Blair has withdrawn his opposition to the C. P. R. on condition that the company waives the clause in its charter which forbids government interference with the company's freight rates until the oad is earning ten per cent on the

Lieut. Paul Weatherbee of Halifax, son of Judge Weatherbee of Nova Scotia, graduate of the Royal Military college, has been appointed architect of the militia department.

Hon. Mr. Prentergast has got his reward, having been appointed county court judge in Manitoba for his sopport of the school settlement.

The Canada Gazette tomorrow will contain the new rules of the road at ea, which were adopted by the special committee appointed at the instance of the Imperial board of trade. They go into effect on let of July

Hon. Mr. Davies has spent two days in a casual examination of the evid-ence taken by the court of enquiry into the loss of the Donaldson liner Warwick. He has had Chief Engineer Anderson and Capt. Spain of the fishries protection service, advising him and expects to reach a decision in a few days. He recognizes the importance of the case, and desires to reach a conclusion only after most mature

The Trans-Canadian Pacific asked bonus of \$10,000 per mile to build a line from Letherbridge to Nelson, a distance of 300 miles, and have it in peration by next January.

deliberation.

D. C. Fraser, M. P., who expected a cabinet office in the Laurier government but was given the go by in favor of Hon. Dr. Borden or Fielding, is fighting hard for reward. There has

been a lot of trouble in Nova Scotia grit circles over D. C. Fraser's case. Men who worked for the party and Fraser himself join in demanding that justice be done him, while some others are pulling the other way. The kick or the row has been a vigorous one. Fraser insists on an absolute promis of a judgeship, and he is now in Ottawa making an onslaught on the de-partment of justice to secure the prize, or failing it, he will kick over the

Ottawa, Feb. 28. The cabinet had a lengthy sitting yesterday, but con-trary to expectation, the Crows Pass railway matter was not reached. The ub-committee's report is not yet ready. The sessional programme was again under review. The provisions of the franchise act repeal bill was being considered. Meanwhile opinion is strengthening that the Crows Nesi railway matter can wait for a while One minister told me yesterday that in his judgment the needs of the counry does not require the building of his line for some years to come.

The Alaskan boundary treaty at the ery outset concedes to the United States a strip of Canadian territor, 2.41 miles wide at the base and gradu if not sit down and write us an order for STAR Fence to do your spring fencing. ally narrowing until 20 miles north o Mt. St. Elias, it strikes 141 parallel which is the true boundary. The sum mit of Mt. St. Elias is nearly 2 1-miles east of 141 meridian, and it is proposed to run the boundary from the summit instead of along the line. The surrender of Canadian territory by the government will be ventilated

The minister of militia has granted free ammunition for all arms competng in the rifle league matches in this

The following official notification has been sent out from headquarters to the district officers of the militia: "The major general commanding has approved of the issue of a complet equipment of Lee-Enfield rifles corres conding to the authorized establish ent of the city corps (garrison artilleries excepted) that have suitable ac ommodation in their armories. You re, therefore, requested to notify comnanding officers concerned in your district to send requisitions for the eturn into store of the rifles now in their possession and for the issue of Lee-Enfield rifles to complete."

Another order in connection with the Lee-Enfields s as follows: "The general officer commanding has approved of the issue of dummy cartridges to all corps armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle. The cartridges will be issued at once in proportion 200 to each unit of the permanent corps (cavalry and infantry), and 150 to each city corps entitled to them. These dummy cartridges are for use in imparting instruction in the use of the magazine."

74th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Beer, resigns his commission and to retain the rank of lieutenant colonel on retirement; to be lieutenant colonel, Major John Baird, vice Beer, retired; to be major, captain and brevet major, Charles Henry Fairweather, vice Baird, promoted; No. 3 company: to be captain, Lieut. Fred Morrison,

major from the 30th July, 1896; No. 6 company, to be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Captain Louis Dixon is fired from

63rd, Halifax Battalion. Ottawa, March 1.-A report is current in political circles that the Nova Scotia government intends to bring on the provincial elections at a very eaerly date; indeed, before the tariff bill is brought down to the federal parlament. It is expected Mr. Fielding will propose either a reduction in the duty on bituminous coal or else its total abolition, and it is recognized it would never do to hold the provincial elections after such important tariff change affecting Nova Scotia.

Major Perley, member of the council of the Dominion Rifle association, leaves for England in a very few days to superintend the erection of the Canadian bungalow at Bisley. Major Perley will have charge of the work on behalf of the association. Major Sam Hughes, M. P., who was in town building, and is well pleased with them. He made the suggestion that the floors should be deadened, which will be a great improvement.

Edward Farrar was in town today

and interviewed some of the ministers. It looks as if Clifford Sifton is the master mind of the Laurier cabinet. few days ago when it was announced from Manitoba that J. A. Smart, ex-mayor of Brandon, was about to eave for Ottawa to assume the duties of deputy minister of the interior, the accuracy of the report was denied by the ministers here. These gentlemen evidently did not know Mr. he new minister has got his way, and t is now authoritatively announced be installed in the deputy's chair, wing charge of both the interior and not want to lose the services of Mr. Burgess, for he has offered him the position of dominion lands commisioner at his present salary, with leadquarters at Ottawa. H. H.Smith, the present dominion land commisper annum, is to be superannuated.

Hayter Reed, deputy superintendent of the general Indian affairs, has been offered superannuation or a subordinate position in the Indian service at \$2,000 per annum. The peculiar thing in connection with this shuffle is that while Mr. Burgess is offered a position with his present calary, there is no alternative offer of superannuation, as in Mr. Reed's ase. It is said these charges will be fully ventilated in parliament, and that the opposition will give notice that when the conservatives return to power, the official appointed under

like circumstances as Mr. Smart may expect short shrift. Chevaller Drolet is here reporting to Premier Laurier on his recent trip to Rome. He is satisfied a papal ablegate to Canada will be appointed in the verey near future.

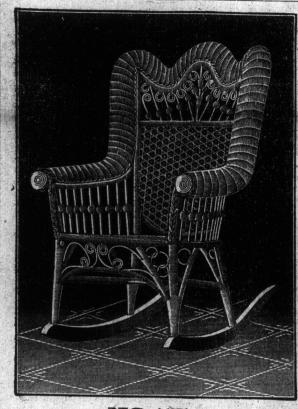
Hon, Mr. Tarte is on the sick list Senator Miller, who is here, is strongly opposed to the construction of the Crows Nest Pass railway.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, St. John, N. B.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets and Furniture.

27 and 29 King Street, 39 and 41 Germain Street, (Opposite Country Market) Furniture Warerooms 13 and 15 Market Square.

We show the finest stock of Furniture ever exhibited in the Maritime Provinces, in every conceivable pattern to suit all tastes, and at lower prices than ever before quoted for such fine goods.



NO (48)

Handsome Design in Rattan Rocker \$6.50. A large se ection of latest patterns at \$2:25. \$3 50. \$3.75. \$4, \$4.25. \$5. \$6 25, \$7, \$8, \$9 up to \$12 50, ither in Rockers, Receptions or Arm Chairs



NO (32)

Handsome Oak. Combined Bookcase and Secretary......\$15.50.

Combined Bookcases and Secretaries, bookcase at one side, with adju-table shelves, Oak, and Mahogany finish at \$12.50, \$15.50, \$23, \$28 50, \$30, \$31.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Quebec, Feb. 24.—Hon. Judge Irvine the vice admiralty court died today, aged 71 years. Caplin, Feb. 24.—J. F. Grite nominated by the liberals today for the commons and F. X. Lemieux, Q.

C., for the local house. Hon. Mr. Chase Casgrain will direct the campaign in the conservative interest. Montreal, Feb. 25.—At a meeting the Quebec alliance today, Hon. Sidney Fisher said that a plebescite law was now in course of preparation and he believed that if temperance car-

ried a prohibition bill would follow very shortly. It is now stated that Hon. Mr. Lauier will make another appeal to Premier Greenway for further concessions to the Manitoba minority, this course being forced on Laurier by his Quebec supporters, whose ante-election pro-mises that Laurier would do more for the minority than Tupper are being brought home to the Quebec deputation. The liberal managers represent to the premier that the opposition to the school settlement is much more deeply seated in the province than Tarte or Marchand supposed and that if further concessions are not obtained Premier Flynn's walk over here will

be of the easiest kind. The Montreal liberals will present Premier Laurier with a purse containing \$1,000 on the eve of his departure

Montreal, Feb. 25.—The police arrested a man for stealing coats from St. James Methodist church yesterday, who turned out to be John Clark, well known in the United States as a diamond thief. He stole \$7,000 worth of diamonds in Toronto some years ago and collected thousands of dollars in England for Canadian charitable institutions which did not exist. Last spring, dressed as a priest, he collected much money presumably for the Manitoba school fund. Montreal, Feb. 26.-Most of the candidates are now in the field in this district, and as the cabinet is sitting daily at Quebec, news of dissolution may be heard at any time.

Rev. Father Hudson, a well known Indian departments. Mr. Sifton does Jesuit priest, died here today, being born at River Ouelle in 1832. He was classmate of Governor Letellier de St. Just.

Quebec, Feb. 26.-Sir Adolphe Chapleau is suffering from an attack of Montreal, Feb. 26.-La Patrie, the

personal organ of Hon. J. I. Tarte, dominion minister of public works, makes the positive assertion that Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, solicitor general in the dominion government, went to Rome under instructions from the Laurier government to represent to the pope the necessity of there being in Canada a papal delegate with functions similar to the representative of the pope in the United

La Patrie declares that such action by the holy see is absolutely necessary on account of the very active interference of the clergy in political affairs in Canada, especially their attitude towards the liberal party in connection with the Manitoba school diffi-

Montreal, Feb. 28.-The reading of the famous episcopal mandement has again been deferred because of a rumor to the effect that the liberals had secured the appointment of a papal delegate to Canada in the person of Mgr. Tedesche, an Italian prelate cf here today that Hon. Mr. Laurier effect was filed yesterday. would, during his jubilee visit to England, proceed to Rome and make a

Laurier government, the Pope has anpointed a commission of cardinals to investigate the charges against the Canadian clergy of improper interference in the recent elections. The charges were prepared in detail by Chevaller Drolet and are directed against six Canadian bishops and archbishops and priests. They recite instances where the sacraments of the church were refused to liberals and intimidation exercised by means of threats of excommunication, all in the interests of the conservative party. On the completion of the investigation, it is understood the Pope will name a permanent delegate to Canada. Chevalier Drolet declares that representatives of the Quebec bishops visited Rome, and among things, spread the report that Premier Laurier was a "Free Mason of the worst kind," declaring that it would be a meritorious act to combat him with every means at church's command.

Montreal, Feb. 28.-The announcement contained in a cable despatch from Rome last night that Pope XIII. has appointed Monsigneur Riduni Tiedsche as papal commissioner to Canada, followed close on heels of the announcement of the appointment of a commission of carpreferred by the liberal governmen in Canada against the Catholic clergy of Quebec, has caused a considerable sensation throughout the dominion The fact that the Laurier government has requested the vatican to interfere to prevent the active participation of the clergy in political contests and to appoint a permanent papal ablegate to Canada was ar nounced in these despatches yesterday. The step was taken as the result of the activity of the clergy in recent election campaigns, in which the whole influence and power of the church was exerted to secure the defeat of the liberal party. The reasons for the hostility of the hierarchy to the to the Manitoba shoool question liberals having maintained that the abolition of separate chools in Manitoba by the legislature was a provincial matter in which the federal government could not interfere.

Quebec, March 1.-Major Fafard of L'Islet, was killed today by an Intercolonial engine, while he was crossing the track at Levis. Two ladies who were with him escaped. Montreal, March 1 .- Sir Charles Tupper was in the city today and left this evening by the Canadian Pacific for Halifax. The conservative leader is in excellent health.

ONTARIO.

Co.'s mammouth dry goods establish ment on King street was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of over \$50,000. The fire is believed to have been caused by electric wires. The damage is fully covered by insurance in different companies.

On Tuesday next at Osgoode hall. Mr. Aylesworth, Q. C., will move to commit Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., to jail for being privy to the breach of injunction in the North

personal appeal to the vatican.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—According to an announcement made this afternoon by Chevaller M. G. A. Drolet, who has returned from a visit to Rome, where he went at the instance of the of my friends here, and leave domin-ion politics. I do not know when the change will be made, certainly not in the immediate future. If the decision of the supreme court in the able to me. I will not be a candidate again, but if it is favorable. I will adopt whatever course the party here requires of me. I am now in their hands and will do what in their opin-

ion is best.' Word has been received here of the death of W. H. Lyon, which occurred at Salt Lake City, Utah., on 27th February. Deceased was one of the pioneers of this country, being a member of the wholesale grocery firm few years ago.
The Winnipeg and Portage La.

Prairie assizes opens tomorrow. The charges against deputy returning offi-cers of stuffing ballot boxes are the chief cases in the criminal docket. Hon. Geo. E. Foster, formerly minister of finance for Canada, arrived in the city from the west this morning and will remain here some days as a guest at government house. Mr. Foster stated that his impression of the vast mineral resources of British Columbia was greatly strengthened by his visit, which was in the interest of the British Canadian Gold Fields Co., of which he is president. Of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, Mr. Foster said his opinion of it is althe necessity of it and is convinced that the government would not be could do the work cheaper and with better results to the country. It is a comparatively short line by itself and would be dependent on the C. P. R. The government has built as many roads as was required under the act of confederation and the policy of building more would not be the right one to adopt. The road was neces-

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Vancouver, B. C., March 1.—The steamer Empress of China sailed today for the Orient. Among her cargo was 1250 tons of flour for Sydney, which will be transhipped at Hong

sary to the development of the coun-

Kong. the Golden Cache Mines company here from the foreman of the mine at Lilloet, that Marshall Cleveland, a miner, fell down a precipice and was killed yesterday. He was returning to the mine from Lilloet and had taken the short cut. The ground was, however, very slipper, and Cleveland, missing his footing, fell over the pre-cipice, a distance of two hundred Toronto, Feb. 28.-W. A. Murray & feet. The body was recovered early this morning and brought into Lil-loet. Relatives of the deceased are said to live at Oregon City, Oregon. Rossland, B. C., March 1.-The total of ore shipped from Rossland and mines to the smelters in the past week was 1,148 tons. During the same period the O. K. mined 130 tons.

Total of the ore shipped since January 1st is 9,270 tons. milled by the O. K. since January 1st

ALBERT CO. Hopewell Hill, Feb. 25.-The snow storm day before yesterday was the worst of the season. About a foot of

R. Peck of Boston is visiting his old home here. A new company, to be known as the Albert Carriage Mfg. Co., begins operations at Albert right away.

La grippe is very prevalent in and

CARLETON CO.

Woodstock, Feb. 25.-The funeral of the late Col. W. T. Baird took place this afternoon from his home in Graf-Numbers of people turned out from all parts of the country to be in attendance. Service was held at the house by Rev. Dr. Chapman, Rev. C. T. Phillips and Rev. Thos. Todd. At three o'clock the procession formed for the Methodist cemetery. John D. and Paxton Baird, sons, Rev. Thos. Marshall and Dr. Ayer, sons-in-law, carried the casket from the house to the hearse. The procession was just one half a mile in length, comprising some sixty sleighs. At the grave the service was read by Rev. Dr. Chapman. A feature in the funeral was the turn-out of the Boys' brigade in

CHARLOTTE CO.

St. Stephen, N. B., Feb. 26.-A largely attended meeting of the citizens last evening took the opening step mond jubilee. An influential commit-tee was appointed. The speakers generally favored the erection of a public hall and library, together with a grand demonstration.

St. Andrews, Feb. 26.-The trial of the cause of Newton Bros. v. John D. Guptill occupied a Charlotte county court all day Tuesday and Wednes day, and the forenoon of Thursday, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$172.36. The amount sued for

Mr. Magee, dominion express agent. found at his office door yesterday morning a crock of butter without a mark. He supposed some one had left it there for shipment by express. The shipper did not materialize. It subsepuently developed that the crock was removed from Hart & Greenback store the previous day. H. & S. sent their clerk on Wednesday evening to inform the man suspected that unless the crock was returned there would be trouble. It is supposed the guilty one took this method of complying with the demand made upon him, leaving it during the night at the express office door, which is across the street from Hart & Greenlow's. Query now is, was the firm correct in their suspicion.

KINGS CO.

Mechanics' Settlement, Feb. 23.-At the last meeting of Phoenix Lodge, No. 125, I. O. G. T., the following officers were installed: Robert Crossman, C. T.; Etta Moore, V. T.; W. J. Lookhart, R. Sec.; Lena Moore, F. S.; Edith Moore, Treas.; Willie Bustard, Mar.; Thos. Moore, Chap.; G. Stanley Moore, Sen.; Mabel Long, P. C. T.;

Thos. Long. Guard. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chambers, who have been called to part with their baby boy

Robert Bustard is quite ill at present. Mrs. Richard Moore has been very ill, but under the treatment of Dr. Burnett is improving. Edward Connely of Roxbury is very in at present. He is attended by Dr. Ryan. Miss Etta Moore is visiting her broth-

er at Petitcodiac.
Sussex, Feb. 25.—On a visit to the dairy school this afternoon your correspondent found it in full operation. The students were found busy print-ing today's make of butter, which sample, and found it very fine. It is neatly encased in paper prepared for it and has the words Dominion Dairy the students have not arrived yet, but Superintendent Hopkins says he is receiving daily a number of applications, and the next course of butter making, which commences on March 5th, will be larger; also it is expected that a number of ladies will take the second course. The instructions daily are in all the lines of butter making and the handling of the milk. There is a full staff of instructors. Superintendent Hopkins oversees the manufacturing and Mr. Tufett has charge of the separation department, and Harvey Mitchell of Fredericton gives instructions on testing milk and Cyriaque Daigle, a graduate of Guelph, Ontario, is recorder. It will repay any one to spend a few days at this well kept dairy school if they cannot take the whole course. It is alike creditable to both the officers in charge as well as their pupils to see everything in the best of order, and cleanliness is certainly one of the factors.

The meeting of the parishioners of

Trinity church, held in Masonic hall ast night, was quite large. Rev. Mr. Neales, the rector elect, was present and was asked to preside. The finan-cial report of affairs was, notwithstanding recent difficulties, found to be in a most satisfactory condition. It was found that Mr. Neales will not be able to assume his duties until about 10th July next, owing to obligations with his present congregation at Andover. He will, however, visit the church in Sussex about Easter time to remain about two weeks. The ladies, who had been attending their Sewing Circle, dropped in during the evening and very much added to the

interest of the proceedings.

Rev. Mr. Neales left for Andover this evening and hopes are now felt that Trinity church will begin a new

Edward McLeod, a well known farmer, died suddenly at his residence. Lower Mill Stream, last evening, in the 68th year of his age. The deceased had been out during the day and died after having cared for his learn at his home in the evening.

Sussex, Feb. 26.-Robert Conley, who is largely engaged in lumber opera-tions for Charles T. White at Point Wolfe, is in Sussex today, and stated snow and other conditions for lumbering are excellent, and that large quantities on the shore will be to give unreservedly of their wealth, from Mr. Demetz charging Mr. Rosel-

ting out between four and five million feet at Point Wolfe, and as far as he can understand nine million feet at Apple river, N. S., making a total approaching fifteen million feet and with much less labor than on previous winters' doings.

M. A. Ferguson has just returned from a trip to the northern part of the province. He is credited with making an excellent strike in a lumber deal with others there.

Sussex, Feb. 27.-In calling at the dairy school today I found them busy making butter. The milk is separated in the morning, after which the churning of the cream which had been separated the day before is churned. In the afternoon milk testing and printing of the butter is carried on. The up stairs of the building is fitted up for lectures, which makes a very comfortable class room. The superintendent said to me that the government in establishing this school and extending the courses this year in butter-making, that the object was to accomplish the most good by giving an opportunity to as many as possible to attend the school, while the first object was to those intending running creameries, yet it was intanded for those engaged in private darlying, which means farmers' wives and daughters. Mr. Hopkins, who mingly never tires in imparting all in his power, says, if the ladies would arrange in different sections to spend a day or two at the school he would arrange two days in the course especially for them, and he would try and make it agreeable as well as profitable for them, and while this is not the time of year for picnics, yet I think if our lady friends would bring their haskets and avail themselves of a day or two at the dairy school, it would be just the right thing to do.

QUEENS CO.

Mouth of Jemseg, Feb. 25.-While David Vail was yarding logs his horses started to run away, and a hook on the end of a chain caught Mr. Vail's leg, making a severe lacerated wound. He is now unable to attend to his daily work.

Rev. W. J. Blakeney will preach in the Baptist church every alternate Sunday afternoon.

The hall at Upper Jemseg on Wednesday night was filled by listeners to hear the lecture given by the Rev. C. W. Townsend from the life of Whitfield. The sum of \$23 was realized, which nearly pays the debt on

WESTMORLAND CO.

Upper Cape, Feb. 23.-A basket social held at Harvey Allen's on Saturday evening was a decided success, realizing the sum of \$21.25. A basket social held at Fraser Allen's on Saturday evening, 13th inst., realized

Clarence Allen was slightly injured In the woods here a few days since. He was chopping a lodged tree when limb fell striking him on the head. McAlpine, the mighty, visited Port Elgin a short time since and as a re- 12th of March. sult of his visit several persons will

lose their official heads. Rayworth Bros. are doing a rushing business in the lumber line. They committee, Saturday morning, Hugh have kept their mill busy sawing all H. McLean was heard and explained winter for themselves and are buying the object of the issue, viz., to obtain

have kept their mill busy sawing all winter for themselves and are buying all the deals they can besides.

Moncton, Feb. 25.—News has been received here of the death of Miss Harper, sister of Mrg. Evans, wife of Thomas Evans, chief cierk in the I. C. R. general manager's office, which occurred at Valdosta, Georgia, yesterday morning. Miss Harper, whose parents live in Montreal, was resident in Moncton for some time previous to going south last fall.

Danny J. McNaughton of Moncton, writes to the local papers saying that if Dan Fitzof St. John wishes to box him in Moncton, March 10th, he must put up a forfeit of \$15 with some of the St. John papers and he is prepared to do likewise.

At a maeting of the I. C. R. Relief and Insurance association, held here yesterday, Jos. Rafferty, T. H. Williams and James Coles were the St. John delegates. Disability claims amounting to \$6,750 were passed.

E. Balser, in whose case the papers were stolen from the police office a few days ago, was yesterday convicted for violation of the act, and fined \$50 and costs. A large number of other cases are in progress and it is said some third offence cases will be proceeded with shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Whitney left today for Valdosta, Georgia, where they will spent the balance of the winter for the benefit of Mrs. Whitney's health.

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 26.—A coroner's inquiry was commenced here the

Moncton, N. B., Feb. 26.-A coroner's inquiry was commenced here this afternoon into the couse of the death of Adelia B. Gray, a young woman about seventeen. Reports in circula-tion pointed to infanticide and perhaps something worse, but the in-quiry so far has developed nothing positive beyond that the girl was sick, destitute and had been beaten by her mother. One witness swore that the girl's mother said if the deceased had a child she would kill it. Other witnesses swore there was nothing wrong with the girl. A post-

Sheriff McQueen was in town to-day and said the letter purporting to day and said the letter purporting to that the amendments were agreed on the District Purpose of the D of the Dutcher murder, was not writter by him and Sullivan knew nothing of its publication. All letters to and from Sullivan are subject to official inspection, and nothing reflecting on the judge would be allowed

Baie Verte, Feb. 26.—The first meeting of the Sackville district of the Woman's Missionary society of the Methodist church," opened in Baie Verte on the afternoon of the 25th linst. Mrs. Hart, district organizer, took the obesity and opened the approximation. took the chair and opened the session with a prayer service. Owing to the were not represented. Reports were received, which were quite encouraging. Testimonies from the different members were then received as to what led them to join the W. M. S. In the evening a public meeting of unisual interest was held, when Miss Robertson, returned missionary from Japan, gave a clear and telling account of the work done by our society in that country, When she spoke of the difficulties endured by our missionaries in travelling to the distant stations, all present seemed to realize as never before, what our brave and had received this amount for expenses dauntless workers were doing as our of survey he had only paid a little earnest appeal to all not before inter- there were now several thousand ested in mission work, to consider dollars of unpaid bills in connection their responsibility and privileges, and

got out this season. He thinks Mr. of their zeal, and of their prayers. White will have no difficulty in get-During the morning session of the following day a paper was read entitled, "The relation of the work at home to our missionaries." Miss Robertson then showed the ladies a number of Japanese curios and photographs. Miss Robertson's presence at convention, together with that of Mrs. Hart, the mother of our missionaries, has been an inspiration to each A deep interest has pervaded these services, and no doubt good will be the outcome in many places in the

YORK CO. Fredericton, Feb. 26.-The legislature

had a short session today. This morning the municipalities ommittee was occupied with the St. John taxation bill, the chief provision of which is to tax all foreign corporations except banks one per cent. on their gross income in New Brunswick, instead of on five times their net income as at present. Ald. Millidge heard first in support of the bill. H. H. McLean, representing the C. P. R., Dominion Express Co., Western Union and Massey-Harris Co., and J. D. Hazen, representing the Imperial Co., followed in opposition to the bill, and Recorder Skiner replied. No action was taken. The committee will consider the bill tomorrow.

The university of Edinburgh has in timated that the science classes of the university of New Brunswick shall be taken as a full equivalent for the classes required for the first professional examination in medicine. This enables students of our university to have a year or a year and a half of the medicine course in Edinburg uni-

versity. The reception given by the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. McClelan in the ssembly building tonight was attended by between four and five hundred persons. The guests were received by His Honor and Mrs. McClelan in the main assembly chamber, which had been prepared for the occasion. An orchestra from the Military band was tationed in the speaker's gallery, and during the evening Mrs. C. H. B. Fisher, Mrs. W. T. H. Fenety, Mrs. O. S. Crockett, Miss Alma Gibson, Mrs. Cameron and Prof. Bristowe sang a number of selections, solos and duets, The ladies' orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Cadwallader, also rendered some very excellent music, which called down warm applause from their audience. An excellent supper was served in the library. Among those from St. John were Col. Tucker, J. D.

Hazen and H. H. McLean. Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 28 .- Mrs. Payson, wife of Edward J. Payson, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. met with a serious accident last night. Going out of the gymnasium she fell through a trap door, dislocating her shoulder and arm and otherwise injuring herself. The trap had been ac-

cidentally left open.

John L. Carleton delivered a lecture this evening in St. Dunstan's hall on John Boyle O'Rielly, the poet of humanity.

It is now stated here that the legislature will probably continue till the The bill to authorize the St. John

railway to issue bonds to the amount of \$700,000 was before the corporation committee, Saturday morning, Hugh two hundred thousand dollars to pay for new power house, improvements and five hundred thousand of bonds to be applied solely to redeem existing bonds, the object being to have only one mortgage on property now owned or hereafter acquired. It came out in the course of discussion that Sir Wm. Van Horne and James Ross had genrously advanced over sixty thosand dollars to make the improvements now in course of completion without any charge to the company. The committee unanimously recommended the

passing of the bill. The municipalities committee unanimously resolved to strike out of the you will come upon these words, "I St. John assessment bill section 4, got on fairly well," etc. This is the which provided for taxation at one per cent of the gross income of for-eign corporations, and to recommend the bill to the house with this omission and some slight amendments, ing? Of course. Whatever may be which do not alter the effect of the our differences of opinion as to the measure. Consideration of the bill authorizing the city of Moncton to issue debentures for \$40,000 for the erection of a new school house was postponed till Thursday next to give the opponents thereof an opportunity of being heard. A bill in amendment of the sewers and marsh lands act, relating to marshes and bogs along Missiquash River, on the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also stands till next week.

The sub-committee of the corporations committee, to whom was referred the St. John Terminal railway bill, formally reported this morning mend the bill as amended to the

A bill to incorporate the Restigouche the Western Railway Co. for the construction of the line from Campbellton to Van Buren, to connect with the to go abroad.

Tire broke out in the engine room siderable discussion before the corporations committee. This line is the same as is covered by the charther the same as is co Bangor and Aroostook, caused con-siderable discussion before the corter of the Restigouche and Victoria Colonization company, which charter would be nullified by the pasage of the bill now presented. Mr. Pugsley, on behalf of A. I. Trueman, who is retained to present the case for the Restigouche and Victoria Co., asked to have the matter stand till Wednesday next to give Mr. Trueman who could not be present today, an opportunity of being heard. Messrs. Labillois and Mott, who appeared in behalf of the promoters of the new company, objected to delay, claiming that Mr. Boselly of Toronto, president of the Restigouche and Victoria company, was seeking it for dishones purposes. They boldly characterized him as a man absolutely unworthy of confidence and charged that he had appropriated to his own use \$10,000 or \$11,000 of some \$17,000 which a Mr. Demetz of New York had paid to him for the enterprise; that whereas he had received this amount for expenses over \$4,000 of legitimate bills, and with same. Mr. Mott read a letter

flecting very severely on his conduct The promoters claim that the formation of the new company is neces sary if the road is ever to be built. Mr. Pugsley read a letter from Mr. Boselly in which he characterized the new bill as the "most vicious political trick" of which he had heard, as the "most iniquitious legislation of modern times." He repudiated all insinuations of bad faith and wrongdoing on his part. The committee postponed consideration of the bill till Wednesday, when lively scenes are expected.

FAIRLY WELL ISN'T WELL ENOUGH.

Let us say that your wages are twenty shillings a week. You have worked hard, done your best, and feel that you have earned your money. Very good. Now imagine that when Saturday night comes your employer hems and haws, and wants to put you off with fifteen. I'll be bound you would think yourself hardly treated. What are the great strikes in this country commonly about? Why, in some fashion they are about wages or hours; it comes to the same thing. Be it understood that the writer uses this fact as an illustration of another fact -that is all. What is the other fact ? We will work it out of the following personal statement:

"Nearly all my life," says Mrs. Sarah Dalby, "I have ben subject to attacks of biliousness, accompanied with sickness, but got on fairly well up to the early part of 1882. At this time I began to feel heavy, dull and tired, with an all-gone, sinking sensation. My skin was sallow, and the whites of my eyes of a yellow tinge."

As everybody knows, or ought to know, the coloring matter was bile. Tht liver being torpid, and therefore failing to remove the bile from the blood, it entered the skin, and showed itself on the surface. But the discoloration isn't the worst mischief done by the vagabond bile, containing many poisonous waste elements; it disorders the whole system and sets up troublesome and dangerous symptoms, some of which the lady names.

"I had a bad taste in the mouth." she goes on to say, "and in the morning particularly, was often very sick, retching so violently that I dreaded to see the dawn of day. "My appetite was poor, and after

eating I had pain at my chest and side. Frequently I couldn't bring myself to touch food at all, my stomach seemed to rebel at the very thought of it." This was bad, but the stomach was right, nevertheless. More food would have made more pain, more indigested matter to ferment and sour, more of a load for the sleepy liver, more poison for the nerves, kidneys and skin. And yet, without the food, how was she to live? It was like being ground be-

tween the upper and nether millstones. "After this," runs the letter, "I had great pain and fluttering at the heart. Sometimes I would have fits of dizziness and go off into a faint, which left me quite prostrated. Then my nerves became so upset and excitable that I got no proper sleep at night and on account of loss of strength I was obliged to lie in bed all day for days together. I went to one doctor after another, and University hospitals, but was none the

better for it all. per, 1883, my husband read in Reynolds' Newspaper about Mother Selel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle of it. After taking it for three days I felt relieved. Encouraged and chered by this I kept on taking the Syrup, and in a short time all the pain and distress abated, and I was wellbetter than I had ever been. That is ten years ago, and since then I have never ailed anything. With sincere thanks, I am yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Kingsland, London, N., January 2nd,

Now run you eye back on the first sentence of Mrs. Dalby's letter, and sad thought. Her life had always been at a discount; she has always got less than her due; she lost part of her health-wages. Do you take my meanrights of capital and the value of labor, it is certain that every human being is entitled to perfect health-without reduction, without drawback. All the more, as nobody else loses what one person thus gains. No, no. On the contrary, a perfectly healthy person is a benefit and a blessing to all who are brought into relations with him. But do all have such health? God help us, no; very, very few. Why not? Ah, the answer is too big; I can't give it today. To the vast crowd who only get on "fairly well" I tender my sym pathy, and advise a trial of the remedy mentioned by Mrs. Dalby.

THE FROZEN HERRING

Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 25.—A despatch from St. Johns, N. F., says that the frozen herring season has practically closed. The last Glouces-ter vessel has just left Placentia bay for home with a fair cargo. Several other cargoes are also on the way. The season has been a fairly prosperous one, and just now prices are higher.

A little sugar added to turnips, beets and winter squash will be an improve-

HEART DISEASE STRIKES DOWN ALL CLASSES.

The Essential Matter is to be Prepared for

Any Emergency. It is painful to pick up the daily papers and observe how people of all classes are being stricken down with heart disease and apoplexy. One day it is the farmer in the field, again the aborer carrying his hod or, as this week a prominent architect in Ottawa Perhaps it is not too strong a statement that 80 per cent. of the people of Canada are afflicted with heart disease to some degree. What a blessing it is then, that there exists a medicine like Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which is so quick in producing relief. Instantly the patient obtains that ease that is so longed for when the heart is afflicted. There is absolutely no case of heart disease that it will not help, and with few exceptions, will produce a

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,-by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"gospel or physic-now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET. The market continues easy. Eggs are tending lower. Butter is plentiful and easy. Among recent arrivals of veal was some that tailed to pass inspection. While some particularly choice pigs have brought as high as 7c, the general range is from 5 to

Shoulders	0 08	**	0 09
Hams, per lb	0 08	**	0 11
Butter (in tubs), per lb	0 13	**	0 15
Butter (lump)	0 13	**	0 15
Hutton (grow mar)	0.18	**	0 19
Dairy roll	0 16	46	0 18
Fowl	0 25	**	0 50
Fowl	0 50	**	0 60
Ducks, per pair	0 50	.1	. 0 80
Chickens	0 25		0 50
Turkeys Eggs, per doz	0 10	**	0 12
Eggs, per doz	0 13		0 15
Eggs (henery)	0 15		0 16
Cabbage, per doz	0 40	(0 70
Cranberries, per bbl	3 00	**	4 00
Mutton, per lb (carcass)	0 04	**	0 05
Veal	0 07	**	0 10
Potatoes, per bbl	0 75	44	1 00
Veal	0 08	**	0 09
Calf skins, per lb	0 06		0 07
Sheep skins, each	0 50		0 60
Hides, per lb	0 06	-	0 37
Carrots, per bbl	0 80	**	1 00
Beets, per bbl	0 80		1 00
Turning per hbl	0 40	**	0 50
Turnips, per bbl	0 02	44	0 03
Cheese	0 11	44	0 12
Cheese	0 40	- 66	0 60
Parsnips, per bbl	0 00	**	1 50
Maple sugar	0 08	44	0 10
Maple honey, per gal	0 60	**	0 80
Apples	0 75	**	1 25
Retail.		Sec.	
	0 06		0 16
Beef, corned, per lb Beef tongue per lb	0 08	-	0 10
Roset per th	0.10	-	0 16
Roast, per ib	0 07	**	
Pork per th (salt)	0 07		0 10
Hame ner th	0 12		0 16
Shoulders mer Ib	0 08		0 10
Shoulders, per lb	0 12	1	0 16
Sausages, per lb.	0 10		0 12
Tripe	0 08		0 10
Butter (in tubs)	0 15	44.	0 17
Butter (lump), per lb	0 15	**	0 17
Dairy roll	0 18	**	0 22
Butter (creamery), roll	0 22	94	. 0 24
Eggs per doz	0 16		0 18
Eggs (henery), per doz	0 18	**	0 20
Lard on tube)	0 12	**	0 14
Rabbits, per pair	0 12	**	0 15
Mutton ner lh	0 06	**	0 08
Lamb. per 1b	0 06	**	0 09
Potatoes, per peck	0 15	**	0 1
Cabbage, each	0 06	**	0 08
Fowl, per pair	0 40	**	0 75
Ducks, per pair	0 60	**	0 80
Dueles non main			0.00
Ducks, per pair	0 60		0 90

1	Maple sugar	0 10	**	0 12	
4	Maple honey, per gal	0 80		1 00	
4	Beans, peck	0 30		0 40	
1	FISH.	V 00			
3	Medium cod are marked	higher	100	Ther	į
Ħ	were some landed last week,	but s	toel	ks ar	
ú	light. The demand for pickle	d fish	is	better	
4	but prices show no change.	12 8 YEAR	9598	TO THE	
4					
3	Wholesale.	0 00	**	3 35	
3	Codfish, per 100 lbs, large, dry	2 75	**	2 85	
8	Codflish, medium shore	1 75	44	2 00	
8	Codfish, small	1 20	**	1 25	
S.	Pollock		**	0 07	
ą	Smoked herring	0 00		0 04	
a	Lobsters	2 60		2 75	
	Bay herring, bbls		4	1 40	
	Bay herring, hf bbls	1 30		1 40	
Š	Grand Manan, hf bbls	1 30		3 00	
ă	Ferring, N S shore, No 1.		**	2 30	
8	do. hf bbl	3 00	**	3 25	
ä	Barrington herring	4 50	**	5 50	
g	Shad, per hf bbl		46		
8	Bloaters, per box	0 00	**	0 60	
9	Cod, fresh	0 00	**	0 02	
8	Haddock, fresh	0 00		0 02	
	GROCERIES.				
	Molasses is easier, except	for th	e b	ighes	į
3	grade. Sugar is firm. The				
	shows no change.		E ST	STATE OF	ĺ
10	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	178001180 APRIL 10	100000		

Molasses is easier, except i			
shows no change.	CAL UI	the	
Coffee-	0 24	. 01	00
Java, per lb, green	-	" 0	
Matches, per gross	0 26	" 0 3	30
Rice, per 10 0	031/4	" 01	081/4
Molasses-	0 26	. 01	27
Barbados Porto Rico, per gal	0 20	(0	
Nevis, per gal		. 0	
Selt-			
Liverpool, ex vessel	A TANK	0	
Liverpool butter salt, per	0 45	" 0	20
bag, factory filled	0 90	" 1	00
Spices-			
Cream of tartar, pure, bbl	0 20	. 0	
Cream of tartar, pure, bxs.	U 20	. 0	
Nutmegs, per lb		0	
Cloves, whole	0 12	" 0	15
Oloves, ground	A 70	" 0	
Ginger, ground	0 18 0 12	0	
Pepper, ground	2 30	" 2	
Sal soda, per Ib	.0 00%		0114
Sugar-			
Standard granulated, per lb.	0 02		04%
Canadian, 2nd grade, per lb. Yellow, bright, per lb	0 00 78	(T) (F) (S) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A) (A	04
Yellow, per lb	0 0334		0314
Dark yellow, per lb	0 031/4	" 0	03%
Paris lumps, per box	0 051/4	0	05%
Pulverised suguer, per lb	0 051/2	U	05%
Black 12's, short stock, p lb	0 41		44
Congou, per lb, finuest	0 22	. 0	28
Congou, per Ib, go d	0 18		22
Congou, per lb, common	0 11		15 40
Tobacco—	V 30	v	-
Black 12's long leaf, per Ib	0 43		47
Black 12's, long leaf, per lb Black, highest grade, per lb	0 47		48
(Remobit nes th	0.63	0	59

Bright, per Ib...... 0.53
PROVISIONS.

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC. Beans are marked lower. Seed quotations or black.

are corrected to date. There are no other Changes to note. Oats (Ontarlo), car lots... 0 29 " 0 30 Oats (Carleton Co.) ... 0 26 " 0 27 Beans (Canadian), h p. 0 90 " 0 95 Beans, prime ... 0 85 " 090 Improved yellow eye... 1 50 " 1 60 Split peas ... 3 25 " 3 50 Round peas ... 2 25 " 2 50 Pot barley ... 3 25 " 3 50 Hay, pressed, car lots ... 11 00 " 12 00 Red Clover ... 0 084/2" 0 094/2 Alskie clover ... 0 09 " 0 10 Timothy seed, American ... 1 70 " 1 80

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. Ontario flour is marked lower, also oat-meal. Middlings and bran are firm. meal. Middlings and bran are firm.
Buckwheat meal, gray 150
Buckwheat meal, yellow 115
Manitoba hard wheat 540
Canadian high grade family 475
Medium patents 450
Oatmeal, standard 320
Cornmeal 175
Middlings, bulk, car lots 1350
Middlings, small lots 1450
Middlings, bagged, small lots 1600
Bran, bulk, car lots 1350
Bran, small lots 1450
Cottonseed meal 2600
FRUITS. ETC. FRUITS, ETC.

Dried apples are cheaper. The rest of the list is as before. | State | Stat Almonds

Hockory nuts, per lb

Cal. Oranges
Valencia Oranges, box
Cocoanuts, per sack.
Cocoanuts, per doz.

The spruce deal market is firm, and for some special sizes from city mills as high as \$11 has been paid, but our quotations cover all ordinary stock.

There is no change to note in ocean rates, and while \$2.50 is quoted as the New York rate there is really nothing doing. 40s to 45s. Barbados market (60c)) nom 5 00 %

N. Side Cuba (gld), nom 0 00 %

New York piking 0 00 %

Boston piking, nominal 0 00 %

Vew York lime 0 00 %

OULS.

There is no change. There is no change in quotations this

American water white, Ches-			
ter A (bbl free)	0 1914	68	0 21
Canadian water white Arch-			
light (bbl free)	0 18	64	0 1916
Canadian prime white Silver			
Star (bbl free)	0 1516	**	0 17
Linseed oil (raw)	0 47		0 49
Linseed oil (boiled)	0 49		0 51
	0 40		0 42
Turpentine	0 27		0 29
Cod oil	0 48		0 50
Seal oil (steam refined)	0 43		0 46
Seal oil (pale)			0 85
Offive oil (commercial)	0 75		
Extra lard oil	0 60		0 65
No 1 lard oil	0 55		0 60
Castor oil (commercial) per lb	0 09		0 10
COALS.			
		SE	
Old Mines Sydney	0.00	機構	5 75
Victoria (Sydney) per chal	0 00		5 30
Spring Hill round, per chal	0 00		5 50
Glaco Bay	0 00		0 00
Caledonia, per chal	0 00	44	
Acadia (Pictou), per chal	0 00		0 00
Reserve mine, per chal	0.00	**	5 30
Joggins, per chal	0 00		5 75

Egg (anthracite, per ton 0 00	44	5 75 5 75 5 75
IRON, NAILS, ETC.		
Nais, cut (base) 0 00	**	2 00 1 90 3 90 0 13 0 05 7 00 0 04 2 30 2 43
Nails, wire (base) 0 00		Z 43

Whiskers that are permanently gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown

NOVAS

Amherst, N. S., F

a good representativ

AMHE

all parts of the cou cite convention hel noon. The officers sident, C. S. Chapme Bryenton; treasurer, vice president for esting district county The executive are retary, treasurer, F H. J. Harrison, J. Drysdale, L. B. Dor throughout was mo resolved itself into until the close of the Amherst, Feb. 27.—TD. McGregor was this telephone and an electronated by members of The vice-presidents ecite convention held 1 cite convention held l Parrsboro, T. R. Har McDowell; Amherst, V No. 1, Geo. W. Ripley,
O'Brien, Westchester;
Northport; 4, James Ri
Rev. F. L. Jobb, Rive
Read, Athoi; 7, E. J.
Rev. Jas. Henry, Walli
Wentworth; 10, Geo.
11, B. M. Fullerton, E.
G. Graham, Port Grev
tain, Upper Middleboro
North Shore; 15, Weld
C. C. Schurman, Rodn
At a very largely at
Law and Order leage
were delivered by A.
grand secretary of the
A. Morris of Advocate;
ace; H. J. Harrison, I
son, Parrsboro, and
River Hebert. A comn
L. Black, E. C. Pelton
A. Rhodes was appo
next Friday a mass I
the Y. M. C. A. hall.
league that Jailor Ac No. 1, Geo. W. Ripley, league that Jailor A all the prisoners und but gave special privit them to sleep in seps meals at his family ta appointed to wait on t appointed to an investigation.

W. A. McKim of signed an agreement ing liquors from his A contract has bee Silliker to extend the ter boxes in the post that on holidays the p admission to their pri admission to their property of the county court op before Judge Morse.

Digby, N. S., Fel ted Sullivan-Troop have come to an for the present at and her daughter, son Willie, left for ritory on Monday of St. John, leavi behind, as they ha nounced their dete of the creditors s intended going to turn. Your corresponding to say one boater, a druggist, and their sudden exit. C. A. Abbott arriv day last from Sa and is to leave in a

Zealand.

Digby, N. S., Feb Armstrong v. Arm in the Boston divo nesday of last was formerly Miss Bear River. She Crawley Armstron six years ago. Ove they went to B lurements of city strong for Arms his young wife, when in lack of casions he endeav her some of the w earning to afford livelihood. The pl twenty-three years sessing appearance dress. Armstron the meat business A certain well

who some weeks

for trial at the

charge of attem town on the 10th Uuncle Sam. same on arriving he learned that it for certain reaso animal by train as at first inte cost considerable must be mad toms duties. Acc was valued at The customs a being unused to s tective in the se vestigating the to purchase borse tion with the ov learned to his ast were "away up"
fact, the one in o
warrant was issue
rest, but with th back window he horse on the han following cases, the last term of

week: E. G. Scovi VanTassel, judg with costs; Marte judgment for pla & O. Sproul v. plaintiffs with not yet been giv H. A. P. Smi wild cats to Bo shot this week and trapper,

Halifax, Feb. carpenter on the John City, wh steamer and the died from his in Charles McMo

committed suic morning by hang Insanity is thou Halifax, Feb. for the India fa have now turn

dollars mark. The citizens the legislature the People's He old Gas Co. u given that the duced to \$1.50

ractical put the what it Ayer's reetness physic, terness doctor. ours"sible to There t is the

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AND LIME.

IGHTS.

to note in ocean rates

. Ches-Arch- 0 191/2 " 0 21 Silver 0 18 " 0 191/2

DALS.

VAILS, ETC. of ordi-

are permanently gray colored to prevent and Buckingham's rs in coloring brown **NOVA SCOTIA.**

AMHERST. Amherst, N. S., Feb. 26.—There was a good representative attendance from be further opposed. The mayor, reall parts of the county at the plebis-corder and city engineer appeared beall parts of the county at the plebiscite convention held here this after-The officers elected were: President, C. S. Chapman; secretary, John and an understanding was reached Bryenton; treasurer, J. N. Fage. One by which the People's company will pay a license of \$600 and the usual taxation on the assessment of the old The executive are the president, sec-retary, treasurer, Rev. W. H. Evans, ple's works at the Arm, as well as retary, treasurer, Rev. W. H. Evans, ple's works at the Arm, as well as H. J. Harrison, J. A. Christie, Ira any other property they may acquire. Drysdale, L. B. Donkin. The meeting In all this is expected to yield the city throughout was most enthusiastic. It \$10,000 per annum. It is also underresolved itself into an organization stood that \$1.50 gas will be furnished

throughout was most enthusiastic. It resolved itself into an organization until the close of the campaign.

Amherst, Feb. 27.—The residence of Rev. D. McGregor was this week fitted with a telephone and an electric bell, both being donated by members of his congregation.

The vice-presidents elected at the plebiscite convention held here yesterday were: Parrsboro, T. R. Harrison; Springhill, S. McDowell; Amherst, W. M. Read; district No. 1, Geo. W. Ripley, Nappan; No. 2, Thos. O'Brien, Westchester; 3, Henry Anderson, O'Brien, Westchester; 3, Henry Anderson, O'Brien, Westchester; 3, Henry Anderson, Northport; 4, James Ripley, River Philip; 5, Rev. F. L. Jobb, River Hebert; 6, W. M. Read, Athoi; 7, E. J. Embree, Pugwash; 8, Rev. Jas. Henry, Wallace; 9, Sydney Purdy, Wentworth; 10, Geo. A. Morris, Advocate; 11, B. M. Fullerton, Haifway River; 12, L. E. Graham, Port Greville; 13, C. A. Fountain, Upper Middleboro; 14, J. R. McKanzle, North Shore; 15, Weldon Wood, Oxford; 16, C. C. Schurman, Rodney.

At a very largely attended meeting of the Law and Order leage last night addresses were delivered by A. B. Fletcher of Truro, grand secretary of the I. O. G. T.; George A. Morris of Advocate; A. B. Betts of Wallace; H. J. Harrison, Maccan; T. R. Harrison, Parrsboro, and Rev. F. L. Jobb of River Hebert. A committee consisting of E. L. Black, E. C. Pelton, J. E. Roach and N. A. Rhodes was appointed to arrange for next Friday a mass meeting to be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall. It was reported to the league that Jailor Acorn was not keeping all the prisoners under strict confinement, but gave special privileges to some, allowing them to sleep in separate rooms and take meals at his family table. A committee was appointed to wait on the sheriff and demand an investigation.

W. A. McKim of the Union house has signed an agreement to abelieh all intovicat.

an investigation.

W. A. McKim of the Union house has signed an agreement to abolish all intoxicating liquors from his hotel near the I. C. R.

A contract has been awarded to C. J. A contract has been awared to C. S. Silliker to extend the partition over the letter boxes in the post office to the ceiling so that on holidays the public can always gain admission to their private boxes.

The county court opens here next Tuesday before Judge Morse.

DIGBY. Digby, N. S., Feb. 24.-The celebrated Sullivan-Troop-Kelly-Dakin cases have come to an abrupt termination for the present at least. Mr. Sullivan and her daughter, Mrs. Troop, and son Willie, left for Uncle Sam's territory on Monday last, going by way of St. John, leaving sorry admirers behind, as they had not publicly announced their determination. Some of the creditors supposed they only intended going to St. John to soon return. Your correspondent is in a position to say one boarding house keeper, a druggist, and a lawyer, mourn their sudden exit.

C. A. Abbott arrived home on Saturday last from San Francisco, Cal., and is to leave in a few days for New

Digby, N. S., Feb. 27.—The case of Armstrong v. Armstrong was tried in the Boston divorce court on Wednesday of last week. The plaintiff was formerly Miss Nellie Hogan of Bear River. She was married to Crawley Armstrong, at that place, six years ago. Over three years ago they went to Boston. There the allurements of city life, proving too strong for Armstrong, he deserted his young wife, only visiting her when in lack of funds. On those occasions he endeavored to extort from her some of the wage which she was earning to afford her an independent livelihood. The plaintiff was given an absolute decree of divorce. She is twenty-three years of age, of prepossessing appearance and pleasant ad-Armstrong, was formerly in the meat business in Digby.

A certain well known individual, who some weeks ago was committed for trial at the supreme court on a charge of attempt at murder, left town on the 10th for the domain of Uuncle Sam. He took with him a valuable horse, intending to sell the same on arriving there. At St. John he learned that it would be necessary, for certain reasons, to transport the animal by train instead of boat, as at first intended. This would cost considerable more for freight and so a corresponding decrease must toms duties. Accordingly the horse was valued at \$40 under affidavit. customs authorities, probably being unused to seeing such fine horse flesh at such a low rate, gave a detective in the service the job of investigating the matter. The detective was on his way to Nova Scotia to purchase horses, and in conversation with the owner of the animal, learned to his astonishment that they were "away up" in this direction—in fact, the one in question cost \$200. A warrant was issued for the man's arrest, but with the convenience of a back window he escaped, leaving the horse on the hands of Uncle Sam.

Judge Savary gave decision in the following cases, which were tried at the last term of the county court, this week: E. G. Scovil of St. John v. J. A. VanTassel, judgment for plaintiff with costs; Martell v. town of Digby, judgment for plaintiff with costs; D. Sproul v. Haines, judgment for plaintiffs with costs. Decision have not yet been given in the other cases

H. A. P. Smith today sent seven wild cats to Boston that had been shot this week by the famous hunter and trapper, Louis Luxie of Bear

Halifax, Feb. 23.—Robert Artley, a carpenter on the Furness steamer St. John City, who fell between the steamer and the wharf this morning, died from his injuries tonight at the hospital. He was a native of Eng-

Charles McMonagle, an aged man, committed suicide at Windsor this morning by hanging himself in a barn. Insanity is thought to have been the

Halifax, Feb. 25.—The supscriptions for the India famine relief fund acknowledged by Governor Daly here have now turned the four thousand dollars mark.

The citizens have been opposing in the legislature the amalgamation of People's Heat and Light Co. and old Gas Co. unless a guarantee is given that the price of gas will be reduced to \$1.50 per thousand at the

this morning between the city and the People's Heat and Light company, and legislation authorizing the purchase of the old Gas Co. will not fore the legislative council in connection with the matter this morning, after August; that is, bills for the quarter ending November 1st will be at the rate of \$1.50. Otherwise, the

Edwin Kennedy of Margaret's Bay, this county, was injured while working in the woods this morning, near Windsor, by a tree falling on him. He was brought to the city this evening unconscious and taken to the hospital, where he died at ten o'clock. Surgeons could do nothing for him, though an attempt was made to operate.

Halifax, Feb. 26.—The Nova Scotia government is becoming alarmed at the vigor of the opposition in the local legislature and other circumstances which have arisen, and have determined to close the session on Monday. This means that the prohibition bill, tax reform in Halifax, and other important measures will be shelved. Dr. McKay introduced a bill to enfranchise the dominion officials. It was voted down by the government party, but Hon. T. R. Black, Wm. Law and another supporter of the gevernment voted with the opposition. Today the government were engaged railroading through a measure extending the term of the future parliaments from four to five years. The general impression is that Premier Murray intends going to the country as soon as possible, and that before long the house will be dissolved and the date fixed for the general elections. Thus while they are trying to make the next term five sessions in length they are contemplating dissolving this parliament on the expiration of but three years.

Halifax, Feb. 28.—The municipal

election voters in this city number 5,-The steamer Newfoundland sailed from this port on Saturday for the Atlantic seal fisheries.

The provincial legislature prorogues tomorrow. The news of Capt, Dixon's dismissal from the 63rd regiment will be interesting to miltia men outside of Halifax. It is the end of what was largely a politico-religious feud between Col. Egan and Capt. Dixon that has continued for several years. One of the principal questions in the earlier stage of the case was the right of a private who had been in the militia for three years and against whom there was no charge to be re-enrolled if he wished. | west. The captain took the affirmative, and in this opinion Capt. Dixon was sustained by the written opinion of the department of justice, notwithstanding e the al- that the militia department more recently ruled adversely to Capt. Dixon and called upon him to resign. Col. Egan having brought charges of insubordination against Capt. Dixon in connection with this question of enrollment, Capt. Dixon, it is understood, takes the position that he has not been lawfully dealt with, and it is further understood that his friends will test the questions by an appeal to higher

PARRSBORO. Parrsboro, Feb. 25.—The first of the Cumberland Coal Co.'s barges to be loaded at Parrsboro since the end of the Springhill strike cleared for St. John yesterday. The settlement of the dispute and the building of two barks and a schooner in Parsboro point to a successful summer for the town. C. F.

settlement of the dispute and the building of two barks and a schooner in Parsboro point to a successful summer for the town. C. F. & F. R. Eaton have one of their barks about half in frame, and the keel of the other one is being laid, the most of the timber for these vessels being in their yard at Riverside, Parrsboro. Capt. Vere Roberts' schooner is nearly in frame.

C. T. White of Apple River will cut over River this season, and will get out seven or River this season, and will get out seven or River this season, and will get out seven or River this season, and will get out seven or River this season, and will get out seven or River this season, and will get out seven or River this season, and will get out seven or River this season, and will get out seven or River this season, and will get out seven or River this season, and will get out seven or River this season, and will get out seven or River this place, besides getting out about seven and a half million feet near Yarmouths

Charles McMonagle, an old man who is reported to have hanged himself in a barn at Windsor on Tuesday morning, had been living in Parrsboro for about a year, and left this place only a few days age.

Southampton, Feb. 25.—The Presbyterias Ladies' Ald society held a very successful pie social here on Saturday evening and netted \$50 for church purposes.—A collection was taken in the Baptist church here for Henry Hanah, which amounted to seven dollars.

The Half-way river Y. P. S. C. E. enjoyed.

Henry Hanah, which amounted to seven dollars.

The Half-way river Y. P. S. C. E. enjoyed, their annual drive on Monday evening.

A small house occupied by Amos Atkinson was burned last Tuesday night. Mr. Atkinson is a widewer and lived alone. The fire caught from ashes he had kept in a barrel in a bed room which he used as a workshop. About two o'clock Mr. A. was aroused by a crackling noise. He ran for help, and in doing so froze his mands and feet. With the aid of the neighbors he saved his clothes and bed and cook stove, but his carpenter's tools and a wagon nearly completed were lost. This is the second time Mr. A. has been burned out.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT AFFLICTED WITH KID-NEY TROUBLE,

The news has been flashed across the wires from the old country that Str Oliver Mowat, who is there seeking medical advice, is a victim of kidney disease. His friends say that the case is not as alarming as the press reports have stated. But there seems to be no disguising the fact that with Ontario's premier, as thousands of others, kidney disease has seized the system. It is laying waste the lives of our best people in all parts of the Dominion. And yet those who have learned to use South American Kidney Cure are finding it a remedy far surpassing a sea voyage, or even the skill of England's greatest physicians. It is a kidney specific, not a cure-all, but as a specialist in this particular it gives relief within six hours after the first dose, and renewed health to all who use it.



DROPSY Tigated free post tively (URE with Vertable R-medies. Have cured many thousand asses called hopeless from first dose symptoms canidly disappear, and in ten days at least twohirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures are sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE by mail.

Dra. Green & Sons, specialists, ATLANTA, GA

To the Editor of the Sun:
Sir—The New York Sun, edited by Chas. A. Dana, has broken out again with the anti-British fever, from which it is a chronic suffered to the sun:

Real Estate Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, at Quispamsis, on MONDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of MAY next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forencon, all of the right, title and interest of the late George Roberts, in and to that certain plece or lot of land which he owned and on which he resided immediately before his death. The said lot is intersected by the I. C. R., is only a few minutes' walk from Quispamsis Station, and has a nice frontage on a large lake, which gives it a fine water view and affords good fishing privileges. A very large business could be done in the cutting and storing of ice from this lake, as the ice is pure and the lake is only a short distance from the track, which may be reached by an easy grade.

Also, at same time and place will be sold a small piece of land, which was also owned by the late George Roberts, and which is situate near the property of William Vincent. council are at liberty to undo the legislation already granted the com-

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid at time of sale, and bal-ance on delivery of deed, in ten days from time of sale. For further particulars inquire of

J. LEE FLEWELLING, at Gondola Point, Executor of Estate of late George Roberts. February 3rd, 1897. A FISHIN' By James Whitcomb Riley.

Wunst we went a fishin'—me An' my pa an' ma, all three— When they was a picnic, 'way Out to Hanch's wood one day. An' they was a crick out there Where the fishes is, an' where Little boys 'taint big an' strong, Better have their folks along:

My pa he jist fished an' fished, An' my ma she said she wished Me an' her was home—an' pa Said he wished so worse'n ma! Pa said if you talk, er say

Anything, er sneeze, er p Hain't no fish, alive or ded, Ever goin' to bite! he said. Purt nigh dark in town when we Got back home; an' ma says sne Now she'll have a fish fer shore-An' she buyed one at the store!

Nen at supper, pa he won't Eat no fish, an' says he don't Like 'em—'an he ponded me When I chocked—ma, didn't he?

WEDDED IN THE WEST.

(Rat Portage Miner.) A quiet wedding took place at the residence of H. F. Holmes, on Water street, on Thursday evening, Feb.18th The contracting parties were W. G. Neelands of Brandon, N. W. T., and Miss Minnie Estelle Weldon, daughter

of C. Weldon of New Brunswick Rev. J. W. B. Page tied the connubial knot. Mr. Neelands is the manager of a large mercantile business in Regina and came down from there a few days ago, and Miss Weldon met him here. arriving from New Brunswick on Thursday. The happy couple left by yesterday morning's train for the

SIR REDVERS BULLER. Commander of the British Forces in Egypt.

Sir Redvers Henry Buller, who has replaced Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener at the head of the British forces in Egypt, is his predecessor's senior by eleven years. Sir Herbert, who is a "mere youth of 47," as the London cable has it, is an able soldier, but not enough of the old fox to make the home government feel safe in his administration of the military expedition against the Mahdists in the Soudan. If an old soldier is needed in Egypt, why, then, Sir Redvers is the very man for the place, for he has been in the army since the age of 19 years. He was then a commissioned officer of the Thirtieth rifles and won his way upward by dogged determination, hard service and distinguished bravery. He won the Victoria cross for his gallant conduct at the retreat of Inhlobane during the war in Zululand. On that occasion he rescued a brother officer who was, while retiring on foot, hotly pursued by the Zulus. On the tame day he conveyed to a place of rafety Lieut. Everitt, whose horse had been killed under him. He also saved the life of a trooper whose horse was exhausted and who otherwise had been killed by the savages. The Zulus were within eighty yards of the soldiers when Lieut. Buller came up and rescued him. Since those early days Buller had been a prominent figure in the fights of the English against the savages whose territory has been invaded by the British. In the Egyptian war of 1882 ent figure in the fights of the English against the savages whose territory has been invaded by the British. In the Egyptian war of 1882 he was present at the action of Kassassin, and likewise at Tel-el-Keber. In the Soudan expedition of 1884 Sir Redvers took a leading part, and he served under Lord Wolseley in the expedition of 1885 into the very territory he now goes to as commander. As a general, it is the opinion of many that, with the exception of Wolseley and Roberts, Buller stands head and shoulders over any general in the British army.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. B. The following is the general statement of the People's Hank of New Brunswick to January 31st, 1897, submitted to the annual meeting on Wednesday:

Liabilities. Capital stock\$180,000 00 \$745,374 65 Specie and Dominion notes\$26,868 22 Bank circulation and redemption fund .

Notes and cheques of other banks.

Due from other banks

Loans and bills discounted

Bonds .

Banking house and premises

\$745,374 65 NOT RECIPROCITY AT ANY PRICE (New York Express.)

Canada threatens to retaliate upon this country in case the immigration bill becomes a law. This is queer talk from a country whose people are just fairly aching for reciprocity and closer trade relations with the United

An old book quaintly says that when the whole system is pervaded by well-oxygenated blood, vigorously propelled, life and activity are copiously communicated." Which means that when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla perfect health is the result.

"No. Willie, dear." said Willie's mamma-"no more cakes tonight. Don't you know you cannot sleep on a full stomach?" "Well," replied Willie, "I can sleep on my back."

again allowed his fancy to run riot in pre dicting dire ruin, if not destruction to the British empire. I believe nothing gives him more pleasure than to pull the wool from Englishmen's eyes that they may see the deplorable state of Great Britain's position in the

world today. He cannot grasp the thought how it is possible that the people of Canada who seem to him to be galling under the protection of the Union Jack, and suffering from the iron heel of oppression of British rule, can hesitate for a moment to welcome annexation to the United States. Nothing gives him greater joy than to magnify the wailings of a few discontented Canadians into howlings of disloyality to their queen and country.

The Sun of Feb. 17 gives voice to Mr. Dana by saying in an editorial neaded "Europe and America," which treats of events that would follow a general European war: "It is possible hat, at the end of the war, the Dominon of Canada would be one with the United States, with the consent or a the urgent desire of the people, and it is possible that before the end of the nineteenth century the American flag may be the protector of Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Bahama and Jamaica, as well as Cuba." Ye gods! Why does he not include Europe and Asia? In the same issue of his paper h

writes: "The idea of the people of Canada maintaining a political relation that could by any circumstances whatso ever bring them, as the ally of a European power, into conflict with the American republic is the extremity of folly. The 'loyalty' that can uphold such servitude to a foreign country is disloyalty to the American land of

"While the British flag and British destiny rule Canada its people will remain in fact and feeling a people without a country."

Such are the slurs cast on Canadia feeling toward the mother country and their native land. There is no doubt that the editor of the Sun feels a pittying contempt for Canadian loy-

Happily the Sun represents but a small section of the United States, and at times it does not live up to it's motto, "If you see it is the Sun its so." CANADIAN.

DRY GOODS STORE ON FIRE. A fire was discovered at an early hour on the 23rd ult. in Barnes & Skinner's dry goods store on Charlotte street, which did a lot of damage. The loss cannot be estimated now, in fact it will be impossible even to guess at it till a careful inspection of the stock is made. The fire broke out on the second floor. Its origin is as yet a mystery. It had full sway when the firemen arrived, but they made short work of it. The Salvage Corps did great work. They covered up and saved all the goods on the ground floor from the drenching they otherwise have got as a result of the firemen's work on the floor above The damage to the building, which s owned by D. R. Jack, is trifling. Barnes & Skinner had their stock insured.

Mr. Skinner cut one of his hands badly while assisting the shop hands after the arrival of the firemen.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 27.-The whaer Terra Nova, twenty days out from Dundee, reached port today, having had her decks swept, boats smashseries of heavy gales on Sunday last. Financial trouble is apprehended by several fish exporting firms owing to heavy losses in sales of codfish in Europe in consequence of French bounty fed competition.

FIVE ACES IN THE DECK.

(New York Times.) A Cripple creek man died the other day while playing a game of cards. Card playing in the far west never has been conducive to longevity. Very often the discovery of five aces in the deck is followed by a severe attack of breath failure.

A piece of red pepper the size of a pea dropped in with the vegetables when first beginning to cook will greatly aid in killing the odor and this should be remembered in cooking cabbage.



With seed of these new Roses, plents may be had in bloom in 60 days from time of sowing. Plant at any time. They grow quickly and flowers appear in large clusters, and in such quantity that a plant looks like a bouquet. Perfectly hardy in the garden, where they bloom all summer. In pots they bloom both summer and winter. From a packet of seed one will get Roses of various colors—white, pink, crimson, etc.—no two alike, and mostly perfectly double and very sweet. Greatest novelty this year. Fresh Seed 25c, per pkt.—or for 46c, we will send

1 pkt. New Multiflorn Roses. All colors.

1 "Moss Verbeus. Exquisite novelty.

1 "Japanese Chrysanthenum. All colors.

1 "Weeping Palm. Highly ornamental.

2 "Pansy, 1 New Scarlet, 1 New Giant Mixed.

1 Resurrection Plant. A great curiosity.

1 bulb Spotted Calls. Exceedingly lovely.

1 "Montbretia. Intensely brilliant.

2 "I Rain Lily, 1 Variegated Tuberose.

6 "Funcy Gladiolus. All different colors.

10 "Oralls. Mixed colors. Also,
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64 pages and colored plate each month, devoted to
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10 HEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

BICYCLES FREE SAVE YOUR WELCOME SOAP WRAPPERS. FOUR BICYCLES

For the LARGEST NUMBER OF WELCOME SOAP WRAPPERS ent in up to and including May 31st, 1897. The Bicyclet are the Celebrated "Red Bird" new 1897 model) costing \$100 each, regarded as the standard high-grade wheel of Canada Cut out he yellow square in centre of the wrapper and send it in with your name and didress as collected—or keep together and send in all at once at May 31st next. Results will be published and wheels awarded without delay. Wrappers taken from dealers unoid stock will not be counted. Our employes and their family connections are barred.

HE WELCOME SOAP COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B. Manufacturers of the PAMOUS WELCOME SOAP

Boils.

Unnecessary pain is often caused by ignorance of what a boil really is. It does'nt come from the inside, as many suppose, and require to be "drawn out" by painful poulticing, etc. A boil is a microbe in the skin and can be removed without pain, without lancing or poulticing, by a simple little plaster made with



Quickcure' Surgeon General, R. C. A. Quebec, writes; — Thave found it a valuable abortive for the suppression of holls.

which destroys the microbe—soothes the pain—reduces the inflammation and heals the skin. Sold by druggists everywhere in little white glass pots, with nickel covers, 25c., 5oc. and \$1.00. If your druggist has run out of it, insist on his ordering it for you, or write direct to

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MARRIED IN BOSTON.

The Boston Herald of a recent date has the following account of the marriage in that city of William A. Nickerson, a native of this city: A quiet home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Howe, 770 Shawmut avenue, evening, when their daughter, Miss Carra Gertrude, and William A. Nickerson, manager of the retail department of the house of A. Shuman & in getting hold of Thomas. At last Co., were married. The Rev. Albert he caught hold of his arm and got a E. George, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal church, South Boston, offi-

ciated. The bride was gowned in a shot silk of green and lavender, with pearl trimmings, and carried Bride roses. She was attended by Miss Jessi Slipp, who was in blue organdle, with decorations of white lace and ribbons, and carried Mareonal Niel roses. Geo.

E. Stone was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson go to St. Augustine, Fla., for their wedding journey, and will be at home to their friends at 30 Maywood street, Roxbury, on Wednesday evenings in April. were the recipients of many beautiful gifts, notably a dining set of quartered cak, a clock and cut glass from the firm of A. Shuman &

summer and consequently has a host of friends, who will join with the Sun wishing him and his fair bride a bright and prosperous journey through life. GOLD NEAR SPRUCE LAKE.

Why go to Rossland to engage in gold mining when we have good undeveloped mines in our province, said a gentleman yesterday. And then he went on to describe a large tract of land at Frenchman creek, just back of Spruce lake, for which he and a number of others had secured a Darah Mont. McDonald appeared for prospecting license from the crown land department which will allow them to prosecute their work for a year. In the meantime a company will be properly organized. The gentleman in question said the silver and a rich strike. On tests made by ex-

OURS DON'T LIKE WATER. (Philadelphia Bulletin.)

perts a yield of at least \$50 a ton has

been shown. Active work will be

commenced as early in the spring as

Policemen in Vienna must be able to swim, row a boat and understand telegraphy. Vegetables that are stored in the

cellar will often need "sorting," and all wilting or decayed ones should be immediately removed.

Turnips, carrots and onions should never be split, but sliced in rings cut across the fibre.

Old potatoes are improved by peeling and soaking in water for a few

SERGT. KILPATRICK SAVED HIS LIFE.

While attempting to board one of the pilot boats moored at the gov-ernment pier on 24th ult, Pilot Robert Thomas fell overboard. He called out for help and his cries were heard by Police Sergeant Kilpatrick, who has-tened to his assistance. The sergeant was soon on board the pilot boat, but he experienced considerable difficulty rope about him. In the meantime Policeman Walsh had sounded the fire alarm and the fire brigade, when they arrived on the scene, assisted Sergt. Kilpatrick to puil Thomas up. He lotte street.

Pilot Thomas was in the water about half an hour and he undoubtedly owes his lift to Sergt. Kilpatrick.

KILLED TEN COONS

While Charles Ward and Joseph Pearson of Highfield, Queens Co., were out in the woods near Annidale, not long ago, they discovered coon tracks in the snow, and in a short time located the animals' den under a large log. Cutting two holes in the log, Ward stood at one hole and forced the coons out with a stick, while Mr. Nickerson has for years made pearson stood at the other hole are in it a point to visit his native city each hand and despatched the animals as rewarded the two hunters for their labor. Daniel Fanjoy secured a fine bear and two cube near Oldham recently. John Hickson of Oldham has the cubs now.

A COSTLY LAWSUIT.

The replevin suit, Darrah v. Gibbon, that has been so long before R. LeB. Tweedie, acting for the sheriff, and a jury, at Hampton, has been finished and resulted in a verdict for Darrah and R. G. Murray for Gibbon. The court, jury and counsel on Saturday went to the place, in the vicinity of Milkish, and viewed the property in dispute. The costs of the tieman in question said the silver and case will be heavy and far in excess gold samples got out give promise of the value of the property involved.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.



ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 3, 1897.

ALIEN LABOR.

The United States alien labor laws now in existence are said to be unique among the laws of civilized countries, but the Corliss bill, which has passed both branches of congress and now awaits the signature of President Cleveland, goes much farther. The existing laws forbid the engagement of non-residents. The new measure not only requires that workingmen employed in the United States shall reside there but that they shall become United States citizens. Perhaps the measure is more a tribute to Canadian loyalty than appears on the surface. It seems to testify that without the penalty of a loss of employment the Canadian in the United States does not give up his British allegiance or his disposition to return to the home of his fathers.

But the measure is one which cannot be ignored by the government and parliament of Canada. We dislike the word retaliation. It seems to convey an idea of revenge or spitefulness. This is not the spirit in which the question should be approached. Rather should it be met in a dignified spirit which recognizes a condition of affairs and makes the best possible adaptation of the country to the circumstances.

Detroit and Windsor are a large city and a small one, lying near, each other. Detroit is in the United States and Windsor in Canada. The contract labor law is administered with severity in Detroit. The Toronto Globe tells how a young man who crossed the border with a satchel, on a visit to his friends, was turned back by the officers, who suspected that he was going to work. An elderly gentleman who was crossing to spend the spring and summer with his people was also turned back until he could prove that he intended to be idle.

A number of Windsor people are regular employes in Detroit. They do not come under the alien contract bill, but they will be excluded by the Corliss bill. The Toronto Globe's representative in Windsor recently made an investigation and found that on a certain morning between the hours of six and eight 172 male residents of Windsor crossed in the ferry boats to their work in Detroit. He also ascertained that 134 men from Detroit crossed over to work in the Windsor factories. Some such daily movement takes place on a smaller scale at other points, for example, at St. Stephen and Calais, at the two ara. A large movement of population, which will be affected by this law, is that of the migratory people, who are engaged for some menths at a time on the other side of the border than that where their home is. The Corliss bill

makes it unlawful

"For any male alien, who has not in good faith made his declaration before the proper court of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, to be employed on any public works of the United States, or to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor for wages or salary, returning from time to time to

a foreign country." Now what is to be done by Canada in this condition of affairs? Shall the 134 Detroit men continue to be employed in Windsor and the 172 Windsor men turned back from Detroit to seek in vain for work? Shall United States citizens be allowed, some to make a living, some to amass wealth on Canadian contracts while no Canadian need apply for a job in the United States? It is no retaliation but simple protection and self-preservation to decide that our people who are driven out of the workshops of the United States shall have a better chance in our workshops and on Canadian contracts than United States people. So far as the international aspect of the case is concerned this country is free to act. only question is whether it will be to the advantage of our own people.

Should the Corliss bill become law and Canada do nothing for the protection of our people a strong inducement will be held out to Canadians to give up their British allegiance. A Canadian will perceive that as a British subject he can do nothing in the United States, and no more than a United States subject in Canada, To forswear his allegiance will give him the freedom of both countries instead of one. It becomes therefore some thing more than an economic question whether Canada shall take action to meet the conditions produced by the United States alien laws. We do not see how this country can go on pretending that nothing has happened.

So far as Windsor is concerned it seems a little private legislation of a responsive character is proposed. A firm of machinists who employ thirty-five highly paid mechanics residing in Detroit has given them all notice that when the Corliss bill becomes law they must move to Windsor or find

employment elsewhere. This is a manifestly proper proceeding though it does not go so far as the Corliss bill. It does not require the men to become British subjects. The Windsor factory will probably be able to supply the places of the men who are discharged from the ranks of townsmen turned back from Detroit.

FOR INSTANCE.

The Telegraph wants to know when such a request for papers as Mr. Stockton made in the house the other day was granted by the dominion parliament. It is not usually necessary for an opposition member at Ottawa to make such request to the house. The member of the public accounts committee who wants the information asks for it in committee. Then if it is necessary to make a motion in the house the chairman of the public accounts committee does it. But at Fredericton the majority and the chairman of the public accounts committee are as much opposed to the production of the papers as the ministers are. However, if the Telegraph desires an Ottawa precedent a dozen can be furnished. For instance, take the following from Hansard, 1891, volume 11, page 2203. Mr. Somerville moved:

That all accounts in the department of the interior for salaries paid and for extra work done between the year 1884 and the 1st July, 1881, inclusive, together with all checques and other vouchers for the payment of the same be produced forthwith before the public accounts committee.

This is a rather comprehensive motion. It requires all the papers covering seven years payment in a department employing hundreds of officials at Ottawa at elsewhere. The government did not say that the papers were not before the house. It was not objected that the matters were not in the order of reference. Mr. Somerville was one of the most offensive grits in the house. Yet his motion was not declared out of order. Hansard goes on to say what happened:

Mr. Dewdney—When will the honorable gentleman require them?
Mr. Somerville—As soon as possible.
Mr. Dewdney—I will get them as soon as possible.

Motion agreed to.

And now the Sun is accused of not printing one of Mr. Emmerson's speeches in the legislature. This exceedingly fair journal has given rather more space to government speeches than to those made on the other side. But the line must be drawn somewhere. The Telegraph has had to issue a supplement in order to report a speech of Mr. Emmerson, and this paper does not propose to go so far.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

the United States has followed the

announcement that a citizen of that country has been beaten to death in Cuban prison by Spanish officers. Cuba resembles Crete in one respect; it is hard to get the truth from there, and it will be particularly difficult in this case, where the only person who had the knowledge and disposition to testify against the Spanish officers is dead. The United States consul at Havana has resigned because he could not get authority from Washington to take such steps as he deemed necessary for the protection of his fellow subjects. How far Mr. Olney was right in restraining the counsel will probably be a matter of dispute, even after the despatches are made public. At present it is only known that Consul Lee, who seems to be a rather fervid southerner, has not been allowed his own way. It is in times like this that the advantage of a trained and experienced diplomatic corps is manifest. The British nation has created by training, selection and promotion the most effective body of ambassadors and consuls in the world. Having done all that is possible to create a reliable and capable diplomatic, staff, the British government gives its representatives abroad large control of their own actions. Being on the ground, they are supposed to have the best understanding of the local situation, while their whole proessional career has made them accustomed to see the bearing of things from an imperial point of view. Such collision as that between Secretary Olney and Consul Lee would be very unlikely to take place between the head of the foreign office in Great Britain and one of the consuls. One can hardly imagine Lord Salisbury staying the hand of his representative in a war-swept country, when the lives of British neutral subjects were reported to be in need of protection Nor is it probable that under such circumstances as those which now exist in Cuba. Great Britain being in the osition now occupied by the United States, there would be much political or official talk about sending a ship of war to Cuba to protect British subjects. The ship would simply be ordered to the spot, and nobody would know anything about it until she appeared on the coast. There would be no interference with the belligerents but it would be understood that British subjects who kept out of the

struggle would be protected.

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year.

HOW MUNICIPAL REVENUES
ARE DESPOILED.

During the recent hearing at Fredericton on the St. John assessment bill a representative of one of the corporations objected to the city's argument that the proposed levy was merely a license tax. He pointed out that a business for license tax of this character was already exacted by the provincial government, and put in a plea against a double tax of the same kind. Apparently the objection had some weight with the legislators, who seem to be disposed to limit the city's powers of assessment. When the provincial government began to levy direct taxes ministers and their supporters contradicted the charge that they were crippling the municipalities. Yet this is exactly what has been done. The taxes taken by the province from local licenses, from exactions on banks, insurance, express, transportation, telegraph, loan and other companies, are so much money taken from the municipal revenue resources. The ministers sometime tell the people of St. John how much the province has contributed to the wharf improvements. The province has not given a cent to this purpose. It has not returned a fourth part of the money exacted by the new direct taxes. Only last year the province gathered in more money from St. John liquor licenses than would pay the interest on \$400,000 worth of harbor improvements. If the provincial government would simply put this city back where is was six years ago in respect to provincial taxes, St. John could hand back to the provincial secretary every dollar that has been granted for the exhibition and the wharves, and would be able to pay the interest on half a million of debt with the balance that would be saved. What is true of St. John is to a lesser extent true of other municipalities, for the hand of the provincial tax collector has been everywhere.

WANTED AN APOSTOLIC DELE-GATE.

Mr. Tarte's sons have bought the old liberal journal in Quebec known as La Patrie. This journal, under Mr. Beougrand's management, opposed ministerial missions to Rome, and occasionally reflected upon the record of Mr. Tarte as a purist. Mr. Tarte, through his sons, has now obtained control of the organ which has been a bar in his way . The effect of the change of ownership is soon seen. Almost the first thing which the Patrie does, under its new management, is to commend the mission of Mr. Fitzpatrick to Rome. The announcement is now made that one secure the appointment of a direct representative of the Holy See in Canada." The Patrie says that if this is in contemplation "we approve of it with all possible energy." It may strike Mr. Tarte in this way, but the majority of the people of Canada, Roman Cathòlic and Protestant, will disapprove "with all possible en-The people are sufficiently tolerant of the influence which the Canadian clergy of all faiths may exert in political motters. They know that these men, whether priests or preachers, humble clergymen or prelates, are citizens of this country, and generally electors of Canada. Most of them have lived here long, and have relations and associations with men in all walks of life. They understand our politics and as part of the population governed by our laws have an interest in our legislation and have generally shown it. But now for the first time in the history of this country a Canadian government asks that a papal delegate be sent from Italy to regulate the politics of the Canadian people.

The valued Telegraph appears to be much worried over the refusal of the Manitoba minority to accept the Laurier-Greenway settlement. It even ccuses the Sun of expressing sympathy with Archbishop Langevin. This paper has simply been guilty of givng the news from Manitoba. It is not pleasant news to those who believed Mr. Laurier when he boasted hat in settling the school question to the satisfaction of everybody he had accomplished in six months what the ories had failed to do in six years. Mr. Laurier captured the vote of Que bec by promising to do more for the Roman Catholics than his opponents Now it's his fight hose whom he has deceived. Let him ight it out. He has tried bargains Greenway. He has tried empassies to Rome. Let him try what lse he likes.

The announcement is made that Mr. Prendergast, ex-member for St. Boniface, has been appointed a judge. Now it is known why he suddenly came round to Mr. Laurier's view of the Manitoba question, and after declaring his change of faith, resigned his seat. If Mr. Prendergast had been able to carry out his compact, which included the delivery of the seat to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway, it would have been great politics. But the scheme failed at this point. The judgeship is a new one created for the occasion.

OUR BOSTON LETTER

Down Goes Cleveland and Up Comes McKinley.

The Suicide of John Louis Roche-Items About Provincialists.

Trade Improving in Some Lines, Bad in Others—Lumber and Fish Markets,

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Boston, Feb. 27.-These are the last days of President Grover Cleveland as chief executive of the government of the United States, and before anweek comes round if Mai. William McKinley is alive and well he will be installed in the White house. Thursday next, March 4th, is inauguration day. The new president comes in at a time when the affairs of state and the internal affairs of the country at large are in a critical condition. Times have been bad, business is extremely sensitive, and the country's ons with Spain are in a very unsatisfactory state. Let the re-sponsibility be laid where it belongs, but there is no denying the fact that the man who was triumphantly elected in 1892, and had a practically united party at his back, now throws down the cares of office without party, with nothing but a handful of followers in congress, and with hard-ly a word of commendation from the American people. Cleveland was once one of the most popular candidates that ever ran for public office, but his free trade heresies, coupled with chain of unlucky events, slowly but surely knocked the support from under his pedestal of popularity. Trade in some lines is improving slowly, particularly in the woollen in-

dustry. The situation in the cotton mill cities remains about the same, the mills still running four days a week all over New England. The rubber industry is in a bad state, most of the New England factories having closed for an indefinite period. The boot and shoe business is mending slowly.

John Louis Roche, son of James

John Louis Roche, son of James Jeffrey Roche, editor of the Boston Pilot, and companion of the late Jas. Boyle O'Reilly, who committed suicide by shooting at the Castle Square hotel here this week, was well known in Charlottetown. His father was a native of that city, and young Roche was educated at St. Dunstan's college

Among the former provincialists at Chicopee Falls are Foster Floyd, formerly I C. R. station 2gm; at Fainsec Junction, and Frank L. Theal formerly a well known nurseryman of Sussex and Shedia.

A New York publication entitled Speed, contains a story written by Miss Fidelia A. Best of Campobelic, N. B.

Mrs. Hattie Anderson, wife of Capt.
John Anderson of Yarmouth, died at
a hospital here this week. Her husband is at present in South Africa.
The body of Mrs. Anderson was taken
to Yarmouth yesterday. She was
well known, and was connected with
prominent Nova Scotia families.
E. W. Keyes of St. John, and H. L.
Gregory of Halifax, were in the city
this week

As citizens of New Brunswick are endeavoring to extend the fame of the province as a tourists' paradise, local government would aid greatly if it followed the example of Maine. In that state there is an offi cial photographer, who devotes his time to securing attractive views of and distributing the product of his work judiciously throughout the notels, depots, and other public places in large towns and cities. One thin hat operates against New Brunswick just now in summer travel is the fact that the railroad fares are higher than they used to be. The steamer rates are very reasonable, but there are many people who prefer not to travel by water, and then again, much of the water travel is diverted to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The province made famous by Longfellov has the advantage of two steamship ines direct, as well as the Intercolo nial line, which connects with Digby steamer.

Second Mate C. M. Churchill of the ship Constance, which is at this port from Manila, hails from Yarmouth, N. S. He says the vessel was wrecked three times since she last left the Atlantic coast, and was floated each time only by the rarest kind of good luck. He says while at Manila, he saw two women executed for taking part in the insurrection against the Spanish

The lumber trade in this city is yet in a quiet state, but reports from the mili regions of Maine and New Hampshire indicate that there is a big movement in progress. Many mills are sawing at their full capacity in the expectation that prices will be higher in the spring. In fact all lumber interest at present figured on ahead. Cargoes here are scarce, it being early in the season for importations. Quotations are as follows:

Spruce—Frames ten inches and un-

Spruce.—Frames ten inches and under, ordered by car, \$13.50 to 14; yardorders, cut to lengths, \$14; 12-inch frames, \$15 to 15.50; 14-in. frames, \$16.50; matched boards, 6, 7 and 8 in., clipped, \$13.50; boards, 8 in. and up, stock width, \$14; No. 1 floor boards, air dried, \$19.50 to 20.50; laths, by car 1 5-8 in., \$2 to 2.10; do, 1 1-2 in., \$1.90 to 2; shingles, \$1.50; 4-foot extra clapboards, \$30 to 31; clear, \$29 to 30; second clear, \$24 to 26; cargo lumber, nominally at \$12 to 13; laths by cargo. \$1.60 to 1.75.

Hemlock, etc.—Eastern planed and butted clapboards, by car, \$11; random, \$10 to 10.50; provincial boards, \$8.75 to 9.50; extra cedar shingles, \$2.50 to 2.60; clears, \$2.10 to 2.25; second clears, \$1.65; extra No. 1, \$1.25.

Pine.—Eastern pine stock, coarse No. 2, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$13; outs, \$9 to 9.50; rough edge stock, box boards, etc., \$8.50 to 9.50; extra clapboards, \$45; clears, \$40; second clears, \$35; matched boards, \$16 to 20.

Business in the fish trade generally is very good just now. Large quantities of fish been moving during the past week, and the supply in some de-



partments is short. The demand for mackerel is fair, with prices about the same. Medium codfish are scarce, and the codfish trade is generally good. The market for box and barrel herring is steady. Lobsters are in very short supply, and prices continue high. Sardines and other canned fish are in about the same position. Prices at first hands are as follows:

Fresh fish.—Market cod, \$1.50 to 2 per 100 lbs; large cod, \$2 to 2.50; steak, \$3.50 to 4; haddock, \$1 to 2; large hake, \$1.50 to 2; medium, \$1 to 1.50; pollock, \$1.50 to 2; steak, \$2 to 2.50; white halibut, 12c per lb; gray, 9 to 10c; chicken, 14c; eastern salmon, 10 to 12c for frozen; green salmon, 12c; frozen mackerel, 20c; small, 10c; eastern smelts, 4 to 7c; extra, 8 to 10c; lake trout, 7 to 8c; herring, \$1 to 1.25; per 100; live lobsters, 15c; boiled do, 16c.

Salf fish.—No. 1 shore mackerel, \$19 to 20 per bbl; No. 1 bay, \$17; shore, No. 2, \$16.50 to 17; small, \$14 to 15; large dry bank cod, \$4.50 per qt1; Georges and shore cod, \$5.50 to 6; medium pickled bank, \$3.50 to 3.75; large, \$4 to 4.50; pollock, \$2.25; hake, \$2 to 2.25; N. S. split herring, \$5.50 to 6.50 per bbl; Newfoundland herring, \$6; round shore, \$3.50; Cape Breton, \$7; N. S. and Newfoundland salmon, No. 1, \$20 to 21; No. 2, \$17 to 18. Canned fish.— American sardines, quarter oils, \$2.50 to 2.65; three-quar-

Canned fish.— American sardines, quarter oils, \$2.50 to 2.65; three-quarters mustards, \$2 to 2.20; lobsters, \$2.50 to 2.60; mackerel, one-lb. ovals, \$2.25; 31lb. ovals, \$2.75; Alaska salmon, \$1.30 to 1.75; Columbia River steak, \$1.85 to 1.95.

HER MAJESTY'S

Loyal Canadian People.

THEY SHOULD BE STRONG AND HEALTHY.

Paine's Celery Compound Will Enable Our Women to Live As Long As Our Queen.

IT WILL GIVE OUR MEN STRENGTH AND VIGOROUS MANHOOD.

Sickly Canadians Can Be Made Ha'e, Hearty and Happy, and Worthy of Their Country.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND DOES THE GOOD WORK.

Our splendid variety of Canadian climate is unsurpassed in the world. Our men and women should be perfect examples of health, vigor and strength. Unfortunately, we have too much sickness and disease in our land, but it is the fault of the people, not the land they inhabit.

To those who are sick and ailing we would say, try what wonders Paine's Celery Compound can do for you. Its marvelous health-giving virtues can make us a nation of strong and healthy people in a very short time.

Paine's Celery Compound quickly

Paine's Celery Compound quickly banishes nervousness, debility, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, blood diseases, rheumatism and neuralgia. It is nature's spring cleanser and healer. If you are not in sound health one bottle will quickly convince you of its great value and power. "Paine's" is the only genuine; see that you get it.

Ar CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

If the Mother and Child Had Been Received in the Hospital a Life
Might Have Been Saved.

Saturday morning Annie Gossman, a

lored woman engaged as a domestic n the family of H. P. Hayward on Carmarthen street, gave birth to child. As the condition of the woman who is said to be only about twenty ears of age, was not known to any one in the household, a physician was not procured till shortly before she me ill. Within a few ho ouchment, mother and child vere sent in a coach to the General Public hospital. The rules of that in stitution are against the admission of children in such cases, and the woman and her infant had to be turned away ording to her story, she with the child in her arms walked from the hospital to the home of a friend, Mrs. Isaac Stewart on the Millidgeville road near Green's lime kilns. child died soon after she reached the house; in fact, the mother says it was cold when she reached her destination. The matter was reported to Coroner Berryman, who sent the peo-Walker, who is ac coroner for the north end.

TERVEINARY

DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester,
V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

All enquiries must be addressed.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

Farmer:—My horse, nine years old, is running slightly at the nose, coughs when driven, seems to be itching and tries to rub against the stall. He often seems dull and occasionally passes a white worm six or eight inches long, large in the middle and tapering at the ends.

My cattle are infested with lice, but are in good order. What will kill the lice?

Ans.—Rub the horse's throat with a strong liniment until blistered, and give the following: Cupri Sulphate, oz. 4; Ferri Sulphate, oz. 2; Nux. Vomica Pulv., oz. 6; mix. give one teaspoonful twice daily in food. Also give daily one ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic. For the lice give Shives' Insect Powder or powdered stovesacre seeds will be found effectual.

M. B.—I have a dog that has seemed quite surly this last few weeks, although always quiet before. At times he seems quite savage. He looks well, but I think something must be wrong with him.

Ans.—Probably a bad disposition is the trouble. You had better destroy the animal.

G. A. W.—I have a mare that was kicked on the right hind foot, just between the hoof and hair. I have been trying everything without doing any good. There is a large ridge growing all round the hoof and a big lump where the cut was. Please advise me what to do.

Ans.—I would strongly advise you to consult personally a veterinary surgeon. Let him see your mare and take his advice. The only thing I could advise you to do would be to cut away the hoof below the lump you speak of, apply a linseed poultice to the part occasionally and give complete rest.

Subscriber.—I have a cow that has something on her similar to the scratches on the hind leg of a horse. Please advise me through the columns of the Sun what to do for her.

Ans.—Give the cow daily in food one tablespoonful of soda sulphite and two tablespoonfulls of magnesia sulphate; dress the sores daily with carbolic salve.

MOUNT ALLISON.

Sackville, Feb. 25 .- The seniors' At Home on Friday evening was eminently successful. A very large number of guests was present, both from Sackville and the adjacent town. some eight or ten Dalhousie students came up for that evening and to play a game of hockey the next afternoon. The residence was tastefully trimmed with spruce and flags. The class motto, "Ohne Hast, Ohne Rast," on a strip of bunting stretched across the pillars of the stairway, while from the wall behind an electric light flashed out the figures '97, in crimson, in setting of green spruce. The programmes were printed in gold and cut n the form of the class pin. The oncton orchestra was in attendance and furnished music in the dining nall. hall, while a programme of solos, wocal and instrumental, a reading, and songs by the glee club, were in progress in the exhibition hall. The names of the members of the class, seventeen in all, were printed on the back page of the programmes. The hockey match on Saturday was won by the Dalhousie team, with

Messrs. Hunter and Crossley were present at the at home, and began on Sunday a series of evangelistic serv-

ices in the Methodist church.

Miss Roberts of St. John and Miss Starr of Halifax have been for some time the guests of Miss Stewart. Miss Amy Moore of Charlottetown spent a few days here with her sister at the Ladies' collegs on her return from a visit to Ottawa.

The Argosy appeared yesterday with its usual items of college interest and a prominent reference to the university library as being in theological literature noticeably weaker than in any other department. The papers announced some months ago that by the will of a deceased clergyman his library was left to Mt. Allison, but no books have yet been received, so far as can be ascertained.

The Eurhetorian society is again

The Eurhetorian society is again organizing a mock parliament. The parties are very evenly divided. The conservatives under Douglas, '97, have formed a ministry, but the opposition think the chances of a speedy overturn are good.

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

CITY

The Chief Week in

Together With from Correction Excl

When ordering
WEEKLY SUN t
the NAME of th
which the paper
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Remember! T
Office must be
ensure prompt ex

NOTICE TO CO News corresponded in time not later than to ensure inserti SUN of the folio

The Norwegian rived from Yarm load for Bermuda

Rev. Mr. Kirby Rev. Ralph Brech to be devoted tov of Grace church, Mill Village, N.

Methodist church

S. S. Ardanrose London this weel lumber cargo 11,56

John Shirreff. 1

county of Northu

day morning at

The first conve Brunswick union deavor will be held gust 11th to 13th.

The ladies of Gr Co., Baptist churc \$35 by a supper their place of wors Seventy dollars

the tea meeting re
Women's Aid Asso
Sunbury county, in
Lincoln.

Beginning March the Prince Rupert per week, viz., Mo Friday and Satus John for Dibgy at

The largest hog s for many moons Thos. Dean on W Donovan of Sand porker, which was weighed 630 pounds.

S. B. Kelly of R was in town this withe out of logs in C this winter will be last year. In some thinks the cut will

Before the chief in the Queens electication of L. A. Cur der was made for the original papers, the officers of the second control of

Says the Portland cers say that the building new boats pool is to the effect year round line of a touch at Portland, summer.

Since the mails we the Capes route green experienced, and the riving at Charlottet side early in the ady.—Summerside Ag

Rev. Dr. McKenz N. B., preached aga at both services y mons were full of f with original thoug Kenzie is gifted wi pit power and Journal.

Wm. Thomson & ed with Russell & C Scotland, for a new livered in August, a Cheronea, now buil third boat of Messr and will be called a celebrated battle of

Capt. T. R. Prye low, after a continuinteen years at sof the late Oliver I city for a well earn Prye in the nineteer a vessel or had one tain is a native of is going home to vis

Kennedy v. McCa attention of the eq day. The suit ariss stumpage and other land at Tynemouth R. LeB. Tweedie ar tiff; L. A. Currey, (lace and John R. dants. Evidence was judgment reserved.

Wm. Nichols, son of Bird Settlement, his home at that pl Nichols had been si and his death was He was 20 years of a son who has died of in the last three ye father, one brother, mourn their loss.—G

The causes of dear board of health off ending Feb. 27 were consumption, 4; old abscess, 1; mumps, 1 anition, 1; bronchit ease, 1; abscess of meningitis, 1; dipher membraneous croup phritis, 1; Brights di



DEPARTMENT.

J. W. Manchester, John, N. B. Y SUN takes pleasure readers that it has

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Y DEPARTMENT. Sun, St. John, N. B.

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ALLISON.

25.—The seniors' At evening was emin-A very large numpresent, both from adjacent town. Dalhousie students evening and to ckey the next afterce was tastefully Hast, Ohne Rast," ting stretched across stairway, while from an electric light ures '97, in crimson, n spruce. The pro-inted in gold and cut he class pin. was in attendance sic in the dining ntal, a reading, and club, were in pro-bition hall. The mbers of the class, vere printed on the programmes. ch on Saturday was sie team, with

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E WEEKLY SUN.

CITY NEWS.

Week in 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 Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. News correspondence must be mailed in time to reach this office not later than Saturday afternoon to ensure insertion in THE WEEKLY SUN of the following week.

The Norwegian steamer Adria arrived from Yarmouth on Saturday to load for Bermuda.

Rev. Mr. Kirby has received from Rev. Ralph Brecken a cheque for \$25 to be devoted towards the debt fund of Grace church, Charlottetown.

Mill Village, N. S., is to have a new Methodist church. Over \$1,600 is all ready secured.

S. S. Ardanrose, from Halifax for London this week, took besides her lumber cargo 11,560 bbls. of apples.

John Shirreff, high sheriff of the

county of Northumberland, died Friday morning at Chatham after a short illness. The first convention of the New Brunswick union of Christian En-

gust 11th to 13th. The ladies of Greenwich Hill, iKngs Co., Baptist church recently realized \$35 by a supper towards repairing their place of worship.

deavor will be held in this city on Au-

Seventy dollars were realized from the tea meeting recently held by the Women's Aid Association of Burton, Sunbury county, in the Orange hall,

Beginning March 1st, the service of the Prince Rupert will be four trips per week, viz., Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, leaving St. John for Dibgy at 8 a. m., standard.

The largest hog seen in the market for many moons was delivered to Thos. Dean on Wednesday by Mr. Donovan of Sand Point road, the porker, which was two years old, weighed 630 pounds.

S. B. Kelly of River Hebert, who was in town this week, reports that the cut of logs in Cumberland county this winter will be fully as large as last year. In some places Mr. Kelly thinks the cut will be larger.

Before the chief justice on Saturday in the Queens election case, on appli-cation of L. A. Currey, Q. C., an order was made for the production of the original papers, ballots, etc., by the officers of the state department.

Says the Portland Press: Ship officers say that the Dominion line is building new boats and talk in Liverpool is to the effect that an all the year round line of steamers will soon touch at Portland, quite likely this

Since the mails were transferred to the Capes route great satisfaction has been experienced, not a trip having been lost, and the mails usually arriving at Charlottetown and Summerside early in the afternoon of each dy.—Summerside Agriculturist.

Rev. Dr. McKenzie of St. Stephen N. B., preached again in Knox church at both services yesterday. His sermons were full of force, and brilliant with original thought. Rev. Dr. Mc-Kenzie is gifted with wonderful pulpit power and eloquence.—Ottawa

Wm. Thomson & Co. have contracted with Russell & Co., Port Glasgow, Scotland, for a new steamer to be de-livered in August, a duplicate of their Cheronea, now building. This is the third boat of Messrs. Thomson's fleet and will be called the Platea, after a celebrated battle of that name.

Capt. T. R. Prye of the bark Ashlow, after a continuous service of nineteen years at sea in the employ of the late Oliver Emery, is in the city for a well earned vacation. Capt. Prye in the nineteen years never lost a vessel or had one ashore. The cap-tain is a native of Albert county and is going home to visit relatives.

Kennedy v. McCarthy occupied the attention of the equity court Thursday. The suit arises out of certain stumpage and other claims respecting land at Tynemouth Creek, Kings Co. R. LeB. Tweedle appeared for plaintiff; L. A. Currey, Q. C., W. B. Wallace and John R. Dunn, for defendants. Evidence was taken and the judgment reserved.

Wm. Nichols, son of J. A. Nichols of Bird Settlement, York Co., died at his home at that place Sunday. Mr. Nichols had been sick for some time and his death was not unexpected. He was 20 years of age and is the third who has died of the same disease in the last three years. He leaves a father, one brother and one sister to mourn their loss.—Gleaner.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending Feb. 27 were: Pneumonia, 4: consumption, 4; old age, 2; croup, 1; abscess, 1; mumps, 1; apoplexy, 1; in-anition, 1;, bronchitis, 1; heart disease, 1; abscess of brain, 1; cerebral meningitis, 1; diphtheritic croup, 1; is now on her way to London, about membraneous croup, 1; chronic ne-phritis, 1; Brights disease, 1; total, 23. sage.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY The Chief Events of the Maritime Provinces, Advertisers, please make a note of this.

> The following Salvation Army granted leave of assence on account of poor health, and will leave the city. Captain Carter of Yarmouth will be inducted to succeed Captain Curry. Captain Brehaut of Indiantown has een transferred to Nova Scotia. Captain Steiper of Truro will succeed her

A Collina, Kings Co., correspondent who signs himself "A Liberal," com-plains that the post office has been removed from the central position it has occupied for the past 25 years, and that the act is a piece of political persecution on the part of Col. Domville and in total disregard of a petition signed by the great mass of the people, irrespective of politics, served by the office

The New Brunswick legislature is now in session. The correspondents agree that the ablest speeches on the address-worthy of any parliament, it is said-were made by the leader of the opposition, Mr. Stockton, and a government supporter, John Sive-wright, the latter of whom has a brother, William, teaching in the Okanagan country in this province, and who is himself quite a talker.—Vancouver World.

Mrs. George Tanton of St Bleanors P. E. Island, showed the Guardian correspondent the other day a clock bearing on its dial the legend, "made by George Nelson, Dumfries, Scotland, 1763." The works are of wood, and notwithstanding their long service are apparently as good as new, and still was tendered a farewell receptive keeping excellent time. The clock, of the people of Middle Stewiacke. which Mrs. Taunton is justly proud was brought from Scotland by her

When the ferry steamer docked on the west side on Saturday night on her last trip Thomas Sloven, the night watchman, went about the up-per deck to take down his lights as usual. In same way he lost his balance and fell to the lower deck, injuring himself badly. He was taken up to the C. P. R. station, where he was cared for by Station Master Brennan until Sunday morning, when he was removed in the ambulance to the general public hospital

Richard Barry, aged about twentyeight years, was painfully and seriously injured on board the steamship Lake Superior on the 23rd ult. He was working at the hatch when, in some way, he slipped and fell into the hold. No bones were broken, but his back was badly injured. He was taken to the hospital and was resting quietly there yesterday afternoon. It is not thought that his injuries will prove fatal. Barry belongs to Duluth, but came here in the Lake Superior on her last trip. He was trying to earn enough money to take him back to Duluth.

size 90x100 feet, was purchased by I. E. Smith for \$250. Lot No. 2, on which is the old Bentley house, brought \$270, B. F. Kearney being the purchaser. Lot No. 3, one half of which is under rental for \$25 per annum, was knocked down to J. Roy Campbell at \$351. Lot No. 4, under lease for \$58 per annum, was purchased by Thos. Dean for another party. The Souther property on Simonds street was sold by private sale to M. Thorne.

John McLeod of New Glasgow applied at the central police station on Saturday for lodging. He was put in a warm cell and in a short time called for assistance. He complained of great pain in both feet and said they were frozen. Officer McLaren brought the man up to the guard room, got his boots off and put both feet in cold water, drawing out the frost. Later in the day he was removed in the ambulance to the general public hospital. McLeod said he rode from Fredericton Junction to this city between two freight cars and got his feet frozen on the trip.

The death of Miss Katie A. Horsley. hich occurred on 21st ult., was heard with regret. Deceased, who was a very amiable and intelligent young lady, contracted a cold over a year ago while travelling with friends in Upper Canada. Great sympathy is expressed for the grief stricken parents in the loss they have sustained. She was their only daughter, and only about six months have elapsed since the death of their son, Frederick G. Horsley. Service was held in St. John the Baptist church by Rev. W. C. Gaynor. The pall-bearers were: T. O'Brien, J. Kirk, T. Finegan, M. Coady, H. O'Regan and W. Fitzgerald. Interment took place in the old Catholic cemeters. tery.

William Whittaker, a truckman, who lived at the corner of Durham and Metcalf streets, died very sud-denly Saturday night, the result of a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Whittaker, who was one of the most respected residents of that portion of the city, was seventy-two years of age and had appearances of a healthy man. Saturday he was around as usual and in the afternoon went for a drive with his wife. He left the house about 7 o'clock in the evening to go to his barn. Feeling unwell, he turned back and just regained the house when he was suddenly striken unconsci-Doctors Wm. Christie and Gilchrist were summoned immediately, but could do little. Mr. Whittaker remained unconscious until he died, at

Letters announce that John B. Urquhart and Ervin Little arrived in Auckland, New Zealand, on New Year's day in the iron bark Chili. fifty-two days from Mauritus. These are Folly Village, N. S., boys and do duty as able seamen. The bark has been loaded with wool and tallow and one hundred and twenty days' pasTO CORRESPONDENTS.

News letters, to ensure publication, must be brief and to the changes are announced: Captain Curry of Brindley street has been tigularly during the Sessions of and the Dominion Parliament about twenty-five hours. compels us to condense our as possible.

> Wild geese and robins are reported in the western part of P. E. Island.

The tug Plymouth, which has plied in this harbor for a number of years past, has been sold to a St. John party and will soon leave for that port.-Portland, Me., Argus.

The French Canadians of New England have started a movement towards erecting a college. At present they are obliged to send their children to Canada, and they think that they are strong enough in numbers to support

Joseph Hines of Noel, Hants Co., and his sons are preparing to build a 60 foot keel schooner to take the place of the "Maggie" in the bay trade. Capt Charles Hines, who is to command her, is busy getting the frame into the yard.

Miss Lucy Fisher sailed from Haliax on Thursday, Feb. 25th, for Trinidad, where she will resume her labors in the mission schools of that island. On the Monday evening previous she was tendered a farewell reception by

The mails this winter, although behind hand just now, have been much more regular than in previous winters. Twenty-seven crossings both ways in twenty-seven days beats the record for this season of the year .-P. E. Islander.

Clarke Steeves, one of Moncton's well known young men, died Friday night after a short illness of pneumonia. He was a son of Dimock Steeves, formerly of the I. C. R. His family moved to Calgary, N. W. T., some years ago, where they are living at present.

We are much pleased to read in the Patriot the offer of a public spirited citizen to be one of ten who will donate \$100 each toward founding a public library in this city. We know of at least a few more who will join toward making up the round number of ten and we trust that the full number may be found.—Charlottetown Guardian.

Mrs Madeline Glode, Micmac Indian, died at Lunenburg on Feb. 10th, aged 105 years. The deceased woman had long been a ward of the woman had long been a ward of the some years past a double allowance from the Indian commissioner of the equity court. Lot No. 1, the family at home.

Woman had long been a ward of the some word of the some years past a double allowance from the Indian commissioner of the district in which she lived, both in many years he has been a member and street with the family at home.

When he first came to St. John, Some years past a double allowance from the Indian commissioner of the district in which she lived, both in many years he has been a member and street with the family at home. food, money and blankets.

The death occurred at Six Mile Brook, Pictou Co., on Sunday, Feb. 21st, of William Gunn, brother of Messrs. George and Daniel Gunn and Mrs. Daniel McRae of Truro. Deceased was 75 years of age and had been ill for some time. Rev. Archi-bald Gunn of Bloomfield, P. E. I., and formerly of St. Stephen, is a son of

Fred Beer, son of F. H. Beer, Charlottetown, who has been taking a business course at the P. E. I, C. C. has started for British Columbia in response to a telegram from his uncle who resides there. Louis Moore, son of Col. Moore, D. A. G., Charlottetown, left last week for Rossland, B. C., where he has accepted a position. He and Fred Beer will take the trip

A comparative statement of the receipts at Truro freight office of the years 1895 and 1896 shows a most decided and satisfactory improvement in the volume of business. The revenue for 1896 increased \$14,450 over 1895, and an examination is equivalent to one-sixth, or as much as an addition of two months of the average business of 1895 to that of 1896. The year 1897 gives indications of even greater progress.-Times-Guardian.

Councillor P. J. Mahoney of Botsford arrived in Moncton Saturday morning via New York from Europe He had been absent seven weeks, making his first visit to the old countries. He was in England, Scot-land, Ireland and France. In Ire-land he visited Dublin, Belfast, and although winter season, the beautiful lakes of Killarney. He also visitel London and Paris and reports an exceedingly enjoyable trip.—Tran-

The results which have been obtained from the chlorination plant at the Brookfield gold mine have exceeded the company's most sanguine expectations. Before Mr. Libby had the plant erected he had a quantity of the concentrates treated under his own observation in the United States. The yield was about \$70 per ton of the concentrates, but the results obtained for his own work very much exceeded that. Four lots produced on an average of \$152 per ton, over double what the New Jersey test gave.—Truro Times-Guardian.

E. H. Eagles, who represents J. F. Hamilton, came down from the Reach Saturday. He states that there will be about five million feet of spruce logs cut between Hampstead and St. John. There will also be two million feet cut on the Kennebeccasis. Of this Randolph & Baker will get 500,000; George Barnhill, 1,500,000; A. Cushing & Co., 750,000; Dunn Bros (Nerepis), 750,000; J. F. Hamilton, 750,000; the balance has yet to be sold. The season has been very favorable so far for operations, with prospects of a

The community was shocked Sur day by the intelligence that Robert Cruikshank had been stricken with apoplexy during the previous night, and that his life was despaired of. He point The great pressure on the had gone into the bath room, and not returning was sought and found there by members of the family, suffering ticularly during the Sessions of from a severe stroke. He remained in a very low state all day Sunday, the New Brunswick Legislature and passed away at 1.30 o'clock on Monday morning, after an illness of

country correspondence as much for several years in Edinburgh, of which city a near relative of his was chamberlain for nearly fifty years, and has been but lately retired on a pension. Mr. Cruikshank came to St. John about the year 1844 or 1845, but did not pursue his legal studies. He accepted a position with the firm of Adam & Davison, James Adam being his brother-in-law. This firm carried on a very extensive lumber business, and Mr. Cruikshank went to the other side several times in their interest. In 1852 he became bookkeeper for the old firm of Jardine & Co., he and Thomas McClelland, an Ayrshire man, entering the firm's employ at the same time. After some years both were admitted to partnership, and remained members of the firm till a few years ago. During the last year or two Mr. Cruikshank has been engaged

> vance its trade interests. When the great fire of 1877 broke out, Mr. Cruikshank was in Halifax, as a delegate to the Presbyterian general assembly. He came back to find his home in ashes, and his firm were also very heavy losers by the fire. For many years he was associated

gins mines, and was the chief promoter of the Joggins railway. Mr. Cruikshank was twice married, first to Miss Adam, a Scottish lady, by whom one daughter was born, who still lives at home. His second wife was Miss Jones of Weymouth, sister to Mrs. John Boyd, and who with four laughters and two sons, survives him. Of the daughters by the last marriage one is the wife of Rev. Robert McNair of Carleton Place, Ont.; another the wife of Mr. Sharp of the Bank of B. N. A., Fredericton; a third is Mrs. Bright Cudlip of Fredericton; and the

many years he has been a member and elder of St. David's church, in the ffairs of which he took a very active interest. He and the late Governor Boyd were inseparable friends, and the governor's death was a very

severe shock to him.

Mr. Cruikshank was known to all classes of citizens and was universally respected. His death is a source of reneral and deep regret, and the bereaved family have the sympathy of

The citizens not only of this city. but of the province, will hear with regret of the death of Prof. T. C. Washington, which occurred Monday evening, after a few days' illness. Although in poor health for some time he was only compelled to take to his bed a week ago. His death was due to a general breaking up of the system through overwork, hurried on by Bright's disease.

he received a good common school education under Profs. Peterson and Wake at the colored grammar school in that city. He came to this city in 1860 and opened a barber shop on Charlotte street. Attentive and polite, he soon became popular, and consequently had a large patronage. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Watson, who, with five children, four sons and one daughter, survive him. In 1880 Prof. Washington succeeded the late Geo. Sparrow in business and ever since has conducted a dining room and general restaurant busi-ness on Charlotte street—a dining oom which was a credit to the city. He was always in his place of business, ready with a pleasant greeting for each and every person who entered his dining rooms. To this was due no doubt his popularity and success.

Prof. Washington's death is a great loss to the colored people of this city. He seized every opportunity to assist in elevating and make better the condition of his people and in this he contributed in a very large degree. The deceased was a Mason and an Oddfollow, berings allowed the contributed as a Mason and an Oddfollow, berings allowed to the contributed to the contributed of the con an Oddfellow, having since its institution taken a prominent part in the colored lodge of the latter order.

The customs receipts for the month of February show an increase of \$3,466.08 as compared with the same period of last year. Appended is the statement:

Appended is the statement: 1896. 1897. Customs\$67,797 79 \$70,853 33

\$68,277 31 \$71,743 39 THE CHEERFUL IDIOT.

"It must have been a very tender hearted butcher who killed this lamb," said the cheerful idiot, pausing in the sawing of his chop.
"Why?" kindly asked the shoe

boarder. "He must have hesitated three good ending. The cut along the Reach four years before striking the fatal has been the largest for ten years. blow."—Indianapolis Journal.

DEATH OF ROBT. CRUIKSHANK.

Robert Cruikshant was a native of Forrest, in Scotland. He studied law

in the insurance business. Mr. Cruikshank was a public spirited citizen, and did much to advance the interests of this city. Always an active member of the board of trade, he was one of the most zealous mem bers of the committee of the board which prepared the well known pamphlet on the navigation of the Bay of Fundy, which has been of such signal service to this port. He was also largely instrumental in seduring a better lighthouse service in the bay and on the St. John river, and was always connected with active committees of the board of trade pressing the claims of St. John for recognition in the distribution of steamer subsidies, harbor improvements and in other ways laboring to ad-

with the work of developing the Jog-

fourth lives at home. The two sons, Robert and William, both live in St. John, the latter with the family at

DEATH OF PROF. WASHINGTON.

Born in New York sixty years ago,

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Ontario town recently wrote as follows:

Moral: When you are coloring goods at home use the "Diamond" guarantees success; refuse all imita-

Advertise in THE WWEKLY SUN. | charter for that company.

A Little Paint

in the right place, and of the right kind, will make a great change in the looks of the room or a home. The window casing, baseboard, picture mouldings, chairs and tables—all these can be brightened and made clean with paint.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ENAMEL PAINT

is just the thing for furniture, and decorative work. It gives a fine, glossy, enamel-like surface. The tints are delicate for indoor use. "Enamel Paint" is prepared ready for the are delicate for indoor use. "Enamel Paint" is prepared ready for the brush. Any one can use it. We make paints for every purpose—each is a special kind suited to a special use.

Our booklet "Paint Points," tells all the little kinks about paint—the good and the had. It tells the best special paint for buggies, boats, farm tools, barns, fences, roofs, houses and all other painted things. Send to-day for a free copy. For booklet address, 19 St. Antoine Street,

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

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MARINE MATTERS.

The following charters are reported: Barks Strathern, New York to Saigon, oll, 19c.—June-July; Athlon, do. to Dunkirk, oil, p. t.; Levuka, do. to Rio Janeiro, case oil and lumber, at or about 20c. and \$10 respectively; L. W. Norton, do to Bahia, general, 67½c. per bbl.; Madelene, do. to Buenos Ayres, general, p. t.; bktns. Robert Ewing, San Domingo to New York, sugar, \$2.50 and p. c.; Golden Rod, Port Spain to Delaware Breakwater, f. o., sugar, 11c.; brigt. Mersey Belle, Boston to Cayenne, \$1,200 and p. c.; schs. Vamoose, Macoris to New York, sugar, \$2.50 and p. c.; Allan M. McIntyre, San Domingo City to New York, sugar, \$2.50 and p. c.

Steamer Elfrida is chartered to load deals here for Manchester at 41s. 3d., April loading.

here for Manchester at 41s. 3d., April loading.

Steamer Bostonian, at Boston, reports Feb. 16, lat. 45.3l, lon. 39.56, passed a steamer apparently broken down. Another steamer was standing by close to her, evidently waiting for daylight, so as to get a hawser on board. Could not describe either steamer on account of darkness.

Steamer Barcelona, Capt. Campbell, from Glasgow, arrived at St. Johns, Nfid., on the 21st. She encountered tempestuous weather, during which her decks were swept, steam pipes carried away and starboard lifeboat smashed. Ice was sighted 300 miles off the Newfoundland coast, extending 150 miles south. The floes were unusually heavy, and are extremely dangerous to transatlantic shipping.

A Gloulester Mass despetch sown (Sch.) JAMES COLLINS

shipping.

A Gloucester, Mass., despatch says: "Sch. Edward A. Perkins, from Grand Banks, reports that on Feb. 20, Norman Godfrey, belonging to Yarmouth, N. S., and Harry Olsen of Norway, were drowned by the capsizing of a dory while attending to their trawls." Sch. Hattle E. Worcester, at Gloucester, from the Banks, reports the drowning of Simon Mure of Pubnico, N. S., on Feb. 4.

The following is from the New York Marketing Shipping Is Shipping Is from the New York Marketing Shipping Is Ship Ing or Simon Mure of Pubnico, N. S., on Feb. 4.

The following is from the New York Herald: A sailing voyage that was long drawn out was that of the St. John ship Howard D. Troop, which reached port 15t days out from Kobe. The only vessel spoken during the long passage was a Norwegian ship from Delagoa Bay for Pensacola. Capt. Corning, although sailing under the British flag, resides in Brooklyn, and was anxious to learn who was to be the next president of the United States. He bore down close to the Norwegian and hailed her skipper, who apparently was not in a communicative mood and wood not reply, and it was only when a Sandy Hook pilot boarded the vessel that he learned that Mr. McKinley had been elected. A Japanese sailor named S. Rusegero fell overboard and was drowned during the passage.

Ship Constance loads deals at Halifax for

coal.

Capt. Cripps has sold his interest in the schr. Quetay to John M. Taylor.

Barks Maiden City and Ashlow, now at this port, have been chartered to load for W. C. England or E. C. Ireland at 45s.

Bark Maiden City is on Quinn's blocks having a new piece of shoe put on. Some other work will also be done about her bottom. octom.

Sch. Hazel Dell, Capt. Morris, from Azua
or New York, has put into Bermuda for metical assistance, the crew being down with

Sch. Gold Seeker, which was towed to Liverpool, N. S., from Lockeport for repairs, came off the slip on the 17th, and will be towed back to Lockport (probably to reload her cargo of sugar for Boston).

Capt. Holder of sch. D. W. B., which stranded at Vineyard Haven during the hurricane of Dec. 16th last, has had wreckage gear attached to the vessel, and an effort will be made to float her on the spring tides with the assistance of a tug.

S.S. Micmac, at Philadelphia from Fowey, on Feb. 17, in lat. 43, lon. 54 Fowey, on Feb. 17, in lat. 43, lon. 54 ncountered a hurricane, during which shifted cargo between decks and sustained damage about decks.

The stmr. Mohawk, Capt. Gates, at

New York Feb. 26 from London, reports having experienced tempestuous weather. During the worst of it the Norwegian bark Persia was sighted flying signals of distress, and the Mohawk bore down on her and, launching a lifeboat, took off Captain Gjortsen and his crew of sixteen. The wind had moderated somewhat at the time, but the sea was running mountains high and the rescue was a matter of considerable difficulty, but was accomplished without mishap. The Person Condition of St. sia was bound from Cardiff for St. John in ballast, and during the heavy gales of Feb. 18 and 19 sprang a leak and was in a sinking condition when the Mohawk sighted her. She was formerly the famous British Blackball packet of the same name and was built at Quebec in 1853. Captain Gjortsen did not know whether she

Gjortsen did not know whether she was insured or not.

C. G. Colwell has sold the schooner Progress to Capt. Wm. Erb, who will also command her.

Bark F. B. Lovitt, Capt. Morrell, at Boston from Rosario, lost and split sails and sprung spanker boom.

Sch. Clayola will load general cargo for Turk's Island, and from there will load sait and sisal for New York. She gets 11,400 and all foreign port charges for the round trip.

C. F. & F. R. Eaton have one of their barks about half in frame at Parrsboro, and the keel of the other one they are building is being laid. The greater part of the timber for these vessels is now in their yard at Riverside, Parrsboro. Captain Vere Roberts has his schooner nearly in frame.

CROSS WOMEN.

A druggist doing business in a large

"I have lately met with some very cross women. For reasons best known to themselves they purchased com-mon package dyes instead of the reliable and never-failing Diamond Dyes for Home Dyeing. They were sorely disappointed in results, and had their goods spoiled. They came to me afterward, knowing that I sell only the Diamond Dyes."

SHELBURNE AND . . . RIPPLING HERRING.

50 Qtls Codfish and Pollock 50 Casks and Tierces Molasses.

New Teas in Small Packages. Mash, Feeding Flour, O'meal, Landing: Feed, Oats, Flour Etc.

210 Union Street, St. John, N. B. DEPOT CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED

48 MILL STREET FINE ASSORTMENT OF Regatta Shirts, with 2 Collars, Detached.

PRICES, 65 AND 75 CENTS

W. J. YOUNGCLAUS. FISTULA treated without the use of knife or dentention from business, also all other diseases of Rectum, Cure ROBERT M. READ M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS. the passage.
Ship Constance loads deals at Halifax for W. C. England at 40s.
Steamer Coban arrived yesterday afternoon from Louisburg with another cargo of Marten Collar. Finder will confer a fav

WANTED—Clerk and Bookkeeper wanted for a general store in country. Give age, married or single, number of family, male and female; ages; references. Answer A. D., Sun Office, Canterbury street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.—A Farm situated in the parish of Buston, Sunbury Co., containing 170 acres, eighty acres under the highest state of cultivation. Large apple and plum orchard, all bearing, House, two harns and outbuildings in good repair. For further particulars enquire of M. E. GILBERT, Shefflet, Sunbury Co., or at A. J. GREGORY'S office, Fredericton, N. R. Possession given to buyer the first of November.

Col. Rhodes Under Cross Examination by the Commission.

THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

London, Feb. 23.—The South African dmpany appointed by parliament to inquire into the Transvaal raid re-sumed its sessions today in Westminthe cross-axamination was aroused by a statement from Col. Rhodes that he did not see any difference between the cases of Crete and the Transvaal, except that the Cretans, who have the popular sympathy of England, are foreigners claiming civil rights, whereas in the case of the Transvaal it was our countrymen who were seeking civil rights.

Blake, Irish nationalist member of parliament for the south division of Longford, Col. Rhodes said: "I have been told that I let Johannesburg in for this trouble, telegrams I come to the conclusion that it was rather Johannesburg which let me in. The Johannesburger tried the reform road prior to revolu-tion. They petitioned President Kru-

In reference to the noted conversa-tion between himself and "Bobby" White, Col. Rhodes said: "We were discussing the Egyptian question." I said: "If Great Britain decided to remain I should stop any foreign power from coming between Khartoum and Uganda." White replied: "We have no instruc-

I answered: "Of course not, but it is not the government policy that you should lie on your backs and eat three meals a day. You ought to ascend the Nile and make it impossible for the French to cross." "I did not know White would apply my remark to something else. It shows how careful you ought to be in

what you say."

Further questioned regarding the raid, Col. Rhodes asserted that his determination to proceed to extreme measures was reached in conjunction with the leaders at Johannesburg. It was intended to change the government, owing to the hopelessness of obtaining redress for grievances. The session was then adjourned until Fri-

Joe Martin is now said to be in the pay of the Canadian Pacific, and will endeavor to get the Crows Nest Pass Bill Repealing Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths Passed.

Petition from Shediac Asking for Prohibition -Mr. Emmerson Will Furnish All Papers Required.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 25 .- Hon. Mr. Hill today from the standing rules

committee submitted a report.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill amending the New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies Act of 1893; Dunn a bill further amending the act incorporating the St. John Railway company, also a bill in amendment of the laws relating to St. Andrew's church, city of St. John; Mr. Smith a bill to incorporate the Free Baptist denomination of New Brunswick; Mr. Dibblee, providing for the appointment of a stipendiary or police magis-trate with civil jurisdiction for the parish of Kent, Carleton county. Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the an-

nual report of the Fredericton Deaf and Dumb Institution. Hor. Mr. White recommitted a bill to consolidate and amend the law re-

lating to county courts, Mr. Killam in

The discussion was confined, to the legal men in the house, Messrs. White, Tweedie, Wells, Fowler, Stockton, Alward, Hill, Emmerson, Black and Mott. Davidson, and to Mr. Sumner, and was not of a controversial nature. At six o'clock progress was reported with leave to sit again. Adjourned

Fredericton, Feb. 26.-Mr. Hill today, from the standing rules committee, submitted a report; Hon. Mr. Em merson submitted a return in answer to notice of motion number four moved by Dr. Stockton.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill further amending the law relating to juries; Dr. Stockton authorizing the city of St. John to make a grant towards the erection of a building for a public library; Hon. Mr. Dunn, relating to the assessment of rates and taxes and county valuation of St. John municipality; Mr. McLeod, amending chapter 99 and amending acts as far as relates to the parishes of St. Martins, Simonds, Lancaster and Musquash; Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland), authorizing the Chatham town council to provide a system of water town harbor; Dr. Stockton, amending the elections act of 1889. In explaining the latter bill, Dr.Stockton said its object was to give widows and spinsters who are taxpayers the right to vote for members of this house.

Mr. Smith gave notice of inquiry: Is it the government's intention to call for tenders or take any other steps towards the construction of a bridge over the St. John river at fartland

this year?
. The following resolution, moved by Hon. Mr. Tweedie, was carried: By the unanimous consent of the house, it is resolved that the provisions of rule 84, adopted at the session held in the year A. D. 1896, requiring payment on the introduction of bills for the in-corporation of companies of a fee ac-cording to the amount of capital, and to be the same as are imposed under the Letters Patent act, and of onethird of the original fee for bill amending the acts of incorporation be suspended during the present session only so far as relates to bills for the incorporation of companies which could not be incorporated by letters patent, and that the fee to be paid on the introduction of a bill for the incorporation of such a company during the present session shall be \$40, and for amending the act of incorporation

thereof \$30. Shortly after three o'clock the hou journed so that committees might asider a large number of bills and the government meet several delega-

Fredericton, Feb. 27.—Mr. Mott from the municipalities committee, Mr. Fowler from the committee on corporations, and Mr. Hill from the

Mr. Killam presented a petition of one hundred ani thirty-six adherents of Shediac Baptist church, saking for the passage of a bill prohibiting the

Mr. Legere made his motion asking for a special committee of seven members to inquire into the claim of August Babineau against the board

August Babineau against the board of works department.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he had not any serious objection to the motion if the house thought well to pass it. The fact was that a year ago or more tenders were asked for the construction of Little Northwest bridge, in the county of Kent, and the content was let to Mr. Babineau for tract was let to Mr. Babineau for \$685. Subsequently the department entered into a supplementary contract with Mr. Babineau for some extra work in connection with the bridge, the contract price of which was \$95. Mr. Babineau claimed to have lost money on this latter contract and now asks to be reimbursed by the department. He (Emmerson) had felt that he could not reasonably recognize such a claim. Mr. Babineau took the contract at his own risk.

contract at his own risk.

Mr. Killam—Is it claimed that he did any extra work upon this last con-

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-No. Dr. Stockton-Were there any ex-

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-No, but Mr. Babineau says that the supervisor was somewhat rigid in his require-ments. Of course that is a claim that

is very frequently made.

Dr. Stockton—Do I understand Mr.
Legere to dispute this statement of fact?

Mr. Legere-No. Hon. Mr. Emmerson—It would involve a good deal of expense bringing witnesses here from Kent county.

Mr. Hill thought the house should be very careful in passing a resolu-tion of this kind, which would open

wide the gates for claims of all kinds to be made upon the province by con-tractors. There was no question raised that this contractor had not received all that was agreed to be paid him. Unless a very strong claim of injustice was made he thought these matters should be left to the department to deal with them. The resolution was then put to the house and lost.

seconded by Mr. Dr. Stockton, his motion Black, made his motion for the bringing down of copies received and contracts entered into for the construction of public works on account on which public money was paid during the fiscal year, not including the expenditure on permanent bridges under the act of last year. He thought perhaps an agreement might reached between himself and chief commissioner so that no unnecessary writing need be done. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-I think per-

haps my hon, friend would not ask that all the contracts should be copied, but would be satisfied with the amounts and the dates. Dr. Stockton-Yes, a statement of contracts that were entered into

and the amounts. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-The information will be furnished without the formality of an address.

Motion withdrawn. Mr. Black made his motion for statement in detail covering the item of \$724 under the heading of "Queen's Printer" in the auditor general's re-

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said in the absence of the provincial secretary he would point out that these accounts were now before the public accounts ommittee. The item referred to represented receipts from advertising. Of course until those accounts were eturned to the department from the public accounts committee the depart-ment would not be in position to furnish them, but he could assure the er that he could find them all before that committee.

Mr. Black said as the provincial secretary was not now in his place he would ask that the motion stand until his return.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he was enirely agreeable to this proposition. Mr. Fowler in absence of Mr. Scovill committed a bill amending chapter 99 of Con. Stats. of municipalities-Mr Barnes in the chair. Agreed to with

Hon. Mr. White committed a bill in addition to and in amendment of Bills of Sales Act, 1893—Mr. Killam in the chair. Agreed to. Mr. Venoit committed a bill dividing

parish of Caraquet into two separate parishes—Mr. Wells in the chair. The bill was supported by Messrs. Venoit, Sivewright and Paulin, the latter speaking at considerable length.
Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Mott committed a bill to permit Restigouche Salmon club to hold real estate in this province—Mr. Wells in the chair. Agreed to with amend-

amending chapter 100 of the Consoli-dated Statutes of rates and taxes so far as the same relates to Restigouche county—Mr. Wells in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

ending time for completion of Central

Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Paulin committed a bill to establish the shiretown of Gloucester county in parish of Caraquet instead of Bathurst-Mr. O'Brien (Northumperland) in the chair. Mr. Paulin explained that he would not press the bill this year, as it had been reported against by the committee, but he hoped to be able to give every explanation when the bill came up again mext year. Progress was reported.
Mr. Fowler committed a bill incorporating Apohaqui Hall Company—
Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) in the

chair. Agreed to with amendments. Hon. Mr. White committed a bill to repeal the act providing for the registration of deaths, births and marriages, Mr. Killam chairman. Mr. White said that at the time the registration act was passed and ever since its passage, it had been the subject of considerable adverse critiism. The government had felt that inasmuch as, by the constitution of the dominion, the subject of vital statistics was peculiarly within the pro-vince of the dominion, the federal overnment might be expected at an early date to take the matter off the nands of the province. In now abolishing the law the government entertained a strong hope that this would be done. Now that it was proposed to repeal the registration law, many strong protests were being received by the government against the re-

Mr. Black-Who are they? Hon. Mr. White—Well, I think I have seen a protest in the Sun against the repeal of the act, and not long ago that paper was accusing the government of imposing burdens up-on the municipalities and among

from quarters which had heretofore

Dr. Stockton wished to know whether there had been any communica tion between the government and the dominion government with a view to the latter taking over the work of registration.

Hon. Mr. White-Nothing final has

been reached.

Dr. Stockton thought, if that was the case, the observations of the sol-icitor general were rather of a diplomatic character. He (Stockton) re-membered when the registration act was before the legislature the then leader of the government (Mr. Blair) vigorously claiming that the house hould at all times and in all directions where previncial autonomy wa (Stockton) thought the opposition which the registration law had repoints of view. First, that it was not being properly enforced, the statis-tics obtained not being complete or reliable; secondly, that the expense should not be borne by the municipalities but by the government. However, as it seemed now to be the view of the government that the operation of the law had not been satisfactory, and as they were not in a position apparently to relieve the municipali-

Hon. Mr. White thought there would no saving to the municipalities if the government had relieved them of the so-called burden. It would have reduced the amount of money expended by the local government in these countles upon other public services. The government were not pre-pared to admit that the law had been a failure. On the contrary, it had een in many directions a success. Its enforcement had improved from year to year. The government now proposed the repeal of the act because they felt that the work could be done much better and easier by the dominion authorities, to whom it properly belonged. In order that there might be ample time for the dominion government to pass the necessary legislation, and to prevent a hiatus he proposed to insert a clause providing that the repeal should not take effect until May 1st, 1898.

Dr. Stockton—Then you have had an intimation that the dominion government is going to legislate? Hon. Mr. White-No, we have had no formal intimation of that charac-We have considerable faith that present dominion government will

Mr. Hill thought the real reason why the government were about to repeal the registration act was that it had not been efficiently enforced. He ought the dominion governwould not lightly the work because up would mean that they were going to provide a system of registration for all the other provinces as well. The statistics obtained under the present law were worse than useless, because

deal justly with the matter.

Dr. Stockton said before the present law was passed there was a law upon the statute books providing for the registration of marriages. If this law was repealed, what would be done as

to that? Hon. Mr. White-We will have an opportunity of dealing with that in se the dominion does not take it up. Mr. Black said it was admitted on all hands that the operation of the present law had been very unsatisfactory. He thought it was better to repeal the law at once than to make it atingent upon the action of the dominion. He would favor the repealing of the act as to the registration of better to leave the law stand so far as it related to marriages.

Mr. Porter said he was in favor repealing the law and relieving the municipalities. He would also support the government if they would relaw relating to the Board of Health, for which his county of Victoria received no value.

Hon. Mr. Speaker said the existence of the Board of Health had been of great benefit to Kings county, which would have been scourged with small-pox but for the machinery which the law provided for dealing with epidemics. If there was one thing the people ought to pay for cheerfully, it was for egislation in the interest of the pub-

made by the member for York (Black) to repeal the law as to births and deaths and leave that which applied deaths and leave that which applied to marriages, was a good one.

Hon, Mr. White believed it would be Hon. Mr. Ellis was the next speaker.

highest sort. In closing he urged anneeded rest from the tolis and worry of life, and look upon the fair and beautiful country which is jurs, with

A section was added that the bill me in force July 1st, 1898, instead of the date first proposed.

Agreed to with amendment Mr. Wells, in absence of Mr. Dib-blee, introduced bills incorporating the Upper South West Miramichi Log Driving Company; and to revive and continue the act incorporating the Woodstock & Centreville Railway Company and amending acts .- Ad-

Physician's Prescription for Cure of Weakness in Men.

The world has come to look at such sufferers in a different light from former days. It now regards them as unfortunate, not oriminal. They have lacked moral courage. They may be violing of inherited passion, or they have acquired servet habits from evil associates. But whatever may have been the incentive that causes a man to degrade his being and isolate himself from society he needs a friend. He needs the right hand of fellowship and good cheer. It is wrong to denounce him for his folly, and it is equally useless to give him advice. He must have the hungry man's bread, not a stone, offered him. This is why I send the prescription which made me a man among men, free to any one who writes for it. I know the aversion that suffering men have to the least semblance of publicity, and I, therefore, send the prescription securely sealed in a plain envelope, without marks to show where it came from. Thousends of men have written me, to say how glad they were to get this prescription, and every mail brings encouraging reports of severe cases of physical debility cured, and emaciated parts resteried to natural strength.

Now, my friend, do not sit and wonder how I can afford to give away this valuable recipe, but write for it today. It is free to all, and I want every man to have it. Address, in the fullest confidence, THOMAS SLATER, Box 192, Kalamazoo, Mich. 1240

average pay is \$136 a month, and 11,197 women as teachers, whose average pay s \$50.30 a month.

"Don't you let me catch you in here again," roared the grocer as he spanked the boy that had been filling his pockets with ginger snaps. "It's your own fault that you caught me this time," sobbed the struggling kid.—Detroit Free Press.

Contributor—What a surly sort of chap that fellow who writes your jokes is. Editor (sadly)—Yes, he is; and een out of humor for a long while.-

(Worcester Spy, Feb. 26.) A CANADIAN M. P.

Received With Distinguished Honor in This City.

The Chief Guest at the Maritime Provinces Banget.

Editor Ellis of St. John, N. B., Makes a Speech Full of Loyalty to His Own Country and Appreciation of Ours.

The tenth annual reunion of the Maritime Provinces Association, which was held at Horticultural hall. Thursday evening, was one of the most enjoyable and successful affairs ever held by the association in the ten years of its history. The occasion was of special interest from the fact that Hon. John V. Ellis, M. P., editor of the guests of the occasion. The sup-per in the evening was followed by a delightful programme of speaking and entertainment, ending with a dance. At 8 o'clock nearly 250 sat down to the banquet by Caterer Buckley, in the banquet hall, and the tempting menu was most thoroughly enjoyed. Soon after 9 o'clock the party adourned to the lower hall and took seats to the music of Steere's orchestra. President Middlemas called the party to order ,and made brief re-

Hon. A. S. Roe was the first speaker. He was presented early owing to the fact that he was forced to leave soon. His topic was the "Commonwealth of Massachusetts." He warmly welcomed the visitor and said he felt sure it would have given the governor great pleasure to be present had it been poswould feel highly honored in greeting this assembly of men and women who are the adopted men and women of

The report of the secretary, J. B. Coulson, was then read. He said many pleasant things and thought annexa tion was a thing of the future. He read letters of regret from Governor Wolcott, Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways and canals of Ottawa Hon. I. H. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries of Ottawa; Dr. J. D. Shurman, president of Cornell university of Ithaca, and Hon. J. W. Longley, attorney general of Nova Scotia, of Halifax.

Alderman B. W. Potter responded to the toast, "The City of Worcester."

J. K. Greene, president of the Natives of Maine, responded humorously.

Maine, he said, had made two mistakes, and only two. They were that she allowed herself to forget Massachusetts and the provinces. She was sorry now. He thought love of the native land meant patriotism of the highest sort. In closing he urged an-

at his welcome, and he had obs and such a thriving city and the evidences of industry on every hand, as well as the appliance of wealth for moral and mental elevation. Continu-ing, he said, in substance:

It has been a rare pleasure to come among you in this city, which bears the name of one of our oldest English cities, a city famous in historic nals for its defeat of a crownless king by the parliamentary army, the ancient city of Worcester, and to find so many of our kith and kin of the maritime provinces. With deep regret we in the eastern provinces of Canada, part with our people who seek homes in the United States, for the vast majority of those who leave us to win fame and fortune are of the best, the shrewdest, the most adventur shrewdest, the most adventurous of our people. On the other hand, it is no small pleasure to find that when they do turn their faces from us, they are able to make comfortable homes in this great nation, to discharge faithfully and honestly the duties of citizenship, sharing in the wealth which they help to create, helping to create the wealth which they share in the land of their adoption. That pleasure is increased by finding them retaining pleasant memories of the land of their birth.

land of their birth.

Our country is making good progress in the arts and manufactures; we are enjoying the blessings of education, of civil and religious liberty, of philanthropy and charity as fully and as happily as are the people of the great commonwealth of Massachusetts. We are laboring perhaps under more difficult circumstances, with greater limitation of wealth, with more of struggle because our populamore of struggle because our popula-tion does not so rapidly increase; but we afford the American nation the we afford the American nation the best evidence of our success in these fields by the men and women who come here, men and women trained in self-restraint and self-government, capable at once of entering into the fullest measure of the freedom which this land affords, capable at once of taking up the burden of life, and bearing it manfully, capable, too, of pering it manfully, capable, too, of per-forming the much more difficult task of entering upon the joys and pleasures of life with calmness and

In Canada the mother country neither taxes us nor makes our laws. She leaves us to our own development, with the result that gradually, carefully, but surely, we are evolving a system of government, and speaking generally and broadly, institutions of all kinds which seem to suit us most admirably, and under which we are making fair strides along the pathway of prosperity.

In the Canadian provinces we are developing self-government and in-stitutions of all kinds thoroughly suited to our conditions and require ments and our life, and under which we are enjoying all the blessings of

We have established a banking system which is most admirably adapted to our financial needs. There is a great division of opinion in this coun-

try over your banking system. Canada we have no such differences of opinion; whatever we are, grit or

tory, liberal or conservative, rouge or bleu, quarreling in the wildest way over protection or free trade, over Manitoba schools, over reciprocity with the United States, or trade within the empire, we all agree upon the merits of our banking system. It possesses the great requisites of soundness, elasticity and adaptation to the needs of the people in every

part of the country. Our political forms are as well suit-ed to our needs as yours are to the requirements of your people. When in Canada we want to walk alone, we will have little difficulty in adapting our constitution to that condition. If at some distant day we seek to slip our hand into yours and walk with you, that probably can be effected without violence to the liberties of Free men can never have difficulty in satisfying the aspirations of the freedom which animates hem. For the time we are well satisfied to remain attached to the mother country by the very slender political tie which binds us, a tie that, slender as it is, is a triple cord in sentiment, in respect, and in appreci ation of the great virtues of land sends us a nominal ruler, one of her statesmen, to hold with even hand the scales of justice between contending parties in the political arena, and to see that effect is fairly given to the well-understood wishes of the people. Nevertheless, do not overlook the fact that there is growing up in Canada a consciousness that we long to this continent, that we share the hopes of the best men who here cherish the highest aspirations for the upraising of mankind, and that

we know, and feel, and believe that

your success—the prosperity and sta-bility of the American Union—is of

prime importance to us, as it is to

the people everywhere. I speak but the language of sober truth when I say that the desire of the Canadian people is to live alongside of you in peace and concord. We desire to make with you treaties of reciprocity which may be of benefit to us both in times of peace, and we desire to make treaties of arbitration. so that there may be never any other times than peaceful ones; so that permanent and abiding form may be given to our friendships, and that from our thoughts forever may be precluded any possibilities of war. It out of the permanency of business of trade, of intercourse, of friendship, that the best results can be obtained Of what does it avail if we build steamboats and railroads and telegraph lines to facilitate the exchange of our products and to promote speedy ntercommunication, if we erect high tariffs and make paper enactments to counteract the good these things may do? For Canada the prevailing feeling is to throw down the barriers as far as they can be thrown down to the advantage of both countries. We ask you to come and see our land, and if you can find employment, to stay love of the with us—to come at least in the sumptism of the mer days, when you are taking a tening streams and fertile valleys and wood-crnwned hills, in which you can get down as close to nature as it is the sun shines, and woo her to the communication of some of her closest secrets, the relation of which will give rest to the body and peace to the

If one result shall be a feeling that we ought to trade more closely together, that we have many things which we can easily interchange, I feel quite confident that it will be well for both of us; and surely nature find no fault with what is good.

Henry G. Carroll, M. P., for Kamouraska, Que., Sounds the Praises of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. studied the testimonials from this won-derful catarrh remedy, that they are thoroughly unsectional in character. Every province in the Dominion, through its members of parliament and most prominent citizens, has told of the peculiar effectiveness of Dr. Ag-new's Catarrhal Powder. It is of a character that overcomes any local or climatic conditions, and as with Mr. Carroll, it is a most effective remedy for catarrhal troubles, in whatever shape, not omitting hay fever, where

Visitor (gruffly)—Are you the edi-tor? Editor (without looking up from his work)—I am. Stranger (more gruffly)—Do you hold yourself responsible for everything appearing in the paper? Editor (rising to his six feet three inches)—I do. What's on your mind? Visitor (meekly)—Oh, nothing at all, I assure you. I was under the impression that the little man over in the corner took all the responsibility -Spare Moments.

ble your papa just now, dear; in his present mood he is not to be trified with. Humorist's child—What is he doing, ma? Humorist's wife-He writing things to make people laugh.

May-Dear me, what a stylish he you have? Julia-Yes. I attended a bargain counter sale yesterday and when I came home the hat had been crushed into just the shape I have been looking for everywhere.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.
Siz Packages Guaranteed to promptly, and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Englishers, Emissions, Sperm-



THE CANADIAN WEST

Hon. Mr. Foster to Speak at Winnipeg.

Hugh John Macdonald and Leadership of Manitoba Conservatives.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 24.-In the Manitoba legislature today Attorney General Cameron introduced the amendments to the Manitoba school act, which amendments are in accordance with the terms of settlement agreed upon by Premiers Laurier and Green way.

The Hudson's Bay company today ent a cheque for one thousand dollars to Governor Patterson in aid of the India fmine fund. Manitoba's contribution now amounts to ten thousand dollars.

W. J. Gage of Toronto, accompanied by several city physicians, today had an interview with Premier Greenway regarding the establishment in this province of the hospital for consumptives. The premier seemed much interested in the project and spoke fav-

orably of it. Winnipeg, Feb. 26.-R. M. Chester seed merchant, complained of being unwell Wednesday, when leaving his home, and since then has not been seen by his friends. Search has been made but no clue as to his fate.

With respect to the announcement from Ottawa of the appointment of Prendergast as county judge, no new district is being created, but he besomes junior judge of the Winnipeg

At the legislature this afternoon the public accounts were presented. The revenue was \$1,666,047.16, and the expenditures \$991.827.89, leaving a cash balance of \$674,219.27.

A party of nearly 200 Galacians eached here this morning for settlement at Edmonton.

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 26.-No clue has yet been obtained to the identity of the burglars who broke into Challoner, Mitchell & Spring's store last evening and who carried off \$2,000 worth of diamonds, watches and jewellery. The police made a round up of tin horn element gamblers and other suspicious characters today under vagrancy law.

Le Roi's new tramway is now in running order and the hauling of ore in sleighs to Red Mountain railway is

discontinued.

A special to Miner from Kaslo states that Hon. Geo. E. Foster was ban-quetted by the conservatives there last evening. Mayor Green presided. He said that he was convinced that the Crows Nest Pass railway was needed at once, and pledged the oposition to support any reasonable lan for its immediate construction. Sandon, B. C., Feb. 26 .- Owing to the

eral claims, every vacant lot in town is staked by squatters today and great excitement prevails. This is caused by the fact that J. M. Harrison only fight promises to be a long and bitter one, as the property involved is get-

Foster is expected here tomorrow from Kootenay, and on Tuesday will address a meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative

On being shown a despatch from Ottawa, stating that Sir Charles Tupper would consent to Hugh John Macdonald leaving dominion politics to leader of the conservative opposition, Mr. Macdonald said he was unable to make any statement with regard thereto, as he had not heard from Sir Charles. He expected if anything had been done in the matter, that he would learn of it in a few days. However, if he should accede to the wishes of the Manitoba conservatives his asamption of the position of leader ould not be in the immediate future. The Winnipeg city council has pened tenders for four per cent local provement debentures of the city, nounting to \$140,225, divided into three amounts, payable in seven, ten, and thirty-five years. A number of tenders were received and the majority were above par. Those accepted were Osler, Hammond and Nanton's, and E. T. Bartlett's of Montreal, 100.63 on \$121,622 at seven years, amounting to \$122,388.21; 102.33 for \$10,000 at thirty five years, amounting to \$10,233. The latter offered \$3,724.30 for \$8,603 at ten years. The total amount offered for the \$140,225 was \$141,345.51.

The Queen's hotel and contents were burned at Moosomin yesterday. The building cost \$3,000, and was insured for \$6,000 in the Norwich and Hartford companies. The contents were worth \$3,000; insured for \$1,500 in the Guardout in their night attire.

A Neepaw early yesterday morning

wes destroyed; insured for \$1,000. Rossland, B. C., Feb. 27.—A special o the Miner from Kaslo gives the ore receipts at that point for the past week at 690 tons, as compared with 479 tons on the previous week. A big strike has been made in the Heather delle on Sullivan Creek, five miles from Colombia River, and about ten miles from the Trail Smelter. Cross Cut has disclosed thirty feet of solid ore and the gold value yet unknown, but it runs fairly well in cop-

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 28.-A me ing of the directors of the Two Friends mine in the Slocan district today a divident of 2 1-2 per cent was declar-ed, payable on March 31st. This is the first Slocan company, with headquarters at Vancouver, to declare the divdend, and the shareholders are naturally highly pleased.

of spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing : "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

STILL AFTE

United States Ser Another Af

In Denouncing the Tr ed to American

President Cleveland and Come in for a Few

Washington, Feb. duced a bill declarin Spain and her colonie

States. Washington, Feb. today there were speeches on the Cub more especially on Sanguilly, now under imprisonment at Hav

At 1 o'clock Mr. A the senate to proceed appropriation bill, but the Cuban resolution mination to keep the before the senate if "The appropriation bankruptcy bills," sai wait until we strike the limbs of an Am prison." He objected

Mr. Allison then m propriation bill be The motion prevailed yielded to Mr. Danie erally from the reco that the Spanish aut themselves as disagr sive as possible and made were of a me

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is hailed as a harbinger s also a reminder that is needed to prepare for the debilitating e. Listen and you will singing: "Take Ayer's March, April, May." THE WEEKLY SUN.

United States Senators Devote Another Afternoon

In Denouncing the Treatment Accorded to American Citizens.

President Cleveland and State Department Come in for a Few Hard Knocks.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Representative Sulzer of New York today introduced a bill declaring war between Spain and her colonies and the United

Washington, Feb. 25.-In the senate today there were many sensational speeches on the Cuban question and more especially on the case of Julie Sanguilly, now under sentence of life imprisonment at Havana for conspir-

the senate to proceed with the Indian appropriation bill, but the friends of the Cuban resolution showed a determination to keep the Cuban question

before the senate if possible.

"The appropriation bills and the bankruptcy bills," said Mr. Mills, "can wait until we strike the chains from the limbs of an American citizen in prison." He objected to the request of

Mr. Allison then moved that the appropriation bill be proceeded with. yielded to Mr. Daniel, who quoted liberally from the record in Sanguilly's He declared the record showed that the Spanish authorities had made far from consistent. themselves as disagreeable and offensive as possible and that the exactions character.

"The smallest tribe in darkest Africa," he said, "could never have been treated as contemptionsly by a neighbor as were the United States authorities by the Spanish officials in Cuba in this matter." Mr. Daniel exclaimed: "I wish that an American warship could have then been in the harbor of Havana with an American admiral in charge, who would have turned his guns upon that city and taught this arrogant, insolent nation — the Turks of the west, the unspeakable Spaniard, who is doing the work of hell in this neighboring island—that the demands of the United States are

to be respected." "The humiliation of a citizen of this country is the humiliation of every citizen of it," exclaimed Mr. Daniels. Mr. Daniels' peroration was a fervid plea for a demand for an unconditional surrender of our compatriot back to us from the brutal tyranny which is

the curse of Spain and the disgrace of Mr. Hoar said he desired to ask where this man spent the five years immediately preceding the issuance of his naturalization papers; was he in the Unlited States, as required by our laws? The committee record showed that he was engaged in the former Cuban rebellion up to 1878 and immedistely thereafter came to New York guilly, which was to retain its right ed absolutely clear that the papers were fraudulent.

The reply came from Mr. Hoar's corleague, Mr. Lodge. Senators came here and say we intend to pricipitate war, said Mr. Lodge. General Grant kept warships at Havana during the outbreak, and did anyone suggest that it meant war? The committee in presenting this resolution was not seeking to pick a quarrel with Spain; it was not seeking war. the protection of an American citizen to be stopped by taunt of war? he asked. He said he believed the best thing for business would be decisive action and an end to this conflict.

"If we are to plunge the country into war," said Mr. Hoar, "let us at least have it on a genuine American

"Why does the senator speak of plunging the country into war?" asked Mr. Lodge.

resolution demands immediate and unconditional release, and if that demand is not acceded to then the logi-

cal result is war." Mr. Teller took the floor for a brief but passionate speech favoring the resolution. The facts were ample to require action. Such action might futile. The senate had passed a resolution as to Greece, and the secretary of state had refused to transmit it to Greece. It is a part of the pusilus conduct of the state department during the last two years, ex-claimed Mr. Teller. He hoped the re-publican party would rescue the country from its despised position

perore the nations of the world. "I approve the statement of the senator (Frye) that a ship should be sent to Cuban waters. I would send every ship we've got. I would not count dollars beside American citizenship. I would make every power in the world respect American citi-zenship if it took all the men and all the power this country has."

en moved to lay aside the Indian bill, which was technically before the senate, and to proceed with the Sanguilly resolution. The motion vailed. Yeas, 40; nays, 27.

With the announcement of the vote, direct vote on the resolution seemminent, but Mr. White took the floor in opposition. From what had occurred today, he said, it had been practically determined that the senate would not pass a number of great ap-priation bills, but would turn to the fruitless consideration of resolutions which could not receive executive approval, could not become effective, and could result only in confusion.

Mr. Hale interjected a statement in the nature of a warning. Senators might as well understand, he said. that if this Cuban question was taken up, substantially confiscating every hour of time for the rest of the session, that the views in opposition to been no disposition to delay, but the arguments against this resolution would be stated without reference to taunts as to delay. Senators would expect to be heard fully against the ate action on the resolution.

fulminations of other senators. Mr. White then resumed his speech Allan of New York concerning the

STILL AFTER SPAIN. against the resolution. Mr. White case. Inquiry was made as to who argued that the resolution if passed Ethan Allan was.

"He is the president of the Cuban

Mr. Hill caleld attention to the fact that the resolution should be reported by Mr. Sherman, who would, he said, be the premier of the next adminis-tration, and who had expressed the hope that the senate would take it up

today and pass it. Continuing, Mr. White criticized the effort to have this important question considered at a time when the appropriation bills were pressing, and declared that much as he was interested in the appropriation bills he would not be foreclosed from express-ing his opinion on the Cuban question as presented under the pending resolution. He said Mr. Sherman would soon assume the responsibility for the conduct of the state department and could well afford to wait

until that time. Mr. Sherman replied with spirit, complaining that he should not be dragged into the debate, which, he said, he did not want to enter. He said the Sanguilly resolution commanded his approval, as he felt that Sanguilly had been made the subject of almost barbarous justice. "I say, At 1 o'clock Mr. Allison appealed to therefore," he said, "that Mr. San-he senate to proceed with the Indian guilly's rights should be respected resolution at this time, when it stands in the way of appropriation bills. He would not, if he could prevent it, see Sanguilly driven to the point of sui-cide as another American citizen in

Cuba seems to have been." Referring to Mr. Sherman's referterday of this pardon. If so, the senence to the fact that Mr. Morgan had ate and country might have been reported the resolution, Mr. White said Mr. Sherman could not escape The motion prevailed. Mr. Allison then the responsibility for the course pursued. Mr. Sherman's course might be consistent in that senator's opinfon, but to his (White's) mind it was

At 5.30 p. m., while Mr. White was still speaking, Mr. Allison asked that made were of a most extraordinary unanimous consent be given for a recess from 6 to 8 p. m., the appropriation bills to be considered at the night

Mr. Hill objected, remarking sotto voice to senators, "we might as well go on and conclude this question," referring to the Cuban revolutions.

Then Mr. Allison asked for an agreement for a recess from 6 to 8 p. m. without condition as to the appropriation bills. This was agreed to. Mr. White gave way temporarily to allow several minor bills to be considered

At 6 o'clock the senate took a recess until 8 p. m. The senate galleries were crowded to their fullest capacity at the night

session in anticipation of the exciting Cuban debate and possibly decisive action At 8 o'clock, when business was resumed, only eighteen senators were in

the chamber, but others came in from time to time until there was a fair attendance. Mr. Hill secured the passage of a bill

to authorize a bridge over the St. Lawrence river from Hogansburg, N, Y., to Cornwall, Ont. Mr. Pettigrew asked unanimous consent to proceed with the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Hill wanted it understood that this did not displace the Cuban resolution as to Julio San-

as the unfinished business. Mr. Pettigrew assented and the Indian bill was taken up. This apparently disposed of the Cuban question for the evening, and

the galleries fast lost interest in the routine of the Indian bill. The amendment as to the five civilized tribes went over. A number of individual amendments mainly of a minor character were made.

A brief incident in reference to Cuba was made when Mr. Allen sought to secure several amendments relative to

"The Indians and Cubans are much in the same condition," responded Mr. Allen, "they are used as very venient footballs to be kicked about when we have nothing else to do."

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senor Lome, the Spanish minister, tonight received a telegram from the Duke of Tetuan stating that the Queen has signed the pardon of Julio Sanguilly It was stated at the legation that this action was agreed upon several days ago at a cabinet meeting, but the announcement was, according to diplomatic usage, withheld until the Queen

had formally signed it.

Washington, Feb. 26.—When the Cuban resolution relating to Julio Sanguilly came before the senate today the galleries were packed, and there was the keenest interest in expected developments. Mr. Pettigrew attempted to go on with the Indian bill, but it was held that the Cuban resolution had the right of way. In the confusion, Mr. Frye, who stirred the galleries to fever heat yesterday, stepped into the middle aisle and made another stir. He hoped, he said, that the Sanguilly resolution would be allowed to go to the calendar without further discussion. The telegraphic reports brought word that Sanguilly and his attorney had admitted that the judgment was just, that the punment was just, that the appeal had withdrawn, that the Queen Regent had pardoned Sanguilly and that he was free. While the senator regarded the course of procedure un fortunate, yet it seemed to make unnecessary any further action on the resolution. "I do not believe," said he, "in wasting my powder for the

sake of making a noise." There was a disposition to lay aside the resolution, but Mr. Morgan, who reported it, interposed and in his calm manner said that if senators would only contain themselves for a little while the matter could be adjusted. He presented a new resolution asking president for information as to the imprisonment of George Washington Aguirre, an American youth of who surrendered on July 4 last, under a Spanish offer of amnesty. The young man, said the senator, was one of our American boys who had gone down to take a hand in that There was an American would be fully stated. There had ring in his name—George Washington -and suggestiveness as to the time of his surrender, July 4. It was appropriate that the senate should know about this case, and he asked immedi-Morgan read a letter from Ethan

junta at New York," said Mr. Platt. "He is a grandson of Ethan Allan of revolutionary fame," responded Mr.

Morgan, "and he is very apt to be president of a revolution Mr. Gray wanted the Aguirre resolution amended so that the senate would not be put in the attitude or confinement." asserting certain facts to be true. "I acept the charge cheerfully." sented Mr. Morgan, "for the United States senate has reached the point

responsibility for anything." Mr. Lindsay made a few sarcastic observations as to Aguirre's name. Mr. Call gave his personal information as to Aguirre's worthy anteced-

where it is not ready to assume the

An understanding was reached that the resolution would not displace the

Sanguilly case. Mr. White then took the floor on the Sanguilly resolution. He spoke in a satirical vein. He said that too much dependence could not be placed on the name of George Washington Aguirre. The senate had at one time defended a man whose name translated was "John of God." He was convicted and sent to the penitentiary. He hoped guilly's rights should use the states. It is next resolution would at least and guarded by the United States. It is next resolution would at least deal with a live situation, so that if the senate demanded the release of anyone it would not be a gentleman who had already been releas

Mr. White said he would like to know if the committee on foreign relations was not fully informed yesterday of this pardon. If so, the senspared an outburst; the senate might have placed itself "incommunicado" senators might become "Paci-

ficos. At this point Mr. Pettigrew urged that the Indian bill be taken up, as a formality, saying the Cuban debate could then proceed. This was done, and although no Cuban question was before the senate, the debate proceed-

Mr. Lodge, in answering Mr. White said this question was not to be settled by sneers, not by joking on the names of George Washington and Julio Sanguilly. This Sanguilly case was but one of many. There were others withheld by the state department from the public involving the same brutal conditions. They would all come to the surface in time; the public would know all the facts.

Mr. Lodge said the committee on foreign relations had known nothing of this pardon. Week after week the case had been put over, because the state department had said diplomatic negotiations were proceeding. They had proceeded for twenty-three reported, and the next day we hear that Sanguilly is pardoned. Mr. Gray insisted that it should be understood that while the negotiations lasted twenty-three months they led up to the final result of pardon and re-

lease. Ruiz, reciting the revolting circumstances of his death. There were other cases still more startling, he said, in the records of the state department. We had reached the point, Mr. Call declared, that these poor prisoners, deserted by their own government, were actually petitioning the Queen of Great Britain to protect He portrayed the terrible scenes of fiendish butchery of women and young girls, whose mutilated

bodies were found heaped up in a pit. Mr. Call concluded by presenting a resolution asking the president for information on the death of Dr. Ruiz, and what steps toward reparation had been taken. He asked the immediate adoption of the resolution.

Mr. White objected, and the reso lution went over. Mr. White then replied to Mr. Lodge's comments on him. The senator referred sarcastically to Mr. Lodge as the "infalliable authority of the senate" who undertook to tell senators how they should pronounce Spanish names. He referred also to Mr. Call as "the chronic speaker of the

Mr. Hale then secured the floor, and said that only six days remained for taken up in debating dead questions it would be impossible to get the appropriation bills through. He theree moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian bill.

Replying, Mr. Morgan said the sen ator from Maine could consistently lecture the senate like a lot of children in view of his (Hale's) notice to the senate yesterday that the Sanguilly

resolution should not pass. Mr. Hale interrupted to say he had nerely given notice that the resolu-

tion could not pass. Mr. Morgan said the Sanguily case had been reported only after it appeared that there was no hope from the halting diplomatic negotiations. Amnesty had been granted certain risoners. But Mr. Sanguilly did not ceive the benefit of this amnesty. Why? because he was a citizen of the United States. That was the real mo tive always against him. Speaking of the Sanguilly pardon, Mr. Morgan asserted that it could be possible the president knew of it. Mr. Morgan declared that the Sanguilly resolution was urged, well knowing that "Spain has her advocates on this floor," prepared to defend her in any emergency. They were the first to learn from the flash of the cable that Sanguilly was

Referring to the president, Mr. Morgan said: "Oh! what welcome news was that pardon to this president in our White House, who has been down upon his hunkers now for two years praying with Spain to release How joyous his honest and noble American heart must be, and in what wild transports of joy must be his agnificent person when he hears that after all of the combination between the crown of Spain and president of the United States they have now taken a poor creature and have at last dragged out of him a confession where they can escape the danger of paying damage and possibly have the liberty, like the sluggard, of sleeping and snoring while

Americans suffer.' Mr. Gray, answering the criticisms of the state department, spoke of the untiring efforts of Mr. Olney and the department officials throughout the Sanguilly case.

Then Mr. Gray held up a paper, saying it was an Associated. Press depatch announcing the receipt by Secretary Olney of a telegram from General Lee saying: "Sanguilly released

A quick exchange occurred between Mr. Gray and Mr. Daniel, when the latter in question used the word communicado," meaning "in solitary "What is that, please use English,"

suggested Mr. Gray.
"Ah, I thought the senator was familiar with Spanish." said Mr. Mr. Gray shook his head, "You have been talking pretty good Spanish, if you will excuse me," added Mr.

"You are talking pretty good English, pretty good American, let me tell the senator," said Mr. Gray. At 4.30 the discussion closed, then business was taken up.

TWO MONTHS TO LIVE.

THAT WAS WHAT A DOCTOR TOLD MRS. DAVID MOORE.

The Remarkable Experience of One Who Was an Invalid for Years -Six Doctors Treated Him Without Benefit - He Owes His. Renewed Health to Following a Friend's

(From the Ottawa Journal.) Mr. David Moore is a well-known and much esteemed farmer living in the county of Carleton, some six miles from the village of Richmond. Mr. Moore has been an invalid for some years, and physicians failed to agree as to his ailment. Not only this but their treatment falled to restore him to health. Mr. Moore gives the following account of his illness and eventual restoration to health. He says: "My first sickness came on me when I was 69 years of age. Prior to that I had always ben a strong, healthy man. I had a cough and was growing weak and in bad health generally. I went to North Gower to consult a doctor, who after examining me said, Mr. Moore I am very sorry to tell you that your case is very serious, so much so that I doubt if you can live two months. He said my trouble was a combination of asthma and bronchitis, and he gave me some medicine and some leaves to smoke, which he said might relieve me. I took neither because I felt sure I had neither trouble he said, and that he did not understand my case. days later I went to Ottawa and consulted one of the most prominent physicians there. He gave me thorough examination and pronounced by ailment heart trouble, and said I was liable in my present condition to drop dead at any moment. I decided to re-main in the city for some time and un-Standard from Athens dated Friday, dergo his treatment. He wrote a few lines on a piece of paper giving my name and place of residence and trouble, to carry in my pocket in case I should die suddenly. I did not seem Crete. Two more classes of reserves to be getting any better under the were called out tonight (Friday). treatment and finally left the city de- Crown Prince Constantinople, duke of

nany a man following the plow whose heart was in a worse shape than mine. I remained under the treatment of this ter. Then my case was made worse by an attack of la grippe, which left behind it a terrible pain in my neck and shoulders. This became so severe that I could not raise my head from my pillow without putting my hand to it and lifting it up. I doctored on until I was trying my sixth doctor, and instead of getting better was getting worse. The last doctor I had advised me to wait until the heat of summer was over, when he would blister me for the pains in my neck and shoulders, which he felt sure would relieve it. I was on my way to Richmond to undergo this blistering when I met Mr. Geo. Argue, of North Gower, who told me of the wonderful cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had wrought in him, and advised me strongly to try them. I went on to Richmond, but instead of going to the doctor's I bought some Pink Pills and eturned home and began using them. Before I had finished my second box there was no room to doubt that they were helping me. I kept on taking the Pink Pills, and my malady, which the doctors had failed to successfully diagnose, was rapidly leaving me. The pain also left my neck and shoulders, and after a couple of months' treat-ment I became strong and healthy. I am now in my 77th year, and thank God that I am able to go about with a feeling of good health. I still continue taking the pills occasionally, feeling sure that for a person of my age they are an excellent tonic. After the failure of so much medical treat-ment I feel sure that nothing else than

Pink Pills could have restored me to my present condition."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pils create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills could have restored me to ing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pils for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the regis-

tered thrade mark around the box. When vegetables require stirring it should be done with a wooden spoon, and this should also be used for taking them up.

40 GEMS, 20 CENTS

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Cure A 1 Troubles

Arising from Torpor of the Liver.

Easy and Quick - Banish Sick Headache-Purify he Blood and Eradicate All Impurities from the System.

The demand is big. The pils are little, easy to take pleasant results no pain. 40 in a vial, and 20 cents at all

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Former Will be Allowed to Recall Her Forces from Crete.

Cretans Have Resolved to Prolong the Struggle Until Political Union With Greece is Secured.

Athens, Feb. 25.-It is stated that King George has sent the Prince of Wales an open worded telegram saying that the recall of the Greek forces from Crete by an ultimatum of the

powers is impossible.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—Emperor William at the banquet of the Brandenburg provincial diet made a long speech, dwelling upon the necessity of fighting the forces of subversion which are seeking to undermine the foundation of the nation.

Candia, Island of Crete, Feb. 26.-The Turks, having been furnished with arms by the governor, made a sortie for the purpose of occupying strategic points around Candia. They attacked and inflicted a severe loss upon the Christians. The commanders of the vessels anchored in the harbor protested to the governor against what they claimed was a violation of the armistice.

Athens, Feb. 26.-The collective note was still undelivered during the day (Friday). Only the Austrian, German and Russian ministers have received instructions. It is rumored that one power was withdrawn from

London, Feb. 27 .- A despatch to the Times from Athens says: "Prime Min-Selyrannis, in an interview Thursday, assured me that the decision of the government to maintain the army in Crete was irrevocable. On the other hand, Greece had no intention of declaring war against Turkey. Such a step would only be taken if the Turks invaded Thessalis or the great powers render the position of the Greek army in Crete intolerable. There was no intention of invading Macedonia. Greece was not desirous of embroiling Europe in a general war. No understanding exists between Greece and Bulgaria in regard to Macedonia.'

The Athens correspondent of the Times adds: "The calmness and moderation of Premier Delyrannis impressed me most favorably. He is evidently averse to desperate measures. I do not believe in the end he will reject any solution which Greece could honorably accept, but neither he nor the king could restrain the wild excitement of the populace. Nothing could be more unwise than for the powers to drive the Greeks to exasperation."

Feb. 26, says: "The long vista of the British minister to the kind today (Friday) revives the rumor that England favors the Greeks' claim in

"The Red Cross hospital ship startede for Crete tonight (Friday. loctor for a long time, but got no bet- | A despatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: "The Porte has demanded the immediate recall of pected of informing Greece of the movements of the Turkish troops." London, Feb. 28.-It is stated here

tonight that there is good authority for believing that the result of the conferences between the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople and Athens will be the presentation of collective notes to Turkey and Greece tomorrow. Greece will be allowed four days to recall her land and sea forces from Crete. It is reported from Canea that several insurgent leaders have sent to Vice-Admiral Canevaro of the Italian fleet, a signed declaration that the Cretans will accept no solution of the pending question but political union

with Greece. Fighting continue between the in surgents and Mussulmans near Reti-mo and elsewhere. The Christians besieged the Turkish garrisons in the block house at Malata for several days. Today a body of Turkish regulars and irregulars left Canea with a convoy to revictual the house. The insurgents attacked the column and killed several of the escort, whereupon the Turkish battleship Fuad opened fire upon the in-surgents with shells and continued the firing until stopped by order of the foreign admirals. The convoy was finally compelled to retire.

Canea, Feb. 28.—Fighting between the besieged garrison and the Cretans continues. The villages of Tri-kalaria and Nerokouro have been, it is reported, burned by Bashi Baz ouks. Fighting continues also outside Candia. The Christians have repulsed the Turks. The new military governor, Tewfik Pasha, arrived to

Athens, Feb. 28.-A number of Cretan deputies, headed by the Bishop of Retlino, have presented King George with a memorial. This states in effect that autonomy, instead of pacifying the island, will only pave the way for another revolution later on and still further endanger the peace of Europe, and that therefore the Cretans are resolved to continue the struggle until political union with Greece, their long cherished hope, is realized.

London, March 1.-The Athens corespondent of the Daily Chronicle de cleres that no communication has been received from Russia. It is quite ertain the Greek army will not be withdrawn. Macedonia forces will be raised within a few weeks, with view to possible contingencies, and if the Turks attempt to invade Thessaly the Bulgarian government is deter-mined to advance its troops to the Agean sea. It is rumored that the secret national committee has decided to commence operations in Macedonia

Special despatches state that the Turks succeeding in revictualling the blockhouse at Malaxa, but were attacked by insurgents on their return

The consuls at Candia have signed a telegram, imploring the powers not to delay a decision.

London, March 1.-The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says the Sultan has sent a special envoy to invite the co-operation of the Albanians in the event of an invasion

of Greece. Albany has presented the proposal, but demands autonomy under local beys. Payment of all civil service salaries has been stopped since the commencement of the war

The war correspondent of the Daily News says the despatch boat Caprera, with five torpedo boats, left Messina yesterday for Crete, The war minister has ordered a number of gendarmes to be in readiness to start for Crete

Roma says that 5,000 men, now under orders for Africa, are to be made ready to go to Crete under a lieutenant general.

The Chronicle believes that in spite of official denials, Lord Salisbury did propose to France the joint passage the Dardaneilles by European fleets with a view of deposing Sultan.

DELL VANWART IN BOSTON JAIL The Authorities Write to Chief Clark for Information Concerning Him.

Chief Clark has received a letter from J. A. Brewster of Charleston, Mass., asking for information concerning Dell Vanwart, who, it will be remembered, was in connection with a man named Reed, convicted in October, 1895, of stealing butter, a valise and other articles from the Star line warehouse, Indiantown. Vanwart served six months in jail, and Reed is now doing a three-year term in Dorchester. The letter states that Vanwart was arrested on the night of the 20th inst., at No. 133 Sterling street, Charleston, in company with a woman named Higgins. Vanwart is charged with adultery, and at a preliminary examination on the 24th was held till the March sitting of the grand jury in \$500 bonds. Not furnishing the necessary security, he was sent to jail. The charge against the woman, who, it appears, has been Vanwart's house keeper since September last, is less serious, although the writer of the letter states that he believes from the evidence given at the preliminary examination more serious charge will be brought against her. In making the arrest the police forced the doors and found the woman in a closet of the room occupied by Vanwart about midnight. The man Brewster, who asks for the information concerning Vanwart's past life, is the same Boston officer who in September, 1875, helped to arrest Marian E. Warren, who \$1,964 from Stone & Jones of this city.

Intense Pain From Sciatica. The Mystic Remedy. South American Rheumatic Cure

Conquers it n Two Days. The following comes from wealthy lumberman of Merrickville, Ont., Mr. E. Errett: For a number of years I have suffered intense pain from rheumatism and sciatica in my left hip. It is needless to say I have doctored constantly, but without receiving any-thing but temporary relief. South American Rheumatic Cure was at last tried, and its effect was truly magical. termined to consult a doctor nearer Sparta, shortly starts for the frontier.

Sparta, shortly starts for the frontier.

American Rheumatic Cure was at last tried, and its effect was truly magical. In two days the pain was all gone, and scouted, the doctor saying there was Thousands of volunteers are offering two bottles of the remedy cured me years I could not lie on my left side if I got the universe for so doing. At present I have not a symptom of sciatica or rheumatism, and hence it is with much pleasure that I recommend

this great remedy. I know it will cure. THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—Your remarks upon the contributions from this city to the Indian famine fund deserve a hearty endorsation. From the published statements it appears that between eight and nine hundred dollars have been paid in on this account, or about two cents for every citizen. It will be a deplorable stain upon the reputation of St. John if this beggarly pittance, even if doubled, is to represent the interest which we take in the bitter lot of our brothers and sisters in a distant land. Less than twenty years ago this community wanted help and it was given freely and bountifully, in many instances before it was requested. Surely a cense of shame, if humanity is dormant, should accomplish some approprite result in this emegrency, as a fitting recognition of our debt to our fellow men and women. Cannot our preachers abandon for a while teaching doctrines, which may be questioned, and unite in forcing us to recognize that to feed the hungry is wholly approved by enlightened human instinct, and directly and most emphatically ordered by the founder of Christianity.

Your obedient servant,

I. Alleen JACK.

bedient servant, I. ALLEN JACK. 20th February, 1897. OBSERVATION CAPTURES A FORT. Duke of Wellington Saw a Bridge a Mile

It is told of the Duke of Wellington that he was once out fox hunting, when the hounds on reaching the bank of a small river lost the scent. The master of the hounds applogised to the duke. "I'm afraid, your grace, our fun is over. The dogs can't pick up the scent."

"Ten to one," replied the duke, "the fox has crossed over by some bridge."

"Not very likely, my lord. A fox hates water." "Not very likely, my lord. A fox hates water."

"Aye, aye," urged the duke, "but he may have crossed over by some bridge."

"I don't believe there is a bridge," answered the master of the hounds.

"Well, continued the duke, "unless you know to be contrary, though I was never here before, I will wager a trifle you will find one within a mile."

The two men, followed by the hunt, pushed on, and less than a mile off came upon a rudely constructed bridge. The dogs crossed it, again took up the scent and killed the fox. Asked for his reason for asserting that there was a bridge near, he answered; "I saw three or four cottages clustered together on each side of the bank, and I thought the people living in them would be tempted by their social feeling to contrive a means of visiting each other. That same inference of mine gained me one of my battles."

As Lent draws near, the girls' minds are turning toward thoughts of sew-

K. D. G. PILLS Relieve and Cure The Great Twin Ills.

INDICESTION AND CONSTIPATION Write for samples, 'est'mor lais and

10 Yards 36 i

The W. C. T. U. its annual meeting The officers appoint were: Mrs. McAvi Dalton, 1st vice-pre 2nd vice.; Mrs. Br Jones, 4th, and vice; Miss Kirke, retary; M.: Hans secretary; superintende ... of the ensuing year work among saile lumbermen; Mrs. ings: Mrs. Shaw,

Mrs. J. K. Barr lectured in this long been under a
C. T. U. round-the
sails for Honoluju
will be gone a yes of the countries the appointment and holding evang abler or more gen has gone forth or Barney. She has vited to England

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poultry. 200% to 400 a very short No

No Hundre them a PERF ceipt of price

W. H.

SHIP NEWS

(For week ending March 2nd.)

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Feb. 24.—Stmr Inishowen Head, 1998, Suf-fren, from Swansea, Wm Thomson and Co, bal. fren, from Swansea, Wm Thomson and Co, bal.

Feb. 25.—Str Coban, Fraser, from Louisburg, R P and W F Starr, coal.

Bktn Enterprise, 499, Calhoun, from Preston, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Rondo, 123, Williams, from Boston, Peter McIntyre, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Zephyr, 5, Lord, from West Isles; Meteor, 9, Thomas, from North-Head; Flora Wooster, 22, Murphy, from do. Speedwell, 32, Glaspy, from Quaco.

Feb. 26.—Sch Rebecca W Huddell (Am), 243, Tower, from Boston, D J Purdy, bal.

Sch Nellie Lamper (Am), 311, Hunter, from Salem, P McIntyre, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Dreadnot, 3, Green, from North Head; Gem, 55, Cole, from Yarmouth, Margaret, 49, Dickson, from Beaver Harbor; L M Ellis, 34, Lent, from Westport.

Feb 27.—SS Assaye, 5,229, Carruthers, from Barry, Troop & Son, bal.

Stimr Adria, 431, Bergan, from Yarmouth, Schofield & Co, bal.

Coastwise—Sch Packet, 49, Tupper, from Advocate Harbor.

Mar 1—Stimr Flushing, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan, Merritt Bros & Co, mdse and pass.

Sch Glenera, 98, Adams, from Eastport F pass.
Sch Glenera, 98, Adams, from Eastport, F Tufts, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Aurelia, 21, Scovil, from North Head; Rex, 51, Sweet, from Quaco; barge No 1, 439, Warnock, from Parrsboro; schs Yarmouth Packet, 76, Shaw, from Yarmouth; B & C, 9, Lakeman, from North Head.

Cleared. Feb 23-Stmr Carlisle City, Aitken, for London.

Coastwise—Schs Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco; Levuka, Roberts, for Parrsboro.

24th.—Stmr Lake Superior, Stewart, for Liverpool.
Sch Mary E, Ward, for Salem f o.
Coastwise—Sch Valdare, Whelpley, 25th.—Sch Ada G Shortland, McIntyre, for 20th.—Sch Ada G Shortland, McIntyre, for New York. Sch Alfaretta S Snare, for Boston. Coastwise—Schs Thelma, Milner, for An-napolis; Flora Wooster, Murphy, for Grand Manan; bqtn Enterprise, Calhoun, for Hills-26th.—Stmr Coban, Fraser, for Louisburg. Coastwise—Schs Dreadnaught, Green, for Grand Manen; Meteor, Thomas, for Grand 25th—Sch Hunter, Whelpley, for Fall stwise-Schs Margaret, Dickson, er Harbor; Zephyr, Lord, for Mar 1-Stmr Concordia, Mitchell, for Glasgow. Stmr Adria, Rasmussen, for Hamilton, Sch Abble & Eva Hooper, Foster, for Coastwise—Sch Packet, Tupper, for Advocate Harbor.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. Arrived.

Halifax, Feb 23-Ard, sch Grayling, from Gloucester for banks, and cleared.
Sid, Feb 23, stmrs Bonavista, for Boston; Propatria, for St Pierre, Miq.
At Church Point, Digby, Feb 22, sch B R Woodside, McLean, from Bridgeport—to load boards for Havana.
At Yarmouth, Feb 25, s s Bridgewater, from Halifax; sch Onyx, from Turk's Island; bark Swansea, from Buenos Ayres.
Halifax, N S, Feb 25.—Ard, sch Morales, from Ponce, PR.
Salled, strs Taymouth Castle, for Bermuda, Windward Islands and Demerara; Silvia, for New York; Assyrian, for Philadelphia. At Halifax, Feb 25, sch Morales, from Ponce, PR.
Halifax, Feb 26,—Ard, str Mongolian, from
Portland, Me.
Salled, str British Empire, for London;
sch Parthenia, for Turks Island.
At Liverpool, NS, Feb 20, sch Thomas W.
Holder, Hatt, from Port, Medway: 23rd, sch
Carrie Easler, Page, from Portland.
At Tusket Wedge, Feb 25, brig St Michel,
Pothler, from Turks Island.
At Quaco, Feb 27, schs Rebecca W, Gough,
from St John.

At Yarmouth, Feb 25, ss Latour, for Barrington; s a Adria, for St John; ss Westport, for Westport.

At Liverpool, Feb 18, sch Keewaydin, Finlay, for Barbados.

At Quaco, Feb 27, schs Karslie, McLean, for Salem f o; Evelyn, McDohough; Rex, Sweet; Abana, Floyd, all for St John.

Sailed.

From Halifax, Feb. 25, stmr Taymouth castle, for Bermuda, Windward Islands and Demeran; Silvia, for New York; Assyrian, for Philadelphia.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived. At Hull, Feb 22, ship Jane Burrill, Robert-son, from San Francisco. At London, Feb 22, ship Balclutha, Durkee, from San Francisco. At London, Feb 22, ship Balclutha, Durkee, from San Francisco.

At Newcastle, NSW, Feb 22, bark Highlands, Owen, from Buenos Ayres.

At Queenstown, Feb 23, bark St Julien, Smith, from Buenos Ayres,

At St Thomas, Wi, Feb 6, brig Ora, Sprague, from WI (and sailed 10th for Turks Island); schs Wandrian, Wood, from Guadaloupe; Harry W Lewis, Hunter, from do; 8th, steamer Duart Castle, Seely, from Halifax via Bermuda, etc (and sailed for Windward Islands); sch Gladstone, Reid, from St Lucia. Windward Islands); seh Gladstone, Reiu, from St Lucia.
Liverpool, Feb 23—Ard, str State of Nebraska, from Portland via Halifax.
At Liverpool, Feb. 22, str Santanderino, Ezurroia, from New Orleans.
At Port Elizabeth, Jan 31, bark Skoda, Lee, from Rosario.
At Cardiff, Feb 20, bark J H McLaren, Cook from Appledors. Lee, from Rosario.
At Cardiff, Feb 20, bark J H McLaren,
Cook, from Appledore.
At Algoa Bay, Jan 30, bark Abyssinia, Anderson, from New York.
London, Feb. 24.—Ard, strs Boston City,
from Halifax and St John, NB; Virginia,
from Boston. from Halifax and St John, NB; Virginia, from Boston.

Garston, Feb. 24.—Ard, bark Launberga, from St John, N B.

At Belfast, Feb 21, str Torr Head, Thompson, from New Orleans.

At Queenstown, Feb 23, bark St Julien, Smith, from Buenos Ayres.

At Kingston, Ja, Feb 12, schs Mary C. Clark, from Lunenburg, N S (and sailed 16th for Morant Bay); 15th, Fauna, Kinley, from Lunenburg, N S.

At Barry, Feb 22, ship Charles S Whitney, Atkins, from London.

At Calcutta, Feb 26, ship Marathon, Crossley, from Colombo. ley, from Colembo.
At Cape Town, C G H, Feb 22, bark Wild-wood, Perry, from Cardiff.
At Davenport, Feb 23, ship Austria, Dexfer from Pensacola. ter, from Pensacola.

Liverpool, Feb 25.—Ard, str Germanic, from New York.

Glasgow, Feb 26.—Ard, str Sarmatian, from New York.

At London, Feb 27, stmr Stockholm City, from St. John.

At Hull Feb 26. rrom St. John.
At Hull, Feb 22, ship Jane Burrill, Robertson, from San Francisco.
At Newcastle, NSW, Feb 22, bark Highlands. Owen, from Buenos Ayres.
At Falmouth, Feb 25, ship Albania, Brownell, from Montarités. At Famouth, Feb 25, Snip Albania, Brownell, from Montevideo.

Bermuda, Feb 19—Ard, stmr Alpha, from
Halifax, NS.

Cld, Feb 19th, brigs Clio, for Lunenburg,
NS; W E Stowe, for do.

London, Feb 28—Ard, stmhr Durham City,
from St John via Halifax.

Cork, Feb 28—Ard, bark Westmorland,
from St John
At Swansea, Feb 25, bark Muskoka,
Crowe, from Havre.

At Liverpool, Mar 1, stmr Mantinea,
Smith, from St John—for St John and W
C E. Smith, from St John-for St John and W C E.
At Glasgow, Mar 1, ss Keemun, Rainnle, from St John.
At Yokohama, Feb 27, bark Samaritan, Dexter, from Middlesboro.
Liverpool, March 1—Ard, stmr Scotsman, from Portland and Halifax.

From Aberdeen, Feb 23, str Lord Gough Nagasaki.
From Liverpool, Feb 26, str Palentino, Allubaceo, for Hayana.
From Simons Town, Feb 2, bark Sunny
South, Spurr, for London.
From Port Nataol, Jan 26, bark Altons,
Collins, for Buenos Ayres.

Newcastle, Feb. 23.—Sailed, stmr Lord Gough, for St. John.
From Barry, Feb 23, bark R Morrow, O'-Brien, for Cape Town.
From Queenstown, Feb 22, barks Andrada, Adams (from Portland, O), for Hamburg.
Queenstown, Feb. 25.—Sailed, str Majestic (from Liverpool), for New York.
From Durban, Feb 23, sch Deerhill, Burns, for Barbados.
From Maritius 1. School for Barbados.

From Maritius, Jan 20, bark Merritt, Gilmore, for Port Natal.

From Turks Island, Feb 14, bark N B Morris, Lockhart, for Barbados; 11th, sch Onyx, Robinson, for Yarmouth.

London, Feb 26.—Salled, str Halifax City, for St. 106. for St John.

Moville, Feb. 26.—Sailed, str Vancouver, for Hallfax and Portland.

From Cape Town, Feb 8, ship Annie E Wright, Davis, for Cape Breton.

From East London, Jan 20, bark Grenada, Gardner, for Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived. Arrived.

At New York, Feb 22, ship Howard D. Troop, Corning, from Hiogo; bark Bristol, Lawrence, from Dublin.

At Mobile, Feb 22, sch Sirocco, Morrill, from Port of Spain.

Portland, Me, Feb 23—Ard, str Labrador, from Liverpool; sch Thistle, from St John for Newport.

At Portland, Me, Feb 23, sch Thistle, from St John for Newport. St John for Newport.
At Havana, Feb 13, stmr Madrileno, Luzar-raga, from Liverpool.
At Bahia, bark Lancefield, Grant, from Cardiff,
At Fernandina, Feb 21, bark L M Smith,
Smith, from Havana.
At Salem, Feb 22, sch Clifford I White,
Folkingham, from St John for New York.
At Ilollo, Jan 10, bark Rotheemay, Grant,
from Manila (is reported sailing from Manila previous to Feb 11 for Delaware Breakwater). Mila previous to Feb II for Delaware Breakwater).

At Havana, Feb 17, sch Lena Pickup,
Roop, from Isle of Pines.

At Cardenas, Feb 15, sch Walter Sumner,
McLeau, from Mobile.

At Mobile, Feb 23, sch Sirocco, Morrell,
from Port Spain.

At Pascagoula, Feb 23, sch Bahama, Tooker, from Ravana.

Boston, Feb. 25.—Ard, strs Boston, from
Yarmouth, N S; Bonavista, from Halifax, N
S; bktn F B Lovett, from Rosario.

New York, Feb. 25.—Ard, str Andes, from
Halifax, New Halifax Cleared, sch Ella H Barnes, for Lunenburg, N S.

At Ponce, PR, Feb 26, brig Venturer,
Kemp, from New York.

At South Amboy, Feb 28, sch Hattie C,
Bishop, from New York.

At Vineyard Haven, Feb 25, sch L T Whitmore, Haley, from Philadelphia for St
John. John,
At New York, Feb 27, bark N B Morris,
Lockhart, from Turk's Island.
At Newport News, Feb 26, ship Savona,
Dinsmore, from Manila.
Portland, Me, March 1—Ard, stmr Cacouna, from Louisburg, CB; schs Sarah E
Palmer, from Baltimore; A P Emerson, Ida
L Hall, Crescent, L Wodburton, all bound
west.

Cld, 1st, sch Alicia B, Crosby, for Phila-New York, Feb 23—Cld, strs Adriatic, for Liverpool; St Paul, for Southampton.
At Boston, Feb 21, sch Athlete, Knowlton, from Ponce; Cathie G Berry, Gayton, from Port Johnson; Rebecca W Huddell, Tower, from New York; Stephen Bennett, Glass, from Guttensburg.
Goston, Feb 24.—Ard, schs Gold Seeker, from Demerara; Rebecca W Huddell, from St John.
Portland, Me, Feb. 24.—Ard, sch Winnie Laury, from St John for New York.
Sailed, sch Thistle, from St John for New-port. port.
At Mobile, Feb 23, sch Boniform, Lockhart, for Port au Prirce.
At Pascagoula, Feb 23, sch Blomidon, Potter, for Vera Cruz.
At Philadelphia, Feb 24, s s Micmac, Mei-At Philadelphia, Feb 24, 8 8 Michiac, Mel-kle, from Fowey. At New York, Feb 24, bark Douglas, Cros-by, from Barbados; sch E V Glover, Harris, from St John. At Bahia, Feb. 20, bark Albatross, Chalm-At Bahia, Feb. 20, bark Albatross, Chalmers, from Barry.
Boston, Feb 26.—Ard, str Louisburg, from Louisburg, CB.
Cleared, sch Athlete, for Bellevue Cove.
Sailed, str Boston, for Yarmouth, NS.
At Vera Cruz, Feb 3, sch Iolanthe, from
Sabine Pass.
At Mobile, Feb 23, ship Harvest Queen,
Forsyth, from Liverpool.
At Turk's Island, Jan 29, bark N B Morris.

At Turk's Island, Jan 29, bark N B Morris, Lockhart, from Barbados (and sailed Feb 14 for New York); Feb 5, sch Arctic, 'Arenberg, from Port Spain (and sailed 9th for Lunenburg); 6th, brig Emma L Shaw, Horton, from Rio Janeiro (and remained 19th to sail same day for New York or Boston); 7th, brigs St Michel, Porter, from Antigua (and sailed 10th for Tusket Wedge); May, Manning, from Porto Rico (and sailed 16th for Lunenburg); 10th, sch Onyx, Robinson, from Boston (and sailed 11th for Yarmouth); 12th, brig Ora, Sprague, from St Thomas (and sailed 17th for St Martins).

At Delaware Breakwater, Feb 25, brig sailed 17th for St Martins).

At Delaware Breakwater, Feb 25, brig Plover, from Maceio.

At Antwerp, Feb 24, stmr Knight Commander, Durant, from Norfolk via Halifax.

At Darien, Ga, Feb 25, bark Osuna, Andrews, for Liverpool.

City Island, Feb 27—Ard, stmr Cottage City, from Portland; sch Olifford White, from St John.

Boston, Feb 27—Ard, stmr Norse ing, from Antwerp. Boston, Feb 27—Ard, stmr Norse ing, from Antwerp.
Portland, Me, Feb 28—Ard, schs Ira D Sturgis, from St John for New York; Sackville Packet, from St John for Vineyard Haven f o; Romeo, from St John for Providence; Leading Breeze, from St Andrews for Boston; Silver Spray, from Nova Scotia for New York; Ella F Crowell, from Rockland for New York.

At Wilmington, NC, Feb 24, Sch Bessie Parker, Carter, for Halifax and St John.
At Darien, Ga, Feb 25, bark Ossuna, Andrews, for Liverpool.
At Pensagola, Feb 27, bark Stadacona, Cogswell, for Montevideo.
At New York, Feb 27, sch Abbie K Bently, Price, for Boston.

From New York, Feb 21, sch Hattie C, Bishop, for New York. City Island, Feb 23—Sid via Long Island Sound, str Spero, from New York for Hali-Boston, Feb 23—Sld, str Boston, for Yar-mouth. m Manila, Jan 24, bark Avonia, Porter, From Manila, Jan 24, bark Avonia, Porter, for New York.

From East London, Jan 27, sch Mola, Parker, for Pernambuco.

From Havana, Feb 17, sch Bahama, Tooker, for Pascagoula.

From New York, Feb 22, ship Cambrian, Kink, for Shanghia; brig G B Lockhart, for Curacoa. Allik, for Sangnia; brig G B Lockhart, for Curacoa.

From Manila, Jan 4, ships Eilen A Read, Perry, for Delaware Breakwater; 8th, Ancalos, Fulton, for Holio.

From St Thomas, Feb 11, schs Lewanika, Williams, for San Domingo; Harry W Lewis, Hunter, for do: 13th, brig Boston Marine, Le Marchant, for Ponce, PR.

From Havana, Feb 17, stmr Eusgaro, Arribitzaga, for Matanzas.

From Buenos Ayres, Jan 22, bark Violet, ibilizaga, for Matanzas.
From Buenos Ayres, Jan 22, bark Violet,
Pierce, for Barbados.
From Pascagoula, Feb 23, bark Emma R
Smith, Smith, for Buenos Ayres.
From New York, Feb 23, brig G B Lockhart, for Curacoa.

From Macoris, Jan 25, bark Robert Ewing, Irving, for Barbados (to load for New York).

From Havre, Feb 22, bark Muskoto, Crowe, Or Swenser. From Havre, Feb 22, bark Muskoto, Crowe, for Swansea.
From Portland, Feb 24, sch Clifford I White, from St John for New York.
From Turk's Island, Jan 26, sch Amelia Corkum, Myrdon, for St Martins; 30th, Ethel, Porter, for Tusket Wedge.
From Key West, Feb 20, sch Golden Hind, for Bonacca. From Antwerp, Feb 26, stmr Storm King, From Holio, Feb 18, ship Ancel Foot Delaware Breek, ship Ancel Book, Store From Hollo, Feb 18, ship Ancaios, Fulton, or Delaware Breakwater.

Boston, March 1—Sld, stmr St Croix, for t John.

MEMORANDA. Dungeness, Feb 23—Passed, str Knight commander, from Norfolk via Halifax for Commander, from Norfolk via Halifax for Antwerp.

Passed Ronaldshay, Feb 20, bark Frithjof, Markussen, from Rotterdam for Halifax, NS. In port at Ponce, P R, Feb 5, scha Narka, Sponagle, for Gloucester for orders, ldg, to sall 8th; Morales, Hebb, for Halifax, to sall 10th; Clifford, Ham, from Lunenburg, arrived Jan 31, discharged, to load for Boston.

In port at Iquique, Jan 3, bark Alexander Black, Dunn, for —

In port at Buenos Ayres, Jan 20, bark Keivin, Lockhart, for Pensacola, to load for Montevideo. Passed up at Delaware Breakwater, Feb

adelphia.

Dungeness, Feb 26.—Passed, str Stockholm
City, from St John, NB, for London.
In port at Ponce, Feb 10, schs Morales,
Heb, and Clifford, Ham, for Halifax, ldg, to
sail in a few days.
In port, Feb 25, schs Arthur V S Woodruff, from Bucksport for New York (awaiting orders; Alina, from Turk's Island for
Lockport, NS (undergoing repairs).
Brunswick, Ga, Feb 26—Off the bar, bark
Gazelle, Horne, from Buenos Ayres, via Bar-Brunswick, Ga, Feb 26—Off the bar, bark Gazelle, Horne, from Buenos Ayres, via Barbados, for Sapelo.

In port at Hlogo, Feb 1, ship Oweenee, Burchell, for New York.

In port at Buenos Ayres, Jan 17, ships Lennie Burrill, Larkin, from Montreal; Caldera, McQuarrie, from Batiscan; Selkirk, Crowe, from Montreal; barks Baldwin, Wetmore, to load for Boston; Lovisa, Nickerson, for Rosario; Aregutina, McQuarrie, from Annapolis, NS; Annie L Smith, Chapfi, for Rosario; schs Gypsum Empress, Roberts, for New York; Salie I'On, West, from Annapolis, NS.

Brig Ployer, at Delaware Breakwater from Brig Plover, at Delaware Breakwater from faceio, has been orderd to New York.

Bark Eudora, Ogilvie, from San Francisco, for ueenstown, Feb 1, lat 7 S, lon 33 W. Bark Persia, Malcolm, from Port Natal for Barbados, Feb 6, lat 4 S, lon 32 W.

NOTICE TO MARINERS Portland, Feb 23-Matinicus Island Har-Portland, Feb 23—Matinicus Island Harbor, Maine—Notice is hereby given that Harbor Ledge buoy, spar, red and black horizontal stripes, reported adrift on Feb 10, has been replaced.

Luekses Sound, Casco Bay, Maine—Johns Rock buoy, spar, red, No 1, also reported adrift on above date, has been replaced.

Washington, DC, Feb 20.—Notice is given by the lighthouse board that South Hook Beacon (Southwest Spit range front) light, on the bay side of Sandy Hook, entrance to New York Bay, has been lowered six feet, making the height of the focal plane 37 feet above mean high water and correspondingly increasing the vertical angle of visibility between this light and Sandy Hook light as seen from the channel.

New York Feb 25—Cant Kemble of stay. from the channel. w York, Feb 25—Capt Kemble of stmr Iroquois, from Jacksonville and Charleston, reports that the inner bar spar buoy at

REPORTS. Cork, Ireland, Feb 28—The British bark Westmorland, Capt Virgle, which arrived today from St John, NB, reports that on Feb 19, in lat 50 and lon 29, she encountered a heavy gale in which her stem was twisted, stanchions were carried away and the water ank was broken.

Glasgow, March 1—The British steamship Glasgow, March 1—The British steamship Scandinavian Captain Stewart, which arrived here yesterday from Boston, lost 44: head of cattle on the voyage.

Boston, March 1—The agents for the owners of the British steamer Galileo have presented a bill to the owners of the German tank steamer Diamant for services rendered by the Galileo in towing the Diamant about 600 miles in mid-ocean. Owing to a hurricane the hawser parted and the Diamant was subsequently towed to Halifax by the stimr British Empire. The claim of the Galileo is not a salvage one, but simply cover the expense sustained by the Galileo.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths occurring in the families of subscribers wil be published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the ender must accompany the notice.

BIRTHS.

WHITE .- In this city, on February 25th, the wife of Walter W. White, a daughter. WILSON-To Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wilson, a

MARRIAGES

MILES-THOMSON—In this city, on Februlary 15th, by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, D.D., Fred D. Miles to Ida M. Thomson.

DEATHS. ARMSTRONG.-In this city, on Feb. 25th, ARMSTRONG.—In this city, on Feb. 25th, or consumption, Minnie, beloved wife of Frank Armstrong, and only daughter of the late Amos Patterson, aged 39 years, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their sad loss. Her end was peace. BEST—At Wilmot, N. S., Feb. 12th, Susan Best, aged 70 years.
BROWN—On Sunday, February 28th, Isabel Louisa Brown, second daughter of the late Thomas E. Millidge, in the 47th year of her age. bel Louisa Brown, second daughter of the late Thomas E. Millidge, in the 47th year of her age.

CHUTE—At South Berwick, N. S., Feb. 12th, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Thomas Ansley Chute, aged 77 years.

CONGDON—At Somerset, N. S., Feb. 11th, Samuel G. Congdon, aged 61 years.

CRUIKSHANK—Un Feb. 27th, Maria Jane, wife of Patrick Cruikshank, aged 67 years, daughter of the late Aifred Gardiner and sister of Mrs. Charlotte Dixon.

CRUIKSHANK—In this city, on March 1st, suddenly, Robert Cruikshank, a native of Forrest, Scotland, in the 72nd year of his age, leaving a widow and seven children.

DICKSON—At Bloomfield, on Feb. 23rd, Mary A., wife of the late Edward Dickson of Nauwigewauk, aged 77 years.

FAIRWEATHER.—Duncan Robertson Fairweather, on the 23rd of February, aged 20 years, eldest son of Frederick and Florence Fairweather.

FOWLER—OR Friday, February 26th, after a lingering illness, Emeretta, beloved wife of W. A. Fowler, in the 37th year of her age, leaving a husband and one child. JOHNSTON—At Ber Harbor, on Feb. 17th, George Johnston, aged 23 years, leaving a wife, three sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father.

LYON—At Petersville, Queens county, N. B., on Feb. 26th, Elizabeth, widow of the late Philo Lyon, in the 68th year of her age.

McDONALD.—At Glenfaming, Lot 54, P. E.

age.

Age. Co., N. B., Feb. 18, John Mitton, aged 83 years.

RITCHIE—At Model Farm, K. Co., Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, E. S. Ritchie, in the 68th year of his age.

RYAN—In this city, on March 1st, Louis Francis, aged 7 months and 5 days, beloved child of James and Annie Ryan.

SHELLINGTON.—At Sliver Falls, on Feb. 26th, at 2.30 p. m., Jane, relict of the late Edward Shellington, aged 34 years, leaving a family of four sons and two daughters, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mount their sad loss.

—(Lynn papers please copy.

WASHINGTON—In this city, on March 1st. T. C. Washington, aged 60 years, leaving a widow and four children to mourn their loss.

loss.
WHITE—In this city, on February 27th,
Michael White, aged 44 years, leaving a
widow and five children.

The word jingo seems to have established its place in the language and has taken on a certain character of legitimacy which may give it permanence. By jingo is a common Basque oath, and means "By God," the dialectic forms of the word being jingo, jinco, jainco, gincoa, yinco, and yainco. The jingos (in a strict etymo logical sense) are therefore the swearers, those with moderation or straint, prone to premature explosion boastful, vain, overconfident.

pounds, is mounted on a tripod weighing only fifteen, and discharges 600 shots a minute.

P. E. ISLAND.

Public Meeting Called by the Board of Trade.

Scott Act Cases-A True Bill for Murder-Hockey Match.

Summerside, Feb. 25. - Richard Hunt, chairman of the town council, is preparing for the publication in pamphlet form of the town laws. This is a very necessary step, as it is a number of years since the last publication, and many valuable amendments have been recently added. The hockey match played in Crystal rink on Friday evening between the boys of Summerside and Victoria was regarded as a "walk over" for Summerside, but was scarcely a fair trial of Victoria's strength, as some of their

best players were absent. Otis Gamble of Linkletter is the owner of a beautiful span of horses, consisting of twin colts rising three years. They are dark bay, with black points and except that one has a small white star in the forehead, are

almost exactly alike.

Preparations are being made for the erection of two brick buildings, which will be completed during the coming summer, by two leading business firms, Sinclair & Stewart, and Brace McKay & Co. These, with the magbrick block of R. T. Holman, nificent will put Summerside's business street in favorable comparison with those of many larger colonial towns.

Charlottetown, Feb. 25.-The celebrated "Joe Beef," with numerous other aliases, has been convicted in two infactions of the C. T. A. and fined \$50 and costs or two months imprisonment for each violation. "Downey" Irvine was found guilty of eight violations, with a fine of \$50 in each case. Another case against him was adjourned for further evidence. The cases came before Stipendiary Magistrate Wright of Summerside On Thursday last Margaret McKinnon was convicted of a third infraction and sentenced to two months imprisonment. A widow by the name of Dodge of

this city had a pig butchered one day last week and hung it in the out building, but in the morning only half was found, the other half having been stolen during the night. A public meeting called by the council of the board of trade, met on Saturday night to discuss the cold storage question. Mr. Hasyard presented figures and plans for the building. After discussion L. L. Beer moved and T. A. McLean seconded, and the following resolution was unanimously carried: That in the opinion of this meeting the reports from this province requiring cold storage will e sufficiently large to warrant the erection and equipment of a cold storage building, providing suitable cold storage steamers would make regular trips to this port. The people should lose no time in taking hold of the matter. The following was appointed a committee to take further steps: .D. Farquharson, H. Hasyard, N. Rattenburg, Geo. Auld, J. T. A.

McLean. Mrs. Charles Sellar of New Glas gow road, who was about her usual work on Saturday morning, dropped dead about 11 o'clock, a, m. She was a daughter of Jacob Ling of the same place, and leaves a husband and sev-

eral children.
The P. E. Island Hospital Aid society at the postponed annual meeting on Saturday last elected the following officers: President, Mrs. A. Lord; vice presidents, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. B. Rogers, Mrs. James Mc-Leod, Mrs. D. Farquharson; sec. treas., Miss Mary Palmer.

Mary Trew, beloved wife of Judge

Alley, died on Saturday, aged 54 years. Miss Fanny Ellis slipped on the ice n Thursday last and broke her wrist. The Scott act case against Thomas Morris, which had been frequently adjourned, was settled by the defendant being fined \$50 and \$5.75 costs or two months in jail. This case will be appealed. Two cases against John McKinnon were dismissed and two adjourned. The case against George Offer was dismissed, and the case against Tilly Doyle and Patrick Trainwere adjourned. Mrs. Watting went to jail Tuesday to serve two months for violation of the Scott act A very heavy fall of snow is the sult of Tuesday's storm.

Louis Moore, son of Col. Moore, left ast night for Rossland, B. C., where he has accepted a position. Fred Beer, son of F. H. Beer, also left the same night for B. C., in response to a telegram from his uncle, who resides

In the supreme court the jury four a true bill for murder against Archibald McGowan, The prisoner arraigned and pleaded not gullty. He will be ready for trial on Monday. Stephen Whitty died on Tuesda; evening, aged 31 years and 8 months During the past summer, though not in good health, he acted as secretary to the contractors for the new cathe dral. He was previously employed by Peake Bros. & Co., and was a very pable accountant, and very popu lar with all who knew him. He leaves a widow and two children. The Indian famine fund is likely to

reach between five and six thousand dollars, according to the statement of the mayor. The Prince of Wales and St. Dun stan hockey teams played in the rink on Tuesday night. The score stood: Prince of Wales, 6; St. Dunstan, 2.

WINTER PORT PTEMS

(Daily Sun, February 24.) The Aberdeen Atlantic steamer Lord Gough sailed from Aberdeen at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for this port. She will take the cargo engaged for the State of Georgia and a lot of stuff in addition.

The Furness steamer Damara, from

The Furness steamer Damara, from London for St. John, before reported beached to prevent sinking, after having collided with the Sunderland steamer Arno at Gravesend, has been floated and returned to dock. Messrs. Schofield cabled yesterday as to the The latest improved "rapid fire" anjury to her cargo, but do not expect gun of Hiram S. Maxim weight 25 a reply for a day or two. The owners pounds, is mounted on a tripod weigh- report that the steamer will be able to go on the route again in about ten days, so that she cannot be badly

hurt. A cable to the New York Herald, dated the 21st, said her after hold and engine room had considerable

The Furness people will in all prob ability send a steamer here to take should reach this port this evening the place of the Damara. It is not or tomorrow morning. She will be known by the St. John agents what boat it will be.

The Furness steamer Carlisle City finished loading for London yesterday and will sail at an early hour this morning. Her cargo has already been

The Head liner Inishowen Head is things: 16,000 bushels of corn, 4,000 sacks of flour and 375 sacks of peas. Samples of pine plank and birch tim-

The Lake Superior of the Beaver ine will sail this afternoon for Liverpool. She will take away about 400 of peas, 20 carloads of flour, standards of deals, 16,000 bushels of timber, deals, apples, etc., 300 peas, 15 carloads of elm logs, 8 of cattle and 34 horses. bran, 25 of flour, 3 of oatmeal, 10 of meats, 5 of maple blocks, 3 of leather 1 of cheese and butter, 10 of apples, of cooperage stock, 1 of lard oil, 50 packages of sundries and 25 of furniture. The live stock moved by her will consist of 288 head of cattle and 112 horses. W H. Price is here looking after the cattle. The shippers are Gilchrist and Munro, 60: Black, 40: W. H. Price, 20; A. McIntosh, 40; H. Mullins, 108; J. Wilson, 20. The horses are shipped as follows: J. Restorock, Watford, Ont., 36; Geo. Day, Wingham, Ont., 18; McGovern & Henry, Kempville, Ont., 40: J. H. Kimball, Montreal, 18. Messrs. Restorock and Day are going over with their horses shipped by Mr. Restorock are said to be the finest lot of horses ever seen

(Daily Sun, February 25.) S. S. Inishowen Head of the Head line arived yesterday morning from Swansea. She left the latter port on the 9th and had a moderate passage out. The storm of Tuesday was the severest of the voyage.

As the St. John City has to leave Halifax on Saturday for London, it has been decided to forward her St. John goods here by rail, and they are accordingly being landed here.

In order to prevent delaying the shipments intended for the Damara here, Furness, Withy & Co. have arranged to despatch their steamship Cundall at once from the other side for St. John direct, and she will, therefore, be due here about 10th Mrach. The Cundall is a very superior steel steamer of 1,534 tons net, and 2,300 tons gross measurement, and is only about two years old.

The Carlisle City left here yesterday morning about five o'clock for London with a full cargo.

Schofield & Co. have received cable dvice stating that the only cargo damaged on board the Damara by collision with the Arno was about 200 bales of hemp and a few packages of

The Lake Superior of the Beaver line will sail for Liverpool about five o'clock this morning. She took in all ner live stock yesterday afternoon The Donaldson liner Concordia

moved up in front of the elevator yesterday and took in some 40,000 bushels of grain. She will have a full going away. Her live stock cattle, sheep and horses are expected next Monday. Messrs. Restorock and Kimball will

make shipments of horses on all the teamers that come here after this. All hopes are now given up of the State of Georgia, bound from Dantzic for Halifax and St. John. Her captain, J. M. Allen, was a native of

S.S. Teelin Head, before reported at Dublin for this port, will not come here at present. Another boat of the Head line will be substituted.

The Elder-Dempster liner Assaye, which was recently chartered by the Beaver line to make two voyages from saturday evening from Barry in ballast. Capt. Carruthers reports having left Barry on the 14th alt. Strong winds accompanied by high seas were encountered all the way out. The steamer being in water ballast, became unmanageable on several occasions. This accounts for the long passage. After passing Capt Sable, Capt. Carruthers says he had good weather. The Assaye is (with the pos-sible exception of the Kansas), the the largest steamer that has ever visited this port. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 415 feet; breadth of beam, 45.3 feet; depth of hold, 25.6 feet. Her gross tonnage is 5,229 and her net, 3,891 tons. She is a toble vessel with a carrying capacity between 6,800 and 7,000 tons. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, the nominal horse power being 390. She is a treight boat, having no accommodation for passengers. Captain Carruthers, who by the way, is a very pleasant gentleman to meet, has handsomely fitted up quarters amidships. The Assaye was docked at the Beaver line beauty by the Storm Vice and ine berth by the Storm King and began taking in cargo this morning. There is a big lot of freight at Sand Point for her and much more on the way down.

The Stockholm City of the Furness line, from this port, arrived at Lonion on Saturday. The Furness steamer Durham City

from this port, which was towed into Halifax disabled and detained there everal weeks awaiting the arrival of a new shaft, arrived at London yes-

(Daily Sun, March 2.) The Alcides of the Donaldson line will be due here Thursday. Messrs. Schoffeld are hourly expect-

The Glen Head of the Head line is xpected to reach this port today. on the subject, absolutely acquitted The Head line s. s. Dunmore Head Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary for expected to reach this port today. sailed from Androssa for this yesterday afternoon to load for

The Donaldson steamer Keemun, Capt. Rainnie, arrived at Glasgow from this port. She was eleven Jays going over, and lost one bullock and that at the present rate of progress one sheep on the passage. She will the inquiry would last two years, the one sheep on the passage. She will leave for this port again on the 6th. The Inishowen Head of the Head line will sail today for Belfast. Her cargo will be made up of 844 stand- salt water to remove their strong fla-ards of deals, 17,937 bushels of corn, vor before cooking.

20 pieces of timber, 640 pieces of pine deals, 392 pieces of elm lumber, 2 boxes of brass castings, 3,715 sacks of flour and 365 sacks of peas.

The Beaver steamer Lake Ontario sails from Liverpool on Saturday

next. The big steamer Assaye is loading deals at present. She will move among other things: 24,000 bushels of grain, 500 tons of flour, 300 or 400 loads of timber, 700 or 800 standards of now due here. She is to load for Bel- deals, along with a lot of provisions fast and will take away among other and general stuff. Four hundred head of cattle and between 75 and 100 horses will be shipped in her.

The Donaldson boat Concordia has per will be sent over in her by St. finished loading and will sail this morning for Glasgow. Her cargo is made up of 8,468 bushels of barley, 8,817 bushels of oats, and of peas, 20 carloads of flour, a lot of

ENGLISH NEWS.

London, Feb. 23.-It is announced that a British mission will shortly start for Abyssinia. James Rennell Rodd, C. M. G., will be appointed special envoy. He will be accompanied by Col. Wingate, Capt. Swayne and the Hon. Cecil Bingham and Lieut. Lord Edward Cecil. Mr. Rodd will bring an autograph letter to King Menelik from Queen Victoria.

The secretary of state for the colonies. Joseph Chamberlain, in the house of commons today, said there is no question of holding an imperial conference while the colonial premiers are attending the Queen's diamond jubilee, but, he explained, of course the government will take the opportunity of discussing any matters of common interest which any one may desire. Montreal, Feb. 24.-The Star cable

says; London, Feb. 24.-The Canadian government is being strongly urged by friends of the force here to include a detachement of the Northwest Mounted Police in the Canadian forces, which it is said will be sent to London for the Queen's jubilee celebration in June. Twenty-five Canadian born members of this magnificent force, if mounted on horses which Alberta can supply in any number for the imperial army, would be the best advertisement Canada has yet had in old England.

Hon, Edward Blake took up the cross-examination of Cecil Rhodes at the South African enquiry yesterday. The Canadian's handling of Mr. Rhodes is much commented on in today's papers. Charles Williams, the war correspondent, describes the encounter thus in the Chronicle: Mr. Blake is more than a lawyer. He was colonial prime minister long before Rhodes was premier at the Cape. They are both of the most solid type of Irishmen. They both have a sense of humor. They were on good terms directly. Once there came to mind the question put to a great Irish counsel: "How do you get so much out of your

witnesses? "How do I?" he replied, "why, I first butthers thim up and thin I smoothes thim down." "It was an intellectual treat of no common order to watch these two at foil play, button loose, if not off,

Answering a question of Mr. Blake, Mr. Rhodes said: "I have been told that I let Johannesburg in for this trouble, but when I look at all the letters and telegrams I come to the con-clusion that it was rather Johannesburg which let me in. The Johannesburgers tried the reform road prior to the revolution. They petitioned President Kruger, whose promises, however, were not kept."

London, Feb. 26.—The Prince of Wales today held the first levee of the season. He was assisted by the Duke of York. The function was a brilliant one and there was a large attendance. The Duchess of York and her two children watched the arrivals from a window of York house. The elder of the two stood up and gravely

proportion of £15,000, and will take part in the Paris exhibition in the

year 1900. A special despatch from Johannesburg says that consternation has prevalled there since the Raads adopted yesterday a new high court by which any judgment of the high court can be annulled by the Raad. Business, it is added, is demoralized, as no contract or concession is regarded as safe.

The English newspapers maintain
that the law is a breach of article 27,
of the convention and even the Dutch

London, Feb. 26.-The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Geo N. Curzon, replying to Thomas Gibson Bowles, in the house of commons to-day, who asked whether there is any prospect of the United States repayng to Great Britain the \$8,000,000 still unclaimed of the Alabama award, read the reply which the late William H. ith, as first lord of the treasury, made to a similar question in 1891. It was in effect that it is contrary of the terms of the treaty of Washington for the British government to request the return of the unclaimed balance. Mr. Curzon added, relative to the prospect of the U. S. offering to return it, that he could not speak for the government of the United States.

The inquiry of the parliamentary mmittee into the Jameson raid was resumed today.

Col. Rhodes raised a laugh by taking from his pocket and reading aloud

a long extract from a recent speech of Mr. Labouchere in the nouse of commons in regard to Crete, adding: ing word of the departure of the Fur- and transferred the same sentiments ness steamer Cundall for this port. and state of affairs to the Transvaal." Col. Rhodes, replying to a question port the colonies, of all knowledge of the Bel-revolutionary movement, whereupon Mr. Chamberlain interposed that he would be happy to answer any ques-tions on the subject. After a remark from Col. Rhodes that he thought committee adjourned until Tuesday.

Onions should be soaked in warm

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