ghams, 5c. nnelettes, 5c.

y Cotton, 3½c. a yard. air Grey Blankets, \$1.00, were \$1.75.

E DEPARTMENT STORE

to five. A further consideration he address was then postponed un-he next night of meeting. LeBaron es was clerk of the house; Harry un, sergeant at arms, and Tale Kelly and Percy Fownes, pages. Cochran acted as A. D. C. to his or. A large number of visitors were ent, including the members of the ng Ladies' Debating society. re are in St. Martins some claim-

to a share in the three hundred on Anueke Jans Bogardus te of New York. "Dr." Wm. Dewho died a short time ago, coned that he was one of the heirs; he had his claim some time ago arded to New York. His claim now

working at Carson's mill, had leg broken just above the ankle having a pile of scantling fall oss it. The fracture was set by Dr.

h. R. Carson has begun her seawork and is now loading at Tyneith Creek with lumber for Boston schooner will sail the middle of

DAIRY INSPECTION.

r—The above question seems to be ex-sing the minds of the butter and cheese ers generally throughout the province, well as in other ports of the dominion, will no doubt receive due consideration he coming dairy association to be held Fredericton on March 5th, 6th and 7th

amery in a position to crowd out that of farm dairy. The answer to this objection was that private dairy when properly equipped i handled could, without doubt, produce ally as good an article as the creamery, i inspection would have a tendency tong about that result, and consequently ger returns to the farmer. One year having passed since the above cussion took place, and certain difficulties ving arisen in reference to dairy products. Deed from Canada to the British marks, we find that a large majority of the rymen agree that a compulsory system inspection must be adopted to apply to all there and cheese exported, and it is conered advisable by many to make inspection of the control of en under the following circumstances:
English market regulations and the
ers in butter and cheese, require all such
lucts to be inspected and graded, and
the date of make to be plainly marked
each package. It appears that some of
shipments from Cahada contained spring
early summer made cheese that had
marked and sold for September make,
eby realizing larger returns to the shipbut seriously injuring the reputation of
factory and locality where the cheese
been procured.

en procured. question naturally arises who were acty or parties guity of so misrepreng the goods? Was it New Brunswick e makers? We think not, as the greater of the cheese shipped from our provwas purchased or handled by Montreal

ame. Good butter being a more difficult article or make and preserve from injury during lorage and shipment than cheese, and the sputation of Canadian butter having suffered materially in the British markets on secont of an inferior quality being placed pon them, and not that we are anxious, in didition to our cheese trade, to secure a hare of the foreign trade in competition, in the Demark and the Australian colonies, becomes all the more important that the set and most uniform system of inspection ossible be adopted at once, particular care ossible be adopted at once, particular care eing taken to allow none but the best uality of butter and cheese to leave the ry for the English markets ountry for the English markets.

Our local government—with the support of the legislature generally—have passed a billroviding for the carrying into effect of the over, or similar ideas, and before making the necessary regulations propose to place the matter of the other covinces and with the dominion dairy comissioner. They also expect valuable inrormation in reference to the matter from

mation in reference to the matter from Provincial Farmers' and Dairymen's asiation at its annual meeting in March, are should be a full attendance of that y, so that all interested may have an optunity to express themselves and make trable recommendations in reference to rules to be adopted. redericton, February, 1895.

The pancake social is a kind of reigious function in western Ontario owns. A Petrolia paper says: "The pancake social given in the Church Hall of Christ church on Tuesday eyeing proved quite successful."

PAGES S. JOHN WERLY SUN. PAGES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

NEW LINES FOR SPRING, 1895.

We have them in quantity and variety. Sightly, durable goods, embodying style and quality, and requiring but a small outlay to encompass these requisites The sorts here named do not exhaust our selection.

B Velvets and Velveteens.

B Armure Cloths.

L Silk Warn Henriettas. A All-wool Henriettas.

C Figured Novelties.

K Diamond Twills.

L French Wool Serges. A Wool Brocades

rwills.

C Crape Cloths.

K Cashors and Merinos.

Black Covert Cloths, etc., etc.

ments, and it was clear to him from the first, he said, "that French schools

speak English. He had called the

archbishop's attention to these facts,

and a better state of affairs was prom-

ised, but nothing was done. In 1886 he made similar representations to

should not be as efficient as the Pro-

the present provincial governmen came into power he called on Mr. Mar

would hear of no compromise, adding

that "he was advised by his eastern

friends to accept nothing short of the repeal of the 1890 school act."

A very clever young Irish priest, Father Malony, Trustee O'Donoghue

should be improved or the children

sent to public schools. Every day, ac-

cording to witness, Catholics called up-

on him to say privately what, for fear

of the clergy, they were afraid to say

openly, namely, that they wished mat-

dren to the public schools. The school

now bishop-elect. "In his warm re-

marks from the pulpit," said witness,

"he would call the government thieves

views were blackguards, etc." How-

ever, witness prided himself on the

of the French schools did not apply to

tutions and patronized by many Prot-

detracted from his ability to judge of

Being called upon to proceed Mr.

was by ballot."

there was no reason why the sch

testant schools.

DOWLING BROS., 95 King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE CATHOLIC MINORITY. his views on the public school question on behalf of himself and a large number of Catholics of the province

Manitoba School Appeal Heard Before the Cabinet Ministers.

Mr. Ewart, Q C., Argues in Behalf of Remedial Legislation.

Favors the Present School Law.

Ottawa, March 4.—So great was the desire on the part of the public to hear the argument on the Manitoba school appeal that it was decided to room of the house of commons, where ample accmmodation was afforded.

The ministers present were: Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Caron, Tupper, Ouimet, Angers, Costigan, Haggart, Dickey, Daly, Ives, Foster and Dr. Montague. Solicitor General Curran and a number of M. P.'s were also present. Mr. Ewart, Q. C., of Winnight appeared for the Roman Catho-Dalton McCarthy appeared for the Manitoba government, and beside him sat John O'Donoghue, a member of the Winnipeg school board, and Dr. Blakely, of the education depart-

Ewart commenced his address by giving a historical resume of educational affairs in Manitoba. He decational affairs in Manitoba. He detailed all the steps which led are to the Greenway legislation. The strongly condemned the provincial liberals for their treachery to the Roman Catholic minority.

Resuming after the mission, Mr. Ewart argued that the governor in council was bound to hear and adjudicate upon the appeal. The discharge of the functions even of per-

harge of the functions even of permissive laws he held to be practi-cally imperative. Now the vested rights of the Manitoba minority had been shown to have been improperly cil could therefore not refuse to allow parliament the opportunity of legislating so as to restore those rights. This opportunity could only be extended by the making of a remedial order, addressed to the legislature of Manitoba, by the governor general in council. He then submitted a draft of a bill, which he thought the Manitoba legislature ought to be asked to Ontario School act, establishing a system of separate and public schools.

The solicitor general—Does it go be-yond the rights which it is claimed the Catholics of Manitoba enjoyed prior to the law of 1890?

Ewart-No, not one step beyond. We have been very careful as to that. Continuing, Mr. Ewart argued that the Manitoba School act had confiscated the property of the Roman Catholics and it should be returned to them. To show that such confiscation had taken place, he called upon Senator Bernier to read an affi-Mr. Bernier accordingly pro ceeded. He was fromerly superinten dent of the separate schools in Manitoba, and made oath to the effect that sum of \$13,879, constituting the Catholic reserve fund, had in July 1889, been transferred by agrement to the provincial treasurer, the governpromising not to divert the money from the purposes for which it and scoundrels and those of his conise had since been violated by confiscation under the School act of 1890.

Mr. Ewart, continuing, urged that to the school legislation his clients require, he would say that while the Catholics would be willing to make He added, looking up over the top of concessions, he was precluded from his paper towards the ministers, "you ing to the necessity of strictly pre-serving the constitutionality of appeal. For that reason he must for the present ask for a full restoration of their former privileges. In couclusion, he read several extracts from political that it was only in Ontario and elsewhere outside of the province cerned that the cry was heard that Manitoba would offer forcible resistance to the re-establishment of the separate schools, and he made the statement notwithstanding the recent deliverance of the Manitoba govern-

In reply to a question by the min-ister of justice, Mr. Ewart said he deemed it to be incumbent upon the government to submit some such bill as he had drafted to the Manitoba

reply, Dalton McCarthy introduced as a witness for respondents John O'Don-

oghue of Winnipeg. Mr. O'Donoghue read his statement He declared that he was a resident of Winnipeg, a public school trustee for Ward 3, adding and a member of the Catholic church and a regular ommunicant." He desired to present

it was intended to produce.

Mr. Ewart replied he was equally entitled to notice from Mr. McCarthy,

known. They had been before the Man-itoba legislature and been discussed in parliament frequently.

fore. This claim of bad faith was altogether new to him.

The committee of the cabinet there-upon retired to the next room to de-When they returned a few minutes later Sir Mackenzie Bowell said: "The council has decided to request Mr. Mc-Carthy to proceed with his argument on the points of law, and such points of historical interest as he desires to submit We will give him reasonable. submit. We will give him reasonable of Manitoba, whom he represented. From his arrival in Manitoba in 1882 time afterwards to produce affidavits in reply to those tendered by Mr. Ew-art, not submitting new matter of he took considerable interest in the schools, his business bringing him for course, and we will hear argument up-on them on a subsequent date if he so five or six years in contact with the people all over the province, more particularly in the French settle-

reply Mr. Ewart made a move: "Will you allow me to say that that would put the matter over for a year, and rather than that should take place withdraw the affidavits altogether. Mr. Ewart was taken at his word, the affidavits were withdrawn and Mr. McCarthy consented to proceed. But as it was now four o'clock it was de-

Before Mr. McCarthy had time

the first, he said, "that French schools and Catholic schools generally were not in the progressive state that the Protestant schools were."

While the school taxes should have been sufficient to maintain good schools, the class of teachers was not satisfactory and the buildings were in a wretched condition. Seldom did he find a French teacher who could even speak English He had called the cided that he need not commence his argument until tomorrow morning at

ortiock.

Ottawa, March 7.—After four days devoted to the hearing of the Manitoba school appeal the case was con-Hon. John Norquay. Mr. Norquay's reply was that the Catholic school board had charge of the matter, but when the privy council adjourned. It is expected that tomorrow or Satur-day a conclusion will be reached by the government on the petitions of the Roman Catholic minority of Man-itoba for remedial legislation. Natural-"I may say here," said Mr. O'Donoghue, "that I don't think that 25 per cent. of the French youths can write ly much interest centres in the course the government will take and considtheir names, while I think I am safe in saying that 75 per cent. of the Protestant natives can both read and write." He went on to say that when lows: A communication to the Manitoba government will point out that tin to mend the Catholic schools.
But Martin did not then think it was within the jurisdiction of the provincial government to do so, it being a matter which rested with the federal by the judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council a grievance exists. This grievance has been admit-ted by Mr. McCarthy, and it will therefore be suggested that steps be at once taken to provide a remedy. It is thought taken to provide a remedy. It is thought that if the Manitoba government amends the act of 1890 by allowing Roman Catholics in those municipalities; where they are in the majority to have their own schools and their own taxes be utilized for support of these schools, receiving in addition a mojety of legislative grants to education haved worm. "So when the present school act of 1896 came into force I gard. I, humble and strongest support," said Mr. O'Donoghue, "and have no reason to regret the course I took, but am more the country and for the Catholics in lative grants to education, based upon "They should be the greatest gainers the school attendance or population, that all legitimate ground of complaint

and would accept the school act if the French clergy would allow them to do on the part of the minority will be re-Another grievance was that the Catholic schools were really held in fee simple by the head of the Oblate Fathiff action be not taken at the present session of the legislature to remedy the grievances complained of that all ers in France, who always charged a good rent for the schools. About three years ago Mr. O'Donoghue said he had canvassed his friends in Winnipeg and found they were favorable to the introduction, by way of compromise, of the Fairbalt system, in force in the subject. Whether the Manitoba government will be prepared to recede the schools. About three grievances complained of that all papers in connection with the case will be laid before parliament at the next session, and the federal house will then be competent to legislate on the subject. Whether the Manitoba government will be prepared to recede the grievances complained of that all papers in connection with the case will be laid before parliament at the introduction, by way of compromise, of the Fairbalt system, in force in the grievances complained of that all papers in connection with the case will be laid before parliament at the introduction, by way of compromise, of the Fairbalt system, in force in the grievances complained of that all papers in connection with the case will be laid before parliament at the introduction, by way of compromise, of the Fairbalt system, in force in the grievances complained of that all papers in connection with the case will be laid before parliament at the introduction, by way of compromise, of the Fairbalt system, in force in the grievances complained of that all papers in connection with the case will be laid before parliament at the introduction, by way of compromise, of the papers in connection with the case will be laid before parliament at the introduction, by way of compromise, and the federal house will be competent to legislate on the papers in connection with the case will be also before parliament at the introduction. Minnesota. He and two gentlemen namgovernment will be prepared to recede from its present position to the extent suggested is problematical ed by Rev. Father Fox waited on the archbishop about it, but his grace

Mr. Ewart occupied about an hour and a half this morning in reply to McCarthy. His was noteworthy for one fact brought out, namely that Mr. McCarthy was the first man to suggest went on, was obliged to leave Winnipeg in a hurry because he too had sugto Manitoba that separate schools in that province be abolished. Mr. Mcgested that either the Catholic schools Car'hy denied the assertion, but Mr Ewart had his proof ready in the shape of citations from Mr. McCarthy's

speech at Portage La Prairie in 1889. In resuming his argument this mor ning Mr. Ewart said the smallness of the minority affected could not enter into the consideration of this appeal ters were so they could send their chil-If only one person was affected it would be sufficient. The Jesuits' Esmatter, he said, was first taken up in the pulpit by Rev. Father Langevin, tate act was an educational measure and yet Mr. McCarthy called for inter ce with that measure. He did no agree that once the Dominion parlia gregation that did not fall into his could not repeal it, but if so he would get over the difficulty by inserting a clause saving that the act should re main in force until repealed

fact that notwithstanding the rev. father's opposition he was elected a Mr. Ewart spent some time in show school trustee in his ward, ninety per cent. of the Catholics voting for him. ing that the provinces were not supreme in any local matters, owing the provisions in the constitution. Alluding to a quotation by Mr. McCarthy will remember the election referred to from Rev. Dr. King, the latter was described by Mr. Ewart as a gentlema He conclued his testimony by statwho had himself, while advocating uning that two of his daughters, "good practical Catholics," taught in the public schools and met with nothing offenof separating Presbyterians and others sive to their religion. He wanted it from the rest

stated that his remarks in criticism Mr. Ewart disposed of Mr. McCarthy's statistics respecting illiteracy by saying they were wrong, to which convents, which were excellent insti-Mr. McCarthy replied that they estant pupils. In the course of the cross examination Mr. O'Donoghue taken from the Statesman's Book. Anyway they only proved, Mr. admitted that the French schools he Ewart retorted, that southern couneferred to were "the half-breed tries were not so advanced in education as northern countries, and it was To Mr. Ouimet he said he did not just as reasonable to say that be-cause Italy excelled in art, therefore himself understand a word of French; yet he did not consider that in any way Protestantism was unfavorable to art. Mr. McCarthy in his argument ridi-culed the character of the questions the progress of the French pupils. He judged of their ability to read and put under the Catholic section of the Manitoba board of education to canwrite, as he was in the habit of going round the country among the farmers didates for first-class teachers. with a large number of notes for colwas "What is the capital of England?" and another, "What is the proper way to address dignitaries." Mr McCarthy rose and said that he ob-Ewart replied to this today by saying that one question in the Protestjected to being obliged to go on with his argument until he had been affordant section was, "How many legs had a opportunity of producing affidavits in rebuttal of those put in by ment, in its civil service examination mr. Ewart He submitted that he papers, asked candidates "What is

should have been notified of testimony the deepest lake in the world?" Mr. Ewart accounted for the large per-centage of Catholic schools which had entitled to notice from Mr. McCarthy, come under the public school act by but had received none. However, to meet his learned friend's objection he ced them to come in by depriving would consent to have his affidavits them of the local school grants. He merely considered as statements. Mr. Ouimet wanted Mr. McCarthy to frequently as a bad, dishonest gov-Mr. Ouimet wanted Mr. McCartny to proceed with his argument and file his affidavits in rebuttal afterward Those submitted by Mr. Ewart all related to public matters that were well lated to public matters that were well McCarthy had incited the local government. known. They had been before the Manitoba legislature and been discussed in parliament frequently.

Mr. McCarthy, however, declared that he had never heard of them before. This claim of bad faith was altogether new to be declared the new policy to be a complete revolution in the school system.

Mr. Ewart suggested three things
the cabinet might do: Leave the matter of education to the opinion of each individual, declare that separate

schools were guaranteed at the union ways been in favor of separate schools and by a large majority refused to abolish separate schools in the Northwest. Mr. Ewart concluded at 12.30. Sir Hibbert Tupper asked if Mr. Ewart had considered the form which any remedial legislation ought to take.

Mr. Ewart suggested it should take the form of an order from the whole council and not of a report from a See page 2 for Mr. McCarthy's reply.

GREAT JOY IN ST. JOHNS.

Boston's Contribution of Provisions Received None too Soon.

About Two Thousand Five Hundred Families Said to be Destitute.

St. Johns, Nfid., March 7.—The steamer Grand Lake, Capt. Delaney, arrived here from Halifax this even-ing at six o'clock When the ship was sighted an immense crowd began to gather, until about 3,000 people were on the wharf. As the ship came near the wharf the American flag was seen hoisted from the foremasthead, and erable speculation is being indulged as the excitement ran very high, cheer in. A gentleman high up in official ciral after cheer went up for the American cles said to your correspondent tonight that he though the government's line when the ship was moored a delegation would be somewhat as folton from the relief committee, continuous contin sisting of Bishop Jones, Revs. P. O'-Brien and Graham, and J. A. Cooper, went on board and were met by Mr. Flaye, who is in charge of the relief, which amounts to about 1,700 barrels

of provisions.

It was decided to call a meeting of It was decided to call a meeting of the clerical relief committee for tomor-row at 11 o'clock, at which the details of the distribution of the provisions will be submitted. The efforts of the various committees are hampered to a great extent by the scarcity of contributions, and the number of applicants is growing larger daily. The better class of people, who have sav-ed a little and helped others, are now compelled to look to for assistance

the relief committees.

A relief committee in St. Johns west supported by private subscriptions, assists seventeen persons with soup three times a week, and fish twice a week. There are in St. Johns alone about two thousand five hundred families destitute, and cases are being discovered daily of families, formerly

three hundred ladies, superintend the distribution of relief, which is done by tickets given by the ladies and presented by the applicants at the depots. The relief received this evening brought joy and happiness into the homes of thousands, and the people of St. Johns are loud in their praise of their American neighbors.

COULD NOT SEE THE JOKE.

Pretty Miss Gardner, Telegraph Operator, Wants Ten Thousand Dollars.

Chicago, March 7.-The breach of promise suity of Daisy Gardner, a telegraph operator, against John W. one, son of a wealthy board of trade operator, has developed a romantic story, in which stern parents, big iron vaults, an imprisoned bridegroom and disappointed wedding guests are mingled in charming confusion. Daisy Garner is a very pretty girl, who takes stock quotations and the like in an office very near the board of trade, where young Stone is employed in his father's office. The young people met often, and Cupid did the rest, or would have done it, Miss Gardne says, if the senior Stone had not in-

The wedding day was fixed, so says ity among the Catholics, been conducting a separate school with the object the bride was ready, but the necessary groom did not come. The guests went ome, and next day, Miss Gardner declares, young Stone came to her with a peculiar explanation. His father, he said, had discovered about the proposed wedding, and, finding the young man obstinate, pushed him into a large office vault and kept him locked up until the wedding hour was

finally passed.

Miss Gardner could not see the joke and has sued young Stone for \$10,000 breach of promise, in the hope, she says that her prospective father-inlaw will have to foot the bill. Stone enior, admitted in an interview today that he had prevented the marriage, but emphatically denied that he had locked his son in a vault.

POPULAR TRAVELLER. Mr. G. Fred Anderson, the popular representative of T. S. Simms & Co. St. John, N. B., in speaking of Norway Pine Syrup, says: "It is the best cough cure I ever used and I prefer it to any other. Have given it to friends of mine and it cures every time. It would be difficult now to induce me to use any other."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Up in the Commons.

The United States Refusal to Pay Canada Sum Agreed on.

Chicago Meat in E. gland -- Colonial Office Statement Shout Gen. Harbert

London, March 7.-Sir Richard Webster, M. P. for the Isle of Wight division of Hampshire, and one of the Sea tribunal of arbitration, in the house of commons today questioned the government in regard to the negotiations for a settlement with the United States of the British sealers' claims for seizures prior to the arbitration proceedings. He pointed out the award of the tribunal was adverse to the United States the only point unsettled being the amount of compensation and that Canada had agreed to the amount she was willing to accept in full pay-ment of her claims. Consequently, Sir Richard asked whether, in view of the great and growing discontent in Canada, if the government proposes to take any, and if so, what steps to settle the dispute either by obtaining the payment by the United States of

In addition, Sir George Baden-Pow-ell, M.P. for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, and formerly one of the Brit-Thou did'st first unclose my eye ish commissioners to the Behring sea tribunal, asked what conditions were attached to the agreement to enable the award to be carried out in view

And my breath of life was flame, God-like from the source it came, Whirling round like furious wind, Thoughts ungathered in the mind. of any failure upon the part of the United States congress to appropriate the necessary money and in the event of the United States government not being in a position to pay the sum for being in a position to pay the sum for some time to come, whether her majesty's government would take steps to could my iron heart come near to come advance said amount to the sealers, many of whom were in serious want, owing to the long deferred payment of their acknowledged claims for com-

the agreed amount, or if necessary, by

Replying to these questions, Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secre-tary to the foreign office, said that Canada had agreed to accept a lump sum of \$425,000 from the United States in settlement of all claims. But as yet the money had not been paid. No representation, however, had been re-ceived from Canada on the subject of the refusal of the American congress to agree to the appropriation, but the delay in the payment of the claims must necessarily be felt and must be the cause of disappointment and loss. Sir Edward Grey added that the ne-

gotiations which were originally in progress respecting all claims of British subjects for injuries sustained at the hands of United States cruisers were suspended when the United States offered the payment of a lump sum. tions was conditionally reserved, and when the house of representatives rejected the proposed appropriation, the British government instructed Sir Julian Paymorfolia. Give me back for one blind hour Half my former rage and power, And some giant crisis send, Meet to prove a hero's end. Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, to strongly urge
the resumption of the negotiations
upon the United States secretary of state. The latter said he was quite prepared to resume negotiations. A however, when signed, would have to be submitted to con-gress for confirmation, and unless a pecial session of congress was called that could not be done until December

The sceretary of the foreign office retary of state had expresed deep regret at the unfortunate delay which had taken place in the discharging of the liability of the United States.

culture, in the house of commons tomember for North Hampshire, whether his attention had been drawn to a cago said to be diseased and intended for exportation to England, and whether he had reason to believe that though a bullock at Chicago might be condemned as diseased and unfit for food, yet its tongue was preserved and exported and its fat made into olemar-

the board of agriculture, said that he had read the statements referred to and proposed to make the necessary enquiries through the foreign office.

colonial office informs the ass ciated Press that the report that Major General I. C. Herbert, C. B., commander of the Canadian militia. was about to resign in consequence of disagreements with the dominion govern ment, is untrue The house of commons agreed to

vote of £35,000 to be expended for the relief of the distress in Ireland, for the purchase of seed potatoes, etc.

London, March 8.—The Chronicle referring to the claims for the seizure of British sealing vessels, expresses the belief that the Americans on

ection will not desire to be behind the Paris award. CA PTURE OF NEW CHWANG.

Washington, March 7 .- A telegran from Tokio has been received by the Japanese minister confirming the report of the capture of New Chwang by the first army under General Nodzu The old town of New Chwang was taken by assault after thirteen hours hard fighting, the Chinese offering a stubborn resistance. Within the town ftself 1,880 Chinese were killed and about 500 surrendered. Large quantitities of war material was captured.

By the Rev. F. G. Scott.

The Rev. Frederick George Scott is an Anglican minister at Drummondville, Que. He is a son of the late Dr. W. E. Scott, in his lifetime professor of anatomy at McGill college. Samson is only one of his many, striking poems. It first appeared two or three years ago, but was republished in Mr. Scott's last book, My Lattice. The poem is

Plunged in night, I sit alone Eyeless on this dungeon stone, Naked, shaggy and unkempt, Dreaming dreams no soul hath dreamt.

Day by day the mould I smell Of this fungus-blistered cell; Nightly in my haunted sleep O'er my face the lizards creep.

Gyves of iron scrape and burn Wrists and ankles when I turn. And my collared neck is raw With the teeth of brass that gnaw. God of Israel, canst Thou see All my flerce captivity? Do Thy sinews feel my pains? Hearest Thou the clanking cha

Swift as horse upon my feet, Fierce as lion in my heat, Rending, like a wisp of hay. All that dared withstand my way.

Canst Thou see me through the glood of this subterranean tomb—Blinded tiger in his den.
Once the lord and prince of men?

Strong Thou mad'et me, till at length All my weakness was my strength; Tortured am I, blind and wrecked, For a faulty architect.

Nay, I scorned and scorn again Cowards who their tongues restrain, Cared I no more for Thy laws Than a wind of scattered straws. When the earth quaked at my not and my blood was all aflame, Who was I to he, and cheat Her who clung about my feet?

From Thy open nostrils blow Wind and tempest, rain and snow; Dost Thou curse them on their cou For the fury of their force?

Tortured am I, wracked and bowed, But the soul within is proud; Dungeon fetters cannot still Forces of the tamoless will. Israel's Ged come down and see All my fierce captivity; Let Thy sinews feel my pains, With Thy fingers lift my chains.

Then with thunder loud and wild, Comfort Thou. Thy rebel child, And with lightning split in twain Loveless heart and sightless brain

Give me splendour in my death— Not this sickening dungeon breath Creeping down my blood like slim Till it wastes me in my prime.

BOSTON SOCIETY LADY FAILS.

She is the Wife of a Prominent Lawyer-Business Complications the Cause.

Boston, March 7.-Mrs. Micad Dyer, jr., the wife of one of Boston's prominent lawyers, a leading society man, and one whose devotion to charity is well known, today filed a voluntary petition in insolvency in the Suffolk court. The liabilities are about \$100,000, with the value of the assets yet to be determined. The trouble is said to be due to business complications between Mrs. Dyer and her son statement in the Times concerning the preparing and packing of meat at Chi-American Health Supply company of this city, the former, it is alleged, by the aid of which, as collateral se surity, he himself issued notes for more than \$100,000, though the exact amount is unknown to him, the books in which he had recorded all the trans action having been lost. Replying to the questions of Mr. that the son has been at the mercy Jeffreys, Herbert Gardner, president of extortionate money-lenders for the past year, and that it is principally to defeat some of the holders that the case has been put in court. Dr. Dyer says that he has formed a reorganization of his business, whereby he hopes to relieve losses incurred, which he asserts were due wholly to the fact that the concern, through lack of funds, was unable to fill its orders.

DEATH OF MRS. MARG'T LUNEY.

Hampstead, Feb. 14.-A gloom has een cast over the community by the death of Mrs. Margaret Luney, Feb. 11th, in her 83rd year Mrs. Luney had been able to go about until the day before she died. The funeral place from the residence of B. McIntyre on Feb. 13th, and was largely atand two sisters to mourn her loss. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. M. Neales of Woodstock, who preached from Job vii, 9, last clause. Carleton Sentinel please copy.

WOULD WORK TOGETHER.

New Girl (timidly)-I s'pose you are a fine cook, mum?
Young Mistress—Bless me, no, I
don't know a thing about it.
New Girl (relieved)—Then we'll get on famously, mum.—I don't either Tit-Bits.

He Speaks Several Hours Against Remedial Legislation,

Although He Admits that the Minority Have Grievances.

The Government Decide Not to Interfere in the School Act of 1894.

Ottawa, March 5 .- For four hours today Dalton McCarthy endeavored to show that the government ought not to take steps towards redressing the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba, Mr. McCarthy admitted that they had grievances, but that it would be bad policy for the ministry to do anything in the direction of establishing separate schools in

The address of the leader of the third party sounded very much like a stump speech to an Ontario audience, rathe than a carefully thought out argu-ment in support of the case of the Manitoba government.

The meeting of the privy council was again largely attended by the general promises he was declared to have nade proceedings.

At the outset Mr. McCarthy said while appearing as the representative of the Manitoba government he did not wish it to be understood that the government recognized by his presence the jurisdiction of the privy council and judicial powers that they might ise Mr. Ewart had a right to appear here, but it must be ren he did not represent the Catholics in general; he only represented a portion of the Catholic minority, No poll had been taken to ascertain the wishes of the Catholics as a whole. A portion the history which Mr. Ewart had giv en had no bearing on the case. Manitoba act must be interpreted by itself independently of what had happened between the settlers and Wm. McDougall and others. Nevertheless he though he ought to show that the "Bill of Rights" submitted by the Manitoba settlers to the government envoys does not contain any reference whatever to separate schools. however, a reference to education. Again in the list of rights sub mitted to Sir Donald Smith by the "Council of Forty," and sent to Ottawa no reference appeared as to separate

Dealing with the judgment of the judicial committee, in reply to the question of Hon. Mr. Curran, Mr. McCarthy admitted that the Catholic minority had a grievance. Whether the government interfered or declined to interfere, the result would be to displease one set of persons in the country or the other. Thus it was a purely political question.

Regarding the statement that the pledge of separate schools was renewed the French Catholics of Manitoba at the abolition of the provincial ser was no power in the then Manitoba government to bind subsequent legislatures in that respect. Further, he was instructed by Attorney General Sifton that the alleged bargain be-tween Mr. Greenway and the late archbishop had been repeatedly denied. He was also authorized to say that Joseph Martin had no authority to make the promises he was declared to have nade Francois Zavier in 1888 in the name of the liberal party, of which he

Coming to the question of the petitof Manitoba might refuse this session to pass remedial legislation, next session it might change its mind. Meantime authority to pass remedial legislation would also be within the power of the dominion parliament. Thus there would be concurrent legislative juris-What the government was diction. asked to do was to change the schoo law of the province and to establish a separate school system against the will of the majority. This was a ser ious question, and yet in the hasty manner of the present precedure the government of Manitoba were to be called upon suddenly to defend or alter its school system. The council was ing asked to coerce a great province of the dominion. The council could not act in this case one way or the other without declaring itself in favor of either of the public or separate school system. Moreover their decision would

Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked whether applying that argument to Ontario Mr. cCarthy would undertake to say that anyone by refusing to sanction or sign a petition for the abolition of the separate schools would thereby declaring in favor of the separate

stand as an example.

Mr. McCarthy had no direct answer to make. The cases were not analo gous, he said.

Later on, Hon. Mr. Ives remarked that he thought the question was this: The Catholics of Manitoba claimed that they had a right to separate which right had been taken away, and they asked to have them restored by remedial legislation.

"In making that remedial order, you argue, then, that we would be proin favor of separate schools?" inquired Mr. Ives.

Mr. McCarthy-"What I urge is this that the council cannot assent to the prayer of a petition for the re-establishment of separate schools in Mani toba without declaring thereby that the separate schools system is prefer able to the system of the public

This assertion provoked a general laugh in the room.
Continuing, Mr. McCarthy argued that the Manitoba government had not had to deal with the question of Protestant v. Catholic, or English speaking v. French, but with a poly-glot community, which could only be dealt with by a common school system. The policy of the Manitoba legislature was to render it's popula-tion homogeneous. This, Mr. Mc-Carthy said, was surely a laudable object in a province whose population was of such diverse origin, the majority being concerned, of course, in the

assimilation of the population, to have the people cease to be French.

Hon. Mr.Ouimet—So one object of the law of 1890 was to do away with the French? Mr. McCarthy-Yes.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet-And Catholics? Mr. McCarthy-Oh, no, a man can be a Catholic and not be French. It was various national distinctions which it was desired to obliterate. Mr. McCarthy proceeded to cite the refusal of the dominion parliament to interfere with the school legislation of

New Brunswick in 1873,

hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.
Ottawa, March 6.—The hearing of the Manitoba school appeal is drawing to a close. Mr. McCarthy's argument during the morning was devoted to an attempt to show that the Manitoba Catholics were becoming reconciled to the legislation of 1890, and the schools established thereunder were non-sectarian schools. He claimed that throughout Canada the sentiment of the people was in favor of the national school system.

Disallowance would be less humiliating than the proposed interference in this case, in which the council was asked to take the first step to secure the passage by the federal parliament of a purely local law, absolute and irrevocable as regards both the legislature and parliament itself.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell-That is, this parliament cannot amend or repeal its

wn act. Mr. McCarthy—No, not acts passed inder the section (sub-section 3,

2, Manitoba act). Could anything be imagined more calculated to create disturbance than the passage of a law here at Ottawa to interfere with education in Maniba? Let this council not forget that Manitoba was driven once to the verge of rebellion by the disallowance of her railway policy, which Sir John Macionald subsequently had to abandon. To accede to the request of the appli cants would be to take the first step in creating a difficulty and danger that not the youngest member in the council would probably live to see extinguished.

Why was it sought to be raised? Because about 10,000 half-breeds years ago passed a law in Manitoba 100,000 intelligent people sought to abolish today. Mr. McCarthy concluded with a reference to personal matters. He accused Mr. Ewart of unmanliness, when in the course his previous address he spoke of Mr. McCarthy and his "Protestant Protective association." Now, he never had anything to do with the P. P. A. He never belonged to the Orange or der, of which, he believed, the president was still a distinguished orna

Sir Mackenzie Bowell-I hope so. and if you belonged to it you would better appreciate its principles and have a more liberal conception of its objects and teachings

Mr. Ewart, in reply, first dealt with the personal matter introduced by Mr. McCarthy. He accepted his learned friend's disclaimer of any Mr. connection with the P. P. A. He had not intended to imply that he was nnected with it. What he had said was: Mr. McCarthy and the P. P. A. ot Mr. McCarthy and his P. P.

Mr. Ewart referred sarcastically to giving them to the council. Mr. O' Donohue had forgotten to produce his credentials. Mr. Ewart would supply the omission, and he read the resoluton passed by the Roman Catholics of Winnipeg denunciatory of O'Donohue and his unauthorized Ottawa. Dealing with Mr. McCarthy's appeal to the council not to exercise the power of remedy. Mr. Ewart said that such a plea was in controvention of the elementary principles of the law. For twenty-five years Mr. Mcion of the minority, he would remind the council that while the legislature fore the courts, in which the maxim grievance without remedy. He quoted the speech of Mr. McCarthy in the commons March, 1889, in which he contended strongly for federal interference with the Jesuits' Estate act, passed by Quebec. Mr. Ewart will finish tomor-

Ottawa, March 6.-At today's meeting of the cabinet, held in the council chamber after the public proceedings in the railway committee room had terminated, it was decided not to interfere with the Manitoba School act This was the last day upon which the measure could have been disallowed. The act in question amended the much debated statute of 1890, which on 30th July, 1892, was declared by the judicial committee of the privy council to be intra vires of Manitoba legislature. Many petitions were sent in asking for disallowance of last year's provincial statute, and these have been duly considered, but inasmuch as the question of remedial legislation is now being argued before the privy council, an act of 1890, which the statute of 1894 simply amends, was declared to be contributional it has not been deemed advisable to disallow the last nam-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Ca When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Cast

GENERAL BOOTH.

London, March 7 .- The Chronicle publishes a long interview with Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, who has ust returned to England after an exended tour of the United States Canada. Gen. Booth declares that he was much impressed by several features of American religious life, and adds: "The general religious tone was a surprise and a pleasure to me. The people talked much more freely of religion than either Englishmen or Australians. At the same time I cannot help asking how much real separation from the world exists along with all this apparent religiousness. question I have never been able to return a satisfactory answer.

A DECAYING INDUSTRY.

English Farms Going-a Begging For Tenants.

t is a Common Thing to See Homesteads Unoccupied and Shut Un.

(Joseph Hatton in the London People.) If England ever gets into the tight place which pessimists foresee the his torian of the future will find plenty of material, in the current news of the present day, for an introduction to the national collapse. The optimist, of course, sees no signs but good ones. If the farmer goes to the wall he still points to the cheap loaf. Ruined manufactures do not trouble him so long as the goods he wants are in the market. The growth of foreign navies nev er disturbs him so long as the polic of the nation is pacific. Over a quie cigarette, with warm feet under a cosy dining table, it is not the gossip's province to discuss political economy, or invite gloomy speculations on the state of the nation. But one cannot always ignore the skeleton at the feast. The spectre most in evidence at the present time is the ruined farmer. that story of the prognosticated troub-les of the United Kingdom comes to be told it may be illustrated with a figure of the British Ceres weeping over an empty cornucopia. griculturist was a political agitator have had during the past year or two

What are we going to do about it? Even the few weeks of frost, neces sary to the earth at this time of the year, was welcomed with cheerfulness in many a British homestead, though it really matters little to the corn growers whether his crops are good seeing that the imports regulate the price of corn, not the quantity or quality of the local yield. In that preliminary essay we are talking of, the historian will show that not only was the farmer handicapped by the natural obstacles of competition and the importation of agricultural produce free of even the smallest tax for revenue, but by nothing less than nbination among the railways and shipping companies to bring in goods of foreign rivals cheaper than they would carry his produce from the United one town to another in Consider this from what Kingdom. Consider this from what point of view you please, we are face face with the fact that our great national industry is in a state of collapse. Not all the reductions of rent that have taken place, or are likely to take place, can avert the evil under the present conditions of farming. All over the land farms are going a-begging for tenants. Some of them cannot be made to pay even rent free. many of our best counties the land is drifting out of cultivation. It is a com. mon thing to see homesteads unoccu pied and shut up. Our markets are glutted with foreign produce of all rinds, brought from over the sea at freight rates that give them a preferential advantage over the British pro ducer. Every year sees the value of English land growing less and less, and the once flourishing and happy farmer slowly but surely verging togoing to do about it I wonder? In London and the great cities gen-

erally we are eating foreign meat and

eggs are imported. We have long since broken bread with foreign cheese, and most of our soups come from abroad. There are foreign industries of tinned foods that exist by the favor of English customers. Most of our honey comes from every land except our own. We rarely eat our own butter, and even Australasia can afford to send us fruits, to say nothing of frozen mutton. There was a time when Ireland had an enormous trade in flour, but her mills have long since ceased to grind. Holland is our chief dairyman, and France even sends us that very British vegetable, Brussel sprouts. "All the better for us," says the Free Trader. Not desiring to bring the shadow of controversy into our pleasant chats. I simply venture to hope it may be so. Many readers of The People will no doubt find themselves in sympathy this week with the London butchers. Some of our purveyors of meat are believed to have made fortunes by selling American beef at the price of "prime Aberdeen," but a Nemesis threatens them The American dealer, assured of his position in the English market, has docked certain allowances that will first affect the middleman and then the butcher. Both the one and the other see a possible corner in beef, and what is more, a regular standard of prices manipulated and fixed, not in the English metropolis, but in Chicago. The butchers are up in arms knives, clevers, and all. The middle men are urging them on though they wholesale buyer, who stands between them and the exporter. There is one feature of the change that promise to tell in favor of the English stock raiser. The advance in American prices by reason of the abolition the previous discount may enable the Britisher to exact the same conditions as the American. The difference to the consumer is not likely to be ously felt, but the middle wholesale butcher may have to reace their private establishments keeping fewer carriages, riding less frequently to hounds, and reducing their orders for champagne. Of cours

this is hard on them.

The latest cry of distress, however, comes from the clergy. The rural parson is going to the dogs with the far mer; and the registrar of the eccles iastical offices suggests the formation of an "Agricultural Clergy Union" to act in concert with the central cham ber of commerce. It is questionable whether the chambers of commerce are altogether properly constituted for affording much help to the farmer or the clergy who depend for part of their stipends on the prosperity of the cultivation of the soil. Their active members are mostly merchants and manufacturers, and they have invariably neglected the farmer when their own particular interests were concerned. If the government of the country could only have a year or two free from party intrigues and the everlasting Irish question something might be

done to ease the burdens of the agricultural classes and convert our army of paupers into working men and women. There was a time when we laughed at the street song of the laborers who used to turn out in cold weather yelling the refrain of a silly ballad, 'We've got no work to do." But today it is a very true and pathetic ditty. "Nevertheless," saith the optimist 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, let us eat, drink and be merry. If there is nothing else to be done, why suppose, there is an epicurean kind of a philosophy which the soul may commend, but surely it is the mirth of despair. They had it in the Conciergerie and in La Force and the Abbaye during the French revolution, and the story of the Roman emperor and his fiddling is extant. We are a strange people; even Mr. Gladstone wakes up half mad over the sorrows of the Armenians; but oh! the sorrows, the miseries and the heart-break one can find at home.

A REMARKABLE RESCUE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF MRS. PATRICK DEWEY.

Her Husband's Death and Her Own Narrow Escape-A Story of More Than Ordinary

(Napanee (Ont.) Beaver.) Milsap is a little country settlement about four miles from Newburg, Ont. Among the oldest and most estee residents of the locality is Mrs. Patrick Dewey, who bears her seventy-one years with a cheerfulness and vivacity that might be envied by many a score of years younger. Mrs. Dewey had always enjoyed good health until about five years ago. At that time her husband was stricken with paralysis, and the worry and constant watching over his sick bed brought on disease. She began to waste away, was subject to severe headaches and and then her spells of dizziness, was still further aggravated by an attack of rheumatism. Troubles come singly. Her husband was stricken with a second and third stroke of paralysis, and Mrs. Dewey's arduous task was increased. In searching for health for herself in order that she might be able to devote more of her time to her stricker Mrs. Dewey tried many husband. nedicines with but indifferent results While reading the Beaver one night she read of a case similar to her own cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and determined to give them a trial. She sent for a supply and soon after beginning their use felt benefiresults. At this stage her husband died, and Mrs. Dewey, lost in her overwhelming grief, forgot her own ills and the medicine she had been taking. A severe attack of la grippe ensued, and her friends thought she would soon follow her husband to the grave. Her system was run down until she was but little more than a skeleton. In this condition Dr. Wiliams' Pink Pills were again resorted to, and Mrs. Dewey gradually regained her health and strength, and now no trace of her illness remains. Her neighbors look upon her recovery as a miracle, and Mrs. Dewey herself dedrinking foreign beer. Our breakfast clares her firm belief that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she would now be in the grave, and she-loses no opportunity of recommending them to

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations, against which the public is cautioned.

HOW HE WAS ACCEPTED.

Here Indeed is a New Way to Win a Woman.

The New Orleans Picayune has this interesting story of two literary celebrities in a recent issue: The late Prof. Aytoun was uncommonly diffident when making proposals of marriage to Miss Jane Emily Wilson, who afterward became his wife. The lady reminded him that before she should give her absolute consent it would be necessary to obtain her father's ap-

proval. "You must speak for me," said the suitor, "for I could not summon courage to speak to the professor on the

"Papa is in the library," said the lady.

"Then you had better go to him," said the suitor, "and I will wait your

The lady proceeded to the library, and taking her father affectionately by the hand mentioned that the professor had asked her hand in mar-"Shall I accept She added: his offer, papa? He is so diffident that he won't speak to you about it him-

"Then we must deal tenderly with his feelings," said the hearty old Christopher. I'll write my reply on a slip of paper and pin it to your back. "Papa's answer is on the back of my dress," said Miss Jane, as she entered the drawing-room. Turning around the delighted suitor read these words: with the author's compliments.'

McLean's Is the origin-Vegetable WormSyrup

LEMON PIE.

Moisten two heaping tablespoons cornstarch with a little cold water; then add two cups of boiling water stir over the fire until it boils; add 2 teaspoons of butter, 2 cups of sugar; ake from fire, and when slightly cool add 3 eggs (leaving out the whites of 2 for frosting), well beaten, and the juice of 1 lemon. This makes two pies. It is excellent. ALONE.

Since she went home

Since she went home—
The robin's note has touched a minor strain,
The old glad songs breathe a sad refrain,
And laughter sobs with hidden, bitter pain,
Since she went home.

How still the empty rooms her presence blessed; Untouched the pillow that her dear head pressed; My lonely heart hath nowhere for its rest,

Since she went home— The long, long days have crept away like years: The sunlight has been dimmed with doubte fears, dark nights have rained in lonely

Since she went home.
-Robert J. Burdette in Ladies' Home Jour

HOW HE WAS CURED.

"I am a miserable mán," said Cyrus Maddox, gloomily, "and it is best that the world should be rid of my presence. No one cares for me."

"O, don't say that, uncle," said Lizzie Silver, beseechingly. "You know I love you. You are the only friend in the world, and if you were to die what would become of me?" "I suppose young Guy Cheever would console you for my loss," said Mr. Maddox, grimly. "At any rate, I don't care. I will end my troubles tomorrow at 12."

With these fearful words he strode out of the room, leaving Lizzie sobbing, with her curly black head restng on a dinner plate.

"What's the matter now. Bess? Has the milliner disappointed you in your love of a bonnet?" asked a warm hearty voice, which was the property of "young Guy Cheevers," Maddox called him, as that gentleman strode into the room. "O. Guy !" sobbed Lizzie. "Uncle

Cyrus is going to die tomorrow at 12 o'clock." "But how does he know?"

"He's going to kill himself." "I doubt it" said Guy "But he tried to commit suicide sev-

eral times," she persisted fearfully Once he tried to smother himself with burning charcoal, but he forgot to stop up the keyhole, and I smelt the smoke and got some neighbors to break open the door and save him. Then he tried to hang himself, but the cord broke, and he fired a pistol himself, but he forgot to put a ball in it, so that it failed; and then-"But what does he want to make away with himself for ?" asked Guy, wonderingly.

says he is a miserable man-a burden to every one, and that life has no joys for him, and he is weary of this world." "And so would like to try the next,"

said Guy; "we must balk his little game. "But how?" asked Lizzie, curiously

"A prudent general," said Guy haughtily, "never confides his plan to his army, particularly when the army is of a feminine gender; so exuse me, mum's the word." The next morning Mr.Maddox made

his appearance, very saturnine and gloomy, and ate his breakfast with a mournful air that was terribly impressive. Having finished, he then took leave of his niece in a feeling manner.

"I am going to leave you," said h mournfully. "I am about to end this life of misery. I hope that you may

And then, after embracing his niece fervently, he rushed from the room frantically and securely locked himself in his own room, and began to prepare himself for his last journey. The last will and testament of Cyone, as it was finished in less than an

"Eleven o'clock," said Mr. Maddox "and I have finished. How slow the time passes, to be sure! Now, what shall I do until 12, for I am determined not to die until noon-'

A knock at the door. "Go away," cried Mr. Maddox, angrily; "you can't come in !" "I am very sorry to disagree with

vou." said a voice outside, "but I can come in. I have a duplicate key here, and if you don't open the door I will." Mr. Maddox rose and unlocked the

door savagely, and Guy Cheevers stalked into the room carrying an oblong box under his arm.
"What do you want?" asked the former flercely. "Don't you see I'm

"O, I know," said Guy, "what you are about to do! Don't think that I'm going to interfere—not at all. But before you make your quietus I wish to ask you a few questions. Have you provided for your niece's

fare? What's that to you ?" "Considerable, I am about to marry Miss Silver; so her interests are na turally mine.'

"Then she is provided for amply." "Thank you for your information Very glad to hear it. And now excuse apparent impertinence of the question, but where is your will?" "I'll keep it to myself," said Mr. Maddox, in a rough tone.

"Then just leave a memorandum on the table," said Guy, earnestly, "to tell where it is. It will save trouble, perhaps.' "Get out!" cried Mr. Maddox, an-

"Ah, I see!" said Mr. Cheevers. coolly; "in a hurry to begin. I won't detain you; but I have a litle suggestion to offer." "Well," said Mr. Maddox, impatient-

ly.
"This," said Guy, "is an article that you can place around your neck, a spike is driven right into your jugu-"But that would kill me!" said Mr.

Maddox, staring.
"Well, ain't that what you want?" demanded Guy, sternly. "Now, here's another," he went on. "Here's a wheel, you observe; you place this band round your neck, pass it round the wheel and give it two or three turns—then let go. The recoil will twist your head almost off your shoul-

ders—kill you to a certainty."

Mr. Maddox stared at him with hor-

HORSEMEN ATTENTION!

Thomas Hayes, Marsh Bridge, says: had a horse lame in the stifle. It had an enlargement on inside of stifle as large as a two quart can, Five bottles of Manchester's Veterinary Liniment removed every trace of it and increased the value of my horse from \$20.00 (which I offered to take for it) to \$127.00, which I sold it

Leon Theriault, Levis, writes: No horseman should be without your Tonic Powder and Liniment. I have used your Tonic Powder with splendid results, especially in cases of distemper and lack of condition, Your Liniment I consider it superior to any other both for man and beast.

George Chaloner, Kingston, writes: It is almost impossible to sell any powder but yours in this section. Send me enclosed order soon as possible.

"Then," went on Guy, cooly, "here's little package, a torpedo. It contains nitro-glycerine. You place it in your mouth, snap your teeth on it. and off goes your head, smashed into millions of atoms."

heavens!' exclaimed Mr. fearfully. "What a terrible Maddox, fearfully.

"Not at all," said Guy. "Beautiful invention-I quite pride myself on itscientific suicide, you see. Any one can take poison, or blow his brains out; but to do it scientifically uires real talent."

"What !" cried Mr. Maddox, fiercely, "do you think I'm crazy? Leave this room, you cold-blooded villain, before throw you out of the window.' "But I have a great many more to

show you," remonstrated Guy, "and you see I want you to try as many as possible. Well, well," as Mr. Maddox grasped the poker threateningly, "I'm going. But I'll leave this box here, and before you get rid of yourself just make a me-morandum of what you will use and leave it on the table, because you know there will probably be nothing whatever left of you to draw conclusions from, and so-

"Well?" said Lizzie, anxiously.
"I think it's all right," said Guy,

"Get the luncheon ready. Your uncle will be down." And sure enough, so though he spoke not, he ate most voraciously of everything on the table. Up to the present time of writing Cyrus Maddox is still alive, enjoying emarkably good health, and he seems

to be on friendly terms with Mr. Cheevers and his wife Lizzie. HOW THEY DO IN PARIS.

M. Boreaux, engineer in chief of streets and bridges in Paris, fully explains in an interesting interview with ald's European edition how snow, dirt and garbage are removed from the

thoroughfares of the French capital. In removing snow the car companies are required to sprinkle salt on the lines of traffic followed by their vehicles. Each rendezvous from which the workmen are sent has a supply of sand and salt, and the latter is used to facilitate the process of sweeping the slush into sewers. Property owners are required to clear the snow from their pavements and to keep the guttes open, while after heavy snowfalls carts are employed to remove the snow from principal crossings and places of importance to street traffc. For such work the Camapgaie des Om nibus is also required to furnish fifty carts to the municipal engineers.

The explanation of M. Boreau given in the European edition of the Herald is very suggestive and deserves the careful study of all municipal authorities, engineers and others more or less interested in street cleaning affairs. The problems which this engineer elucidates are among the most difficult and important to be solved in every muricipal government, and they most nearly affect the public health and the public purse.-New York Herald.

THE WIDOW OF SIX SOLDIERS.

There is a woman living in the Sinnamahoning Valley, Pennsylvania, who was born an Orr, and by marriage she has in turn changed her name to Barnes, Calahan, Rix, Enos, Robins Elder, and now Bailey. Each of her six dead husbands has been a soldier in the late war, and she married the first one in 1863, when she was 17. It is hardly fair to say, either, that these husbands are exactly six, for not one of them had all of himself left when he succeeded to the title of husband to this admirer of the military. Three of the husbands had only one leg apiece; one had only seven fingers, be sides being short a leg; another wooed and won the widow with only one leg and one arm, and the sixth was minus an eye. This one died three years ago last May. Her present husband is a veteran of the war and has all his legs, arms, fingers and eyes. Mrs. Bailey is not yet 49 and is the mother of twelve children, two each by her soldier husbands.

Constipation, Headache, Backache—the result of a disordered stomach and liver—cured by

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills

PRESBYTERY

The Commissione General A

Important Decision sion Fields in

Sunday School Report mendations

The Presbytery o the 5th inst. in the Andrew's church. Re the moderator, occu there were present. rae, Bruce, Macneil Mullin, Burgess, Ross, Fraser, McKa and Judge Stevens, Messrs. John Willet bell. After the mi meeting had been i the resignment of] of Richmond was to take effect on Rev. Mr. Ross of

detailed to declare on the 17th of Marc The appeal made Dr. Bennet against Presbytery in the M the ground, as no re The reasons of Rev. received and a con of the moderator an was appointed to an Rev.Messrs. Rainr ley and Messrs. For were appointed a co

standing committees
The matter of th
created some discus
has been previously
bytery, but they ha the final revision to approve of as they ter was gone into some of those presen ion that there were with easy metre s gational singing. hymns ted that should not finally resolved th left to a committee Messrs. Fraser, Bru

mittee. The Presbytery d ing the graduating isters from other the mission field for being eligible for a With regard to the

the appointment take charge of Jer the Presbytery disa charge of such wor ing that it be ma all ministers upon the aged and infir evoked a lot of dis approved of only

The amalgamatic on state of religion vance, systematic temperance was a

Presbytery.
The clerk's action tificate to Rev. M. St. Martins, was st AFTERNOOL Among those pre noon, not mentioned J. M. Robinson, T. and D. McD. Cla

Friar of Shediac. The first business of commissioners to bly. Those selected usual way were Re ald, D. Fiske, J. H Clarke. The four el Revs. James Sutherland and W. Fotheringham, Mc. Mullin were chose elders elected we and Forbes, John H. A. White, Sus English Settlemen John Stewart, Me

A. W. Coburn, W. Whittaker were ch Rev. L. G. Ma the committee th church, St. Andre had satisfatorily church why the to sustain the call As a result of th of irritation was church was then moderation in a pected an effort w by them to secu The people wante clergymen before report of the con the expenses order the committee that

Rev J Ross mission report, places had been the general progr ing that this bran Presbytery is profactorily. The reexpenses \$13.94, co \$250.87, expenses hand \$132.59. Mr. he had visited \$ Salina, Barnesvil Presbytery to ap

and adopted:

That Three

from Andover ar nected with Rile Falls be wrough Andover and T and McAdam b dent during the Lomond be mad supplied during D. McKay be a connection with pointed to labor bell Settlement be appointed to Ross visit Hamp to inquire into opening a pread last mentioned take a collection home and foreign

taken the seco

RSEMEN

as Hayes, Marsh Bridge, says: horse lame in the stifle. It enlargement on inside of stifle as a two quart can, Five of Manchester's Veterinary nt removed every trace of it reased the value of my horse 0.00 (which I offered to take to \$127.00, which I sold it

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rge Chaloner, Kingston, writes: almost impossible to sell any but yours in this section. me enclosed order soon as

on," went on Guy, cooly, "here's e package, a torpedo. It conmouth, snap your teeth on it, ff goes your head, smashed into s of atoms." heavens!" exclaimed Mr.

od heavens!" exclasined ox, fearfully. "What a terrible at all," said Guy. "Beautiful ion-I quite pride myself on itific suicide, you see. Any one ake poison, or blow his brains

out to do it scientifically rereal talent' at !" cried Mr. Maddox, fiercely. ou think I'm crazy? Leave this you cold-blooded villain, before

ow you out of the window."
It I have a great many more to you," remonstrated Guy, "and ee I want you to try as many ssible. Well, well," he added, r. Maddox grasped the teningly, "I'm going. But I'll this box here, and before you d of yourself just make a me um of what you will use and it on the table, because you there will probably be nothing ver left of you to draw conclufrom, and so

ell?" said Lizzie, anxiously. think it's all right," said Guy, the luncheon ready. Your uncle e down."

sure enough, so he was; he spoke not, he ate most voasly of everything on the table. to the present time of writing s Maddox is still alive, enjoying rkably good health, and he see e on friendly terms with Mr. vers and his wife Lizzie.

Boreaux, engineer in chief of is in an interesting interview with European edition how snow, dirt garbage are removed from the ighfares of the French capital. removing snow the car companies equired to sprinkle salt of traffic followed by their vees. Each rendezvous from which workmen are sent has a supply of and salt, and the latter is used acilitate the process of sweeping slush into sewers. Property owners required to clear the snow from r pavements and to keep the gutopen, while after heavy snowfalls s are employed to remove the snow n principal crossings and es of importance to street traffc. such work the Camapgaie des Om as is also required to furnish fifty is to the municipal engineers. explanation of M. Boreau given the European edition of the Herald eful study of all municipal authors, engineers and others more or less rested in street cleaning affairs.

THE WIDOW OF SIX SOLDIERS.

purse.-New York Herald.

es are among the most difficult and

portant to be solved in every muri-

al government, and they most near-

affect the public health and the pub-

There is a woman living in the Sinmahoning Valley, Pennsylvania, o was born an Orr, and by marriage has in turn changed her name to rnes, Calahan, Rix, Enos, Robinson, der, and now Bailey. Each of her lead husbands has been a soldier in e late war, and she married the first in 1863, when she was 17. It is rdly fair to say, either, that these bands are exactly six. for not one succeeded to the title of husband this admirer of the military. Three the husbands had only one leg iece; one had only seven fingers, beles being short a leg; another wo won the widow with only one leg d one arm, and the sixth was minus eye. This one died three years ago May. Her present husband is not veteran of the war and has all his gs, arms, fingers and eyes. Mrs. Bailis not yet 49 and is the mother of relve children, two each by her sol-

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills

PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOHN that for home missions the second

The Commissioners to the Next General Assembly.

Important Decision Relative to Mission Fields in Charlotte Co.

Sunday School Report - Home Missi n Recommendations The Hymnal

The Presbytery of St. John met on the 5th inst. in the school room of St. Andrew's church. Rev. Mr. Sutherland, the moderator, occupied the chair, and here were present, Rev. Messrs. Macrae, Bruce, Macneill, Rainnie, Bennet. Mullin, Burgess, Hawley, McLean, Ross, Fraser, McKay, Morton, Pringle, and Judge Stevens, Judge Forbes, and Messrs. John Willett and Peter Campbell. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the resignment of Rev. Joseph Barker of Richmond was read and accepted, to take effect on the 10th of March. Rev. Mr. Ross of Prince William was detailed to declare the pulpit vacant

on the 17th of March. The appeal made by Dr. Macrae and Dr. Bennet against the decision of the Presbytery in the Mullin case fell to the ground, as no reasons were given. The reasons of Rev. Mr. Mullin were received and a committee consisting of the moderator and Rev. Mr. Ross

was appointed to answer them.
Rev.Messrs. Rainnie, Burgess, Hawley and Messrs. Forbes and Willet were appointed a committee to strike

The matter of the revised hymnal created some discussion. This matter has been previously before the Pres-bytery, but they had now a copy of the final revision to approve of or dis-approve of as they saw fit. The matter was gone into quite thoroughly, some of those present being of the opinion that there were not enough hymns with easy metre suitable for congregational singing. It was also thought that hymns had been omit-ted that should not have been. It was that hymns finally resolved that the matter be left to a committee composed of Rev. Messrs. Fraser, Bruce and Macrae, and Mr. S. Kerr, one of the revising com-

The Presbytery disapproved of making the graduating students and ministers from other churches serve in the mission field for one year before

being eligible for a call. With regard to the remit asking for the appointment of a committee to take charge of Jewish mission work, the Presbytery disapproved of a special committee being appointed to take charge of such work. The remit asking that it be made compulsory for all ministers upon ordination to join the aged and infirm ministers' fund evoked a lot of discussion. It was disapproved of only by the casting vote f the moderator.

of the moderator.

The amalgamation of the committees on state of religion, Sabbath observance, systematic beneficence and temperance was approved of by the Presbytery.
The clerk's action in granting a cer-

tificate to Rev. M. G. Allison, late of St. Martins, was sustained.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Among those present in the afternoon, not mentioned above, were Revs. J. M. Robinson, T. F. Fotheringham, and D. McD. Clarke, and Elder J.

Friar of Shediar. The first business was the selection of commissioners to the general assem-bly. Those selected by rotation in the usual way were Rev. Willard MacDonald, D. Fiske, J. Hawley and D. McD. Clarke. The four elected by ballot were Revs. James Ross, Dr. Macrae J. S. Sutherland and W. W. Rainnie. Revs. Fotheringham, McLean, Robinson and Mullin were chosen as alternates. The elders elected were Judges Stevens and Forbes, John Willet, Dr.J. Walker, H. A. White, Sussex; Adam Murray, English Settlement; Peter Campbell, John Stewart. Messrs. Edmund Hicks, A. W. Coburn, W. J. Parks and W. C.

Whittaker were chosen alternates. Rev. L. G. Macneill reported for the committee that visited Greenock church, St. Andrews. The committee had satisfatorily explained to that church why the Presbytery declined to sustain the call to Rev. Mr. Corbett. As a result of the meeting the cause of irritation was largely removed. The church was then not prepared to ask moderation in a call, but it was expected an effort would shortly be made by them to secure a settled pastor. The people wanted to hear some more clergymen before extending a call. The report of the committee was adopted, the expenses ordered to be paid, and the committee thanked.

Rev. J. Ross submitted the ho mission report, setting forth what places had been visited by him and the general progress of the work, show-ing that this branch of the work of the Presbytery is progressing quite satisfactorily. The receipts were \$32.75, expenses \$13.94, collections up to date \$250.87, expenses \$118.28. Balance on hand \$132.59. Mr. Ross reported that he had visited St. George, Pennfield, Salina, Barnesville, Milltown and Fairville. Milltown had decided to ask Presbytery to appoint Rev. J. Hawley as an ordained missionary. The follow-

and adopted:
That Three Brooks be separated from Andover and Tilley and be con-nected with Riley Brook; that Grand Falls be wrought in connection with Andover and Tilley; that Brockway and McAdam be supplied by a stu-dent during the summer; that Loch Lomond be made a station and be supplied during the summer; that J. D. McKay be appointed to labor in connection with Dorchester during the summer; that W. W. McNairn be appointed to labor in Norton and Campbell Settlement; that J. W. Crawford be appointed to labor in Salina and Barnesville; that Messrs. Rainnie and Ross visit Hampton and Long Bridge to inquire into the advisability opening a preaching station at the last mentioned place; that catechists take a collection on every station for home and foreign missions, and that the collection for foreign missions be taken the second Sabbath in July,

Sabbath in September; that so far as possible the mission fields collect quarterly for the service of the catechists, the first collection to be made at the end of July and the second at the close of the term; that all the catechists be instructed by the superintendent that presbytery will not be held responsible for expenses incurred on the field, and that in every case where expenses are asked, an item ized account accompanying the report must be rendered; that fields guaranteeing necessary salary be supplied with ordained missionaries; that Riverside be supplied with an ordained missionary: that Mr. Campbell be appointed to labor in Waterford during the summer; that Rev. J. McGregor McKay be continued at Buctouche.

People Who

Weigh and Compare

Know and get the best. Cottolene,

the new vegetable shortening, has

won a wide and wonderful popu-

larity. At its introduction it was

submitted to expert chemists, promi-

nent physicians and famous cooks.

a natural, healthful and acceptable

food-product, better than lard for

every cooking purpose.

The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health

for which it stands, by using it in

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5

THE VANDERBILT DIVORCE.

riage to Mrs. Vanderbuilt, it being

provided that they shall be educated

in the United States. The action was

begun on January 3rd last, and the

defendant put in an answer denying the charges. Edmund Kelly was ap-

pointed referee to hear and determine, and file his report on

January 18. On February 5th and 25th

the hearings were given at special terms of the supreme court bemore Justice Barrett on motions to confirm

the claims for alimony. Joseph H. Cheute, Wm. Jay and William A. Dru-

er were counsel for the plaintiff, and Anderson, Howland and Murray for

It is understood that the settlement

upon Mrs. Vanderbilt includes the

marble palace at Newport, the resi-

will make her income \$300,000 a year. It is understood that the break be-

relations with Mile. Nuestretter were

so openly paraded by him with the purpose of forcing his wife to take

eognizance of them.
Mr. Vanderbilt's friends assert that

prior to this yachting trip his be-havior towards Mrs. Vanderbilt had

self in an exemplary manner. They assert that he had no affection for

publications coupling the name of Mr.

Vanderbilt with that of Mile. Neus-

tretter, that gentleman had only once made denial of any printed state-ments. He protested against an alli-gation that he had caused the young

nial of this charge was vehement,

and the explanation was made public

that the Neustretter livery, while similar to that of Mr. Vanderbilt's

servants, had never been changed, and that at no time had the two been

identical. Though the fact has been known for some months that the

Vanderbilts were agreed upon the gen-

eral proposition of a divorce, it was not known by the public until the

decree was filed that the proceedings

Mr. Vanderbilt met Miss Smith, who

afterwards became his wife, in 1878, when she was 29 years of age. She is a

Her sister is the former wife of Ferd-

inand Yzhaga, whose present wife re-

turned to the United States last month

to secure a divorce. Mrs. Vanderbilt

and her daughter have made all their

arrangements for sailing for Europe

having planned to occupy palatial

The "woman in the case" is Nellie

Neustretter, one of the most beautiful

have given her all his large winnings

at the last Grand Prix de Paris. At

present Mr. Vanderbilt is cruising on

his yacht Vigilant in the Mediterran-

The utmost secrecy was maintained in the action and as all the papers were

handed in sealed it was impossible to secure any of the details of the case.

Vanderbilt will, it is reported,

ean with a party of friends.

member of an old southern

family.

had been begun.

quarters in Paris.

Neustretter. Throughout the

the defendant.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank

Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts.

MONTREAL

pound pails by all grocers.

your home?

All of these pronounced

Rev. Mr. McKay reported regarding his work at Buctouche, pointing out the needs of the field and the desire of the people to have continuous services and a settled pastor among

Judge Forbes expressed the gratification of the presbytery at seeing the venerable Mr. McKay present in such vigorous health, and moved that his report be adopted and he be continued Buctouche until the end of April.

Some bills in connection with home mission work were recommended to the home mission board for payment. The question of a rearrangement of the mission field in Charlotte county was submitted by the committee to presbytery. Rev. Mr. Ross pointed out that all the fields from Penfield to Milltown were now vacant, and there was a golden opportunity now to rearrange them in such a way as to make the work more systematic and

amalgamated by presbytery. Several speakers, including Judge Stevens, endorsed this view. The people had been consulted time and again in years past without any definite re-sult, and the thing to do now was for presbytery to assert its authority and rearrange the field as the members were unanimous in agreeing should

successful over the whole field. He suggested that certain stations be

be done. Rev. Mr. Ross proposed the union (1) of Penfield, St. George and Boca-bec; (2) Waweig, Rolling Dam and Tower Hill; (3) Bailie, McAdam and Brockway; (4) Lynfield, DeWolfe and

St. James; (5) Milltown.

Rev. Dr. Macrae moved that this carried out by the home mission committee, under direction of the super-intendent. This was adopted. Rev. Mr. Hawley's resignation of

his charge at St. James was taken up at this stage, and it was ordered cited to appear at an adjourned meeting of presbytery to be held on March 19th, at 2.30 p. m., Rev. Mr. Hawley to arrange meantime for the citation. Rev. Mr. Ross, whose first year of service as superintendent of home

missions expires at the end of this month, submitted his accounts to be audited. Rev. Mr. Pringle and John Willet were appointed auditors. The uditors reported the accounts correct and moved that the small balance of receipts over expenditures be paid to Mr. Ross.-Adopted.

Dr. Macrae brought up the question of what steps should be taken to aid in removing the large debt of the home mission board of the maritime es. The debt is three or four thousand dollars. The subject was assed at some length without for-

Rev. Mr. Burgess submitted the report of the committee on nomination committees of presbytery, which was adopted.

committee, prepared by Rev. D. Fiske, was adopted. The convener had heard from 41 schools but from the sabbath school board the Villant last support of the Sabbath school board the Villant last support of the sabbath school board the Villant last support of the Sabbath school board the Villant last support of the Sabbath school board the Sabbath school board the Sabbath school that the break between Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came at the close of the yachting trip on board the Villant last support of the Sabbath school tween Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came at the close of the yachting trip on board the Villant last support of the Sabbath school tween Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came at the close of the yachting trip on board the Villant last support of the Sabbath school tween Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came at the close of the yachting trip on board the Villant last support of the Sabbath school tween Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came at the close of the yachting trip on board the Villant last support of the Vil was adopted. The convener had heard from 41 schools, but two reports had been mislaid. Reports from 39 schools showed 261 teachers and 2,000 scholare, average attendance of teachers 80 per cent., scholars 75 per cent.; 26 schools were evergreen, one failed to report and one kept open ten months of the year, three for nine months and two for eight months. The amount of money raised from the 39 schools was \$870.72, expenses \$621.56. There had been given to home missions and augmentation, \$94.54; foreign missions, \$80.98; French evangelization, \$21; other schemes, \$9.27; total, \$205.69. other objects, such as the N. B. S. S. association, was given \$75.28 making a grand total of \$280.97, an average \$7.18 for each school reporting. Only three of the 39 schools have teachers' meetings. This the report regretted. Thirty-six elders were en gaged in the S. S. work in the schools orting. The average number of the scholars attending church was 857. Forty-one from the schools united with the church during the

The report of the augmentation committee was held over till the next meeting, also that on the state of re-

Rev. Mr. Rainnie was added to the committee to answer questions of gen-The application of Rev. W. Staples Smith for work on the misison field was brought before presbytery, but the application was not entertained

pending further information from the

home mission board.-Adjourned. PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES! sTMPTOMS-Moisture; intense itching and SIMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia; Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, whose sale agents.

That man is happy who can look upon the success of others without

The confession of a fault is of little amend if it is fallen into a second

Good address and pleasing manner always express a truth to best advan-It is in misfortune that even profess

ed friends exhibit the most shyness.



HALIFAX.

A Baptist Minister Who Proves to be a Very Unworthy Man.

Halifax, March 5.-The sudden disappearance of Rev. Edward Owers, Baptist minister, of Onslow, has led to the exposure of his unsuccess efforts to immure his wife in an insane asylum and thus get rid of her. Owers is an Englishman who came to Halifax a year ago, and soon settled lown as pastor of the Baptist church at Onslow, near Truro. He left his wife and three children in England, ad promised to send for them as soon as he settled down in the new world For a while he wrote regularly and sent them money, then his communications ceased. Six months ago Mrs. Owers disposed of her household effects and raised money enough to pay the passage of herself and children to Halifax. They proceeded to Onslow, but instead of receiving the warm and loving welcome anticipated, they were met with icy coldness from husband and father. However, the wife and children, the eldest fifteen and the youngest six, had arrived, and the by refusing to live with them, so the manse was prepared and the family moved in. But within two months Mr. Owers, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Adams and Parker and certain members of his church, succeeded in hustling his wife off to the provincial asylum for the insane at Dartmouth. After being there three weeks, Dr. Sinclair, medical superintendent, wrote Rev. Mr. Owers that his wife far had given no evidence of insanity," and that her conduct, conversation and behaviour were quite correct, and notifying him that she would no longer be held in the institution Subsequently it appears that Owers rid of his wife, for the following significant letter was found in

The Decree Granted Last Week to

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

Conditions of Separation—A French Woman in the Case.

New. York, March 5.—A decree of divorce was granted today in favor of Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt against William K. Vanderbilt, her husband. The decree, by Justice Barrett, awards the custody of the children of the mardivorce was granted today in favor he of Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt against ly The decree, by Justice Barrett, awards the custody of the children of the mar-

It thus appears that the reverend his wife imprisoned in the Nova Scotia lunatic asylum, had been successful in making arrangements to imure her in the Massachusetts asylum, whence she could never be liberated except at the will of her husband. Upon the discovery of this letter, the original of which is in the possession of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, Mrs. Owers' case was taken up by Israel Longworth of Truro and others. the report on the question of alimony.

Mr. Vanderbilt on the latter day tendered the plaintiff a deed whereby he conveyed property in satisfaction of conferences of Baptist ministers with the Onslow congregation were held, but they failed to restore love, peace of her husband became still more brutal and she was compelled to seek pr ing to get her into the Neva Scotia asylum Owers insisted that she should get up with her children and return to England, Asked how she would live dence at 52nd street and Fifth av-enue, and money and securities that in England Mr. Owers replied that she would "soon get into something." She refused this proposition and thereupon the reverend gentleman disposed of all his household furniture, including his wife's personal effects, and suddenly disappeared, leaving his wife without money or clothing in a strange country. She is anxious to find out his to live apart from him if he will return It is alleged that Mr. Vanderbilt's her the youngest child. Rev. Mr. Owers is believed to be now pastor of a Baptist church somewhere in Massach

MT. ALLISON

always been considerate and that he had before that time conducted him-Brilliant Social Event in the New University Residence-General College Notes.

Sackville, March 5.-The senior class of '95 gave their at home on Friday evening, as announced. This was th first social gathering of any kind which has been held in the new university residence. The halls and purlors were splendidly decorated woman's servants to be arrayed in plants, flags and draperies of various the W. K. Vanderbilt livery. The de-kinds. The Eurhetorian room, the Y. M. C. A. parlor, the dining room the president's large office, the recception room, the whole extent of the low er hall, and a part of the second. were thrown open to the guests. The fine solid finish of everything, handsome broad staircase and en-trance, and the brilliancy of the electric light, gave the visitors a good impression of the surroundings in which Mt. Allison students now live.

The attendance was very largenearly eight hundred invitations w issued outside of the institution. Many came from Moncton and neighboring towns, as well as from St. John and Halifax and more distant places. The guests were received by the president of the class, J. Heaney, P. E. I., and the secretary, Miss M. Duncan, Wood-

The Moncton string orchestra, under Mr. Watts, furnished music down stairs. In the Eurhetorian room a oro-gramme was rendered, consisting of selections by the conservatory orchestra, a reading by Miss Landers. a violin of the queens of the Parisian demi-monde. Mr. Vanderbilt is alleged to duet by Misses L. Johnson and Large, a vocal solo by Miss Gibson, with violin obligato by Miss D. Webb, and two choruses by the Glee club. After pany broke up about 11 standard

Yesterday afternoon the first of a series of lectures organized by the the chapel by Dr. Smith of the facul-ty. His subject was, What Christian-ity Has Been and What It Will Be. was The students attended in large numbers, filling the chapel.

leave her present residence and will hereafter live at her Newport house, or in the handsome residence which she is said to have recently purchased in this city. She will leave with her children for Europe about the middle are to remain for a visit at the pre-

Mrs. Smith has been spending some weeks with her sons in Truro. Dr. Smith meanwhile boards at the resi-

The Glee club has this year practised faithfully and sang splendidly on Friday evening. The members wore badges of garnet ribbon, with the name of the club printed in gold on

each badge. . The senior class of '95 has a Greek motto, "ten Epistemen diokomen" (we pursue knowledge.)

The exhibition rooms in the new art gallery are now completed and look very attractive. Prof. Hammond is busy every afternoon hanging picbe finished for two or three weeks.

The main building of the Ladier college is at present without the elec tric light. New fittings are being put in, the former system being con-demned by the insurance inspector. The electric system of the new residence is now complete throughout. The whole building, including the base ment and kitchen, has the electric light. Electric bells have just been placed at the outside doors, and a system of gongs, two on each hall, connected with a keyboard downstairs, has just been fitted up. These gongs are now rung to wake the students in the morning and to announce THE BRITISH NAVY

> The Estimates for the Year Explained by Earl Spencer.

> London, March 6.-The navy estimates for the coming year amount to f18,701,000, being an increase of £1,331,-900. Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, explains that five second class cruisers and four torpedo gunboats are being completed. The programme of the naval defence act of 1889 will all be finished at the end of the year. It is also proposed to construct four first class, four second class and two third class cruisers and twenty torpedo boats. Earl Spencer also announces an important programme of new dock yards works at Portsmouth, Gibralter, Dover, Hong Kong and Portsmonth, the cost of which it is proposed to meet by

The proposed new dock yard works include the construction of a permanent breakwater on the east side of Portland harbor, making the harbor safe against torpedo attacks. The mol at Gibraltar will be lengthened in adtion 300 feet, which improvement is sidered absolutely necessary for the safety of a squadron running for shelter, as the guns of the fortress could not protect them under the existing condition against an adventur ous torpedo boat

The plans for Dover comprise a protected harbor for both war and merchant vessels. At Portsmonth barwill be constructed, and at Malta there will be additional coal-

THE GOULD MARRIAGE.

and harmony in the family. Hereafter George Gould Says No Money Has
Mrs. Owers alleges that the conduct Been Settled on the Count

New York, March 6.-Geo. Gould, the elder brother and guardian of the Countess De Castellane, for the first time talked today concerning the various newspaper reports that the Gould family paid \$2,000,000 in cash to the young French count, with whose ancient family the Goulds are now allied. "There have," said he, "been newspaper reports with regard to this matter, which is really a private matter, that have been grossly inact curate, and some of them have been the money is paid out mostly in small the money is paid out mostly in small try. She is anxious to find out his worse. Among other things that have whereabouts, and says she is willing been alleged there have been various stories of marriage settlements and others of payments of debts. All

"Is there any truth in the \$2,000,000 Gould's interviewers asked "There was no such settlement," said Mr. Gould, promptly, "in any shape or form. The Count De Castellane asked nothing in a money way and noth-ing was offered. The question of money did not enter into the matter, and it was never entered into.

IT WAS AN NSULT

To the Christian Nation the Keeping Open of the U. S. Congress on Sunday.

Schuvlkillhaven, Pa., March 6.-The East Pennsylvania conference of the United Evangelical church adopted the following resoution censuring con-

Sunday:
Whereas, According to the press reports of Monday, March 6th, the congress of the United States, both in the senate and house of representatives, were engaged the entire Sabbath in the transaction of business; there-Sunday:

Resolved. That we are deeply grieved at the Godless action of our national congress in having Sunday sessions, and consider it an insult to this Christian nation, whose representatives they are, and hold that if any of the men who are guilty of the above offense should at any time seek the suffrage of their fellow citizens for offices of public trust, every Christian would deem it his duty to oppose them by voice and ballot.

JAPANESE CAPTURE.

Shanghai, March 6 .- The Japanese captured the city of New Chwagng Monday night after a desperate fight with the Chinese defenders. No losses are given.

com to be mained and had fifted

rescher's Castoria.

"Jinks is a flery young man, isn't

"Yes. Why only the other night he was sparking with his latest flame, and the old man, who doesn't approve of the match, came in and raise Miss Coleman of Halifax, Miss H. blazes, and finally fired him after they Olive, '94, and Miss Gertie Allison of had had a hot time of it, and poor St. John, who came for the at home, Jink's plans all went up in smoke."

"Well, it's a burning shame."-

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope

Scott's **Emulsion**

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Pamphlet free.
Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

HUMPHREYS

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a curative and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief

and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and

It Cures Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures Torn, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures Inflamed or CARED BREASTS and Sore Nimples. It is invaluable.

and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.
It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy
Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters,
Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Sore and Chated feet, Stings of Insects. Three Sizes, 25c., 5oc. and \$1.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price HURPHERES ARD. Co., 131 & 113 William St., New York WITCH HAZEL OIL

CHURCH DEFAULTERS.

The American Church Missionary Society Funds Found Short.

New York, March 5.-There is a shortage in the accounts of the American Church Missionary society, and the books of the organization have been found to be in such a confused condition that the experts are not as yet in a position to make a detailed statement. The secretary of the society is Rev. Wm. Newbold of Montclair, N. J., and the treasurer Henry A. Oakley of New York city. The fact that their accounts were in a muddled condition was discovered about a month ago, and at once a special committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

Today a meeting of the executive committee of the society was held. This committee is composed of representatives from a number of states, and Rev. Henry Jones of Wilkes-barre, Pa., presided. The special committee presented their report. The report itself the committee refused to make public.

Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia said tonight relative to the action of the executive committee: "The irreg-ularities alluded to in this statement of the secretary and treasurer from the money is paid out mostly in small counts extremely difficult."

Let every man bring what he can and add it to the heap for the general good.

One of the great dangers of flattery is that it may by practice become

Baird's Balsam of Horehound

I have always been a sceptic as far as proprietory medicines are concerned. I recently caught cold and was not able to speak above a whisper. Your Balsam of Horehound was pressed upon me as an aid. It gave me instant relief and cured me. I have foud your Balsam of Horehound to be a cure for Colds and Hagreeness. Yours truly.

Balsam of Horehound to be a cure for Colds and Hoarseness. Yours truly,
ALEX. LINDSAY, Highlands, N. B.
I have sold Baird's Balsam of Horehound for the last two years and find it the best selling cough remedy in the market, and it gives entire satisfaction to all my patrons. Please ship me half a gross at once. Yours truly,
C. H. PHILLIPS.
General Dealer.

truly, C. H. Filliants.
General Dealer.
General Dealer.
I take much pleasure in recommending your
Balsam of Horehound. I sold some of it this
fall to Mrs. Hunter here, who was suffering
from a most severe cold, and she tells me Yours very truly, BENJAMIN THIBODO.

medy. Yours very truly,

BENJAMIN THIRDDO.

Rosedale, Carleton Co., N. B.

Mr. F. M. Sherwood savs.—I find Baird's.

Balsam of Horehound a most excellent remedy for coughs and colds. I have frequently recommended it to others, who were
equally well pleased with m.

Mr. R. S. McDonald of Alma. Albert Co.,
writes:—More than a year I was troubled
with a cough and a tickling sensation in the
throat, and could get no relief until. I had
tried a bottle of Baird's Balsam. Less than
one bottle completely cured me, and I have
recommended it to others, who tell me they
find it a perfect cure for such afflictions.

Mr. Alfred Edecombe, Fredericton, says:

—I have used your Balsam of Horehound in my family, and found it the best
cough preparation I have yet met.

Mr. H. Abner Weyman, Apohaqui, writes:—
I have used your Balsam of Horehound in my family and found it no
the past three years, and for Bronchitis I
have never found its equal.

Summerville, N. S.

I have used Baird's Balsam of Horehound
and find it inst the thing for a cold and
cough.

Temple, York Co., N. B.

Mrs. Moir having an obstinate cough, after
a severe attack of la grime could not obtain any thing to do her good until she was
advised to obtain Baird's Balsam of Horehound by Mr. W. T. Hatfield, store keeper.

It took only one bottle and a half to effect
a cure.

ALEX. G. MOIR.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is

responsible for the pay.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letsaid to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our sub-scribers and agents when sending money to THE SUN to do so by pos office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at

Subscribers are hereby notified to pay their subscriptions to any per-son except a regularly accredited traveller for THE SUN.

Whenever possible, remittances should be made direct to THE SUN office by post office order or registered

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces—16 pages—\$1.00 a year

ADVERTISING RATES: \$1.00 per inch for ordinary trans

advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 25 cents each Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 Special contracts made for time ad-

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application

> SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM,

> > Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 13, 1895.

THE SESSION.

The session of the legislature which has just closed is one on which Dr. Stockton and his colleagues can look back with much satisfaction, so far as their own course is concerned. The opposition leader and his supporters have worked well together. Their course has been clear and consistent, and no mistakes in tactics have been made Their treatment of public matters has neither been factous nor weak, but has been resolute and at the same time fair The true functions of a constitutional opposition are not often better performed than they have been by Mr. Blair's opponents during the session now closed. For besides such fair criticism as was required, and resistance where it was called for, the opposition members took the initiative by bringing forward several important and useful measures

THE LESSON OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

March 4th marked the disappearance of the United States congress elected in 1882, and the beginning of the one elected in 1884. But beyond organizing the new legislature will do nothing until nearly the close of this year. The legislative business of 1895 has already been done by congressmen, most of whom had previously been defeated in the general election.

Yesterday a congress elected to reform the tariff and abolish protection gives place to one elected to restore protection so far as that policy has been disturbed. The country has declared in the most enthusiastic and positive manner that it does not propose to do away with the system that has made it the second manufacturing nation in the world.

This is the meaning of the utter overthrow of the democracy in the United States. This is why the demperats have not only been swept out of power at Washington, but have bel come so weakened in influence and prestige that in all the regions north of Mason and Dixie's, and some states to the south, they have lost control of affairs in the state legislatures and even in the municipalities. They are hardly able to elect a school trustee in all the north. The position of the party is worse in the north than it

was right after the war. Two and a half years, or even five years, is not a long time in the history of a country. It seems but yesterday that the grit party in Canada was shouting in our ears that the overthrow of the republicans and of protection in the United States in 1890, and again in 1892, was a foretaste of what was to befall protection and the liberal conservatives in Canada. The omen is not dispised in the dominion The people in this country are not oblivious to the lesson of the last five years of United States history . ,

LORD ROSEBERY'S TROUBLES.

(From the Daily Sun of the 6th.) The report that Lord Rosebery is about to resign the premership is supported by many circumstances. Ill ried free as ballast. health alone would not compel him to retire from the command if he were altogether a successful leader. But the debates in the house of commons during the present session and especially the discussion on Mr. Chamberlain's want of confidence motion have shown that prominent men in the party are restless under the Rosebery dispensa- a free market here.

tion It was not so much that Mr. Labouchere went out of his way to sneer at the chief, or that Sir Charles Dilke devoted a whole speech to adverse criticism of the first minister, as that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Bryce, members of the government, should be careful to clear themselves of responsibility for the varied utterances of Lord Rosebery. The general attitude of Lord Rosebery's colleagues toward him led Mr. Chamberlain to come to his defence in a fashion which perhaps would not be useful to the prime minister. Mr. Chamberlain was contending that a number of measures introduced were not intended to pass and was making use of some of Lord Rosebery's statements to support his position.

He admitted that the leader of the commons had been more reticent, but observed that Sir William could hardly shield the government from responsibility for the utterances of the leader Mr. Chamberlain proceeded:

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded:

I say that the government have often declared that these measures they have introduced cannot possibly pass. The other day, when a similar statement was made by Mr. Balfour, the chancellor of the exchequer interposed and said, "You won't find that in my speeches;" but he will excuse me if I say that the chancellor of the exchequer is an oldish parliamntary hand—(Opposition laughter and cheers)—and I do him the justice of saying that he knows too much to make any such admission. Then, the chancellor of the exchequer, although a very important, is not the only, or the most important, member of the government. Other ministers have been less reticent than he, and notably the prime minister himself. (Opposition cheers). Now, when nobody will speak up for the prime minister—(loud opposition laughter)—I am prepared to stand by him. (Renewed laughter). I put my faith upon the prime minister; I cannot put him saide so cavilerly as does his colleainge, the chancellor of the exchequer. After all, he is the prime minister. Whether he ought to have been prime minister, whether a better man could not have been found—these are questions into which it would be impertinent of me to inquire. (Laughter). I should be loathe to intrude with profane curiosity into the domestic arcana of ministerial combinations. (Laughter). As long as the prime minister is prime minister, I think that for that short space, even the chancellor of the exchequer might have patience with him.

Lord Rosebery, who as a member of the other chamber, is not free to take part in the brilliant debates in which the policy of the government is discussed, is at a manifest disadvantage The situation is the more distressing when the radical members of his party openly sneer at him, and when his colleagues defend themselves at his expense.

CONCERNING PROPHETS.

It has been charged that the advocates of protection made prophecies that have not been fulfilled. We sus nect that this is as true as it is sad. Every uninspired prophet has come to grief unless he has been so indefinifte that no one could tell whether he was right or not. Advocates of political, social and economic changes are liable to picture the results in glowing colors and to make little or no allowance for disturbing circumstances. The more sagacious advocates of the national policy contended that it would place the country in a better industrial and financial position than it could occupy under any other system, and they had een justified by the result. More enthusitstic men may have said that it would bring back prosperity and that hard times would never come again. Unfortunately there is no policy which can guarantee perpetual prosperity in the face of world-wide depression. The is whether the country would be better or worse off than the home market thrown open to the surplus products of the world. As to propheies it might be shown that the unfortunate prophets were most who predicted an era those of high prices as a result of protection. Perhaps, however, the most remarkable instance of false prophecy is that furnished by the Mark Lane Express, which is the best authority in the world on the grain trade. The prophets were Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright and the other promoters of the repeal

of the corn laws: Prophecy-Land would not be driven out of cultivation by the repeal of the corn laws.

Fact-Nearly 2.500.000 acres have been driven out. Prophecy-Land owners have noth ing to fear from free trade in corn. Fact-Rent and agricultural land values have fallen from 30 to 50 per

cent. Prophecy-In a country growing in population and advancing in prosperity, land always increases in value and

without any help from the owners. Fact-If all the land in cultivation 20 years ago was worth £50 an acre, and had fallen 40 per cent., that is loss of £20 an acre.

Prophecy-The land of England would produce 25,000,000 quarters of wheat per annum.

Fact-In 1862 we grew 17,000,000 quarters: in 1892 about 7,000,000. Prophecy-We should always have a

natural protection of 10s. 6d. per quarter on wheat in the shape of carriage from abroad. Fact-Freights for wheat are now be

low 2s. a quarter, and it has been car-

Prophecy-We might as well doubt that the sun would rise on the morrow as doubt that in ten years every civilized nation on earth would have followed our free trade example.

Fact-Not a single nation on earth has followed our example, and all are heavily taxing our goods in return for

THE VANISHING FIGURE.

Mr Laurier is a great man to make et speeches. But as the heat of conflict comes on he is apt to be obscured by the machine men of the party, who take control of him. One the eve of the campaign four years ago Mr. Laurier was moved back into a corner and Mr. Mercier was projected into the foreground as the manager of the campaign. We were not told what Mr. Laurier hoped to accomplish, but that Mr. Mercier had undertaken to provide a grit majority of fifteen-or was it twenty-five-in Quebec. Mr. Laurier had accepted the Mercier platform and became thenceforth an interested spectator of the little game. Another contest is on. Mr. Laurier is again fading from view He is already half effaced by the shadow of Mr. Tarte, of the Baie des Chaleur notes, who has now taken up the task of bringing in a reign of righteousness.

THE MANITOBA CASE.

The Manitoba case, as it presents itself to the public in other provinces is a good deal of a puzzle. It has been determined that the Roman Catholics have been deprived of some rights which the court has de cided were granted by the act constituting the province. The privy council has also decided that the minority have the right of appeal to the federal government for redress. This is the appeal which counsel for the minority is now making, and Mr. Mc-Carthy is resisting. Unless the law and the decision are meaningless the right of an appeal implies on the part of the government the duty of giving or procuring redress in cases where an injustice is done. But what action can be taken at Ottawa that will meet the case? The dominion government, backed by parliament, could perhaps free the Roman Catholics of Manitoba from the legal obligation to pay taxes for public schools. But the provincial legislature could meet this action by supporting the schools out of public funds, and allowing people to tax themselves for roads and othere local services now maintained by the government. Almost any conceivable remedial order could be made of no lasting effect by Manitoba legislation, which it would be within the power of the province to enact. The minority might indeed protest against such legislation and appeal once more for redress. But it would not be profitable to go on this forever.

It will naturally be said that the egislature of Manitoba will recognize the duty of a loyal province to abide by the decision of the superior powers, and especially by the constitution. This seems to be a reasonable expectation, but if it is, why should any peremptory action from Ottawa be necessary? The decision of the privy council is as good in Winnipeg as it is in Ottawa. We cannot see why the government and legislature of Manitoba should not recognize their duty to obey the law and abide by the constitution as well now as after the federal government has issued a spesary in the future, it would apparent ly be enough for the present if the governor general in council were to suggest or recommend a course for Manitoba which would meet the claims of the constitution and remove some or all of the just causes of com-

plaint A few years is not long in the his tory of a country. Hasty legislation in violation of solemn political pledge made by the Greenway party has brought a new element of turmoil into dominion politics. Hasty and peremp tory interference with the provincia government will not make for peace Every possible opportunity should b given to the majority in the province to make right any wrong that ha been done, before outside power brought to bear on Manitoba.

Mr. Emmerson's report on the Su pension bridge inquiry is not very in structive. The really valuable repor on the matter was that made by this paper. It was the report of the evidence. What Mr. Emmerson may think of the testimony is not of excessive importance. The people have had oppor tunity to reach their own conclusions It is a high compliment which the Speaker of London, a high authority, pays to Rev. Fredericton George Scott, when it says that a recent poem of his is the best published in America for many years. Mr. Scott is one of the younger Canadian poets, and the English opinion coincides with what is thought of him by many in this country. He spent a few weeks sup-

ago and made many friends here. The Presbyterian Witness has made something of a sensation in Halifax by reporting that while the city council was dispensing liquor licenses for next year liquor was supplied in the city hall for such aldermen as wanted it and that it was freely used by mem bers of the council while the subject was under discussion. The charge has the more point because the council gave licenses to some parties in opposition to the report of the inspector.

plying a St. John pulpit a year or two

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Colonel Domville may still be a strong man in Kings. But it is evident that some of his best men in former campaigns are now in the libera rvative campa

Ex-Mayor Clarke of Toronto, formerly second in command to Mr. Meredith in the Ontario opposition, is likely to be one of the liberal conser vative candidates for Toronto in the dominion election. Mr. Clarke is very popular in Toronto.

The fact that Hon. A. G. Jones is a candidate for nomination in Queens N S does not indicate an exuberant hopefulness in the grit prospects Halifax, which is the usual scene of

The ambition of Premier Fielding and Attorney General Longley to get into federal politics has diminished Mr. Longley has assisted in the nomination of another man in his county of Annapolis. The consent of Mr. Put nam to stand again in the interest of the government in Hants will probably quench what is left of Mr. Field-

Attorney General Blair has been keeping up a great thinking since Mr. Tarte saw him. It is said that he is taking another survey of the pros pects in Queens and Sunbury.

At a recent meeting of the Dominion Pemperance alliance it was mentioned as a matter for cogratulation tha two prohibitionists had recently been added to the dominion cabinet. These are Mr. Donald Ferguson and Hon. A. R. Dickey.

Mr. Blair explains that he is increasing the legislature in order to prevent hasty legislation. By way of enforcing the need of such a check the attorney general introduces his bill almost the last day of the session and rushes it through with a wild burst of speed. Wait till Mr. Blair gets his five extra members. They will stop the attorney general's little games.

The story of Lady Henry Somerset and her bad tenants is an old one, which is revived every year. If the United States clergymen who are now worrying about it would inquire of Miss Willard she would probably explain again, as she has done twice, that some of Lady Henry's lands is held by tenants under long leases granted before her time. As fast as the properties come under her control she closes the saloons and other objectionable places.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

Three Hundred Cattle, Seven Hundred Hogs and Carload of Butter For England.

John Crawford Released-Various Kinds of Political Rumors

Winnipeg, Man., March 7.-Alderman Parslow of Calgary has been arrested for cattle stealing. He is out on four thousand dollars awaiting trial.

member of the Manitoba legislature, who was arrested a few days ago, men by forged wheat checks, has been released, the prosecution being withdrawn. Crawford's friends made good

Daniel Campbell, ex-member of the Northwest legislature, who while acting as postmaster of Whitewood, robbed the government of a large was tried vesterday and sentenced to

three years. William Spelght, a young Englishman of Winnipeg, was discharged by his employer a few days ago, and Otto Pedin, a young Swede, put in his place. This morning Speight met Pedin and rushed upon him with a revolver, sending a bullet into his breast. Pedin now lies in the hospital in a critical state. Speight has not vet been captured.

The liberals of Marquette m morrow to choose a candidate for Carman. R. H. Myers, now member of the provincial legislature is the

likely man. Winnipeg liberal newspapers are entering a strong protest against superannuation of Postmaster Hargrave, to make a place for A. W They do not object to Ross, but think there is no excuse for retiring an active man.

If Hugh John Macdonald decline to be the conservative candidate for Winnipeg, there is every probability that Hugh Sutherland will be the

Senator Kirchoffer of Brandon again mentioned in connection with the Manitoba governorship. The Winnipeg bank clearings for

week ending today were \$762,026 balances, \$106,963. A Winnipeg cattle firm today shipped three hundred cattle and seven hundred hogs over the C. P. R. to Halffax, thence via the Numidian to Liverpool. This shipment indicates to what proportions the trade between Manitoba and England is growing

NEGROES FOR LIBERIA.

Yesterday a carload of Manitoba

ter was shipped to England.

Memphis, Tenn., March 7 .- Three hundred and ten negroes from North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas passed through here today en route to Savannah, where they will embark for Liberia Saturday. They are going under the direction of the Southern Emigration society, which gives them a through rate of \$41 from their home to Liberia. The money is to be paid in instalments. They are promised also the means of starting life in their new

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

The folliwing is the report submitted to the Woman's Council of St. John by the representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance unions of St. John and Carleton:

It will be impossible to give a full ecount of the extent and character of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in five minutes. But this is the first report of the kind read before the local council of women, and it may not be out of place to give a brief account of the union as a whole. The first national convention was established twentyyears ago in Cleveland, Ohio The eighteen states then represented have grown to fifty, and the single national union of the United States has been multiplied by national tem-perance societies of women, organized under the crusade impulse, in nearly fifty provinces and nations. During these twenty-two years the society has seen the accomplishment of a great deal of work in which it has take an active interest. temperance instruction has been introduced into the public schools great advance has been made in the work of suffrage. The municipal ballot has been given to women in many states and several provinces, including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Scott act has been introduced in many counties in Canada, particularly in the maritime provinces, and stringent license laws have been enacted in all the provinces. The recent plebescites show that the prevailing sentiment in Canada is in favor of prohibitory laws.

The polyglot petition of 1885 has been circulated throughout the world and signed by representatives of over forty countries. "It asks for the outlawing of the alcohol and opium trade and the system of legalized vice." It will this year be presented to all the governments of the world.

Work is divided into six main branches, organization, preventive, social and educational, evangelistic. Each branch is sub-divided, legal. making forty-one separate departs ments, each controlled by a superinwho is a specialist in her line. A typical union has the full 41, but few Canadian unions have a sufficient number of competent workers to manage them all. A local union is expected to make itself familiar with all the departments and then to decide for itself which of them can be most effectually carried on in that place. With such a variety to choose from, scope is found to consult individual tastes and local needs. Miss Willard says: "Find a woman with a

mission and give her a commission. Our local union, organized in 1877, has seventeen departments. Son these were taken up at once; others been recently adopted. the latter is that of franchise. We have done a little in this line, and are glad to know that this work has fallen to the able hands of the women of the

council. Our coffee rooms are, we consider, doing good service. Although financially they are not succeeding as we would like we are glad to provide a room where coffee and refreshments can be procured without the temptations of

strong drink. The Little Girls' Home, although established only two years, has now nine children under its care.

Largely through the instrumentality of Mrs. McFarland we have succeeded in placing text books of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the public

The kitchen garden has been efficiently carried on under the supervision of Miss Turnbull for six years. This is an important undertaking, and we believe that if the ladies of St. John had a better understanding of it a reformation in regard to the servant girl ques tion would more speedily be brought about. If all women knew how to do housework systematically much trouble

would be avoided.

The object of the exchange is to help those who wish to help themselves Work of various kinds is taken charge of and sold for the benefit of the pro ducer, at a small commission. It also aims to provide a reliable means through which girls seeking situations can find them, and ladies who need as

istants secure them. Through the relief fund, which, think, is never allowed to become entirely exhausted, we send clothing, food and coal to the poor.

Perhaps our most important work is that of evangelistic, jail and prison. I quote from the recent report of Mrs. Seymour, superintendent of that department: Forty-six evangelistic services were held with female prisoners fifty-two with male prisoners. Literature has been supplied, letters have been written, and in some case clothes have been provided for both men and women. Twelve men signed the temperance pledge. The expenses of three were paid to enable them to go to their homes. One hundred and sixty bouquets , with text cards attached, were given to prisoners. lor meetings are held occasionally with the hope of gaining the interes of ladies who have not come into our work. Mothers' meetings are held the first Tuesday of every month, and the regular meetings of the society are every Tuesday afternoon in the parlors on Canterbury street. Our membership is about 110. We have suffered a severe loss in that Mrs. Turnbull, one of our most valued workers, has been laid aside through illness during the last year, and by the removal to Pennsylvania of Mrs MacFarland. Mrs. MacFarland has been county superintendent number of years and a capable all round worker.

The four unions in St. John county have united in a quarterly convention with its president and officers We had expected that north end and Fairville would have been represented here today, but they are still consid-ering the question of affiliation. Much

of the strong temperance sentiment which prevents the obtaining of licenses on the west side is due to the persevering work of the Carleton Woman's Christian Temperance union. That society, organized in 1887, has about 20 members, and carries much the same lines of work as its

sister society on this side.
From these details better than from any general description can be gathered an idea of the scope and character of the societies which my comrades and I represent. We feel what we have done and what we have attention of the council with which we have the honor to be affiliated. By order of the committee.

E. W. SCOTT.

PATENT RECORD.

The following list of United States patents, granted to Canadian inventors. February 19th to 26th, 1895, is reported by James Sangster, patent attorney, Buffalo, N. Y .:

Edward E. Horton, Toronto, Canada. Tire. Charles J. Stuart, Montreal, Canada,

Projectile. Solomon Hyman, Montreal, Canada, Cut and plug tobacco and cigars and cigarettes. (Trade mark.)

Henry M. Childs, Montreal, Canada, Egg-case Charles L. Higgins, Montreal, Canada. Footwear.

Samuel Hughes, Lindsay, Canada, heating and ventilating railway carriages. James T. McCabe Toronto Canada assignor to McCabe Manufacturing

Company, support for travelling hangers for step-ladders. James T. McCabe, Toronto, Canada,

assignor to McCabe Manufacturing ompany, door hanger. Walter Rowlands, Montreal, Can-da, railway switch stand.

Joseph A. G. Trudeau, Ottawa, Carada electric current transformer half to W. P. Rvan, Brampton, Canada, machine for cleaning and polishing fruit

CARROT PUDDING.

One cup of sugar 1-2 cup of butter, cup of boiled sifted carrot, 1-2 cup of flour, with 1 teaspoon of powder sifted with it, and 1 cup of grated bread crumbs, 2 eggs and 1-2 pound of candied cherries, salt spoon of salt; steam one hour and 30 minutes; a melon mold looks best; no milk in this pudding. Sauce for same: Two eggs, beat whites and yolks separately, put 1 tablespoon of sugar in the whites and 4 in the yolks; just before sending to table beat all together and flavor with vanilla; beat eggs before putting sugar in; delicious.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WHY THE GIRLS AREN'T FIT TO

The Khan's Weekly The girls are to be blamed for most of this-the country girl especially. They will not marry a farmer, and the young sons of toil see the prettiest girls picked up by the pee-wee lawyers, cockrobin doctors, and bobo'-link preachers. As long as the girls prefer that kind of cattle to the hornyhanded sons of toil, they will never be allowed to vote if I can help it.

STOCKED.

The Affable Stranger-I am a dealer in plumbers' supplies, and I called to see if we couldn't do some business

today The Polite Plumber-I'm afraid not, sir. I have all the billheads I can use some time to come.-Life

Some men are like vultures, always a noinard

IN ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.

Norway Pine Syrup gives great relief, rendering breathing easy and natural and enabling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing sleep, while a permanent cure often results.

A naturally bad man, if thrown out at one door, will force himself in at another opening.

Sallow complexion, blotches, pimples, baseesses, old sores, scrofula and skin cases depend on impure, vitiated blood. dock Blood Bitters purifies the blood, moves all effete matter, and cures all above named diseases.

Act well your part today, so that you may recall it with pleasure in the days W. H. Trueman has been appointed

reporter of the supreme court in equity at a salary of \$600 per annum.

Do you Iving Want See our Catalogue or write us ... The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co. (Mention this paper) TORONTO.

Note—All enterprising merchants in every town in Canada sell our seeds.

Get them sure or send direct to us.

Shorthand and

... Typewriting.

ess Education" is becoming more apparent very day, and no office is complete without overy day, and no once a stenographer.

This department in our College is in charge of an expert reporter with over ten years' practical experience. The course is the shortest, consistent with first class work. No large classes. Special attention given to the interests of the individual pupil.

CURRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

198 Union Street, St. John, N. B. PROVI

Special Religi at Hill

Sudden Death of J McDonald's

General News of In Sections of Ne

ALBEI Hopewell Hill, gathering of young Monday evening a Jos. A. Rogers and time was spent. served at half-past the party broke up hours. A similar a and young particip Chas. A. Peck's or On Monday evenin enjoyable tea part of Nathaniel Peck

booming, it would A. C. M. Lawso school at the Hill, the geological su Ottawa, a handso cabinet of Canad specimens, which valuable acquisition equipment. The ca specimens, comprisi als of Canada, and ranged in compartr companying catalog mens and where th

mens and where the cabinet is the proper Very great interest manifested in the services at Hillsbe with the Baptist of didates were baptist of the cabinets of the cabinets where the cabinets where the cabinets where the cabinets where the cabinets were baptist of the cabinets where the cabinets wh 17th inst. Special being held at the Hughes, assited by lace of Nova Scoti The bay continu of ice, and naviga early in the spring at Grindstone Islan

ly an exception, be to the mainland e ter for the mails. Hopewell Hill, Moof Mrs. Sarah Mo of Hopewell, who curred last week a where she had bee years. The dece years of age, and family. She was a Mrs. Josiah Tingle and John L. Bisho had many near re lage. Her husbane ter, died some ye selle, A. Co.

The three-year-ol of Lower Cape di this week of lung The Asael Well writer's notes in t being at present not the former county, as stated, the same name, Wells of Lower C it is understood,

York city. Capt. Albert St prospecting for grat Hopewell, has supposed to be a the white plaste indications in rega captain has secur from the owners

Hopewell Cape, ial meetings cond weeks past by night.

united with the only one is a nev ed to the membe P. Jamison, Miss Mamie Dryden, Mon and Capt Albe Mr. Wallace g capt. J. Edwin

from St. John. and household g of Ernest W. Ly Councillor Sand erdale was at the It is said that in didate of the li be found to cor in opposition to of the Ryan far his talents on the Pleasant Valle force to visit lodge, I.O.G.T

The visitors we C. A. Peck. gave a social pa a few evenings joyed by over years from the relatives down their early tee R. G. Dun & yesterday. He Hopewell Hil

and Chesley S John Stiles of morning to att mers and D which convene ternity and his side of the cr of the illness

Miss Alice M spending three the Hill, leave office of her merly of St. very extensiv Albert Steve medical treatn past three m Saturday, ver

health. d Goodwin's starts sawing been shut dow CA

Widdle Sim

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arles L. Higgins, Montreal, Can-Footwear. uel Hughes, Lindsay, Canada ng and ventilating railway car-

es T. McCabe, Toronto, Canada nor to McCabe Manufacturing oany, support for travelling hang

es T. McCabe, Toronto, Canada, or to McCabe Manufacturing pany, door hanger. alter Rowlands, Montreal, Can-

railway switch stand. eph A. G. Trudeau, Ottawa, Carelectric current transform red M. Beamer, assignor of one to W. P. Ryan, Brampton, Canmachine for cleaning and polish

CARROT PUDDING.

e cup of sugar 1-2 cup of butter, boiled sifted carrot, 1-2 cup ur, with 1 teaspoon of baking ed bread crumbs, 2 eggs and 1-2 ad of candied cherries, salt spoon alt; steam one hour and 30 mina melon mold looks best; no in this pudding. Sauce for same: eggs, beat whites and yolks sepely, put 1 tablespoon of sugar whites and 4 in the yolks; just besending to table beat all together flavor with vanilla; beat eggs be putting sugar in; delicious.

Children Cry for tcher's Castoria.

Y THE GIRLS AREN'T FIT TO

The Khan's Weekly he girls are to be blamed for most this—the country girl especially y will not marry a farmer, and girls picked up by the pee-wee nk preachers. As long as the girls ded sons of toil, they will never be wed to vote if I can help it.

STOCKED.

he Affable Stranger-I am a dealer if we couldn't do some business

he Polite Plumber-I'm afraid not, I have all the billheads I can use some time to come.-Life.

orway Pine Syrup cures coughs. orway Pine Syrup cures colds. orway Pine Syrup heals the lungs

men are like vultures, always king for a wound in which to thrust

IN ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.

Norway Pine Syrup gives great relief, dering breathing easy and natural and abling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing ep, while a permanent cure often results.

naturally bad man, if thrown out one door, will force himself in at other opening.

sallow complexion, blotches, pimpies, boils, seesses, old sores, scrofula and skin disses depend on impure, vittated blood. But blood Bitters purifies the blood, reves all effete matter, and cures all the

Act well your part today, so that you y recall it with pleasure in the days

porter of the supreme court in uity at a salary of \$600 per annum.

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he Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co. (Mention this paper) TORONTO.

Get them sure or send direct to us.

horthand and

... Typewriting.

The necessity of these branches in a "Busi-ess Education" is becoming more apparent very day, and no office is complete without ery day, and no omce is competed as tenographer.
This department in our College is in charge an expert reporter with over ten years ractical experience. The course is the hortest, consistent with first class work to large classes. Special attention given to he interests of the individual pupil.

CURRIE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
198 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

PROVINCIAL.

Special Religious Services at Hillsboro.

Sudden Death of Jacob McDonald of McDonald's Corner, Q. C.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, Feb. 26.-A large gathering of young folk assembled on Monday evening at the residence of Jos. A. Rogers and a very enjoyable time was spent. Refreshments were served at half-past eleven p. m., and the party broke up in the wee sma' hours. A similar affair, in which old and young participated, took place at Chas. A. Peck's on Tuesday evening. On Monday evening also there was an enjoyable tea party at the residence of Nathaniel Peck. Festivities are coming, it would appear.

A. C. M. Lawson, of the superior school at the Hill, has received from the geological survey department, Ottawa, a handsome and complete cabinet of Canadian mineralogical ecimens, which will prove a most valuable acquisition to the school equipment. The cabinet contains 135 pecimens, comprising all the minerals of Canada, and is splendidly arranged in compartments, with an accompanying catalogue containing the name and description of the specimens and where they are found. The

cabinet is the property of the school.

Very great interest continues to be manifested in the special religious services at Hillsboro in conn with the Baptist church. Eleven candidates were baptized on Sunday, the 17th inst. Special services are also being held at the Cape by Rev. Mr. Hughes, assited by Rev. Isaiah Wallace of Nova Scotia.

The bay continues remarkably clear of ice and navigation will open very early in the spring. The light-keeper at Grindstone Island has, with scarcely an exception, been able to get off to the mainland every week this win-

ter for the mails. Hopewell Hill, March 2.—The death of Mrs. Sarah McWharter, a native of Hopewell, who will be remembered by the older residents hereabout, ocwhere she had been residing for some years. The deceased was about 70 years of age, and leaves a grown up family. She was a sister of the late Mrs. Josiah Tingley of Hopewell Hill and John L. Bishop of Mountville, and had many near relatives in this vil-lage. Her husband, Robert McWharter, died some years ago at Demoielle, A. Co.

The three-year-old son of Thos. Dixon of Lower Cape died on Thursday of this week of lung trouble.

The Asael Wells mentioned in the writer's notes in the Sun of Feb. 28 as being at present located in Seattle is not the former high sheriff of this county, as stated, but a gentleman of the same name, son of the late J. C. Wells of Lower Cape. The ex-sheriff, erstood, is residing in New York city.

Albert Stiles, who has been prospecting for gypsum on his farm the white plaster, with satisfactory indications in regard to quantity. The m the owners of the farms adja-

Cent.

Hopewell Cape, March 5.—The special meetings conducted for some two weeks past by Reverends R W weeks past by Reverends B. W. dant. Hughes and Isaiah Wallace closed las

Five persons have been baptized and won a breech-loader offered by Geo. united with the Baptist church, but Amireaux, making twenty-four points only one is a new convert. Those added to the membership are Mrs. Barlow Jamison, Misses Grace Bennett and Mamie Dryden, Mr Henderson Leight-on and Capt Albert Christopher Mr. Wallace goes to Hopewell Hill

Capt. J. Edwin Howard has arrived from St. John. He moved his family and household goods into the cottage

of Ernest W. Lynds today.

Councillor Sandford T. Ryan of Cov. erdale was at the shiretown yesterday. It is said that in case no suitable candidate of the liberal persuasion can be found to contest this constituency in opposition to Dr. Weldon that one of the Ryan family is willing to place his talents on the altar

Pleasant Valley lodge turned out in force to visit fraternally Undaunted lodge, I.O.G.T., at its last session. The visitors were unexpected, but not

C. A. Peck, Q.C., and Mrs. Peck gave a social party at their pretty home a few evenings ago. It was greatly enjoyed by over forty guests, ranging n years from the old tried friends and relatives down to the young friends in their early teens. It is spoken of as the social function of the season R. G. Dun & Co.'s agent was here

yesterday. He visited Albert also. Hopewell Hill, March 5.—W. A. West and Chesley Smith of the Hill and John Stiles of Albert left yesterday morning to attend the Provincial Farmers and Dairymen's association, which convenes at Fredericton today.

The members of the newspaper fraternity and his numerous friends outside of the craft will regret to learn

side of the craft will regret to learn of the illness of Prof. J. H. Rhodes, editor of the Maple Leaf.

Miss Alice M. Rogers, who has been spending three months at her home at the Hill, leaves on Thursday for Sherbrooke, N. S., to resume work in the office of her uncle, James Miller, formerly of St. John, who is lumbering very extensively in Guysboro county. very extensively in Guysboro county Albert Stevens, son of James Stevens of Memel, who has been under medical treatment in St. John for the past three months, arrived home on Saturday, very greatly improved in

health. Goodwin's steam mill at Memel starts sawing tomorrow after having been shut down a month.

CARLETON CO. Middle Simonds, March 5.—A political meeting will be held at the Sim-

ands Baptist church March 8th at 7 The Robb Engineering Co. of Amm. for the purpose of electing a herst, N. S., are repairing the grist chibition candidate for Carleton. and shingle mill of S. A. McAuley of he speakers will be Rev. Mr. Fiske of Florencevice, L. L. Young of Woodock and others.

Mrs. Woods is again visiting here. She preached in the Advent church Sunday and will hold meetings here and at Peel this week.

Miss Caroline Stoddard, who has been visiting her sister at Wm. Mills', returned to her home at Woodstock Revival meetings are being held at the Free Baptist church at Upper Brighton and by the Reformed Baptists and Methodists at Hartland. Rev. Brooks of the F. B. church administered hantism to several candidates Sunday, 3rd inst.

KENT CO. Richibucto, March 4.-A barn owned by Dosithie Richard and situated on the west side of Water street was destroyed by fire yesterday morning be-tween five and six o'clock. The fire caught from a barrel of hot ashes inside the barn. The contents consum included three thousand shingles, a lot of feed, a cow and several hens.

Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Albert Smith, died at the residence of
Edward Walker, in Bass River, on

Friday night, after a short illness. The deceased who was a daughter of the late David Wright, leaves a number of sons and daughters, among whom are Mrs. J. B. Oakes of Wolf-ville, N. S., Mrs. E. B. Todd of St. Stephen, Mrs. A. B. Carson of Kingston and Allan Smith, connected with office of the of the Mechants' Bank of Halifax in Halifax: also two cis ters, Mrs. James Gordon of Kingston and Mrs. Geo. A. Coates of Bass Riv er, and one brother, John B. Wright well known resident of the south side of the river. The remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Kingston ysterday afternoon, and the large number present testified to the esteem in which the deceased Mrs. Smith was held. Revs. Wm. Hamilton and F. W. Murray of Bass River

onducted the services.

Word reached here on Saturday that the body of Charles Rhodes, son of W. A. Rhodes, who left the bark Valona at Sapolo Island in a small boat with Capt. McLean and Second Mate Lynch, has been recovered. It was found a short distance from

Alexander J. Girvan of Kingston Samson Thomas of South Branch was tried before John T. Caie, the parish court commissioner, on Friday last. The action originated in a note which the defendant gave plaintiff in 1885 for money borrowed. The amount of the not was seventy-one dollars and the rate of interest five per cent. per month. In eighty-eight they had settlement, at which time the interest and principal amounted to two hundred and sixty dollars, for which defendant gave another note, the inter est to be two per cent. per month Girvan holds a mortgage on Thomas farm, and after the making of the last note Thomas paid Girvan up to date in cash and produce a little over two hundred dollars, which Girvan credited on the back of the note. Thoms claimed that he never authorized the payments to go that way, but instead hey were to be put against the mortgage. Girvan dropped all overdue terest on the note and after crediting the amounts paid, there was a due him of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. To bring his case under the jurisdiction of the parish court at Hopewell, has discovered what is dow nto eight dollars. The jury desupposed to be a very fine quality of cided there was no cause for action accepting the testimony that credits were to go against the mortgage which decision places the note of two hundred and sixty dollars out of date.

off on Saturday, in which Wm. Forbes

out of a possible thirty.

Mrs. Cochrane, wife of David Cochrane, who is in the ranching business near Fort McLeod, arrived in town on Saturday to visit her father-in-aw, John Cochrane.

A thousand tons of ice has been stored so far out of the main channel for shipping fresh fish next season.

KINGS CO. Kars, Feb. 27.-A meeting in the interest of the liberal party was held at Downeyville on the 22nd. The speakers were E. H. McAlpine of St.

John and Fred Sharp of Midland.

The Rev. Ernest Earle of Vermont, who has been spending a fortnight with his father, George Earle of Kingston, preached to a large congrega-tion in the Erb meeting house on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Earle returns to his home in Vermont this week. The teacher, pupils and ratepayers

of Jenkins' Cove, District No. 5, have organized a debating society in con-nection with the school. The society has now a membership of over thirty, and meets every Saturday evening in the school room! Sussex, March 5.—The carnival held

in the Aberdeen skating rink last evening, though the last of the season, was decidedly the best yet held, and the number of spectators very large, quite a number being present from Moncton, Hampton and intermediate places. The ice was remarkably good.

. The costumes were truly attractive and brought out both amusement and admiration. Some of them must have cost a good deal of time and money in preparation. The following is a list of the names of those awarded prizes and the character assumed:
Gentlemen—Dr. Daley, rooster; Fred
J. T. Boal, tea kettle; Raleigh Trites,
Sir Walter Raleigh, Judges, G. S.

Moore, Samuel Chapman and Walter Ladies-Miss Annie Keltie, butterfly; Miss Bertie Sproul, Mrs. Heber Sproul, McSorley's twins; Miss Violet McKay, angel. Judges, Mrs. James Murray, Miss Jessie Gorham and Miss Ida Fair-

weather. Messrs, Lamb and Dryden desire your correspondent to thank the Sun

Apohaqui, March 5.—Rev. A. H. McLeod and Thomas Pierce are holding revival meetings here in the F. C. B. ing furs about here, in which time he has paid out far over \$100,000, with

The funeral of Charles Little of St. John, who died Sunday morning, took place at the River burying ground today, and was largely attended, Rev. David Long of Norton officiating. The pall-bearers were; J. A. Campbell Robt. Williams, Shepherd Grey, Geo. Ellison, John Wannamake and W. F.

Downey, all of this place. NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

Northesk, Feb. 25.-William McTavish, while splitting wood, cut one of his hands severely between the thumb and forefinger.

Miss Annie Brander has been ho few days on account of her mother's

The roads on the ice are now good condition. A number of young ladies and gentlemen took advantage of the excellent sleighing and drove up to Castills to pay a visit to their former teacher, Miss Malay, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

for a few weeks. Alexander Fitzger ald, who moved from this place to Newcastle some time ago, was ma ried on Sunday evening to Miss O'-Donnell of Douglastown. The dwelling house of John Mc-Mahon was completely destroyed by fire on Friday last. He was not able

Bertie Dunnett is staying in town

to save anything. No insurance.

Ernest Adams, who has been away for some months, is home and intends remaining.

Cambridge, March 1.-By a concert at the Narrows \$15 was realized to-wards building the new Church of England parsonage at Lower Jemseg. William Todd and Morris Coxey cilled a bear recently a short distance from their homes. They were attracted to the place by the barking of a

John Robinson, sr., is dangerously ill with inflammation of the bowels. Dr. M. C. McDonald is attending him. The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Aid society was held at the Narrows Baptist church on Tues-day, Feb. 25th. The meeting was aded by Rev. A. B. McDonald, Mrs. C. W. Pearce and others. The sum of \$15.69 was taken at the collection. Three persons offered themselves for

sudden, was caused by inflammation of the bowels. He leaves a wife and three small children.

Mrs. George McDonald is seriously ill at present.
While Samuel Wilson of this place was driving from St. John, several days ago, he froze both of his feet.

Two of his toes on one foot will have to be amputated, and it is feared that he will lose his feet.

Petersville, Feb. 28.—Miss Emma.

Allingham of St. John is visiting her uncle, Allan Graham, Wm. Hurst has the contract of repairing Wm. Woods' saw mill at Arm-

SHNBURY CO. Upper Maugerville, Feb. 27.-Rev. H. E. Dibblee will hold service in the temperance hall on Wednesday even-

Rev. Mr. Perry has been holding series of meetings in the F. C. B. church at Oromocto. Four persons received the rite of baptism on Sun-G. E. Day, of the public works de-

partment, St. John, is making a survey of Oromocto shoals. Harry F. deVeber has purchase the Bartlett mill site and the land adjacent, containing 250 acres, from Lewis J. Almon of St. John. The water Prof. Shutt's Paper Read Before the to carry on extensive milling opera-

A child of John Cochran was buried on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Denis Sharkey were the victims of a surprise party Monday night.

VICTORIA CO.

Andover, March 1 .- On Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., the court of Foresters at Arthurette gave a ball and supper, which was largely attended.
Wade & Murphy's orchestra supplied
the music. Over \$50 were realized,
which is to be used in obtaining regalia. This court, which is not yet a year old, has thirty members and is

steadily increasing.

In Beveridge's hall, the evening of the 26th ult., under the auspices of the members of Trinity church, the Rev. Mr. Nicholson of Fort Fairfield gave a very interesting lecture on The Persecutions in the Church. pleasing solos were rendered by Mrs.
Waite, and a charming duet was given by Mrs. Waite and Miss Pearl Waite. An oyster supper then took up the attention of the audience. Over twenty dollars were realized from the enter

Gosline's steam rotary and shingle mill began work again this week and will run steadily through the spring. A large amount of lumber has been

hauled in Before Police Magistrate Brymer, at Red Rapids, on the 20th ult., the case of Crawford v. Curry was tried. The suit was brought by Mr. Crawford to recover \$80 for putting a furnace in fendant's house. Sixty-five dollars and costs were granted to the plain-

The hauling of lumbering supplied still continues. It is expected that a large number of men will leave the woods by the 20th. Pressed hay sells in Andover at \$7, but by the time it reaches some of the camps it is worth bout \$20. Oats are going at 33 and 34 cents. Potatoes are being bought up lately to a small extent. The price

varies from 80 cents to \$1.

The fur trade, as described by Mr. Price, who does business in both Victoria and Carleton counties, is unusually good this year. A large number of foxes and small game have paper which has favored them with large game is not yet at its best. A that the other elements in plants need fox skin after this time of year, howing furs about here, in which time he has paid out far over \$100,000, with

to \$8,000, he has seen no season better in his trade than the present. Large game, however, is much harder to procure nowadays than it used to be.

WESTMORLAND CO.

Dorchester, March 5.-The March term of the Westmorland county court here this afternoon, his honor Judge Wedderburn presiding. The grand jury found a true bill against Johnston, but none against

Mrs. Beatty. Jas. Friel, on behalf of Emile Paturel, presented affidavits of naturalization to the court. His honor having other judiciary duties to attend to, this court was adjourned to Thrusday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Moncton, March 5.—The case of H.

R. Margolsky, the Jewish picture agent, charged with abducting the agent, charged with abducting the girl Lizzie Somers, was further ad-journed today journed today, awaiting the arrival of the girl's mother. According to the best information available, the girl is 16 years of age. The evidence shows that Margolsky, after arranging that the Somers girl and her companion, Mary Laudet, should take a room at the Queen hotel, tried to get admission to their room, but was refused by the proprietor of the house.

The city has made an arrangement with the Bank of Montreal for advances, without limit, at 5 per cent., the bank to pay 31-2 per cent. credit balances. The Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants' Bank of Halifax asked 51-2 per cent. The account therefore remains with the Bank of Montreal, which has been charging 6 per cent. on overdrafts, in accordance with an old arrangement. As the city's overdraft is now about \$40,000, and has averaged over \$20,000 for several years, the account is one

of some importance.
The city council has changed the name of Vulcan street to Aberdeen. The change was made at the request of property owners, as the name Vulcan has become a term of reproach though the street contains a much maler proportion of the criminal pop-

plation than formerly.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance association has again secured the con-tract for insuring the members of the sity fire department against accident, the rate being reduced \$5.50 per man, against \$6 last year.

The water and light works were to ed this morning by intelligence that Jacob McDonald of McDonald's Corner was dead. His death which temporary arrangement has been made with the company to continue to run the works, the city to retain the revenue, less cost of management until such time as the money is placed

to the credit of the city. Point de Bute, March 5.-There is a great deal of sicknes in the vicinity James Wells, who has had a severe attack of inflammation of the bowels, is improving slowly.

Angus Tingley is still in a very critical state. Mrs. Julia Bowser is down with inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Bowser of Sackville was called yesterday.
John Townsend is very sick, and
little hope is entertained of his re-

covery.

Miss Fannie Brownell, daughter of Clark Brownell of Jolicure, who has been to Halifax undergoing an opera-tion is very little better.

The Jolicure Literary society met in Tuesday night and elected Mr. Last night Rev. A. H. Lavers gave an interesting lecture on Recent Ex-plorations in Palestine and Egypt. This society is in a very pro

PLANTS REQUIRE FOOD.

Farmers' Association.

Some Interesting Facts in Regard to Fer tilizing the Land.

Professor Shutt spoke as follows: It will be taken for granted that plants, do feed—require food—and it is im-portant for us to know what plants that we grow require for their pro-fitable growth. Continued cropping Continued cropping more or less the soil. exhausts more or less the soil.

To find out what any plant require let us take any ordinary farm crop plant and analyze it. Water is the most abundant constituent of plants. Roots have as high as 90 per cent; cucumbers, 95; dry hay, 14 or 15 per cent. The organic constituents of plants are those that can be burnt. Water, organic matter and ash com-pose all plants. The organic elements are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and ni-trogen. Water is composed of oxy-gen and hydrogen, carbonic acid of carbon and oxygen. Starch, sugar, fibre and oil are the ultimate results of the action of plant life on these elements. Carbonic acid and water is all that goes to make up these substances. The albuminoids are derived from these elements with the addition of nitrogen, and the action of the last named element is most important. Of the ash, potassium and phosphorus are the important elements for plant growth. The farmer does not need to look after the supply of the atmospheric food. This

can be got by the plants through the influence of sunshine. The gathering of nitrogen is, however, a separate consideration. ordinary farm crops have not the ability to get nitrogen from the air and have to get it from the soil. Hay, oats and potatoes cannot get nitrogen from the air, but fortunately, as we have lately found out, beans, peas, clovers and all legumes have the ability to absorb nitrogen from the air into their tissues, and we can, by plowing these crops under, get nitrogen into the soil for the other crops to feed on. This method of fertilizing in the older

countries is beginning to revolutionize farming. Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are called the esential eleme of plant food because we do not find taken in such small quantities. These elements are all we assign a money

value to. One ton of meadow hay contains most valuable. Analysis of drainage

fertilizer to the value of \$5.10; clover from manure pile, three samples: hay, \$9; one ton potatoes, \$1.80; linseed meal, \$21; cottonseed meal, \$28.

So that our crops have different exhaustive values, and we have got to consider this in fertilizing our land.

Let us first consider farm yard manure as a fertilizer. As yet no one knows anything about the action and value of this manure. A considera-tion of this question is one of the most important for us today. Why is barnyard manure a fertilizer? We find by careful experiments that about 75 per cent. of the elements con-

sumed by animals is voided and can be said by us to return to the land. Barnyard manure is valuable (1) just as it contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; (2) its value also depends on the amount and character of bedding used; (3) another important value of farmyard manure is due to the presence in it of humus (semidecayed) vegetable matter. So very often we get more advantage from barnyard manure than from commercial fertilizers. Humus generates carbonic acid gas, which acts as a solvent and sets free elements for plant food. Plants cannot use solid food, but must have either liquid or gas eous. Humus tends to make solid elments gaseous. Prepared superphos phate is immediately available plant food, while mineral superphosphate has to be dissolved in the soil-

very, very slow process

We have learnt of late years tha

there are certain microscopic plants called bacteria, which perform many functions in nature that are of great value to man and animals. bacteria are intermediary agents be tween the farm crops and the nitrogen in the soil. Humus encourages the growth of these bacteria, which prepare the food for the plants. Humus has a mechanical effect on the soil, and there must be a right mechanical condition of the soil, a right degree of moisture and a right temperature. A naturally fertile soil is one containing considerable amount of this humus. The humus makes a light soil more retentive of moisture, so by plowing under a green crop we can make sandy soil moister. In clay land lots of humus makes the soil more porous and allows the air to enter it. So barn manure and green crops plowed under are particularly applicable to light and heavy soils. Humus also will increase the heat in the soil. We have sometimes lost sight of the value of humus to our soil.

Value of barnyard manure depends 1. Amount of litter used. 2. Amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in it.

3. Quantity and quality of food fed 4. Age and function of animal.
5. The amount of liquid portion contained in the manure Composition of mixed manures av-

gen, 6 lbs. phosphoric acid, 10 lbs. pot-Cow manure-7.5 lbs. nitrogen, 2.0 bs. phosphoric acid, 16.0 lbs. potash. Sheep-18. lbs. nitrogen, 10. phos phorie acid, 20. potash. .

Pig-11 lbs. nitrogen, 2 lbs. phos-

Horse manure contains 12 lbs. nitro

phoric acid, 10. lbs. potash Nitrogen in commercial fertilizers is worth about 13c. per lb, phosphoric acid 6c., and potash 4 1-2c. So you see the value of the barnyard

manure depends on what animals it omes from. The economy of mixing horse and a better balanced fertilizer. Again if horse manure is piled by itself, it being a hot manure is liable to heat too much and cause a great loss of nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

Cow manure will retard this rapid Litter is used (1) to keep the ani-

the liquid portion.

Bedding materials contain some plant food, but it is not in as valuable form as in the excreta. The latter, by the aid of bacteria, is immediately available, but in bedding it is very slowly derived. No bedding material is good unless it is a good absorbent. Bedding materials average

Phosphoric acid, lbs. Pot- Ab'sd ash, of lbs. m'tre. 12.6 230 32.6 210 19.8 280 gen, lbs. Wheat straw.....9.6
Oat straw.....11.2
Pea straw.....20.8

1. 5.6 Muck which is simply decayed plant growth, is one of the best absorbents we can use, because by heating all able. In three years' analysis of muck from all over Canada I find that the sample of muck analysis above is poor sample and not up to the aver age. Muck must be air-dried to cor-rect the acid it contains. The addition of lime and ashes to the much heap will help correct the acid. The use of muck is valuable as an absorb-ent for hygienic purposes. We find at Ottawa that a great deal of well water analyzed from the farms of Canada is not healthful, but, from the position of the wells to barnyards and cesspools, is absolutely injurious. A great deal of the ill-health of our people and the want of thrift of our animals is due to poor water. The experimental farm will analyze your well water free if you send a sample

A rich diet, containing linseed meal, etc., makes rich manure. Poor feeding means poor manure and run feeding rich manure. A young animal absorbs more of its food than a mature animal, and so the manure is no so rich. A milch cow in full flow not make as rich manure as a dry cow. The food of respiration take none of the manurial elements. No-tice the manurial elements found in solid and liquid portions of the ma Solid and liquid excrements, The

Nitro- Phos. Pot- (1) gen, acid, ash, lbs. lbs. Value 7. 18.5 \$6.20 2. \$2.50 21. 2.4 27.2 \$5.07 .8 \$1.69 Now the care of manure is important. If the pile is out under the eaves

there will be a great loss of the solu ble elements which, of course, are the

A A Addition 100 1208 0.76 B 2.28 0.76 C 3.20 2 Fermentation of manure is brought about by germs or bacteria. Two classes of these. One class requires air for its making and the other does not require air. The first class works largely for the production of nitrogen in the form of ammonia. This latter is very soluble in water, and in warm atmosphere very readily escapes. Then the bacteria proceed further and form the nitrogen in ammonia into nitric acid. If sufficient moisture is present in the manure heap ammonia will not escape so readily. First, we must start a fermentation in our manure, and 2nd, we must control the fermentation and not allow a loss of ammonia. We need have no fear of excessive fermentation so long as the pile is moist. I don't mean wet. If the pile is soak-

ed the fermentation won't start. The application of plaster or gypsum has the effect of bringing a chemical change which fixes the amther to preserve manure under a shed, to draw it immediately to the field or to allow it to ferment can only be dewet climate a shed would be valuable In some dry climates, as in our Northwest, it might be necessary to apply water to the pile even out of deors. Phosphoric acid and potash are lost by leaching and not by fermenta-Nitrogen on the other hand

passes off by fermentation. Some solls are benefitted more by applying the manure green from the stable than by the fermented article but in the case of a light, porous soil we should, I think, apply the manur partially rolled, that the plants may

immediately benefit. In clay land, on the other hand, there is very little leaching, and we find the underayed manure is useful in lightening the land. The character of the crop will also determine whe ther we should apply our manure green or fermented. In wheat, oats and barley nearly all the nourishment is taken from the soil during the first

few weeks of growth.

It is quite impossible to lay down rules for everyone in the care of manure. We must understand our soil, our crops and our season, how manure acts under our conditions, and act accordingly. Manure heaps in fermenting should be kept fairly com-pact, not lest in foo much air. Keep it from the wind and sun.. The result of green manure should be more lasting than of fermented, i. e., in nonporous soils.

NEWLY-FOUND BURNS' POEMS.

A usual feature of the Burns' gatherings at this season is the number of newly discovered Burns' poems. This year we gather from a good authority -the Dundee Advertiser-these have been fewer than on some former occa-

ons, and our contemporary adds:
"When the hitherto unpublis poem is read the speaker is always careful to announce that it is 'said to be by Burns,' and then it does not matter, if the whiskey is good, whether he is fooling his audience

fooled himself."...
This accounts for much in the way of "originality."

E PLUBIBUS ONION.

(Rochester Times.) The young people of Rochester have riginal, if not to say peculiar, ideas of enjoyment. The latest fad there in the way of elegant pastime is known as the "onion social." Six young ladies stand in a row; one of them bites a piece out of an onion. The gentle-men, who have been shut out of the mal comfortable, and (2) to absorb all room, are let in, and pay 10 cents apiece for the privilege of guessing who bit the onion. The correct gues-ser kisses the other five girls, and the fellows who failed to guess correctly are condemned to kiss the girl who

really did the biting. To search out impurities and drive them from the system is the work of Burdock Blood Bitters; thus B. B. B. cures dysepsia, constipation, bad blood, billousness and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

A man who lost honor among his felows is most willing to accept anything offered him.

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lost appetite, is a perfect blood and flesh builder; restores the bloom of health. All Druggists sell it. 50c. a Bottle. Six for \$2.50.

o mary la

Discussed in the House of Assembly by Messrs Emmerson and Pitts.

The Chief Commissioner Was Expelled For Non-payment of Dues, Says the Member For York.

(Official Report.)

Fredericton, March 4 .- In the house today Mr. White gave notice of a mo tion that bill to further amend the act relating to practice and proceed ings in the supreme court be entered upon the orders of the day for reference to committee of the whole forth-

Dr. Stockton took the point of order that it was not permissible to give notice of a motion that a bill be placed upon the orders of the day when it had not been read a second time. Mr. Speaker ruled that the resolu-

tion was entirely in order. Hon. Mr. Blair said that on ac of having to go to St. John on Saturday afternoon, he had paired with Dr. Stockton on the redistribution bill. There had not been 'time for a clear understanding to be reached on all points, the result being that Dr. Stockton had felt himself called upon to refrain from voting on Mr. Wells' amendment, though he really was in favor of it. Mr. Blair stated that if he had been present he would have voted in favor of the amendment also. He would suggest that by consent of the house both his own name and that of Dr. Stockton be entered on the minutes as voting for the ame Dr Stockton said he had no objection to this being done, though he wished it understood that he was opposed to any increase in representa

Mr. Pitts, seconded by Mr. Pinder moved his resolution respecting the schools at Bathurst and Bathurst

Mr. Pitts said the question was one of great importance and he made no apology for bringing it up now. The petition from the Protestant minority, however, had not been presented to him until a late day, and therefore he had not possessed the necessary material to bring the matter before the house. Despite the resolutions passed in former sessions, the grievances complained of at Bathurst still existed, and the government were tak-ing no steps to remove them. He denied that the matter was a political agitation. At least he had no connection with it as such. As long as special privileges were granted to Roman Catholics the difficulty would continue and would grow in magnitude. One of the greatest obstacles in the settlement of the Bathurst trouble was the carrying of a dual system of schools there, and the necessity which the Protestants were under obligations to maintain private schools at their own expense. The cost of educating pupils at Bathurst was \$10 a head, while in St. John it was only \$3. There was no reason why the convent school should be carried on at all, for the public school was amply large enough to hold all the pupils. Only seventy-five pupils out of one hundred and ninety-eight attended the public school building, and two of the class rooms vacant. The Protestants in the locality would never consent to send their children to convent schools, taught by nuns in their religious garb. The ity was urgent that the matter should be settled once for all by the government, but he believed thev were disposed to utilize the building

for political purposes.

no fault with the member for York for moving this resolution. The time, however, was inopportune and a W courtesy to the petitioners, as well as a want of sincerity had been shown by this tardy action. The speech of the member from York was very tame compared with some of those he had delivered on the subject before. He was something like the rattlesnake which had lost the sting out of his mouth and the rattle out of his tail, and had become indeed a very harmless reptile, using that term in no offensive sense. The member for York had the supreme effrontery to say that the government desired that this matter should be a political factor, when the very action taken by himself indithat that was his own object. The petition had been in the posses sion of the member for York for weeks, yet he had delayed bringing it forward for consideration until the dying hours of the session, and had the house prorogued at the time it was expected to prorogue no consideration at all would have been possible. This was a strange position for the self-constituted champion of the Protestants of this province to occupy. His object in bringing the subject before the house now was simply that he might not be lost sight of-that he might seem to be sincere and earnest in the cause which had given him the only importance he ever possessed. If, as he had stated, the mater would exercise an important influence on the general elections, was it not passing strange that he simply sit in his seat and pay no heed-to the petitioners with whom he professed to sympathize.

Mr. Pitts—I got that petition the

day you were expelled from the Orange order for non-payment of dues. Emmerson-When the member for York makes a statement of that kind he ought to have some foundation for it. He (Emmerson) did not wish to discuss the affairs of the Orange order in this house, but he would inform the house that he had a discharge as a member of the order from Lone Star lodge of Dorchester and that he had his certificate of being a member in good standing. member for York wished to excite religious animosities among the people of this country to serve his own sel-fish ends. He had just uttered a remark that showed him to have not a spark of manhood or good breeding, and to be unworthy to be either a member of this house or of the Orange order. The member for York hoped to gain importance by his present action, but the people of this province would class him, and properly class him as a reckless fanatic, or else as a political hyprocrite who wished to array class

against class and creed against creed.

It was all important that people of different races and different religion should have forbearance and liberal feelings for each other, having each a regard for the conscience of the other. It was all important in the domin ion field that such questions should be divorced from politics, and it was equally important in the provincial No respect was due to the arena. man who simply associated himself with any institution for the purpose of making it a political football, and while he (Emmerson) was a member of the Orange order he would feel that it was a disgrace to belong to an institution if it was to be led by men of that class. The Orange order benevolent order and semi-religious in its character, yet it was being degraded and trampled in the dust, dirt and mire of politics by some of the exponents of its principles. It was unfortunate that a few self-constituted champions of that organization should be so regardless of their oaths, their ersonal dignity and the general well being of the society as to be willing to make it he instrument of setting the heather afire all over this fair land. The member for York had said that the agitation would spread over the

He (Mr. Emmerson) did not believe

whole province.

the people would be seriously influenced by a person of the calibre of the member for York, but if the agitation was going to spread, who was spreading? Possibly there was a deire on the part of some of the political associates of the member for York on the other side that political capital should be made out of this school Would the member for York have the temerity to say that his aim and object in bringing this mobefore the house was to redress any grievances that might exist at Bathurst? He (Mr. Emmerson) repudiated the idea that the hon. memper for York was the spokesman of the Orange order. He neither represented the intelligence nor the respectability nor the benevolent aims of that order. If he did, the usefulness of that institution must be recognized as gone, and gone for ever. a member of that order, he had respected neither its constitution, its obligation nor its laws; he was ther absolutely ignorant nor wilfully ignorant of its principles when he spent his time in going around the exciting religious prejudices which had been dominant in this prov ince for a quarter of a century. would find himself mistaken in attempts to gain political capital, for there was a citizenship in this country which was honest, which was intelligent and which was tolerant, that would not respond to the appeals of fanatics and demogogues two years ago, when this matter was most fully discussed in the house, which res in one of the fathers of the school law, a member of the judiciary, and the present honored governor of this province, being appointed to investigate the subject, which he did most exhaustively. Subsequently the matter was taken before the supreme court and is now sub judice. The member for York, as a party to the suit, knows that in agitating this matter in the country and bringing it now before the house he is violating his very oath of office. (Hear, hear.) He was having no regard either to the constitution of the country or that of the Orange order. Though dignified the name of a representative of an all too confiding people, he forgets the laws of his country and betrays the confidence of those whose sentiments he assumes to voice. The matter of the Bathurst schools was now before the court, and the house, as lawmakers of the country, should respect the laws by refusing to discuss a sui Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he found now pending. The member for York either did not know this or did not to know it. If no other aspect of the question was presented to the attention of the house than this, the nouse would be justified in knocking down this resolution.

The house would remain here for the next four weeks, if necessary, to find a remedy for any difficulties that it has in the power of the house to solve. Mr. Emmerson then moved, seconded by Mr. Sivewright, the following amendment:

Whereas. A petition has been presented by the citizens of Bathurst town and village praying for remedial lexislation in respect of the administration of the school law in that locality, and whereas the alleged difficulties appear to be confined to Bathurst, have not extended throughout the province, are of a pecuniary nature and under the control of the trustees, and upon the recent investigation were shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner not to 'uvolve any violation of the school law or its true puropse or intent; and

Whereas, If there be any such violation of the law taking place at Bathurst the legal proceedings which it is understood have been taken and are now pending before the courts will no fail fully to disclose the same; therefore

fore

Be it further resolved. That the house do
now pass to the next order of the day.

After dinner the debate was continued by Mr. Phinney, who moved, seconded by Mr. Powell, the following amendment:

ing amendment:

Strike out all after the word "that" on the first line and insert in lieu thereof: Inasmuch as this house is advised that the question of school administration at Bathurst town and village is now before the courts, this house desires it advisable to postbone consideration of the alleged difficulty existing as in the petition set forth until decision has been given by the courts.

Dr. Stockton spoke next, and was followed by Messrs Riair Powell and folowed by Messrs Blair, Powell and Mr. Pitts closed the debate White. in a lengthy speech.

Mr. Phinney's amendment to the amendment was lost, the vote being: Yeas-Powell, Stockton, Phinney mith (St. John), Howe, Pinder-6. Nays-Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson White, Labillois, Dunn, Pitts, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Sivewright, Mott, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northum-land), Robinson, Venoit, Dibblee, Mc Leod. Wells. O'Brien (Charlotte)-25. Mr. Emmerson's

then put and carried, the vote being: Yeas-Blair, Mitchell, White, Labillois, Dunn, Powell, Go gain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Rus sell, Sivewright, Mott, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northum Robinson, Veniot, Dibblee McLeold, Wells, O'Brien (Charlotte)-

Nays Stockton, Phinney, Smith (St John), Pitts, Howe, Pinder—6.
Mr. White committed a bill amending the law relating to proceedings and practice of the supreme court

The hill was under consideration at

After supper the bill was further considered and agreed to with am-

Mr. Blair recommitted the bill amnding the Elictions' act as respects representation in the legisative asembly, Mr. Veniot in the chair.

Mr. Killam said the house was unmembers for that part of the city outside of Moncton. He would move that no special member be given to Monc-ton and that the conditions be left as at present-a total of four members for the whole county of Westmorland Mr. Blair agreed to the amendment and said he was willing to have the bill further amended, doing away with the proposal to divide Frederictor

from the rest of York county. Messrs. Allen, Howe and Pinder were pleased with Mr. Blair's decision to divide Fredericton from the rest of York county.

The bill was amended in the manner indicated, leaving Westmorland and York the same as before its in-

troduction. Amendments by Messrs. Phinney and Powell that the representation of Victoria stand at one member and that Charlotte and Northumberland be reduced to three members each were voted down. The names on the division were not called for.

The bill was agreed to as amended. Mr. Blair committed a bill relating to sheriffs' fees, Mr. Flewelling in the chair. Progress was reported with eave to sit again.

Mr. Blair announced that it was expected the house would be prorogued at 11 o'clock tomorrow foreno Fredericton, March 5.—Nearly all the legislators left for their homes this

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mr. Emmerson's Report on the Late Enquiry.

nends That the Matter be Handed Over to the Law Officers of the Crown.

(Globe.) Fredericton, March 4.-Hon. Mr.

nerson, in his report on the Sus-

pension bridge enquiry, says it was

quite conclusively proven by the evilence of John Collins, as well as that of Hon. P. G. Ryan, that the hard pine lumber used in repairs was fur nished under agreement made between Collins and the department of public works, to the effect that all hard pine supplied after a certain date was to furnished at \$45 per thousand, delivered on cars at the I. C. R. station, John, free of all expense. This, under the evidence, was a very reasonable price, and, furthermore, it would seem that the same could not be purchased at the time in or about John for less than fifty dollars. He was satisfied by the evidence that the price paid for hard pine was not not excessive but was below ordinary market price, and that the was faithfully carried out, though in consequence of differences occurring between Collins and Gilbert R. Pugsley, who was interested with him, Mr. Pugsley furnished a larger quantity of pine. He did so in the name of Collins and upon the terms originally agreed upon between Hon. Mr. Ryan and Collins. He was satisfied Collins, or those acting for him, were paid \$50 too much for freight on two cars of hard pine from Halifax to St. John, for repayment of which money the contractor was liable to tallick & Stackhouse charged the department for the labor of men who never worked on the bridge, the chief commissioner thinks this was not made quite clear, though the mode of keeping time, and the utter absence of any time sheet or original book of entries, was not satisfactory, and he was very much in doubt as to whether several men who were paid for work on the bridge, and who, it is alleged, worked for Retallick & Stackhouse on the David Weston during one week in August, worked on the bridge at the time or not. There is no question that Retallick & Stackhouse charged the department \$2.50 per day for every man who worked on the bridge, and it is uncontradicted they paid to workmen not more than \$2. Their explanation is that they agreed with Mr. Ryan to furnish men at a rate not to exceed \$2.50 per day; that they would charge \$3.50 respectively for themselves, and as master mechanics this was their usual course of business, and that profit on the men's wages recompensed them for tools, gear and other appliances. Messrs. Ryan and Winslow contradicted the contractors statement as to the agreement, and the chief commissioner says it is difficult, in the face of this misunderstanding, to decide as to the correctness of either. There could not be question, however, as to the correctness of Mr. Pullen's position about painting. He thinks the rate paid for paints and oils was not excessive. Retallick & Stackhouse were unable to furnish a statement as to the wages paid to respective workmen, and the chief commissioner as consequence could not get an accurate estimate of the difference between the amounts actually paid out for labor and the amount charged the department. As respects this matter. recommends that the evidence be submitted to the law officers of the crown, with the view of determining whether there is a right of action by the department against anyone, and, if so, whom, and as to the advisability of bringing action, either civil or criminal, against these men or either of them. On a general review of the whole evidence every safeguard apparently was taken up by the then chief commissioner. The work could not properly be let by tender and the course taken by him seems to have

been the only practical one to adopt.

And the manner of having the busi-

but quite in keeping with the course

like circumstances. That there was

apparent misunderstanding

clearly shown by the evidence.

ess done was not only consistent with

usual course of the department.

conduct of business men under

THE BOGARDUS WILL.

Some Interesting Facts About the Property Occupied by Trinity Church, N. Y.

Copy of the Will Made Over Two Hundred Years Ago - Something About the Descendants.

If poor old Anneke Jans Bogardus were alive today and well she would be surprised at the number of heirs she possessed. They are cropping up all over the land, and every adds to the already large list of this good old lady's descendants. The property in which so much interest is being manifested is occupied by corporation of Trinity church. New York city, and is said to be worth not less than \$300,000,000. It is stated that the property was leased to Trinity church ninety-nine years ago and that the lease will expire in few months. The Sun has failed to discover any account of this lease: however, this is why the heirs of the estate are coming forward at the present time.

A short history of the whole case may not prove uninteresting to many In 1630 there landed in New Amterdam a sturdy Dutchman named

Roeloff Jansen. He had been a man of official standing and of some position in his native town of Maasland. The spirit of adventure was abroad and Roeloff Jansen caught the spirit of unrest. He had a strong young wife. willing to brave the seas, and little family, and there was a fortune to make for them. So they bade fare well to their native land and sailed

for the New Nederland. Jansen procured a position on the Hudson river. After a few filling the duties of his post under the patroons' agents at Rensselaerswyck Tansen seems to have moved with his family to New Amsterdam, having obtained from Director VanTwiller, in 1636, a ground brief or patent for the of about 62 acres, which has been a bone of contention ever since.

But Jansen did not long enjoy his new possessions, dving in 1637, leaving behind five little children and a widow, Mrs. Anneke Jans. But within a year the Widow Jans dried her tears and became the wife of Everardus Bogardus. The widow was of a prudent turn of mind, and before her second marriage took care to make proper settlement of her estate. By settled 1,000 guilders upon her children by the first marriage out of their father's estate. The settlement thus concludes, "She, Anna Jans and E. Bogardus also promise to bring up the children with the help of God, decently, provide them necessary food, keep them at school, them learn reading and writing and

E. Bogardus was a clergyman. came over from Holland in 1633. He was the second established clergyman in the settlement and was a man of intellect and education. He drowned in 1647 on a passage to the fatherland. Soon after her husband's death Mrs. Bogardus left New Amsettled with, her old friends on the Hudson. She accordingly took up her residence at Beverwyck, now the site of the present Albany, and sold her house at New Amsterdam. She was at this time doubtlady of very considerable Beside her farm and her two houses she was the proprietor of many acres of land near the present village of Newtown, on Long Island, and also at Hell Gate, where she owned eighty acres granted her in 1654. Anneke the department. As to whether Re- Jans at Beverwyck in 1654. Anneke following is a copy of her will:

WILL OF ANNEKE JANS BOGAR-

In the name of the Lord, know all men by these presents, that this day, the 29th of January, 1663, in the afternoon, about four o'clock, appeared before me, Drieck Van Schelluyre, notary public, in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter mentioned, Anneke Jans, widow of Roolossen Jans of Nasterland, and now lately widow of the Reverend Everardus Bogardus, residing in the village of Beverwick, and well known to us, notary witnesses: The said Anneke Jans, lying on her bed in a state of illness, but perfectly sensible and in full possession of her mental powers, and ble to testate, to which sound state mind we can fully testify. said Anneke Jans, considering of life, the certainty shortness death, and the uncertainty of hour of time, she, the said Anneke Jans, declaimed, after due consideration, without any persuasion, compulsion, or retraction, this document to be her last will and testament, in

manner following: First of all recommending her immortal soul to the Almighty God, her Creator and Redeemer, and consigning her body to Christian burial, and herewith revoking and annulling all prior testamentary disposition of any kind whatsoever; and now proceeding anew, she declaired to nominate and institute as her sole and universal heirs her children, viz.: Sarah Roe-losse, wife of Hans Keirstead; Catrina Roelosse, wife of Johannes Van Brugh; also Yanetta and Rachel Bogardus, the children of the deceased daughter, Fytie Roelosse, during her life time the wife of Pietor Bogardus representing together their mother's place; also her son Roelossen; and, William, Cornelius, Johannes and Pietor Bogardus, and to them to bequeath her real estate, chattels, jewels, cloths, linen, woolen, housebequeath hold furniture, and all property whatsoever, without reserve or restriction of any kind, to be disposed of after her decease, and divided by them in equal shares, to do with the same at their own will and pleasure, without any hindrance whatsoever, provided, nevertheless, with the express condition and restriction that the first born children shall divide between out of their father's property the sum of One Thousand Guilders, to be paid to them out of the proceeds of a cerfarm situated Island, bounded on the North River; and that before any other dividing takes place, and as three of the children at the time of their marriage re-

ceived certain donations, and as Jans Roelossen is yet unmarried, he is to eceive a bed and a milch cow, and to Johannes and Pieter Bogardus she gives a house and lot, situated to the westward of the house of her, the Testatrix, in the village of Beverwick, going in length until the end of a bleaching spot, and in breadth up to the room of her, the Testatrix' house, besides a bed for both of them and a milch cow for each of them, the above to be an equivalent of the married children have received. Finally, she the Testatrix, gives to Roelos Keirstead, the child of her daughter Sarah, a silver mug; to Annattie Van Brugh, the child of her daughter Catrina, a silver mug; and Yannetta and Rachel Bogardus, the children of her daughter Fytie, a silver mug; and to the child of William Bogardus named Fytie,, also a silver mug; all the above donations to be provided for out of the monies first received, and afterwards the remainder of the property to be divided and shared as aforesaid. The Testatrix declares this document to be her only true last will testament, and desiring that after decease it may supersede all other Testaments, codicils, donations or any other instruments whatsoever, and in case any formalities may have been omitted, it is the will and desire that the same benefit may accrue as they had actually been observed; and she requested me, a Notary Public, to make one more lawful instrument in the usual form of this, her, Testa trix, last will and desire, signed. sealed and delivered at the house of the Testatrix, in the village of Beverwick, in New Netherland, in the presence of Rutger Jacobse, Ruth Jacobse Van Schoonderwert, Ernst Jacobse Wendall, W. Schellnyne

ANNEKE X JANS.

mark. A copy of a copy, 1891.

Mrs. Bogardus had four children by the first and four by the second mar riage. The following is the family pedigree of Anneke Jans: "Collected from church records, family records, and the most authentic information etc., as connected with the right of heirship to the property of said Anneke Jans, lying in the city of New York, which has been unjustly witheld from the surviving heirs of the said Anneke Jans until now; by the vestry and church wardens of the Trinity church of said city." Anneke Jans, from Amsterdam, had two husbands her first husband named Jans Roeloff her second the Rev. Evaradus Bogar dus, the first Dutch minister from Holland. Children by her first husband; Sarah, Catrina, Fytie and Jants. Children by her second husband: William, Cornelius, Jonas and Peter. William, son of Everardus Bogardus married Wyntie Sybrant of Amsterdam. They had three children, Everardus. Fytie and Anneke. Of the first

wo nothing is known. Again, Anneke, daughter of William Bogardus, married the son of Adam Brower, named Jacob, and they had Elizabeth, Jants, Jacob, Anneke, Everardus, Adam, Cornelius, Adolphus William, Peter and Magdaline.

Adolphus Brower married Janatie Ferdow, and their children were Nicholas, Jacob, Janatie, Ssaac, Adol-Rachel, Cornelius, Laura,

Famicha. Famicha Brower married John Gesner, the son of Hendrick Gesner. and Elizabeth Smith, who came from Germany in the year 1709. Elizabeth, John, children, Henry, Abraham, Cornelius, Nicholas and Famicha.

The above is what has been obtained as yet up to July 27th, 1837. It appears that Cornelius Bogardus married the widow Anneke Jants about the year 1636. He died in the year 1648. Anneke, the widow, died in the the year 1663 or 1664. She made her will in the year 1663, the year the Dutch surrendered the colony of New York to the English.

Janatie Brower married John Bookhout, and their granddaughter, atie Brower Bookhout, married John Barnes, whose surviving children in 1869 were Charlotte, Emma, Mary and Agnes, the above named children of John and Janatie Barnes are great, great, great, great, great grandchildren of Anneke Jants Bogreat,

gardus in a direct line. Again, James Bookhout, brother of Janatie Brower Bookhout, and grandson of Janatie and John Bookhout, married Sarah Schurman, whose sur viving children in 1869 were Susan Adams, William Henry, Mary Jane, and George. The above named children of James and Sarah Bookhout are the great, great, great, great, great grandchildren of Anneke Jants Bogardus in a direct line.

Again, Mary Jane, daughter of James and Sarah Bookhout, and great granddaughter of Jenatie and John Bookhout, married George Nixon.

The farm, which has been the subject of so much contention, was, as has been stated, granted by Gov. Van Twiller to Roeloff Jansen and his wife in 1636. It was then in a very rough state and had never been culti-The grant was confirmed in 1654 by Director Stuyvesant by a tent to Mrs. Anneke Jans, as widow of E. Bogardus. On the 27th of March, 1667, Gov. Nichols made a confirmatory patent to the heirs of Bogardus. A description of the farm would comprehend a tract between a line drawn near the north side Warren street on the south, and Canal street on the north, on the west by the river and on the east by a serie of irregular lines west of Broadway. Various leases have been made

the farm. In 1639 it was leased to Richard Brudnell for a tobacco plantation. It was also leased by the inal Bogardus to Richard Fouls, with various cattle. At an early date it was leased to Jan Lienden for the rent of two hogs. In 1651 a lease was made to Evert Pels, with cattle and horses, showing that the farm was in good keeping. In 1677 it was leased by Gov. Andros to Dirck Secker for sixty bushels of wheat. In 1697 the governor leased "the king's farm," by which name it had become generally known, to the corporation of Trinchurch for seven years. The Earl of Bellamont, who succeeded Fletcher, endeavored to break up all such grants, and a bill passed the legislature in 1699 vacating the above grant. In 1700 Lord Courteney, who was a

Condition POWDER

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zealous protector of the established church, leased the farm to Trinity church again for so long a time as

ne should be governor. In 1705 the grant was made to Trinity church under which they claim to hold the property. It was a patent from the colonial governor Conrteney, as acting for Queen Anne. The solidity and effect of the patent by Queen Anne has been a frequent subject for discussion in the courts, and forms the principal feature in the claim of title by Trinity church.

The descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus have made many attempts to have their claims to this property recognized by the courts, but so far without success. A number of persons in this city who are interested in the case have been carrying on a correspondence with a well known New York lawyer, who seems to be well acquainted with the whole history of the property in dispute. He says there is a great deal to be cleared up before the heirs can come in for their share. The church's title to the property from the crown seems to stand in the way of the heirs doing very much, although it has been stated that Gov. Courteney was not of sound mind when he granted the patent to the corporation of Trinity church, and many of the heirs in Canada have stated their determination of pushing the case to its final cor

MILITIA MATTERS.

Major General Herbert May Not Return to Canada.

It is Said That the Command of the Bisley Team Will be Given to Major Markham.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

The two chief topics of discussion in military circles during the week were the departure of Major General Herbert and the possibility of there being no camps of instruction this summer. The interview with the minister of militia published in the Citizen Thursday revived the hope of the routine being carried out in regard to

the drill for 1895. In connection with the general's ceparture is the rumor that he is not likely to return; or that at least his return depends upon whether the camps of instruction are neld this year or not. In support of the former conjecture the facts are cited that the major general's term will expire 'n November next, and that he has been offered a tempting command in England. Major General Herpert's horses.

were sold yesterday. The further report that the command of the Canadian militia was likely to devolve upon Col. Lake the present master general, is rendered improbable by the regulations govern ing the appointment. These provide that the officer so appointed shall hold military rank in the imperial service not lower than that of colonel. quarter master general's' imperial service rank is major, with the local rank of lt.-colonel and the militia rank of

The constitution of the Dominion Rifle association provides for the anrual meeting being held on the second Wednesday after the opening of parliament. But as, to all appearances, parliament is not likely to meet as early as usual this year, it will probably be necessary to have a special meeting of the association called within the next few weeks.

The most important matters to be considered are those in connection with this year's Bisley team. The Canadian marksmen usually leave about the third week in June.

Who shall command the team this year is a question that has been agitating riflemen for some weeks past. It has been generally conceded that it is the turn of a maritime province officer, and several names have been mentioned in connection with the command, among them these of Major Markham of St. John, N. B., and Lt. Col. McDonald of Nova Scotia. It is understood that the appointment will to Major Markham, senior major the 8th Princess Louise's Brunswich Hussars.

Capt. Colson Mitchell of the 90th Winnipeg Battallion will probably be appointed adjutant of the team. Capt. Mitchell has been at Bisley before and is one of the crack shots of the domin ion. Lt. J. D. Taylor, formerly of the 43rd Rifles, and now secretary of the British Columbia Provincial Rifle association, was prominently mentioned in connection with the adjutancy, and his appointment would also have been considered a good one. But his turn, they say, may come another year.

FARMERS IN Annual Meeting of tion at Frede

Opening Address of Reports of Cou Presiden

List of Delegates Prese Year's Work by Secre

Fredericton, March meeting of the Farm men's association was in the council cham hall at 3 p. m. today Wm. A. West of Ho in the chair.

The minutes of the held on the occasion Aberdeen's visit to F ust 15th and 16th, 189 approved, also the mi ssion of the previous The president in his

said that compared tries we had much to The harvest had been and had been secure dition. He spoke in the governor general enthusiastically recei the farmers of the pro at Fredericton last s that Lord and Lady interest they took in t people, were doing my bonds between mother country. He work done by the loc assisting the develop and also spoke highly uable information seminated by the don tal stations. He was o the prevailing depress and conquered, not so men measures as by er grasp of the prin their profession was by more improved a tems of farming.

Following the addr dent came the repor ious county vice-pr nearly all express the condition of the interests of their res as well with the bus as compared with the er countries.

This is by far the tended opening session of the association, ar dance tomorrow is a At the evening Robertson, dominion er, addressed a large members of the ass citizens of Frederict on the subject of Ca Butter. By means of ed most clearly the on the material prog tion and art of a continuous the closest attention

for over two hours.

The following are rolled at the opening in attendance have roll. Henry Wilmot West, Hopewell H Fredericton; W. H. M. Killam, Elgin; W. W. Akerley, F. R. I ton; E. D. Estabrook Julian E. Long, C. Wm. A. Gibson, Henry T. Scholey, Jaffrey, St. Marys; rey. New Canaan; bique; O. W. Wet. W. Wetmore, Clift lips, Upper Keswic Jerusalem: Wm. J Grand Bay; Elisha per. Jacksonville: A ton: Joseph R. Ta Taylor, Taylor's Farrar, Rockland; bert: Abram Brans McLauchlan, Bucton say, Judson B. Big N. Shaw, Hartland Andover; H. Mont N. Herbert Parlee, holm Agricultural Smith, Hopewell; J John; Wm. Brait, Vanton, St. Louis; Great Shemogue; Peel; S. E. Campbe Richard, H. D. Ric ier, St. Louis; O. Marys; John Conn George E. Baxt Robert Main, Kins er, Chatham; Per ericton; H. B. H W. Hubbard, Oron ty, Kingston; J. dale; H. B. Whi Gilman Kingscle Armstrong's Corne ry, L. F. Corey, Julius L. Inches, F. Hughes, Petit

> William; William Abram Alward, Howe, Stanley. Professor Shut addresses at ton Prof. Robertson discussion of

> > W. W. Hubbar

up.

Kingsclear; John

Donald Innis, Smith, Petitcodi

John Murphy, Bl. 'A. Kennedy, Stu

derson, Chipman

Prince William;

Shemogue; John

on the year's w Our association lous financial p able to undert that performed er provinces, an erations for the ing of a specia. August last, an present conventi practical work, rom many loca effect of these a

and dairy prac



PS CHICKENS STRON

powerful Food Digestiv

HING ON EARTH ENS LAY

AKE HENS LIKE SHERIDANS.

GONDITION POWDER matter what kind of feed you use, mix heridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit nter will be lost when the price for eggs t assures perfect assimilation of the food d to produce health and form eggs, It is can't get it send to us. Ask Fire for 25 cts. Five \$1. Large two-lb. can \$1.20. Six Exp' paid. Sample "BEST POULTEY PAPER" free, ultry one year '130 c) and large can, both \$1.50 NSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

protector of the established leased the farm to Trinity uld be governor.

05 the grant was made to Trinurch under which they claim d the property. It was a patent ing for Queen Anne. The solidd effect of the patent by Queen has been a frequent subject for sion in the courts, and forms incipal feature in the claim of y Trinity church.

descendants of Anneke Jans dus have made many attempts ve their claims to this property ed by the courts, but so far ut success. A number of per in this city who are interested case have been carrying on a idence with a well known York lawyer, who seems to be of the property in dispute. He here is a great deal to be cleared fore the heirs can come in for share. The church's title to the ty from the crown seems to in the way of the heirs doing much, although it has been that Gov. Courteney was not nd mind when he granted the t to the corporation of Trinity h, and many of the heirs in Canshing the case to its final con-

MILITIA MATTERS.

r General Herbert May Not Return to Canada.

said That the Command of the Bisley m Will be Given to Major Markham.

(Ottawa Citizen.) two chief topics of discussion in ary circles during the week were eparture of Major General Heramps of instruction this summer. ia published in the Citizen Thurs-

vived the hope of the ne being carried out in regard to drill for 1895. onnection with the general's deare is the rumor that he is not to return; or that at least his

depends upon whether the ps of instruction are neld this year ot. In support of the former conare the facts are cited that the or general's term will expire 'n ember next, and that he has been red a tempting command in Engsold yesterday.
further report that the command

ne Canadian militia was likely to olve upon Col. Lake the present rter master general, is rendered bable by the regulations governthe appointment. These provide the officer so appointed shall hold tary rank in the imperial service ower than that of colonel. rter master general's' imperial ser-rank is major, with the local rank colonel and the militia rank of

constitution of the Dominion association provides for the anmeeting being held on the second nesday after the opening of parnent. But as, to all appearances, liament is not likely to meet as as usual this year, it will probbe necessary to have a special ting of the association called withhe next few weeks.

he most important matters to be sidered are those in connection with s year's Bisley team. The Canadian usually leave about the rd week in June.

r is a question that has been agiing riflemen for some weeks past. as been generally conceded that it the turn of a maritime province ofand several names have been tioned in connection with the comnd, among them those of Major rkham of St. John, N. B., and Lt McDonald of Nova Scotia. It is rstood that the appointment will to Major Markham, senior major the 8th Princess Louise's New

nswich Hussars. Capt. Colson Mitchell of the 90th nnipeg Battallion will probably be inted adjutant of the team. Capt. tchell has been at Bisley before and ne of the crack shots of the domin-Lt. J. D. Taylor, formerly of the Rifles, and now secretary tish Columbia Provincial Rifle asciation, was prominently mentioned onnection with the adjutancy, and appointment would also have been idered a good one. But his turn, ey say, may come another year.

FARMERS IN SESSION.

Annual Meeting of the Association at Fredericton

Opening Address of the President-Reports of County Vice-Presidents.

List of Delegates Present-Review of the Year's Work by Secretary Hubbard.

Fredericton, March 5.-The annual meeting of the Farmers and Dairy-men's association was called to order

held on the occasion of Lord and Lady Aberdeen's visit to Fredericton, August 15th and 16th, 1894, were read and approved, also the minutes of the last

said that compared with other countries we had much to be thankful for. The harvest had been an average one and had been secured in splendid conthe governor general's practical and enthusiastically received address to the farmers of the province assembled at Fredericton last summer, adding that Lord and Lady Aberdeen, by the interest they took in the welfare of the people, were doing much to strengthen the bonds between Canada and the the bonds between Canada and the mother country. He commended the work done by the local government in assisting the download government in assisting the development of dairying, and also spoke highly of the very valuable information acquired and disseminated by the dominion exeprimental stations. We was of the valuable information acquired and disseminated by the dominion exeprimental stations. seminated by the dominion exeprimental stations. He was of the opinion that the prevailing depression must be met and conquered, not so much by governmen measures as by education, a broader grasp of the principles on which er grasp of the principles on which their profession was founded, followed by more improved and economic sys-

ems of farming.
Following the address of the presinearly all expressed satisfaction at the condition of the farm and dairy interests of their respective counties, as well with the business generally, as compared with the condition of oth-

This is by far the most largely attended opening session in the history of the association, and a larger atten-

on the subject of Canada's Bread and on the material progress, the civiliza-tion and art of a country, and held the closest attention of his audience for over two hours.

rolled at the opening session, but many in attendance have not yet signed the roll. Henry Wilmot, Oromocto; Wm. A. West, Hopewell Hill; A. D. Thomas, Fredericton; W. H. Colpitts, George Killam, Elgin; W. S. Tompkins, J. Akerley, F. R. Brooks, Southamp ton; E. D. Estabrooks, Prince William; Julian E. Long, Charles A. Long, Wm. A. Gibson, James S. Savage, Henry T. Scholey, Centreville; Wm. Jaffrey, St. Marys; Rowland H. Corey, New Canaan; David Currie, To-W. Wetmore, Clifton; R. (2) exhibitions of dairy products fugged by the score card; (3) the lips, Upper Keswick; W. Teed Inch, Jerusalem; Wm. J. Usher, Jas. Clarke, Grand Ray: Flight Clirk. Grand Bay; Elisha Slipp, John Harper, Jacksonville; A. E. Killam, Monc-ton: Joseph R. Taylor, Samuel W. Taylor, Taylor's Village; Isaac T. Farrar, Rockland; John A. Stiles, Albert; Abram Branscomb, Cornhill; M. McLauchlan, Buctouche; John A. Lindsay, Judson B. Biggs, Lindsay; Burril N. Shaw, Hartland; James C. Porter, Andover; H. Montgomery Campbell, N. Herbert Parlee, Sussex and Studholm Agricultural society; Chesley Smith, Hopewell; J. M. Donovan, St. John; Wm. Brait, Kingston; J. B. Vanton, St. Louis; Howard J. Avard, Great Shemogue; John A. Campbell, Peel; S. E. Campbell, Hartland; P. L. Richard, H. D. Richard, Marcel Pour-ier, St. Louis; O. J. LeBlanc, St. Marys; John Connon, Upper Kintore; Marys; John Connon, Upper Kimtore; George E. Baxter, Perth Centre; Robert Main, Kingston; Geo. E. Fish-e", Chatham; Percy C. Powys, Fred-ericton; H. B. Hall, Gagetown; W. Hubbard, Oromocto; J. W. Doher-Kingston; J. E. Wright, Hillandale; H. B. White, St. John; J. C. Gilman, Kingsclear; John B. Barton, Armstrong's Corner; Thomas G. Per ry, L. F. Corey, Butternut Ridge; Julius L. Inches, Fredericton; Harry . Hughes, Petitcodiac; C. H. Gille Kingselear; John B. Lamb, Chipman; Donald Innis, Tobique; D. Sinclair Smith, Petitcodiac; Guilford Slipp, John Murphy, Blissville; James Kerr, A Kennedy, Studholm; Wm. A. An-derson, Chipman; W. W. Graham, Prince William; Angus Avard, Great

Shemogue; John Crewdson, Prince William; William R. Wood, Shediac Abram Alward, Fredericton; W. T. Howe, Stanley.
Professor Shutt of Ottawa gives two addresses at tomorrow's sessions, and Prof. Robertson remains to assist in the discussion of the subjects brought

W. W. Hubbard reported as follows

Our association, due to its anamalous financial position, has been unable to undertake practical work i'ke on the year's work: that performed by associations in other provinces, and has confined its operations for the past year to the holding of a special meeting on the 13th August last, and preparations for the present convention. I am glad to be able to say that though our influence has not been directly exercised through practical work, yet we have evidence from many localities that the indirect effect of these annual meetings has re-sulted in more paying methods of farm and dairy practice.

eedings was to be published in conwith the report of the secretary for agriculture. As you know, we employed a stenographer to take a verbatim report of the addresses and discussions, and he undertook to make us a complete report of the meeting. For that purpose he was allowed to take the manuscript of all the papers and resolutions laid before the meeting. I regret to have to state in this public manner that the young man in question proved false to his trust, and after receiving a substantial advance payment on his work, only furnished us with a small portion of the report, and surreptitiously left the country without transcribing his notes, or even turning over the manuscript en-

After two searches and considerable delay we were enabled to send the in the council chamber of the City hall at 3 p. m. today. The president, Wm. A. West of Hopewell Hill, was in the chair. for agriculture was unable to delay the printing of his own report sufficiently to enable him to combine the matter sent from us with it, and on of the previous annual meet- the 1,000 extra copies of the proceed ings that the commissioners for agri-culture had agreed to print at this

culture had agreed to print at this association's request, so that we are a second time without a satisfactory report of our meeting.

At the time of the reception of the governor general and the agricultural conference last August, this association assisted so far as it could in second formers at curing an attendance of farmers at

Later in the season it was my privilege as a member of the Dominion Travelling Dairy staff to visit some spcke before a meeting in Frederic-ton on the advantages of judging at exhibitions by the score card and scale of points. The doctor has latedent came the reports from the various county vice-presidents. All or matters for him he could probably visit the province for a short time again next summer.

During the past season, as has been already stated to you, our dairy work has shown healthy growth, and we have reason to feel encouraged. The farm end of the dairy business is not yet, however, on a thoroughly profit-able footing. Some farms, no doubt, are producing milk and pork at a profit, but the yield of these products per acre of cultivated land, taking the province as a whole, is very low. Our are producing milk and pork a dance tomorrow is assured.

At the evening session Professor Robertson, dominion dairy commissioner, addressed a large audience of the members of the association and the citizens of Frederiction in the City hall of fine dairy goods, and there see to the possibilities of the production of fine dairy goods, and there seem on the subject of Canada's Bread and
Butter. By means of charts he explained most clearly the effects of foods
on the material progress, the civilizaand individual to help improve and
make uniform the quality of Teur make uniform the quality of lou cheese and butter, and at the sam time to assist the farmer to produce it more cheaply than at present; to this latter end the man, the cow a the soil each need great capacity.

For the man we require those mean which will give him an enlarged con ception of his power to so rule and manage his land, his cows and his manufacturing business, that he may produce the maximum quantity of the best quality of goods per acre.

Some of these means would be: (1) A winter school of dairy practice, such as is carried on with good results in other provinces and across the border; bique; O. W. Wetmore, Clifton; R. (2) exhibitions of dairy products the individual farmer by meetings of farmers, through the local associa-tions and travelling dairies; and (4) the extension of co-operative work. An agricultural paper adapted to this province would also be a valuable agent. When once the man has attained capacity his cows and his soil will soon come up to his own stand-

> During parts of April and May last year the dominion dairy commissioner provided for classes of instruction in cheese and butter-making. That in se-making continued for weeks at the Sussex cheese factory, in charge of two expert dairymen, J. S. Hopkins and L. A. Zufelt. Twenty-nine students registered in the course and much interest was mani-fested, The butter-making course ceeded the above, and was held at the dairy station, Nappan, N. S.

> The provincial government has con-tinued its work in travelling cheesemaking instruction by Mr. Robertson Its travelling butter-making instruc-tion by Mr. Alward has given bonuses to several new factories and contin ued to encourage the formation of local dairymen's associations by giving a small yearly grant, benefit this association at the same time by stipulating that these local associa tions must send delegates to our provincial meeting.

The dominion government, in addition to the work above alluded to, undertaken to help the farmers of Canada place their winter made buter on the British market under the best conditions. This action should give us a large outlet for an article the manufacture of which will profitably employ our farmers during co ing winters.

The government of Quebec has taken the initiative in putting a cash bonus on all butter exported, thus putting the farmers of that province in a better position than those of the

rest of the dominion. The consideration of how our cheese and butter for the export trade car be most easily and satisfactorily inspected and handled should be an important matter at this meeting. That some action is necessary is very generally felt, and the act just passed by our provincial legislature providing for such inspection paves the way for the fulfilment of our wishes.

In conclusion, Mr. President gentlemen, I wish to call your attention, without, I trust, seeming impertinent, to the need of active work Paris green should be sprayed early

It was understood at our last annual among the executive officers of this association. If each county vice-pres ident were to feel responsible for the for the work of the association during the year, it would undoubtedly strengthen the association. We need at least one thousand active members and a series of county meetings each winter. A little combined effort and individual persuasion would accom-

plish that result.

We also need a committee at this meeting to discuss and provide for the programme of the next meeting and for any other work it may be possible for the association to take up. Our unsatisfactory experience with stenographic reporting has led us this year to try and utilize our own members in securing a good synoptic report of the proceedings of this meet ing. I am glad to be able to inform you that the honorable the commiser for agriculture has promised to print in the form of a report all the nanuscript we submit to him dealing

with our proceedings here.

I wish here to gratefully acknowledge much valuable assistance from my brother officers and members, and for a great deal of kindly hospitality in various parts of the province.

Fredericton, March 6.-The Farmers

and Dairymen's association resumed its session this morning. The following additional members enrolled this mor-ning: C. F. Alward, Butternut Ridge H. E. Harrison, Maugerville; John Robertson, Fredericton; Alonzo E.Dow, Canterbury; Murray E. Gilbert, Sheffield; John Betts, Millerton; W. J. Owens, Centreville; R. R. Patchell, St. John; Henry B. Taylor, Florenceville; John M. Vance, Southampton; L. B. Bedell, J. A. Peabody, Woodstock; W. J. Melanson, Bathurst; W. A. Taylor, Florenceville; David C. Parent, Upper Queensbury; F. J. Purdy, Jemseg; J B. Cormier, Petit Rocher; John Mc-Neish, Dalhousie; Jas. F. Carter, Bathurst; C. L. S. Raymond, Woodstock; G. D. Searle, Chatham; Frank Frenette, Petit Rocher; Charles A. Peabody, Woodstock; James R. Anderson, Pennfield Ridge; Clarence N. Goodsp Penniac; W. W. Brayall, Tilley; Wm. Willow Dale; Jas. K. Pinder, M. P. P. Temperance Vale; Jas. Carroll, Mel rose; Jas. Frier, Shedlac; Jas. S. Mahoney, Melrose; Robt. McLeod, Black River; Harry Beckwith, Fredericton. Prof. Shutt's address on the Essential Elements of Plant Food occupied

the greater part of the morning se ion to appoint a committee to confer with the government for the purpos of securing the legislative council chamber for the meetings of the association was discussed, but on an as-surance that the city council chamber would always be at their disposal it

was not pressed.

Whether the second crop of cloves should be cut or left to protect the sol is still an open question, said Col. Blair.
Prof. Shutt said it is better to feed the clover at first to animals and use the manure, and not always turn it over. Prof. Shutt defended the growing of exhaustive plants on the ground that it is making more use of the farmer's capital, but he must see that the fertility of the soil is maintained by the return of the manure. Gypsum is valuable as fixing nitrogen from es caping as ammonia. It also liberates rotash from the soil by chemical ac tion and is itself a fertilizing element It is required for the leafy plants, such as clover and peas. Sandy soils lack potash more than clayey soils.

Col. Blair of Truro addressed the association on the subject of drainage. He explained why lands as fores cleared were more productive than af terwards, as due to the top-dressing of the ashes, etc., left on the groun and other causes, making the soil airy and porous. Afterwards this is with-drawn and the tramping of horses in ploughing makes the soil heavy. In laying off drains a good fall, but not too steep, is required. A steep incline should not be drained on a bias. The first thing to seek is an outlet, either for each drain or for the system. There should be silt boxes to catch the sand and gravel and keep it from the drain. A fall of six inches in twenty rods is sufficient. We should drain to the depth of three feet at least, and this would draw 15 feet on each side. A four foot drain draws twenty feet. Stone drains are objectionable, because in four or five years they fill up with silt, and about twice as much earth must be taken out as compared with tile drains. We prefer a round tile, because it can be turned and joined better. This drainage costs from \$8.40 to \$8.58 per acre. The benefits are the water basis is placed further down and gives so much more available soil and plant sustenance. The land is made warmer. A subsoil plough will break up subsoil without bringing it to the surface, where its acids would do injury. This process leads up to good pasturage, which is important now when dairying is more profitable than growing hay. A piece of land well underdrained is so much warmer that it makes a diference of two or three degrees in temperature of the acre, and will so times save a crop from frost. Heavy clay loan is so changed by drainage that half the loan will accomplish equal results.

Prof. Robertson gave answers to questions asked by members. The bes feed for milk cows is mixed cereals from the middle of July to the end of August; then corn. Too much salt makes cheese of a close texture, but enough must be used to balance

Skim milk when fed to calves should be supplemented by flax seed, but whey is poor unless enriched by peas

For pigs, skim milk is more the twice as good as whey. Food that will make the cow give the most milk will also produce the best juicy and succulent feed, is best for this pur-pose. Clover and corn run through together will keep well in silo, Obnitrogen, grow clover, etc. Warm milk put in cold milk tends to make it sour. Failure of turnips is largely due to poor seed. The most compact ensilage is the less likely to ferment or freeze. Pasturing land pays if manure is spread say once a week with a rake. straw should be cut up and used for bedding and then applied as manure.

and often. To prevent horn flies from

Mayor Beckwith then came in an addressed the meeting. He advised more attention to the farms and less to the woods. On account of the growth of the association he thought the council chamber would be too small in future, and suggested their applying for the use of the City hall. It is the general opinion among the citizens that this hall should be given free, on account of the practical benefits to the city from the attendance

of the members. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mayor Beckwith for his hearty welcome to the association, which was fittingly responded to. The membership now amounts to 121.

Geo. F. Baxter read a paper strong ly advocating the establishment of an agricultural paper, by private enterprise, but with the co-operation of the local societies. The discussion was continued by Mr. Robinson, who recommended the farmers to the Advo-cate and Hoard's Dairyman.

It was resolved that a committee should be appointed to take this question into consideration and report. The president appointed Messrs. Alward, Hubbard, Baxter, Wilmot and and as such committee.

Mr. Taylor moved that in the ab-sence of a provincial agricultural col-lege, the local government should vote such a bonus to New Brunswick stu-dents at the Ontario Agricultural college as will put them on an equal foot-ing with Ontario students.—Carried.

Mr. Baxter expressed the view that their energies should be devoted to the establishment of an agricultural college in New Brunswick.

(Continued on page 14.)

A virtuous effort is sometimes frozen with cold admiration and sullen neglect.

Some men are influenced for good only by the surrounding circumstances.



SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

APPLE TREES.

Wealthy, Walbridge, Haas, Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Hyslip Crab, Etc., Etc.

THE Undersigned not being in a position to canvass for or deliver personally the trees noted above, wishes to sell the whole lot outright. The nursery is located in Stanley, York Co. It will be to the advantage of any person wishing to set out a lot of trees to send for terms by the hundred. Circumstances over which I have no control have thrown these trees upon my hands, and they will be disposed of at a bargain.

HENRY T. PARLEE, Westfield, N. B.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Bruns-wick, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-Fifth day Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-Fift day of April next, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock in the afternoon:
All the undivided Estate, right, title and interest of Allison Wishart, of, in and to the western half above the public road of that certain lot, piece and parcel of land known on the plan of lots of land in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the Oity and County of Saint John, in asid Province, as Lot Number Fourteen (14), in the old grant, said one-half being in width thirty-seven and can-half (37%) poles, and bounded on the east by lot Number Fifteen (16), on the west by the other half of said Lot Number Fourteen (14), on the south by the highway, and on the north by land originally granted to one Samuel Floyd on the new grant, and centaining by estimation one hundred and city and Allison Wishart of, in and to the buildings, erections and improvements on said for of land standing and being, the same having been levied on and seized by me, the nucleus of Stephen S. Thorne and J. Lefteris Thorne.

Dated this third day of January, A. D. 1835.

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE,

1895.

H. LAWRANCE STURDEE,
Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John
39

DID YOU EVER

Handle a Cigar that sold as readily DID YOU EVER Sell a Cigar that pleased your cus tomers so well.

DID YOU EVER Carry a Cigar so highly spoken of. DID YOU EVER Smoke its equal for the money. DID YOU EVER See anything to touch the

SOMETHING GOO

The Best Five Cent Cigar on Barth. Manufactured only by the

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., MONTREAL

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having any claims against the estate of Mathew McJunkin, deceased, late of Gagetown, in Queens County, will please hand them in, duly sworn to; and all persons indebted to said estate in any way will make immediate payment to the undersigned executor.

WILLIAM P. SIMPSON, Executor.

or. WILLIAM P. SIN 287 Gagetown, Q. C., Feb. 15th, 1895.

store porch was well filled The chronic loafer was there as usual, lounging upon the bench, hacking away at the hard oak with his heavy jacknife. Seated by him were the Grand Army of the Republic man, the tinsmith and the miller. The Pennsylvania Dutchman leaned stupidly against the doorpost, while the tramp was stretched easily along the floor. A light summer shower had driven the wanderer into the shelter of the porch

"Was you ever disappointed in love?" inquired the chronic loafer jocularly of the traveller, at which salthe rest of the party laughed heart-

The tramp brought the butt of his heavy hickory stick down upon the floor with such vigor as to raise a small cloud of dust from the cracks, and repned: "Wull! Have 1? Just

"Come, tell us about it, ole feller," cried the tinsmith and the chroni "Not muchy, wull I."

"We an't surprised at yer havin' be'n disappointed," said the Grand Army of the Republic man. "But et's yer persumption ketches me. What's her name?"
"I called her Emily Kate," replied

the tramp, wiping a soiled tear from the corner of one of his eyes with his finger. "She'll allus be Emily Kate to me, though ter other folks she an't

"Where does she live?" interrogated the miller skeptically.
"Ef youse gentlemen keeps quiet an don't ast so many questions," said the tramp, "I tell yer all bout et. Yer see, it come like this. 'Bout three years ago I was workin' through this valley towards Snyder county, an' one fine day—et was one o' them days when yer feels like settin' down an' est doin' nothin'-I come through this here town an' went up th' main road about two mile tell I come ter th' Red hill. I never knowed jest why I done et—et must a be'n fate, but I switched off onter th' bye road, stead er stickin' ter th' pike. I went 'bout a mile an' didn't meet no one nor pass no house, tell at las' I came ter a farm what nas an orchard on th' sout' side th'

"They was a nice grassy place on th' ther side th' road under an apple ree, an' ez et was one of them warm, azy summer days, I made up me min ter rest, an' lay down in th' grass. Yer kin laugh et folks who allus talks veather, but I tell yer et does a powrful sight wit' a man. I know ef het had a be'n a rainy day I'd never ed thet fairy-core ez th' French calls et-thet hit me then an' played th' dickens wit' me fortunes.

"I was layin' there watchin' the plover whistlin' out in th' fiel', an' ter tree-frawg bellerin' up in th' us', when all uv a sudden I seen a ue gleam in the apple tree in th' orchard 'crosst th' way. I watched et, an' pretty soon I made out thet et was a woman. She was settin' there quiet an' still, like she was readin'; an' down below I seen the top uv a chicking coop, an' hear th' ole hen cluckin'. I couldn't see much fer th' leaves, an' nade out th' outlines in thet blue calier dress an' jest kinder drank "em in. "Et was th' day done it all. 'Fore knowed et I begen ter imagine th' ace thet must hev fit thet form. I pictured her like th' girls thet rides h' mowin' machines in th' agricultural advertisemen' chromos—yeller hair an' all. I wanted ter try an' see her face, but I didn't dare ter, for she'd chanct. But I lay there jest dream think uv nothin' but thet there girl in th' tree, who I figured must hev be'n a heap sight better lookin' than

a circus lady. tergether an' moved on. I went up valley three days an' got 'bou thirty miles towards Snyder county but th' whole time I was thinkin' bout nothin' but th' girl in th' blue caliker dress. I never felt so queer before, an' didnt know jest what ter Last I decided I'd hev ter go back an' hev another look at her, so I turn-

"I reached th' orchard 'bout one day later, in th' afternoon, an' hanged ef she wasn't there, but a settin' in a tree closer ter th' road. I didn't dast to near her, fer I knows how 'fraid th weemen is uv us men. But I slid en-ter me ole place, an' jest lay there watchin' her blue dress wavin' in th' breeze; an' then when I seen as how may be she'd seen me an' moved up one tree nearer th' road, kinder so as we'd be closer."

The tramp's voice broke. He placed one hand upon his ragged breast and gazed over the valley through tear-filled eyes.

"Now quit yer blubberin', trampy," cried the loafer, "an' git tter the en of this 'ere yarn."

The traveller wiped his eyes upon his coat sleeve and continued:

'Wull, as I lay there watchin' her so still and quiet I began ter think. I vondered what her name must hev be'n an' lowed et orter be'n a pretty one. Then I kinder thought bein' ez I didn't know her name I might give her one—th" prettiest I could git up. I racked me brain an' finally sot on Em ily Kate—thet sounded high toned. Then I begin to wonder who'd be so fort'nit as ter git Emily, an' cussed meself fer bein' sich a bum. I kinder ought I might reform, but 'final 'lowed ef she'd take me without me hevin ter reform et 'ud be a sight pleasanter all 'round. I see how she'd moved up a tree, an' kinder wondered ef she'd seen me. Th' more I thought on et, th' worse I got. I begin ter think mebbe ef I cleaned up I wouldn't be so bad—in fact, a heap better than lots of folks I knows. By th' time et come sunset I concided ter resk et, an' begin ter think uv crawlin' th' fence an' interducin' meself; but then me heart failed me. I put et off tell th' next day, an' slid over th' fiel' ter a barn an' spent the night.

"I didn't eat no breakfas'.. I couldn't. But when it come sun-up I went down ter th' spring an' washed up. Then I cut fer th' orchard, 'tendin' ter wait till she come. I ixpected she wouldn't be there so airly, sence she'd likely do up the breakfas' dishes.

a n'then what a sight I seen. I near yelled. They was a great big feller hed his arm right round her wals. She was lyin' all limp-like, with her head pitched forward, so I couldn't see et; an' her feet was dragging through th' timothy fer th' feller was pullin' her along down th' orchard. Et first I was fer runnin' to her resky, but I thought mebbe I'd better wait tell I

see what come uv et. "Th' big feller, he pulled her, all limp, down ter th' other side, an' then leaned her up agin a tree an' hit her a punch wit' his fis'. I seen th' blue caliker sunbonnet droop. Then he jumped th' fence, an' started down

"My heart was a-thumpin' awful. I waited tell he was outer of sight, an' then clumb' th' fence an' slipped down through th long grass ter where Emily Kate lay, half dead, agin the tree. seen a chickin' coop there an' hear th' ole hen cluckin'; an' I stepped up an' raised th' girl's droopin' head. She hed a straw face, an' was keepin' th' hawks off them chickens. My Emily Kate was a scare-'

The tramp's voice grew husky, and

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Ephraim G. Ellsworth of this city, trader, having assigned all his estate and effects to me, the undersigned trustee, for the benefit of his creditors (without preference). I have this day filed the deed with my solicitor for inspection and execution within three months from this date.

Dated at St. John, March 1st, 1895.

JOHN A. ELLSWORTH, Trustee.

ALEX. W. BAIRD, Solicitor, etc.,

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The Simpletons, a new novel by Thomas Hardy, will be begun in the December number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in faction, and The Simpletons may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferier in degree to that which has marked Trilby—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte, her page and secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January number will appear a profusely illustrated water of Charlecton and the Caro-

Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empires. The next volume of Harper's Magazine will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the magazine a series of eight stories depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories there will begin in the January number the first chapters of A Three-Part Novelette. By Richard Harding Davis-the longst work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the magazine.

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in a pit in a snowy day.

Have you ever heard of him? His name was Benaiah. He was a man of stout muscle and of great avoirdupois. His father was a hero, and he inherited prowess. He was athletic and there was iron in his blood and the strongest bone in his body was backbone. He is known for other wonders beside that of the text, An Egyptian five cubits in known for other wonders beside that of the text. An Egyptian five cubits in stature, or about seven feet nine inches high, was moving, around in braggadocia and flourishing a great spear, careless as to whom he killed and Benaiah of my text, with nothing but a walking stick came upon him, snatched the spear from the Egyptian and with one thrust of the sharp edge, put an end to the blatant bully, which makes us think of the story in our Greek lesson too hard for us if the smarter boy on the same bench had not helped us out with it, in which Horatius, the Macedonian, and Dioxippus, the Athenian, fought in the presence of Alexander; the Macedonian armed with shield and sword and javelin, and the Athenian with nothing but a club. The Macedonian hurled the javelin, but the Athenian successfully dodged it, and the Macedonian lifted the spear, but the Athenian with the club broke it, and the Macedonian drew the sword, but the Athenian with his club would have beaten the life out of the Macedonian, fallen among his useless weapons, if Alexander had not commanded, "Stop! Stop!" But Benaiah of the text is about to do something that will eclipse even that. Their is trouble in all the neighborhood. Lambs are carried off in the night, and children venturing only a little way from their father's house are found mangled and dead. The fact is, the land was infested with lions, and few people dared meet one of these grizzly beasts, much less corner or attack it. As a good Providence would have it, one morning a footstep of a lion was tracked in the snow. It had been out on its devouring errand through the darkness, but at last it is found by the impression of the four nawa of a lion was tracked in the snow. It had been out on its devouring errand through the darkness, but at last it is found by the impression of the four paws on the white surface of the ground, which way the wild beast came, and which way it had gone. Perilous undertaking; but Benaiah, the hero of the text, way it sad gone. Perilous undertaking; but Benaiah, the hero of the text, arms himself with such weapons as those early days afforded, gunpowder having been invented in a far subsequent century by the German monk, Bertholdus Schwartz. Therefore, without gun or any kind of firearms, Benaiah of the text no doubt depended on the shaip steel edge for his own defence and the slaughter of the lion as he followed the track through the snow. It may have been a javelin, it may have been a javelin, it may have been a favelin, it may have been some for the lion? We must not get off his track in the snow. The land has many cisterns, or pits, for catching rain, the rainfall being very scarce at certain seasons, and hence these cisterns, or reservoirs, are digged here, and there, and yonder. Lions have an instinct which seems to tell them when they are pursued, and this dreaded monster of which I speak retreats fitto one of these cisterns which happened to be free of water, and is there panting be free of water, and is there panting from the long run, and licking its jaws after a repast of human flesh, and after quaffing the red vintage of human blood.

Benalah is all alert, and comes cautiously on toward the hiding place of this terror of the fields. Coming to the verge of the pit, he looks down at the lion, and the lion looks up at him. What a moment it was when their eyes clashing the property of the pit while a modern Du Chailla a moment it was when their eyes clashed! But while a modern Du Chaillu, Gordon Cumming or Sir Samuel Baker, or David Livingston would have just brought the gun to the shoulder, and held the eye against the barrel; and blazed away into the depths and finished the beast, Benaiah, with only the old-time weapon, can do nothing until he gets on a level with the beast, and so he jumps into the pit, and the lion, with shining teeth of rage and claws lifted to tear to shreds the last vestige of human life, springs for the man, lifted to tear to shreds the last vestige of human life, springs for the man, while Beniah springs for the beast. But the quick stroke of the steel edge flashed again, and again, and again, until the snow was no longer white, and the right foot of triumphant Benaiah is half covered with the tawny mane of the slain horror of Palestine. slain horror of Palestine.

slain horror of Palestine.

Now you see how emphatic, and tragic, and tremendous are the words of my text: "He went down and slew a lion in a pit in a snowy day." Why put that in the Bible, once in the book of Samuel, and here in the book of Chronicles? Oh, the martical lessons are so many for the practical lessons are so many for you and for me. What a cheer in this subject for all those of you who are in conjunction of hostile circumstances. Three things were against Benaiah of Inree things were against Benalah of my text in the moment of combat, the snow that impeded his movements, the pit that environed him in a small space, and the lion, with open jaws and uplifted paw. And yet I hear the shout of Benaiah's yictory. Oh, men and wo-Benaish's victory. Oh, men and wo-wom of three troubles. You say, "I could stand one, and I think I could stand two; but three are at least one

There is a man in business perpiexity and who has sickness in his family, and old age is coming on. Three troubles—a lion, a pit and a snowy day. There is a good woman with failing health, and a dissipated husband, and a wayward boy—three troubles! There is a young man, salary cut down, bad cough, frowning future—three troubles! There is a maiden with difficult school lessons the carnot get, a face that is not as atshe cannot get, a face that is not as atshe cannot get, a face that is not as at-tractive as some of her schoolmates, a prospect that through hard times she must quit school before she graduates —three troubles! There is an author, his manuscript rejected his power of origination in decadence, a numbness in forefinger and thumb, which threat-

AN ANCIENT ATHLETE,

BENAIAH, THE MAN WITH IRON. IN

HIS BLOOD.

"We Went Down and Slew a Lion in a

Pit on a snowy Day"—All Great Men

Mave Their Trials—Everyone Engaged
in a Big Fight of Some Kind.

New York; March 3—Continued winterstorms seems to have no effect in diminishing the great audiences that gather every Sunday in and around to Academy of Music. To-day the crowds were as large as ever and the spacious Academy was packed from pit to dome long before the services began. Dr. Talmage took for his subject,"A Snowy Day,"the text selected being I Chronicles
11: 22. "He went down and slew a lion in a pit in a snowy day.

Have you ever heard of him? His name was Benaiah. He was a man of

written by some one whom I suppose to written by some one whom I suppose to be at this moment present, saying:
"My dear, dear Doctor: You will please pardon the writer for asking that at some time when you feel like it, you kindly preach from the 30th Psalm, 5th verse, 'Weeping may'endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning!' and much oblige a downtown business man." So to all downtown business men and to all uptown business men. I men, and to all uptown business men, I say, if you have on hand goods that you cannot sell, and debtors who will not, or cannot, pay, and you are also suffering from uncertainty as to what the imbecile American Congress suffering from uncertainty as to what the imbecile American Congress will do about the tariff, you have three trou-bles, and enough to bring you with-in the range of the consolation of my text, where you find the triumph of Benaiah over a

in the range of the consolation of my text, where you find the triumph of Benaiah over a lion, and a pit, and a snowy day. If you have only one trouble, I cannot spend my time with you to-day. You must have at least three, and then remember how many have triumphed over such a train of misfortune. Paul had three troubles; Sanhedrin denouncing him—that was one great trouble; physical infirmity, which he called "a thorn in the flesh," and although we know not what the thorn was, we do know from the figure he used that it must have been something that stuck him—that was the second trouble; approaching martyrdom—that made the three troubles. Yet hear what he says: "If I had only one misfortune, I could stand that; but three are two too many?" No; I misinterpret. He says: "Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; poor, yet making many rich; having nothing, yet possessing all things." "Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

David had three troubles; a bad boy, a temptation to dissoluteness, and dethronement. What does he say? "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble. Therefore, will not we fear, though the mountains be cast into the midst of the

mountains be cast into the midst of the

John Wesley had three troubles—De-famation by mobs, domestic infelicity, fatigue from more sermons preached more miles traveled than almost

fatigue from more sermons preached and more miles traveled than almost any man of his time. What does he say? "The best of all is,God is with us?" And when his poet brother, Charles Wesley, said to him, "Brother John, if the Lord were to give me wings, I'd fly." John's reply was, "Brother Charles, if the Lord told me to fly, I'd do it, and leave Him to find the wings,"

George Whitefield had three troubles: Rejection from the pulpits of England because he was too dramatic—that was one trouble; strabismus, or the crossing of his eyes, that subjected him to the caricature of all the small wits of the day; vermin and dead animals thrown at him while he preached on the commons—that made three troubles. Nevertheless, his sermons were so buoyant that a little child dying soon after hearing him preach said in the intervals of pain, "Let me go to Mr. Whitefield's God." Oh, I am so glad that Benaiah of my text was not the only one who triumphed over a lion in a pit on a snowy day.

Netice in my text a victory over bad

Snowy day.

Notice in my text a victory over bad weather. It was a snowy day, when one's vitality is at a low ebb, and the spirits are natually depressed, and one does not feel like undertaking a great enterprise, when Benaiah rubs his hands together to warm than hy axtra friction. together to warm them by extra friction, or threshes his arms around him to revive circulation of the blood, and then revive circulation of the blood, and then goes at the lion, which was all the more fierce and ravenous because of the sharp weather. Inspiration here admits atmospheric hindrance. The snowy day at Valley Forge well nighput an end to the struggle for American independence. The snowy day demolished Napoleon's army on the way from Moscow. The inclemency of January and February weather has some years bankrupted thousands of merchants. Long succession of stormy Sabbaths has crippled innumerable churches. Lighthouses veiled by the snow on many a coast have failed to warn off from the rocks the doomed frigate. Tens of thousands of Christians of nervous temperament by the frigate. Tens of thousands of Christians of nervous temperament by the depression of a snowy day almost despair of reaching heaven. Yet, in that style of weather Benaiah of the text achieved his most celebrated victory; and let us by the grace of God become and let us by the grace of God become victor over influences atmospheric. If we are happy only when the wind blows from the clear northwest, and the thermometer is above freezing point and the sky is an inverted blue cup of sunshine poured all over us, it is religion ninety-five per cent. off. Thank God there are Christians who there whole life

tians, who, though their whole life through sickness has been a snowy day, through sickness has been a snowy day, have killed every lion of despondency that dared to put its cruel paw against their suffering pillow. It was a snowy day when the pilgrim fathers set foot, not on a bank of flowers, but on the cold New England rock, and from a ship that might have been more appropriately called after a December hurricane than after a "Mayflower," they took possession of this continent. And amid more chilly worldly circumstances many a good man or a good woman has taken possession of a whole continent of spiritual satisfaction, valleys of peace, and rivers of gladness, and mountains of joy. Christ landed in our world not in the mouth of May, but in the stormy month of December, to show us that we might have Christ in winter weather, and on a snowy day.

weapon. There was as much strength in one muscle of that iton a month of the pit that snowy day depended upon Benaiah's weapon. There was as much strength in one muscle of that iton as in all the muscles of both arms of Benatah. It is the strongest of beasts, and has been known to carry off an ox. Its tongue is so rough that it acts as a rasp tearing off the flesh it licks. The two great

canines at each side of the mouth make escape impossible for anything it has once seized. Yet Benaiah puts his heel once seized. Yet Benaiah puts his heel on the neck of this "king of beasts." Was it a dagger? Was it ajavelin? Was it a knife? I cannot tell, but everything depended on it. But for that, Benaiah's body under one craunch of the monster would have been left limp and tumbled in the snow. And when you and I go into the fight with iemptation, if we have not the right kind of weapon, instead of our slaying the lion, the lion will slay us. The sword of the Spirit! Nothing in earth or hell can the Spirit! Nothing in earth or hell can stand before that. Victory with that, or no victory at all. By that I mean prayer to God, confidence in his rescuprayer to God, connidence in his rescuing power, saving grace, Almighty deliverance. I do not care what you call
it; I call it "Sword of the Spirit."
And if the lions of all the jungles of
perdition should at once spring upon
your soul, by that weapon of heavenly
metal you can thrust them back, and
out them dawn and stab them through cut them down and stab them through, and leave them powerless at your feet. Your good resolution wielded against

Your good resolution wielded against the powers which assault you in a toy pistol against an Armstrong gun; is a pen knife held out against the brandished sabres of a Heintzelman's cavalry charge, Go into the fight against sin on your own strength and the result will be the het breath of the lion in your blanched face and his front paws, one on each lung. Alas! for the man not fully armed, down in the pit, on a snowy day and before him a lion.

day and before him a lion.

All my hearers and readers have a big fight of some sort on hand, but the biggest and the wrathiest lion which you have to fight is what the Bible calls, "The roaring lion, who walketh about, seeking whom he may devour." Now, you have never seen a real lion unless you have seen him in India or Africa, just after capture. Long caging breaks you have seen him in India or Artea, just after capture. Long caging breaks his spirit, and the presence of human beings tames him. But you ought to see him spring against the iron bars in the Zoological Gardens of Calcutta, and hear him roar for the prey. It makes one's blood curdle, and you shrink back, although you know there is no peril. Plenty of lions in old-en times. Six hundred of them were slaughtered on one occasion in the presence of Pompey in the Roman Amphitheatre. Lions came out and destroyed the camels which carried the baggage of Xerxes' army. In Bible times there were so many times there were so many lions that they are fre-quently alluded to in the Scripture. Joel, the prophet, describes the "cheek teeth" of a great lion; and Isaiah menteeth "of a great hon; and Isalan mentions among the attractions of heaven that "no lion shall be there;" and Amos speaks of a shepherd taking a lamb's ear out of the mouth of a lion; and Solomon describes the righteous as "bold as a lion;" and Daniel was a great lion tamer; and David and Jeremiah and St. John often speak of this

creature.

man and St. John often speak of this creature.

But most am I impressed by what I have quoted from the Apostle Peter, when he calls the devil a lion. That means strength. That means blood-thirstiness. That means cruelty. That means destruction. Some of you have felt the strength of his paw, and the sharpness of his tooth, and the horror of his rage. Yes, he is a savage devil. He roared at everything good when Lord Claverhouse assailed the Covenanters, and at Bartholomew against the Huguenots, one August night when the bell tolled for butchery to begin, and the ghastly joke in the street was, "Bleod letting is good in August," and 50,000 assassin knives were plunged into the victims, and this monster has had under his paw many of the grandest souls of all time, and fattened with the spoils of centuries, he comes for you. souls of all time, and fattened with the spoils of centuries, he comes for you. But I am glad to say to all of you who have got the worst in such a struggle, that there is a Lion on our side, if you want Him: Revelation, 5: 5, "The Lion of Judah's tribe." A Lamb to us, but a Lion to meet that other lion, and you can easily guess who will beat in that fight, and who will be beaten. When two opposing lions meet in a jungle in India, you cannot tell which will overcome and which will be overcome. They glare at each other for a moment, and then with full strength of muscle. and then with full strength of muscle they dash against each other like two thunderbolts of colliding storm-clouds and with jaws like the crush of avalanches, and with a resounding voice that makes the Himalayas tremble, and with a pull, and tear, and clutch, and trample, and shaking of the head from side to side, until it is too much from side to side, until it is too mach for human endurance to witness, and though one lion may be left dead, the one which has conquered crawls away lacerated and gashed and lame and eyeless, to bleed to death in an adjoining jungle. But if you and I feel enough our weakness in this battle of temptation and ask for the Divine help, against that old lion of hell, described in St. Peter. will go that stronger Lion. against that old non or nen, described in St. Peter, will go that stronger Lion described in Revelation and it will be no uncertain grapple, but under one Omnipotent stroke the devouring monster that would slay our soul, shall go reeling back into a pit ten thousand times deeper than that in which Benaiah slew the lion one a snowy day,

Extracting Teeth by Electricity. Trials have been made at London with Trials have been made at London with a new apparatus for the extraction of teeth by electricity. It consists of an induction cell of extremely fine wire, having an interrupter that can vibrate at the rate of 450 times a second. The patient sits in the traditional armchair, and takes the negative electrode in his left hand and the positive in the right. At this moment the operator turns on a current whose intensity is gradually increased till it has attained the utmost limit the patient can support. The exlimit the patient can support. The ex-tractor is then put in circuit and fasten-ed on the tooth, which, under the action of the vibration, is loosened at once. The operation is performed very quickly, and the patient feels no other sensation than the pricking the pricking the pricking than the pricking the pricking the pricking the pricking the pricking the pricking than the pricking t tion than the pricking produced in the hands and forearms by the current.

One of the most attractive features of the Cotton States and International Exposition will be the reproduction of the World's Columbian Exposition in miniature by G. W. Harris, the builder of the Ferris wheel. The fair will be reproduced in its entirety, complete in every detail on a scale of 1-140th. This makes the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building about 10 feet along. The material is white holly and the workmanship exquisite. The electrical effects will be perfectly reproduced and the smallest lights ever seen will be used in decorating the various buildings. The World's Fair in Miniature

Very Likely. He-"What would you do if you were She—"Lose myself in another."

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FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 24.

Text of Lesson-Romans xiii, 8-14; Golden Text-Abstain From all Appearances of Evil. 1 Thess, v, 22: Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

"After these things the Lord appointed other seventy also and sent them two and two before His face into every city and place, whither He Him-self would come." Again, as on former occasions, we choose without hesitation the missionary lesson, believing that the great business of every saved soul live to make known the love of God to sinners as far as possible and as quickly as possible, throughout the whole world, thus helping to answer our continual prayer, "Thy kingdom come!" For the time of the kingdom when the will of God shall be done on earth as in Heaven cannot come until earth as in Heaven cannot come until the King shall return, as may be clearly seen from the portion following last week's lessou (Luke xix, 11, 12). Jesus had previously sent out the 12, suggest-ive of a sufficient testimony for the 12 tribes of Israel. Now He sends 70, sug-gestive of a sufficient testimony for all the world, for the nations which peopled the earth after the deluge were 70, as in Gen. x, and the church, which is His body, to be completed before the nationl salvation of Israel, is to be gathered from all nations.

gathered from all nations.

2. "Therefore said He unto them:
The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers into His harvest."
Compare John iv, 35, where He said on another occasion that the fields were white to the harvest. In this verse of our lesson the great need is laborers. our lesson the great need is laborers, and we are to pray the Lord to send them forth, which implies a readiness to be sent ourselves, for the 12 (Math. ix, 37, 38) as well as the 70, who were taught to pray thus, were all sent forth themselves. What an indescribable themselves. What an indescribable honor to be privileged to be a laborer with God (I Cor. iii, 9), yet what multitudes of saved people, at least of professing Christians, seem to think that salvation means that they are saved from hell and made sure of heaven, and that is all. that is all.

3. "Go your ways. Behold I send you forth as lambs among wolves." So He said also to the 12 (Math. x, 16). Observe the words "I send you" and compare John xx. 21; xvii, 18, with Jer. i, 7, 8, and let every believer appropriate the message to Jeremiah along with Ex. iv, 12, and say with Isaiah, "Here am I; send me" (Isa. vi, 8). Notice the realities to which He calls their attention, "Lambs among wolves," plainly telling them what to expect, or, as He said even more plainly to the 12, "Fear not them which kill the body" (Math. x, 28). The night before He was crucified He told them that they would be put out of the synagogue and even slain for His name's sake.

A "Corry neither purse nor serin nor

4. "Carry neither purse nor scrip nor shoes and salute no man by the way." They are not to give anxious thought to temporal things, but be sure that if they are faithful to Him He will see to them, as He said and is still saying in Math. vi, 33, that if we make His kingdom and His righteousness our first concern He will see that we have food and raiment. Neither are we to give time and thought to the fashionable formalities of life, but let dead people see to dead things (Luke ix, 60). Let the dead in sins give their time to the things 4. "Carry neither purse nor scrip nor in sins give their time to the things that are not of God, but let those who have life in Christ be wholly for Him and the things of His kingdom.

and the things of His kinguom.

5. "And into whatsoever house ye enter first say, Peace be to this house." He who sent them was the Prince of Peace (Isa. ix, 6). When He came as a babe in Bethlehem, the angels sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace" (Luke ii, 14). When He stood in the midst of them the first night after the resurrection, His greetingh after the resurrection, His greetingh. ing was "peace be unto you" (Luke xxiv, 36), and His last gift to them before He died was His peace (John xiv,

6. "And if the Son of peace be there your peace shall rest upon it; if not, it shall turn to you again." Jesus has made peace through the blood of His cross, and all who are far off and without God and hope may be made nighthrough Hlm who is ready and willing to be their peace (Col. i, 20; Eph. ii, 13, 14). It is the high privilege of every believer to go forth in His name or send forth, preaching peace by Jesus Christ and proclaiming in His name the forgiveness of sins to all who will receive Him (Acts x. 36; xiii, 38, 39). It is ours "And if the Son of peace be Him (Acts x, 36; xiii, 38, 39). It is ours to make the proclamation; it is His to see to the results. The preachers will be unto God a sweet savor of Christ, in them that are saved and in them that perish (II Cor. ii, 15). We can offer Christ to all; that is our part.

7. "And in the same house remain, eating and drinking such things as they give, for the laborer is worthy of his hire. Go not from house to house." It hire. Go not from house to house." It is all right to go from house to house preaching the word as Paul did (Acts xx, 20), but it is not the mind of Christ to roam from house to house for the sake of eating and drinking, for "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, here in the control of the sake of eating and drinking for "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, here in the control of the sake of eating and drinking for "the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, here is the control of the sake and drink in the sake an kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost" (Rom. xiv, 17). Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God (Luke iv, 4), and it is possible to esteem the words of Hismouth more than our daily food (Job xxiii, 12). John the Baptist was content with locusts and wild honey, and when the food of Jesus Himself is mentioned we read only of bread and fish and honeycomb.

we read only of bread and fish and honeycomb.

8. "And into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you, eat such things as are set before you." No such thing as asking help from those who will not receive you. What a strange sight it is! I might sately say, what a monstrous thing, what a dishonor to God, to see the children of God going to those who are the enemies of God for help to carry on the work of God!

9. "And heal the sick that are therein

"And heal the sick that are therein say unto them, The kingdom of is come nigh unto you." Instead oing as beggars, they were to go as all givers, giving health and peace Rook of Rook of 9. "And heal the sick that are therein and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." Instead of going as beggars, they were to go as royal givers, giving health and peace and joy to all who were willing to receive them. God gave His Son; the Son gave Himself; both have given the spirit; the Trinity give us all things richly to enjoy and commission us to go the spirit; the frinity give us all things richly to enjoy and commission us to go in the mighty name of Jesus and be the almoners of their bounties to all whom we can reach, not asking gifts from men, but bestowing the riches of God's grace upon all men.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY SUN

EATEN UP WITH CURIOSITY.

"I vould like to know very mooth," remarked Mose Schaumburg to Pete msterdam, "if my brudder Sam vash an honest man."

"I'll tell you how to find out if he is honest or not," responded Pete. "Next time you go off on the train take him along to the depot and just before the train leaves give him a \$10 bill and tell S. R. FOSTER & SON. him to change it. If he comes back with the change, then he is presumably

"But ven he don't come pack?"

"Then you lose your \$10."
"Shimminy grashus. Tid you suppos for a moment, Misther Amsterdam, dot I vas completely eaten up mit curiosh

keeping with a man either in wine or anger.



RECENT SUCCESSES—The Telegraph Publishing Co. advertised for an accountant. S. J. McGowan was the choice of over 50 applicants. Walter Doan, a graduate of both Bus. and S. H. departments, went to Boston, secured a position at once in spite of hard times, and is reported to be getting \$18 per week. Both young men went directly from the vchoolroom to those excellent positions. Sources of success: earnest application; thorough drill; the best courses of study obtainable in Canada. Do you want this kind of training? training? Send for catalogue.

S. KERR & SON. Odd Fellows' Hall.

50 YEARS

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but dur-

Sharp's Balsam of Horehound

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., Proprietors.

PORK!

JUST RECEIVED:

100 Brls. P.E.I. Heavy Mess Pork, 25 Brls. Sqnire's Clear Pork, also 200 Tubs and Pails of Lard.

FOR SALE BY

W. F. HARRISON: & CO.,

PROFITABLE PUBLICITY. TWO PIANO ADVERTISEMENTS. BY NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR., DOCTOR OF PUBLICITY.

(Copyright, 1895, by The Trade Co., Boston.)

Money Is Not Wasted

That is Invested in a SMITH PIANO.

Careful Painstaking Construction Highest Quality of Materials,

Reautiful Tone, (Fa Call and Examine Them. JOHN S. GREEN,

Whiteville, Mass.

This advertisement is, fifty per cent, better than the average musical instrument announcement. Few articles are so poorly advertised as planos and organs. The style of a quarter century ago seems to remain. The name of the instrument is billed in largest type, and is generally followed by testimonials of celebrities. As almost any plano maker can buy as good expert opinion as can any other, testimonials are worth very little. Better let the natent medicine trade have the monopoly of subsidized letters of approval. All planos are supposed to have a "beautiful tone," and to be of "careful construction." Better not suggest that "money is not wasted." If the reputation of your plano is good, why create suspicion by a negative assertion? Don't try to crowd a four-inch advertisement into a two-inch space. I rewrite the advertisement in an easy style. It needs more space for its full effectiveness.

 The looks have nothing to do with the tone.

A Piano of • Doubt is A discord

Book of guaranteed.

descriptive pictures

DAMES OF Pica Pica Pica

TIDINGS FROM ZIONVILLE I suffered everything but death from indigestion during four years and tried all sorts of medicine to no effect, at last I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and before finishing the second bottle I was as well as I could be, and have had good health ever since.

BENJ, STEWART, Pöstmaster, Zionville, N. B.

Wire Nails, Steel and Iron Cut Nails and Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, etc. ST. JOHN, N. B.

The secret of a friend is not in safe SAINT JOHN DYE WORKS.

86 PRINCESS STREET.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED or DYED at Short Notice.

C. E. BRACKET

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

On and after Monday, the 1st October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax.... Express for Halifax 13.50
Express for Quebec and Montreal 16.30
Express for Sussex 16.40

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take through sleeping cars at Monc-ton at 19.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Expres from Halifax. 15.50
Expres from Halifax, Pictou and Campbellton 18.26 Accommodation from Moncton...... 24.00

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Halifax and Montreal via Levis are lighted by electricity.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th Sept.

EQUITY SALE

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions (f a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the 2th day of August, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein bending, wherein Charles A. Palmer is Plaintiff and William Esson and Julia E. Esson. bis wife, Charlotte Romans, James C. Robertson and Calista C. H. Robertson his wife, Oharlotte Romans, James C. Robertson and Calista C. H. Robertson his wife, James Mowat and Laura P. Mowat his wife, Louisa E. Wilson, Augusta J. Harris, and Julia E. Esson, Executrix and Trustee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executrix and Trustee, and James C. Robertson and Dudne Breeze, Executors and Trustees (f and under the last will and testament of James Stanley Harris, deceased, are dependents, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed in and for the said City and County of Saint John, all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all seasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, so to be sold as aforesaid, is situate in the City of Saint John and Comprises—

1.—All those certain lots, pieces and Dar-

of Full, Honest Value,

Construction,

st Quality of Materials,

A Reasonable Price.

amine Them.

and twenty-seven (227) feet, two (2) inches on Paradise Row, and three hundred and one (301) feet eight (8) inches on Harris Street.

2.—All those three several freehold and leasehold lots, with the buildings thereon situate on the west side of Water Street, and the north side of Peters' Wharf (so called), having a frontage of fifty (50) feet on Water Street, and extending back therefrom ninety (90) feet, more or less, and a frontage of twenty-four (24) feet on Peters' Wharf (so called); the leasehold lot being under a renewable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two Jundrud and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars per annum.

Also, Four (4) shares of the capital stock of the Central Fire Insurance Company.

The said freehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm of J. Harris & Co. so to be sold as aforesaid is all in the City of Saint John, and comprises:

2.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land, with the buildings and machinery thereon, known as the Portland Rolling Mills, having a frontage of four hundred and fity-seven (\$57) feet on the Straight Shore or Short Ferry Road, and extending from said Road southerly to the harbor line; two hundred and twenty (220) feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder helms held under renewable Leases subject to a ground rent of Three Hundrd and Twenty-Eight (\$228.00) dollars per annum.

4.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known as the Foster Nail Factory, situate on the western side of George Street, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty-seven (187) feet on said street, and extending back westerly eighty (80) feet more or less: sixty-four feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable leases, subject to a ground rent of One Hundred and Thirty \$(130) dollars per annum.

The property known as the Fortland Rolling Mills and the Foster Nail Factory will be sold en bloc, the stock of raw and manufactured materials

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON. M. G. B. HENDERSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
W. A. LOCKHART. 1201

By order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is postponed until SAT-URDAY, the fifth day of January, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 24th day of November, A. D. 1894.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON,

By erder of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the Second Day of March, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 28th day of December, A. D. 1894. CLARENCE H. FERGUSON.

By order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is curther postponed until SATURDAY, the first day of June next, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1885.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON,

CABINET MINIS AT THE I

Hon. Messrs. Foster Address a Monste

Hundreds Unable to to Hear the Sp

Messrs. Hazen and Chesle Electors Briefly on the I

(From Monday's

The political meeting ics' Institute last nig auspices of the Junior vative association, wa gest and most enthus thronged with people in the house, both ups was occupied long b Hundreds were unable sion. Many ladies had It was found necessar the back doors, by scores of citizens four the platform, the wing

packed.
The chairman was J. president of the asso the following gentlen Hon. Geo. E. Foster. Hon.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster.
Senator Burns,
J. D. Hazen, M.P.,
E. McLeod, M.P.,
R. D. Wilmot, M.P.,
Hon. A. S. White,
W. Shaw, M.P.P.,
A. C. Smith, M.P.P.,
A. C. Smith, M.P.P.,
Mayor Robertson,
Ald. Lockhart,
Ald. McGoldrick,
Ald. Christie,
Ald. Daniel,
W. H. Thorne,
Lt. Col. Armstrong,
Hon. T. R. Jones,
Dr. Inches,
J. D. Chipman
(St. Stephen)
C. J. Coster,
Wm. Hazelhurst.
Robt, Cruikshank,

Robt. Cruikshank, W. H. Allan, W. H. Allan, Simeon Jones. W. M. Jarvis. A. W. Macrae, B. R. Macaulay, Dr. Bayard, James Masson, W. C. Pittleld, Chas. Campbell, J. A. Bowes, W. R. May, J. G. Taylor, Geo. W. Gerow, T. Donovan, T. Donovan, Geo. McLeod, Louis Green, M. Agar, Geo. W. Gerow, R. T. Donovan, Dr. Geo. McLeod, R. I. Louis Green, Rot M. Agar, Dr. J. A. Magilton, J. F. Jas. Rourke, Tho G. S. Mayes, and a couple of hundred

When the cabinet their appearance on were loudly applaude The chairman, befo opening remarks, poi large crowd who wer the door, that there w for them to get stand rear of the platform. said so many charge against the presen that the association the government owe servatives in this co themselves as well, t of their stewardship charges did not hav to, as they were groundless. The char istration and that the brought ruin on the receive attention. Th opposition were to ernment, but they d they would do if the to power. Hon. Mes Costigan would tell ment had done and pleasing to him and generally to see sucing of the electors. listen attentively to speakers had to say Mr. Hazen would be He needed no intro John audience. (Ap) J. D. HAZE

> some minutes befor himself heard. H es up the Telegraph of ing he found that Opera house th Ellis had devoted his speech to discus remarks at Fairville fore. When he firs at a loss to underst meant, but when gentleman's own r saw by the Globe t said was as follo made the statemen on the public debt 656,793 in 1893, and than it was in 1887, 1892. This might b went, but it was n Four items in the made up the char debt interest, cost premium and disco ing fund, and the deducting the earn and on premiums, change, \$8,294,000 in 1887, \$10,587,754 in 1893 and \$11,156,05 the burden of the growing. The co-flugres he challen contradict." Mr. Ellis was man, and opened suing a challenge

was given a warm

added up a lot of er never doubted M a sum in simple a was prepared to with Mr. Ellis, wh didate or not, to d (Applause.) It wo greatest pleasure face to face and him the question cords of the country management of the by the present go of the liberal par he (Hazen) could cussion convinne man that the finar the present admir

ed the speaker to

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN. 1 THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

R. FOSTER & SON.

----MANUFACTURERS OFe Nails, Steel and Iron Cut Nails d Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, etc. L JOHN, N. B.

INT JOHN DYE WORKS.

86 PRINCESS STREET.

lies and Gentlemen's Clothing CLEANSED or DYED at Short Notice.

E. BRACKET

PERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

and after Monday, the ist October, 194, the trains of this Railway will in daily (Sunday excepted) as ollows:

ress	for Campbellton, Pugwash, and Halifax	7.00
ess	for Halifax	13.50
	for Quebec and Montreal	

ssengers from St. John for Quebec and treal take through sleeping cars at Monc-at 19.30 o'clock.

AINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. ess from Sussex.... ress from Montreal and Quebec donday excepted)......... 10.30 es from Halifax. 15.50 res from Halifax, Pictou and Campodation from Moncton

he trains of the Intercolonial Railway are ted by steam from the locomotive, and se between Halifax and Montreal via its are lighted by electricity. Il trains are run by Eastern Standard

D. POTTINGER

QUITY SALE

HERE WILL, BE SOLD AT PUBLIC CTION, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in City of Saint John, in the City and my of Saint John, in the Province of w Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first of December next, at the hour of twelve ock noon, pursuant to the directions of a retal Order of the Supreme Court in ity, made on Friday, the 24th day of sust, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein cende, wherein Charles A. Palmer is Plaintiff William Esson and Julia E. Esson. bis e. Charlotte Romans, James C. Robertiand Calista C. H. Robertson his wife. In N. Thornton and Annie G. Thornton wife, James Mowat and Laura P. wat his wife, Louist E. Wilson, Augusta Harris, and Julia E. Esson. Executrix and stee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executrix and me Breeze, Executors and Trustees of i under the last will and testament of dne Breeze, Executors and Trustees (f i under the last will and testament of nes Stanley Harris, deceased, are defendants, with the approbation of the unsigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed and for the said City and County of Saint in, all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of James Stanley Harris, leased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property and assets of the firm beased, and also all the freshold, leasehold d personal property and assets of the firm J. Harris & Co.
The said freshold, leasehold and personal operty remaining of the said James Stany Harris, deceased, so to be soid as aforeid, is situate in the City of Saint John and

a the corner of Faradise Row, and Harristreet, having a frontage of two hundred and twenty-seven (227) feet, two (2) incaes a Paradise Row, and three hundred and as (301) feet eight (8) inches on Harris treef.

2.—All those three several freehold and assehold lots, with the buildings thereon situte on the west side of Water Street, and the orth side of Peters' Wharf (so called), having a frontage of fifty (50) feet on Water treet, and extending back therefrom ninety [90] feet, more or less, and a frontage of wenty-four (24) feet on Peters' Wharf (so alled); the leasehold lot being under a rewable Lease subject to a ground rent of two Jundryd and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars er annum.

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Also, Four (4) shares of the capital stock of the Central Fire Insurance Company.
The said freehold, leasehold and personal roperty and assets of the firm of J. Harris to Co. so to be sold as aforesaid is all in the City of Saint John, and comprises:

3.—All those four several freehold and easehold lots of land, with the buildings and machinery thereon, known is the Portland Rolling Mills. having a frontage of four hundred and fifty-seven (437) feet on the Straight Shore or Short Ferry Road, and extending from said Road southerly to the harbor line; we hundred and twenty (220) feet of this rontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable Leases subject to a ground rent of Three Hundrd and Fwenty-Eight (\$323.00) dollars per annum.

4.—All those four several freehold and easehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known the forcers. easehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known as the Foster Nail Factory, situate on the western side of George Street, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet on said street, and extending back westerly eighty (80) feet more or less; sixty-four feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable leases, subject to a ground rent of One Hundred and Thirty \$(130) dollars per annum. The property known as the Portland Rolling Mills and the Foster Nail Factory will be sold en bloc, the stock of raw and manufactured materials to be taken by the Durchaser at a valuation. chaser at a valuation.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the plaintiff's solicitor.

Dated the 24th day of September, A. D., 1894.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON. HENDERSON, intiff's Solicitor.

Solicitor. W. A. LOCKHART. By order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is postponed until SAT-URDAY, the fifth day of January, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 24th day of November, A. D.

CLARENCE H, FERGUSON, Referee in Equity

r order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this the above sale is further postponed I SATURDAY, the Second Day of March, at the same hour and place. ated this 28th day of December, A. D.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON. Referee in Equity By order of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this day, the above sale is surther postponed until SATURDAY, the first day of June next, at the same hour and place.

Dated this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1885. CLARENCE H. FERGUSON,

CABINET MINISTERS AT THE INSTITUTE.

Hon. Messrs. Foster and Costigan Address a Monster Meeting.

Hundreds Unable to Gain Admission charge since 1887. Up to that to Hear the Speakers.

Messrs. Hazen and Chesley Also Address the Electors Briefly on the Issues of the Day.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.)

The political meeting in the Mechanics' Institute last night, under the auspices of the Junior Liberal Conservative association, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever held here. The platform was thronged with people and every seat the one first named and you have in the house, both upstairs and down, the interest the people had to pay. was occupied long before 8 o'clock. Mr. Hazen then gave the interest paid Hundreds were unable to gain admission. Many ladies had seats in front. It was found necessary to throw open the back doors, by means of which scores of citizens found their way to the platform, the wings of which were

The chairman was J. Fen Fraser, the president of the association, and on either side and in the rear of him sat

the following gentlemen: Hon. Geo. E. Foster. Hon. John Costigan Hon. Geo. E. Foster.
Senator Burns.
J. D. Hazen, M.P.,
E. McLeod, M.P.,
R. D. Wilmot, M.P.,
Hon. A. S. White,
W. Shaw, M.P.P.,
A. C. Smith, M.P.P.,
Mayor Robertson.
Ald. Lockhart,
Ald. McGoldrick.
Ald. Christie,
Ald. Daniel,
W. H. Thorne,
Lt. Col. Armstrong, Sonator Dever,
J. A. Chesley, M.P.,
Geo. F. Baird, M.P.,
Josiah Wood, M.P.,
Dr. Stockton, M.P.P.,
Hon. Wm. Pugsley,
Deputy Mayor Blizard
Ald Baxter. Ald. Baxter, Ald. Seaton, Ald. Waring, Ald. McRobbie Ald. McRobbie,
Major A.J. Armstro
Major Markham,
J. deW. Spurr,
Wm. Lewis,
Geo. J. Clarke,
(St. Stepl W. H. Thorne, Lt. Col. Armstrong, Hon. T. R. Jones, Dr. Inches. J. D. Chipman (St. Stephen C. J. Coster, Wm. Hazelhurst, Park Coulkshank (St. 1 C. A. Everett, Josiah Fowler, T. P. Mott. R. K. Jones, S. S. Hall, Harris Allan, John Irvine, S. D. Scott, L. A. Currey, J. H. Doody, E. Jones, Robt. Cruikshank, W. H. Allan, W. H. Allan, Simeon Jones. W. M. Jarvis. A. W. Macrae, B. R. Macaulay, Dr. Bayard, James Masson, W. C. Phfield, Chas. Campbell, J. A. Bowes, W. R. May, J. G. Taylor, Geo. W. Gerow, T. Toponowsky R. W. W. Frin Dr. Quigley, R. B. Scovil, Robt. Maxwell Dr. Murray M J. Beasley, Thos. Bell, W. E. Foster, red others. T. Donovan, Geo. McLeod, Lcuis Green,

When the cabinet ministers made their appearance on the platform they The chairman, before beginning his opening remarks, pointed out to the large crowd who were standing near the door, that there would be a chance for them to get standing room at the rear of the platform. Mr. Fraser then said so many charges had been made against the present administration that the association felt it was a duty the government owed the liberal consequentiation in this constitution. servatives in this constituency, and themselves as well, to give an account of their stewardship. Many of the charges did not have to be referred to, as they were unfounded and groundless. The charge of mal-administration and that the government had brought rum on the country would receive attention. The tactics of the opposition were to denounce the gov-ernment, but they did not tell what they would do if they were returned they would do it they were returned to power. Hon. Messrs. Foster and clared that all the merchants of St. John costigan would tell what the government had done and what they would do if continued in power. It was tension of time. But Mr. Weldon did not say on Friday night that all our merpleasing to him and to the association generally to see such a large gathering of the electors. He asked all to listen attentively to what the various speakers had to say and to contrast with what the liberal speakers said. Mr. Hazen would be the first speaker. He needed no introduction to a

John audience. (Applause.) J. D. HAZEN. M. P.,

was given a warm reception. It was some minutes before he could make heard. H esaid when he took the Telegraph, acting under the inup the Telegraph on Saturday m ing he found that at the meeting in Opera house the night before, Mr. the Intercolonial to the C. P. R. (Ap-Ellis had devoted a large portion of plause.) This was Mr. Weldon's remhis speech to discussing his (Hazen's) edy. (Applause.) Mr. Weldon, liberal remarks at Fairville a few nights be-When he first read it he was as monopolies, yet he stood before the at a loss to understand what Mr. Ellis neant, but when he took up that the greatest blow that could be given the greatest blow that could be given it. The I. C. R. was built out of the gentleman's own paper in the even-ing he found a different report. He saw by the Globe that what Mr. Ellis was as follows: "Mr. Hazen made the statement that the interest on the public debt of Canada was \$8,- R. Mr. Ellis felt that the value of 666,793 in 1893, and that this was less than it was in 1897, 1888, 1899 and wonder Mr. Ellis did not blame the 1892. This might be true as far as it N. P. for causing the value of land went, but it was not a full statement. in the United States to decrease. (Ap-Four items in the financial blue book made up the charges on the public debt interest, cost of management, premium and discount, and the sinking fund, and these footed up, after deducting the earnings on investments change, \$8,294,000 in 1884, \$10,532,000 in the United States were looked 1893 and \$11,156,052 in 1894. So that the burden of the debt is rapidly growing. The correctness of these flugres he challenged Mr. Hazen to

Mr. Ellis was a bold and valiant man, and opened the campaign by isthat policy. Take up what paper or suing a challenge in which he askspeaker to dispute that he had added up a lot of figures. The speaker never doubted Mr. Ellis' ability to do a sum in simple addition. He (Hazen) was prepared to go on any platform with Mr. Ellis, whether he was a canlidate or not, to discuss this question (Applause.) It would afford him the greatest pleasure to meet Mr. Ellis. face to face and fairly discuss with him the question referring to the records of the country, and contrast the management of the dominion's affairs. by the present government with that of the liberal party. (Applause,) he (Hazen) could not in such a dis-cussion convinne acy unprejudiced-man that the financial management of Mr. Hazen expressed the great plea-sure it afforded him to meet such a the present administration compared large gathering. They had met to

favorably with that of the liberal gov- hear the two ministers who represented New Brunswick in the cabinet. These two gentlemen had performed ernment under Mr. Mackenzie, he would never have the temerity to face the constituency again. He aid the duties which devolved upon them at Fairville discuss the statement that in an eminently satisfactory manner. had been cast widespread throughout They were men of integrity, in whose the country that the public debt had hands the interests of the province were perfectly safe. (Great applause.) been piled up so that it was becoming a great burden. He, on that occasion HON. JOHN COSTIGAN took the public records to show tha

there had been but little, if

time everybody knew that the grants to the C. P. R., which was in

course of construction, were large, and

that they caused an increase in the

debt, but since 1887 the increase in

the debt and the interest on it had not

been such as to alarm the people of this country. The proper mode of

getting at the interest on the debt

was to make it up and then deduct

from it the interest received from the assets, which Mr. Ellis declared were

practically useless. In 1893 the interest on the debt was \$9,806,888. There

was received in interest on the assets \$1,150,166. Deduct the latter sum from

increase of \$1,630,000, or an annual av-

trasted this with the interest charges

during the past six years and pointed

out that the increase was \$151,248, or an annual increase of \$25,208. But it

might be said that it was unfair to

take the past six years. Then take

the application of the same test show

ed that the average annual increase

was \$150,098, as against \$271,717 under

liberal rule. If Mr. Ellis looked into

the accounts he would see that these

figures were correct and true. Mr.

Ellis talked of adding the charges of

they went out of power. The cost of

copies of the public accounts he could

Mr. Hazen referred to some of the

other statements made by Mr. Ellis,

and answered them in a most convinc-

ing way. The only fair test of the

burden we had to bear was the inter-

need not be afraid because of the in-

crease in the debt during recent years.

The liberals added \$40,000,000 to the

debt in five years. If it had gone on

increasing at the same rate since 1878

it would be \$30,000,000 more now than it was. The debt was \$50 a head, or

it was in some other British possessions. It was less than it was in Great Bri-

tain. On some future occasion he would go more fully into these mat-

were told that under the new regime

the paper would adopt a different course. It was said it would cease

to preach blue ruin, that the bright side of the shield would be turned to-

wards us. He expected that Mr. Weldon would adopt the same course,

but regretted that he had taken up the old cry. The people were used to

this speech, but it was not nearly as bad as Mr. Weldon's celebrated speech

in parliament in 1880, when he de-clared that all the merchants of St. John

say on Friday night that all our mer-

rupt. His language was mild com-

statements as those of Mr. Weldon

were calculated to do great injury to

the people of St. John. What was the

remedy suggested by the liberals? Mr.

everybody knew what he would sug-

gest. About a year ago the editor of

structions of Mr. Weldon, wrote an

editorial advocating the transfer of

as he was, detested any such things

country striking at the constituency

people's money, and Mr. Weldon asked

the people of St. John to send him to

times by making it part of the C. P.

plause.) Would the liberals again look

to the United States and Erastus Wi-

they abandoned that policy. The lib-

erals now told us that their policy

was free trade. We were told that if

we wanted to be prosperous we must

adopt the policy of free trade. Look

at the countries which had adopted

magazine you would, you would find an article setting out the depression

which prevailed in Great Britain. Mr.

Hazen read extracts from several

magazines which showed that his re-

marks in this direction were fully

borne out. It seemed to him that it

was the duty of those who came be

fore us preaching the gospel of free

trade to show that it was practicable

It was their duty to show us that the

policy they advocated was in the inter-

ests of the agriculturists, manufactur-

ing, mining and other industries. The

results of this coming election would

be the same as in 1891. In closing,

Weldon did not tell the people, but

get yesterday.

the whole period from 1878 down, and

erage increase of \$271,717. He con-

was given a grand reception. He said it was true that he had not had the pleasure of speaking in St. John for some years. He was exceedingly well pleased to have an opportunity to adiress such an audience. He did not attribute the reception given him to his own merit, but to the well known courtesy of the people of St. John. He saw by the newspapers that some surwas felt that he come here. He found prise should no trace of such feeling among the audience. He observed in a morning paper an account of supposed disputes and warfare continually going between himself and his colleague Mr. Foster. Wonder was expressed that they should stand on the same platform. It had occurred to him that the liberals of St. John had had considerable difficulty agreeing on their standard bearers, They should have been content with their own troubles and allowed us to settle ours. The liberals had swallowed their dose. Anything that had to be arranged among the conservative party they were quite ready and able to arrange. His object show the people that he was able to do his duty as a minister. He was proud of his colleague, Mr. Foster, and felt it to be his duty to stand defence of the government of which they were members, and to ask the people to continue them in office. The people had been well and honestly governed by the present administration. They were the judges as to whether that was a fact or not. The people had been called on from time to time to pronounce judgment. The liberals said to the country, you must put us in management. These charges were to restore prosperity. The government greater under the liberals than since said, consider the whole matter, comthe management of the debt was less in 1894 than 1874, 1876 or 1878, the only est the people had to pay. The average annual increase was much less now than under liberal rule. We

pare our administration and acts with those of the liberals, and if you think you will be better governed by them put them in, we will give them our assistance. The conservative party did not claim that all the honesty of the country was concentrated in them. The ministerial party were human and liable to err, but they were actuated by as good motives as any men. They wanted to know whether they had done so or not. Before the electors made a change and brought the opposition in they should study well what the consequences would be. It was not a question of changing the old for the new. The liberals had been tried and found wanting. Take the history of the liberal party as compared with that of the liberal conservatives. The latter, had been identified between one-fourth and one-sixth what with every movement for the upbuild ing and for the good of the country

The opposition were obstructionists

They went in for everything that was

would go more fully into these matters. At the ratification meeting Mr. Weldon delivered the same old speech, which he had got off since 1878. The speaker had hoped for something between the looked for a change. A few years ago the Telegraph changed hands, Mr. Weldon assuming a controlling interest in the paper. We were told that under the paper. against the best interests of the country. The C.P.R., like the I.C.R., was built with a view to the opening up and development of the dominion. nt men of the time said it was a mad scheme and would exhaust the resources of the British empire. It was built and without exhausting t resources of the country too. plause.) The liberals themselves only words of approbation with regard to the great work. If one went abroad they would find that the way this great raffway was constructed raised our country in the estimation of all peoples. It was all very well for liberals to endeavor to make the work ing men believe that under their rule all would go well with them. when they were in before they had to tay the necessaries of life and ever then they could not carry on the business of the country. The conservatives had since that time removed the tax from the necessaries of life. (Applause.) The party had acquired the Northwest, chants and manufacturers were bankbuilt the C. P. R., deepened and improved our canal system, all of which pared with that used in 1880, and he counted for the increase in the pubhoped that before the campaign was over it would be even more so. Such

lic debt. Look at the amount of money that had been given to assist in the building of railways throughout the dominion. He gave the liberal party credit for having undertaken such a policy, but they lacked the ability to carry it out. They started out loaning rails, but none of them came back. Sir John Macdonald thought the best way was to let the surplus go back to the people and grants were given to the provincial roads, the object of which and the development of the country. The money was given and Canada had made as much progress as the United States or any other country. We had railway system, which gave us ample facilities for trade and commerce. The get returned along with him and all minister of marine and fisheries then contrasted the policies of the two par-ties. The liberal conservatives were away by the reports that came from parliament that he might remove hard

the party of progress, the liberals the party of obstruction. (Applause.) The opposition never had a policy and never would have one. Let the electors ask Messrs. Weldon and Ellis why it was they had a new cry every ele since 1878. In 1887 the Iberals said our him, without foundation. The various only salvation was commercial union. provinces would give a good account That was laid down as their policy. It was sounded all over the country, but policy of unrestricted reciprocity was the people did not think it the right no good. When the bank failures and thing. The liberal conservatives went back to power. Then in 1891 the liberals erals foretold defeat for us, but it did came back to the people, saying they not come. They had proved did right in refusing to accept commercial union. They had the remedy this time, it was unrestricted reciprocity. The people did not accept this thing. was given a warm reception.

They professed each time to it was a different thing every time. everybody could see that an election. They said we were wrong in 1887 and was close at hand. In these constitu hard times. The speaker had a friend He had hoped that some of the once who said he was too good nat- speakers at Friday night's meeting

boast that they would lift the standard of morality. It was a matter of record in the courts that their mem-bers were pitchforked out of their seats

A voice—You've got the money. Mr. Costigan—It is a good there is some money in the country, as the liberals claim there is none at all. At election times men come for-ward as the friend of the working man. No man in Canada had more sympathy for them than he had. He knew what it was to earn a day's pay. A voice-There is no place in America better for the working man than

Canada. Mr. Costigan-My friend is right. He had gone through the mill and worked hard at that. When it was charged that the government had money he could not agree. He was poorer today that he was when he went into politics, and heaven knew he was poor enough then. He had worked in the woods and was able to cut down a log, take it to the river and handle it in the river too. He knew how to farm and do all that had to be done on a farm. It was hard work, he admitted, but he would go at it again tomorrow rather than steal. The working man was better off than some of the liberals who would persuade him that his condition was so much worse than it really was. The liberals had the proper remedy for all classes, but he felt that no class would be fooled by their false promises. Until the liberals showed more honesty of purpose, agreed on a policy accept able to the people, and showed that they intended to carry it out the peo ple would not hand over to them the vernment of the country. They could not expect to get back into power simbecause they were in five years and terly failed to do what the country expected of them. As to the I. C. R. transfer it had been discussed by the press, but the government never dealt with it. They had simply kept the road in their own hands and run it with a view to the benefitting of the whole country. He did not see why people should press for its transfer to the C. P. R. It was built to facilitate interprovincial trade and it had been successful in doing that. No dissatisfaction seemed to exist as to the running the line. Further than that he would say nothing more with regard to the road. The conservative party had this to their credit, that their pol icy was and had been since 1878 clearand well defined before the people. (Applause.) They knew the policy of the government. It had been announced by them and endorsed and re-endorsed by the people. The liberal party did not stand in that position. They had no fixed policy. He was no orator, but appeared here to show what the government's policy was. They appealed to the country with the same policy as before, the policy which would foster our industries, give the people work, provide a home market and take of the farmers. An unfair effort was made to show the farmers that were in a deplorable condition. No happier or more prosperous people could be found than the farmers, of sary stock. The plows used were of the simplest model. All the farmer un'es were almost unknown then among our farmers. Today while it

best. Look what was spent for and for music and attainments not thought of years ago. In the comfortable farm houses we found organs and pianos. The speaker wished it understood to enter that country free that he made no objection to any of so and wished to see the farmers even better off. But all these things must be borne in mind when the farmers' condition was spoken of. He thank ed the audience for listening so attenwas the opening up of communication tively to his remarks. His object was not to convert anyone. The people would vote according to their convictions. So far as he was personally concerned, his efforts would secured the construction of a great fight out the battle shoulder to shoulder with his colleague, Mr. Foster, and their coservative friends. (Applause.) various parts. If he had believed the reports that were circulated he would never have gone into a fight in upwards of thirty years without feeling that his defeat was assured. But these stories were, fortunately for of themselves when the elections were brought on. In the past the conservatives had foretold success and it always came Applause. The libprophets. (Applause.)

dest things expected of it years ago.

horse or two had to be kept for driv-

ing purposes. Everything must be of

MR. CHESLEY, M. P.,

Now they came back and facing the said he would occupy but a few momusic squarely said our policy is free ments. The question was, which would come first, a session or the election know what the right remedy was, but He was not in a position to say. Bu everybody could see that an election in 1891, but we are right now; we have encies the liberals had their candigot the proper cure now. Free trade dates in the field. The liberals had was the remedy for the depression and a new fad this time; it was free trade. ured to argue with any one. He was would have explained the application fooled once, but he would not be fooled of free trade to this country. How again. His remark was: "It's my own did they propose to raise the revenue fault if I get fooled a second time, but required to run the dominion? Every three times, oh no." (Applause.) Would conservative at least was disappointed the electors of Canada be fooled again. that the liberal leaders down here did The liberals went back on everything not show how it was to be done if they had advocated in the past. They they came into power. Their cry was the old one of blue ruin. In the far had no fixed policy and never did have one. One of the liberals' weak points west the liberals told the farmers that was that when they went into power, the N. P. had lowered the price of after the Pacific scandal it was their wheat. In Ontario they said it had ment of electric light inspection fees.

and down here in the lower provinces they asserted that it had destroyed our trade and commerce. All our in-dustries, they charged, had been af-fected by it. The conservatives did fected by it. The conservatives did not believe any such story. If time permitted he would show that there was no truth in such statements. On some other occasion he would do it. The liberals said, give us a revenue tariff; then they went in for free trade. They should take the people into their confidence and tell them what they really meant. The N. P. might not have done all that it was expected to do, but there was no denying the fact that it had done a great deal for the benefit of our country. (Applause.) The N. P. had nothing to do with the decline of our ship building or with the price of lumber, and these two things were largely to blame for the depression in this pro-

Hon. Mr. Foster, who, by the way, was given a very hearty reception followed. A full report of his speech will appear in tomorrow's Sun.

vince. The statements of the liberals

on such points would not be accepted.

(Applause.)

The meeting closed with rousing cheers for Messrs. Foster and Costigan and the Queen. E. G. Evans of the Central railway

telegraphed his regrets that railway business prevented him from attending last evening's meeting.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 5 .- The answer of the United States authorities to the representations of the dominion government for recognition of the Canadian Herd and Stud books by the treasury department at Washington not having proved conclusive Hon. Mr. Angers is again moving to secure the desired object. Until 1893 these stud books were recognized in the United States, but in the latter year the treasury department insisted on the entry in the United States Herd and Stud books in order to obtain admission of pedigreed stock from Canada to the States. Last session the agricultural committee of the house of commons took official cog-

nizance of the matter.

The marine department has received a communication from Mr. Smith, deputy minister, stating that the imperial committee on the manning of ships have completed the taking of evidence and are now considering their report.

Mr. Smith sails from Canada on April

Ottawa, March 6.-The government today received a telegram signed by the British Columbia members of the commons on behalf of the sealers, irging that the imperial government be asked to advance by way of loan the sum of \$425,000, the amount agreed upon between Canada and the United States as the sum to which the sealers are entitled for the seizure of their No happier or more prosperous people could be found than the farmers of Canada. It might be that they could not always get big prices, but take their surroundings they were a contented class. Look back 50 years. Then the farm had only to maintain the farmer and his family and the necessary stock. The plows used were of the stronger vessels by the United States from 1886 to 1890. This amount congress refuses England, with a strong endorsation wanted then was to make a living and It is rumored here today that Sir be able to put a little money by. Lux- Donald Smith has entered a strong protest with the government on be-half of the Canada Pacific against

was true the prices obtained for the the construction of the Hudson Bay ducts of the farm were not high, railway. The Carleton county Protestant hesthe farm had to do more than the pital receives a windfall of \$25,000 by the death of Col. Gilmour. Other The farmer's family had to be brought up. They lived more comfortably than | charities are also left.

very latest, most improved and most

sand before it is clo Ottawa, March 7.-An council has been passed admitting duty the education of the boys and girls free boom sticks and chains for the purpose of enclosing or towing logs from Canada to the United States, so long as the United States allows similar articles of Canadian manufacture

A shipment of white fish eggs will these things. He rejoiced that it was be sent to Newfoundland at the request of that government

The United States government wants Canada to adopt their new rules of the road on the great lakes Lachute, March 7.—The liberal party

has a new war cry. Hon. Wilfred Laurier, who with Messrs. Tarte, M. P., and Fisher, spoke here today, de clared that the principle of his party would be equal right to all, favors to none, and God for us all. Mr. Tarte put on white gloves and spoke most

at Sohmer Park. Ottawa, March 7.—Representations have been made to the minister of marine by the city council of Westminster, B. C., that Americans should be prevented from being given employment in the British Columbia salmon canneries, and licenses issued only to British subjects. It is held here that the at the department only way of dealing with the matter is to create a strong unblic sentiment in the community against the issue of these licenses to Americans.

Ottawa, March 8.-Summonses were sent out today for a special meeting of the council tomorrow, but it is not expected now that the Manitoba It was thought yesterday that possibly the question would be taken up orrow, but the record of the last day's proceedings before the judicial ommittee were only distributed late this afternoon, and the ministers desire two or three days to consider all the evidence, and further, as Sir Charles H. Tupper requires time to prepare his report to the council on the subject, the decision is not likely

before the middle of next week. During the past two or three days administration. there have been rumors in circulation about the possibility of a session of parliament before a general election, but with those circulating rumors the wish has been simply father to the thought. The question has not been

The inland revenue department has approved of a new revenue stamp to be used on the receipts for the pay-

decreased the value of the farm lands, They will be red in color, the size two inches by three-quarters, and will be

of seven different denominations. Hon. John Costigan strongly favors an expedition to Hudson Bay annually to assert Canadian rights and collect the revenue.

Father Lacombe wants the reservation of a number of townships in Manitoba and the territories and halfbreeds placed on them. Seven ministers accompany Sir

Mackenzie Bowell to Belleville Tuesday, to attend the citizens' demonstra tion in his honor. The revised voters' lists for Cape

Breton, Albert, and City and County

of St. John are to hand since last

Militia general orders issued tomorrow will contain the return of the comparative efficiency of city battalions of infantry. Among them are the following: 62nd Batt., St. John, 125.50 points; 63rd Batt., Halifax, 143.73 points; 66th Batt., Halifax, 142.74 points. The two Halifax corps have a higher percentage than any Ontario corps, due to the fact that the same inspecting officers were not employed.

Captain McElhenny, the nautical addser of the marine department, left for St. John to inspect the government steamer Lansdowne.

To ascertain the correct order of effi-

ciency of all city corps it will be

necesary for inspection by the same

Hon. Mr. Foster left for St. John today.

Hon. Mr. Costigan follows tomorrow. He and Mr. Foster will address a joint meeting in St. John Monday vening.

Ottawa, March 10.-The impression s gaining ground that any conclusion the government may reach in the Manitoba school appeal will not be brought before the provincial legislature at its present session. There is no power by which the federal authorities can compel Mr. Greenway and his colleagues to act promptly. If they deto formally pass on the remedial or-der which will be made, the question will go over for a year, as the dominion parliament will not have jurisdiction to act until the provincial legislature has put itself on record as declining to do anything. Meanwhile current opinion has set strongly in favor of the holding of a session before dissolution, and there are those here who still insist that a session is within the rangs of possibility. Some go so far as to suggest March 28th for the meeting of the house. It is only a question of a few days more before the matter is finally set at rest.

Hon. Mr. Angers received an important communication to the effect the the United States have consented to relax their embargo on Canadian cattle so as to allow them to pass in transit from Island Pond to Portland, Me., for shipment to England. It will of course follow that Canadian cattle shipped from an American port will have the status of American cattle on arriving in England. The privilege ceded long ago. It is thought here it may be the precursor of the entire removal of the quarantine embargo by the United States on Canadian cattle. The United States authorities will require the certificate of Professor McEachran of Montreal as to the healthiness of the cattle shipped through their territory .

On the 18th December, 1890, an accident occurred on the Intercolonial railway, near Levis, by which three persons were killed and many wound-The accident was due to a defecernment were exonerated from blame, but feeling that an obligation devolvof yore. Better clothes had to be pur-chased. The family lived better. The the whole dominion are now to ome ers, parliament last session voted twelve thousand dollars for the purvery latest, most improved and most expensive farm machinery were used. A carriage had to be kept for the younger members of the family. A lit is expected to reach thirty thousand dollars for the purpose. Thirty-seven claims in all have been filed and yesterday an order in council was passed approving of an equitable method of distribution of equitable method of distribution of this amount.

The grit press has not failed to characterize the action of the governmen in making advances to farmers and dairymen on the export of butter shipments as an election dodge. A reference to the report of the proceedings of the house committee on agriculture last session shows that a resolution urging the government to take steps to give the Canadian butter a better status in the British markets was moved by Major McLennan and seconded by Mr. McMillan, grit member for South Huron.

The controller of customs has de-

cided that electricity generated on the American side of the falls and conducted in wires across the river to the Canadian side is dutiable at 20 per

Sir Donald Smith has given to Hon. put on white gloves and spoke most
meekly, for he knew that he was not
Schore Pork
on memorial fund, a check for five thousand dollars. The total amount received by Mr. Foster to date is over \$31,000. Lord Ripon has ordered the Ber-

nuda authorities to return to Capt. Dixon of the Nova Scotia schoone Emma S., the dominion flag confiscated by them last January. Lyons notified the home government if what had been done, in order, preumably, to show how vigilant the Bermuda authorities had been, and must have been surprised to learn that under her majesty's warrant of February, 1892, the Canadian registered vessels can fly the dominion flag. Staty-two' voters' lists have been school case will be considered then. furnished; thirty-eight are out in proof form and the remainder are in hand.

The statement that Geo. Moffatt, ex-M. P. for Restigouche, had left the conservative party, is a pure fabrication, and Mr. Moffat friends here repudiating the alleged interview, and although there are some personal differences between Messrs. Moffat and McAllister, the former declares that he is as loyal as ever to the principles of the conserve tive party, as well as to the present

Ayers Flats, Que., March 10.-W. Cowhard was nominated yesterday by the liberals to oppose H. M. Hackett, who became president of the coun-cil in the Taillon government, and back to Stanstead for re-elec-There is no doubt whatever about the new minister's return. Nom ination is on March 14th and election

(Continued on page 16.)

of the New York Sun, thinks the lead-

ers insincere and that the party will

fever will spread across the border to

The demand for most kinds of fish

continues good, and prices in most cases are well sustained. Mackerel

are at present the feature of the mar-ket, and the supply for the past few

days has been very light, with some

grades entirely sold out. Codfish con-

tinue steady, with little change.

Smoked herring are lower, with offer

and prices are down this week. Lob

sters are in very short supply and

Canned fish-Sardins, Eastport pack, quar

The lumber market is showing signs

of improvement as spring approaches

although it must be admitted that the

reaction is not a rapid one. The

trade, in common with other indus-

tries, has been so long depressed that

the rally is slow and hesitating, but

dealers claim that trade will experi-

ence a big improvement within the

next few months. They are disposed

to have more lumber on hand and

purchases are showing an increase.

Collections are also improving, and

that is another favorable straw. The

spruce situation is regarded more fa-

orably than it was last year, and

with the exception of a few country

dealers, the new rates fixed by the

Northeatsern Lumbermens' associa

tion are being maintained. Hemlock

holds steady and in fair demand.

Eastern pine has long been the weak

spot of the market, and up to date

very little movement is noted. Cedar

shingles hold firm, and perhaps con-

stitute the most encouraging branch

of the trade. Laths are unchanged.

The following are the quotations from

wholesalers

wholesalers:

Spruce—Spruce house frames, ten inches and under, ordered by car, \$15; random do, \$14; yard orders, cut to lengths, \$15; 12 inch frames, \$16; No 2 matched spruce boards, clipped, 6 to 10 inches wide, \$14; clear, No 1, floor boards, clipped, \$21; bundled furrings, \$14; boards, planed one side, \$13; 4-foot extra spruce clapboards, \$30; clear, \$23; second clear, \$24; laths, 1½ inch, car lots, \$2.25; 1% inches, \$2.40; shingles, \$1.50.

Pine—Eastern pine stock, coarse No 2, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$12 to 13; outs, \$8.50 to 9.50; rough edge pine, box boards, etc, \$9 to 12.50; eastern pine clabboards, sap, \$45 to 54; lower grades, \$25 to 40; matched boards, \$18 to 24.

Hemlock, etc—Eastern hemlock, planed and butted boards, \$12 to 12.50; random, \$11.50; Pennsylvania grades, \$10.50 to 13; extra cedar shingles, \$3; clears, \$2.60; second clears, \$2; extra No 1, \$1.75; No 1, \$1.50; plain oak, \$35 to 45; quartered, \$50 to 60; white ash, \$35 to

The coal trade is rather quiet, with

prices unsettled, partly owing to the miners' troubles in Pennsylvania and

a tendency of operators to cut prices

on cheap coal. The price of egg coal

at circular rates is \$3.60 and \$3.75 for

stove. Only 1,100 tons of provincial

DANCING IN SCHOOLS.

A correspondent urges the Vancou-

ver World to take up the question of

the advisability of introducing danc-

ing into the schools of Vancouver. A

similar object has been favorably

considered in New York. From a

purely physical standpoint it is a

good thing. The best education is that

which most harmoniously develops the

physical and mental facilities. Danc-

ng is a branch of physical education

physical or mental interests of the

out well developed and healthy bodies

education amounts practically to

nothing. One great advantage of the

exercise is this: If a pupil has been

will be a tendency to rush of blood

studying hard for a few hours there

to the brain. If the pupil were to en

gage in dancing after a few hours'

study the blood would be drawn from

the brain and the result would be an equalization of circulation. Step

dancing has its especial advantages

in this respect, some of its advocates

claim, since it not only draws the

blood from the brain more effectually

than a waltz or a figure dance would

but it also strengthens the muscles o

the feet and legs. It has been said

that the experiment as tried elsewhere

has given satisfactory results. Nev-

ertheless there is no doubt that many

possibility of such an innovation, and

there would be many points pro and

con to consider before taking so radi-

cal a step. In the mere act of danc-

ing there can be nothing wrong. By

improper association it may become

sion and an exercise in which school

children could advantageously par-

ticipate, providing there is plenty of

fundamental education. A great deal

of the science and philosophy that is

taught is never learned. With the

would be more time for proper physi-

cal exercise, which would be far bet-

STREET CAR SYSTEM IN BUENOS AYRES.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

city of Buenos Ayres has the

street car system, in proportion to its plation, of any city in the world. The number of passengers carried last year 71,246,564, while the monthly average

ter for the children.

would be shocked at the mer

réprehensible. It is a diver-

from that devoted to

elements of learning there

and anything that will promote the

children is generally approved. With

ings freer. Fresh fish are plentiful

a considerable extent.

PROVINCIAL

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

> (Continued from page 5.) WESTMORLAND CO.

Dorchester, N. B., March 7 .- The case of Bruce MacDougall, editor of the Plain Dealer, for publishing obscene literature, occupied the attention of the county court today. Mr. Smith, on behalf of Mr. McDougall, asked that the indictment be quashed, on the und that it was not made out right. His honor said he would wait until the crown's case was in, when he would listen to the argument. Three or four witnesses were called for the crown and gave evidence as to Mr. McDoug all being the editor and publisher of this paper and as to its being sold in Moncton and other places. Alderman Seaman, J. T. Hawke and Mayor Sumner are here as witnesses for the crown. W. H. Chapman for the crown and R. B. Smith and J. DeVeber Neal

es for McDougall Dorchester, March 8.-In the county court today the case of the Queen v. C. Bruce McDougall was finished about noon. The jury, after being out a short time, returned a verdict

The next case taken up was Joseph James Snook v. Abram Tuttle and Jas. D. Ross. This is an action for the recovery of two bills of exchange made by the defendants under the name, style and firm A. A. Tuttle & Co., in favor of the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendants. The witnesses for the plaintiff were H. C. Hanington and Morland Taylor. Teed, Hewson & Hanington for plaintiff; C. A. & S. W. Palmer for defendant Ross. The case

against Tuttle was taken by default.

Moncton, March 8.—Tenders for hose for fire purposes were opened by the city council last evening, the tenderers being T. McAvity & Sons, St. John; Revere Rubber Co., Boston; Toronto Rubber Co., and the Gutta Percha Rubber Co., Toronto. The council accepted the tender of the Toronto Rubber Co. for 500 feet new surprise double jacket at 70 cents per foot, and Gutta Percha Co. for 500 feet rubber lined Baker fabric at 90 cents.

A new question has arisen in dispute between the water company and the water committee of the city council. water company, in accordance with the terms of the arbitration, have rendered a bill for \$7,010.22, stock on hand at the time of the transfer. Included in this statement, the water committee claims, is a quantity of unused pipes, etc., which the company had included in its statement before the arbitrators of the cost of construction of the works, amounting in all to the value of about \$5,200. The water committee have a telegram from Mr. Surtees, one of the arbitrators, saying that the water company is not entitled to pay for any such material, and the committee recommended to the city council this afternoon that the amount be not paid. The council adopted the report, as it is claimed that to pay the company's claim would be paying for the same material twice.

Margoisky, the Jewish picture peddlar, arrested on a charge of abducting the girl, Lizzie Somers, has been released, the prosecution stating that the girl's mother, who lives in Summerside, could not be got here to prove her age. The Gaudet girl, who was arrested as an accomplice, was also re-

Moncton, March 10.-Duncan Marshall and Dugald Gillies of Bruce county, Ontario, organizers for the Patrons of Industry, are still in this They organized 20 lodges in Westmorland, with a membership of from 20 to about 40, an average, it is claimed, of 30 each, or a total of 600 members. Lodges have been organized at Middle Sackville, Jolicure, Bay Verte Road, Bayside, Bayfield, Upper Cape Tormentine, Melrose, Murray's Corner, Bristol, Oulton's Corner and in the eastern end of the county; Upper Dorchester, in Dorchester parish; Irishtown and Lute's itain, in Moncton parish; Wheaton Settlement, Kinnear's Settlement Eagle Settlement, Steeves' Mountain and Petitcodiac, in Salisbury parish. It is proposed to hold a general meeting at Sackville on the 25th instant, for the purpose of organizing a county convention. After leaving this county Messrs. Marshall and Gillies purpose going to Albert, or if not there, to Prince Edward Island. They do not expect that the Patrons will nominate any candidates in the maritime provinces this election.

Fredericton, March 5. Judge Barker opened the York equity sittings today. The only case set down for hearing was Annie J. Johnston Asa Johnston, her husband. The plain tiff seeks to obtain control of her separate estate without reference to he husband, with whom she has not lived for some years She alleges cruelty on the part of her husband. W. Vanwart for the plaintiff and C. E. Duffy for defendant.

Fredericton, March 7.-Two decree for absolute divorce were granted by Judge Vanwart today. They were Watts v. Watts, tried last month, and Busby v. Busby, tried today. In the and the evidence of Detective Ring and Annie McDermott establish the evidence necessary. Judge True-man was counsel for the plaintiff.

Prof. Downing delivered a lecture at the university this evening on Elec trical Quantities. The university class of 1895 have decided to establish a

class scholarship of fifty per year.

The Gleaner intimates tonight that Hon. Mr. Blair has decided to oppose Dr. Weldon in Albert in the dominion elections, with the understanding that Hon. Mr. Emmerson will succe him as attorney general.

March 8.-John M Wiley's drug store was broken into last night and about ten dollars in tobacco and cigars stolen. This make the ninth petty robbery committed here in the last two months, and still the police have no idea who these

The mayoralty and aldermanic can didates are hustling for votes now. The elections take place on Monday.

Dr. Inch is to address a meeting for men only in the Temperance hall on Sunday afternoon on Heredity in the

VICTORIA CO. Andover, March 4.—The house owned by Wm. Curry took fire last night

supposedly from a furnace flue, and in a couple of hours was burned to the ground. The shed between the house and barn was torn down and the barn and its contents saved. If was with the greatest difficulty that the fire was kept from spreading. Most of the furniture was saved. The building was valued at about \$1,500, with insurance of \$1,000 in the Im perial.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. Chatham, March 8.—A large meeting was held at Bay Du Vin yesterday to agitate for a subsidy to extend the Canada Eastern to Hardwick The speakers were M. Adams, J. L. Stewart. Geo. Watt and Robert Loggie Resolutions in favor of the railway were passed and petitions are circula

SUNBURY CO. Upper Maugerville, March 7.— Twelve men, under Thorneborough Shewen, C. E., are now making a survey of the river above Oromocto Island. After covering about one mile at this point, they will go to Fredericton and make a survey.

"GOVERNOR" APPETITE.

You have seen, or heard of, the apparatus in a steam-engine called the "governor." Its object is to regulate the quantity of steam supplied by the boiler to the engine, so as to keep it running evenly, whether the power reis more or less. Very good. Now, there is another governor on machine of much greater consequence than any steam-engine-name ly, the appetite, or sense of hunger. chine that grinds the food is located in the middle of your body-down in the dark. You never see it or touch You swallow your meals, and if all is right with the machine, you have no further business with it. The stomach has a peristaltic or oscillating motion, by which it shakes up and churns its contents; but so silent and smooth is it that you have no more sense of it than of the earth's But when it is out of order, notice of the fact is served on you even quicker than a notice to quit on non-payment of rent. notice comes through the Appetite-the Governor, Manager, or Executive Officer. Yet people are foolish enough to think that loss of appetite is bad in itself, and that they ought to do something to force it, or to coax and

Drop that notion and never pick it up again. When your appetite fails. this: "Heigho! I've got a notice that my stomach doesn't want any breakfast; what's the matter down

there?"

Take the experience of Mr. Walter Burkinshaw, of 280 Dunlop Street, Carbrook, Sheffield. He says that in June, 1891, his appetite fell away, and he could scarcely touch the food that was placed before him. He had a foul taste in his mouth, and a disagree-able phlegm covered his teeth and tongue. When he did eat a morsel he had a deal of pain at his chest and round the sides; and he thought the food caused the pain, as in fact it did. Presently he got weak, and felt tired and done up. His ears were full of singing noises, and he couldn't even hear the clock strike. When in company he says he felt miserable, because he was like a dummy; he couldn't hear what folks were saying. By-and-by he got so weak-he is a jobbing blacksmith by trade—that chapter after chapter of ill luck in he had to give up work. At night he marine affairs, the Behring sea diffinavigation. couldn't sleep much, as he was constantly belching up wind and a sour Well, things were this way with him week after week and month after month—a most dismal, unhappy

and unprofitable time, indeed. He took all sorts of medicines, as we might expect; "but," he says, "the physic gave me no strength." everybody does not expect. But it is true all the same. Nothing but digested food gives any strength. The right kind of medicine enables the stomach to digest food, and so you get strong. But let us keep to our

After telling us all the foregoing. Burkinshaw ends his letter in these words: "When I found there was no chance of getting back to my work" (he was at Dodsworth, Barns-ley, Yorkshire, when 'taken ill) "I returned to Sheffield, and dragged on till the middle of July last (1892), when I read in a book about what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in cases like mine. I sent to Boot's Drug Stores, High Street, Attercliffe Road, and got the medicine. A few doses relieved me, and after I had taken three bottles I was a well man. (Signed) Walter Burkinshaw."

The date is October 15th, 1892. The address we have already named. Now, of what did Mr. Burkinshaw's failing appetite inform him? Simply that no more food was wanted. Beyond that point he didn't understand what had happened. His stomach was inflamed, and-mechanically speaking -dead. For the time it was like a There was a lockclosed factory. out. To force down food was only to make matters worse. It was indigestion and dyspepsia, which can't be cured by ignoring it, even if you could ignore it. But when Mother Seigel was consulted, and her help accepted, matters improved in a twinkling, the stomach soon resumed business "Governor" Appetite proclaimed the fact, strength and power grew in the body, and our friend, as he says, "was

WHAT HE WOULD SACRIFICE.

a well man."

(Ottawa Citizen.) Sir Richard Cartwright believes that closer trade relations with Australia would ruin our farmers, because the Australians export agricultural produce; but he is willing to pawn his eyeglasses and his coat of arms (Erm) a fess between three fireballs sa. fired ppr.) in order to give the Americans free sweep over Canada.

BOSTON LETTER.

The City's Sidewalks Covered With an Unhealthy Slime.

Steamboat Men to Advance the Passenger Rates to Provincial Ports.

Not a Single American Mercantile Vesse Passed Through the Suez Canal Last Year-The Markets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Boston, March 8.-La grippe, the cold veather disease of modern times, is very common just now in this city and vicinity, and it is not surprising that medical men find business un-commonly good. In the first place, the weather for the past few weeks has been absolutely wretched, changing very often two or three times in twenty-four hours. The atmosphere is damp and the streets and side walks covered with an unhealthy slime. Hundreds have been affected and the mortality from lung troubles has been great. During the past month the average death rate from lung diseases has been 140 a week for this city alone, pneumonia being desponsible for the death of 55 to 65 in seven days. Consumption follows a close second. Another cause of the unhealthy condition of the city is the east winds, which probably play greater havoc with the inhabitants of Boston than in any other place on the

canned nsh—Sardins, Eastport pack, quarter oils, \$3 to 3.10; three-quarter mustards, \$2.80 to 2.90; choice lobsters, \$1.85; good, \$1.00 to 1.70; low grades, \$1 to 1.40; Columbia river canned salmon, \$1.75 to 1.80; Alaska, \$1.20 to 1.25. A meeting of steamboat men interested in the various lines between Boston, St. John, Yarmouth, Annapo lis, Halifax, Charlottetown and othe provincial ports was held at Hotel Thordike, in this city, yesterday, to discuss the question of readjusting passenger rates. The rate cutting competitions in the past and all matters relating to travel were discussed but no definite action was taken. It probable that another meeting wil held before the warm weather travel begins. Steamboat agents here are of the opinion that the conference will be productive of a better feeling among the various lines, even if no other meeting is held. This year all steamboat lines anticipate a largely increased passenger traffic to the pro vinces, and as each line has a field of its own, a strong effort will be made by the Nova Scotia lines to come to an understanding with the International. This season, it is thought, the Dominion Atlantic railway will cut considerable of a figure in travel, as it has well equipped offices in this city, and, consequently, steamship men are unable to forecast the situation with accuracy. In all probability a passenger rate will be agreed upon by all the companies, and if the plans of the Nova Scotia lines are carried out, rates will be a shade higher than they were last year.

The American government recently received a report from its consul at contained information not very encouraging. He stated that during all of last year not a single American flag went through the Suez canal on a mercantile ship, although 3,352 vessels passed through the canal during that period. The only American vessels that went through were either war vessels or pleasure vachts and these only numbered five. The statement caused considerable surprise, but on investigation it was found to be correct., as many American cargoes are taken to the old world in English bottoms. Uncle Sam was badly fooled in the construction of many of his largest war vessels, and taking all in all he has experienced coal have arrived here since Jan. 1. culty not excepted. Latest information has it that the cruiser Boston gunboat Bennington, the Philadelphia. Yorktown and Olympia are all badly constructed and in need of repairs. A navy official says that the government has been deceived in

all these vessels. The Boston sports have been disputing conserning the birthplace of Billy Smith, the pugilist. Several claim that he was born in Sandy Cove, Digby county, N. S., while one claimed New Brunswick as the place where he first saw light. The all-wise Benton wever, rose to the occasion and remarked through the press that he was born in Eastport, the "sardine city" of America. Benton says that last summer while there he looked up the registrary of his birth and found it Smith, however, spent some time St John and Nova Scotia in his early days, and like Simpson, the Kansa statesman of reform footwear fame. is a "down easter" in spite of all ar

guments The Boston papers are devoting columns of matter daily to the New-foundland situation. All agree that the island has had too much politics and that its affairs should be reorganized on a different basis. The Boston Merchants' association held a meeting yesterday and voted to do all in its power towards raising funds for the destitute in St. Johns. The subscription fund has not yet closed, and quite a sum of money remains after last week's consignment of provisions was forwarded. Altogether nearly \$6,000 has been collected to date. It is probable the fund will reach \$10,000 pefore the list is finally closed. Al though Bostonians has not contributed all, yet they are responsible for seveneighths of the amount raised. have well sustained their reputation nevolence.

H. P. Timmerman, general superin endent, and E. Tiffin, general traffic agent, of the Atlantic division of the Canadian Pacific railway, were in Boston this week on railway business Mrs. Frank Carlin, a daughter. of Locklin Cullen of Halifax, died on Tuesday at 219 Norfolk street, Rox-

bury district of this city.

The Springfield Republican remark that "the Canadian hen is in high feather since Lent came in,' thousands of dozens of Canadian 'strictlies' are being shipped to New

American papers do not regard the chance of the Canadian low tariff party in the next election as very bright. Even F. W. Glenn, exM. P.,

BRITAIN AND FRANCE

suffer from too many changes in its policy. New England and the states bordering Canada without exception have condemned free trade by elect-Will Not Permit Japan to Seize the Island of Formosa. ing 100 protectionist congressman to one freetrader, and it is possible the

> Chinese Coast Ports Captured and Two Hundred Men Killed.

Count Ito of Japan Talks Plainly About the Chinese Peace Negotiations.

Paris, March 10.-The Figaro delares that neither France nor Great Britain will permit Japan to seize the Island of Formosa.

higher. Prices are as follows:

Fresh fish—Market cod, \$2 to 2.50 per 100
lbs: large cod. \$3 to 3.25: steak cod, \$5 to
5.50; haddock, \$1.50 to 2; large hake, \$2 to
2.50; small, \$1 to 1.50; pollock, \$2 to 2.25;
steak pollock, \$3 to 3.50; white halibut, 11
to 13c per lb; gray, 8 to 10c; chicken, 12 to
15c; N B and N S smelts, 3 to 4½; natives,
extra, 6 to 8c; fresh Oregon, 12 to 14c; eastern, frozen, 14c: frozen bluefish, 9 to 10c;
frozen herring\$ 1 to 1.15 per 100 count; frozen
lake trout, 10c; frozen mackerel, 13 to 14c;
fresh shad, roes, 70 to 75c; bucks, 35 to 40c;
live lobsters, 16c; boiled do, 18c.
Salt fish—Wholesale, mackerel, Norway
bloaters, 332 to 34 per bbl; Irish unculled,
\$15 to 16.50; provincial mackerel, extras, \$17to 18; No 1s, native, \$16.50; large 2s, \$15; No
2, \$14; large as \$14: common 3s, \$13; Georges
cod, \$6 per qti, large and nedium dry bank
cod, \$4 to 5; large and nedium dry shore,
\$5.50 to 6; pickled bank, \$3 to 4; hake and
haddock, \$1.75 to 2; pollock, \$2 to 2.25; medium, scaled box herring, 8 to 9c; large medium, tit; lengthwise, 7c; Newfoundland split
herring, \$4 per bbl; large Scatteree, \$7; N
B and N S shore split, \$4; round shore, \$2.50
to 3; Newfoundland selmon, No 1, \$20; No 2,
\$18. Yokohama, March 10.—On Thursday last the Japanese captured the coast forts near Yinkow and the port of New Chwang, which held out after their capture at Yinkow. On Saturday the first division of the Japanese army attacked a force of 10,000 Chinese under General Sung at Thien Chwang Tai. For four hours a fierce battle waged, but he Chinese were defeated after losing two thousand killed or wounded. The Japanese loss was only ninety killed or wounded. Gen. Nodsux, who succeeded Field Marshal Yamagate in the command of the first Japanese army, has been promoted. London, March 10 .- The official coples of the notes passing between the peace envoys of China and Japan, together with the translated copies of

pondence opens with the note of the Japanese foreign minister accrediting he Japanese commissioners. The following speech was addressed by Count Ito to their excellencies Chang Yen Hon and Shao Yu Lien at

the credentials of the envoys, have

ceen received in the city. The corres-

ary, 1895: The measures which my colleagues and myself find it necessary at this moment to adopt is the logical and in-China has hitherto held herself almost joyed the advantages accruing to her she has perhaps more frequently denied the responsibilities of that relation. She has pursued a policy of isolation and dstrust, and consequently her exterized by that frankness and good faith which are essential to good neigh-

Instances are not wanting in which Chinese commissioners, after having formally agreed to international compacts, have refused to affix their seals, and cases might be cited in which treaties solemnly concluded have been unceremoniously and without apparent reason repudiated.

sufficient explanation in the fact that China was not in those occasions ser iously in earnest, but beyond that might be said with truth that the officials who were designated to carry on negotiations had not been clothed with the necessary authority for the purpose. It has from the first been the wish of Japan to avoid results which history teaches here are liable to be the outcome of negotiations with Chinese officials who are not clothed with full power. Consequently the imperial government made its conditions prec edent to any peace negotiations that the Chinese plenipotentaries should be furnished with full powers to conclude peace, and it was only upon receiving positive assurances from the Chinese government that that condition precedent had been complied with and that the Chinese plenipotentaries were on their way to Japan, but his majesty, the emperor of Japan, conferred upon my and myself fu conclude and sign preliminaries of called in, and stated that the patient peace with the plenipotentaries of

That your excellencies' powers are, notwithstanding that assurance, tally defctive, is to me a sure indica tion that the government of China is

not yet really solicitous for peace. Criticism is nearly exhausted by comparison of the two instruments which were reciprocally exchanged at this board yesterday, but it is not out of place to point out that one fulfills the definition which is generally given among civilized states to the term "full powers," while the other is des titute of nearly all those qualities which are regarded as essential to such powers; it even fails to indicate the subject upon which your excellen encies are to negotiate; it does not authorize your excellencies to conclue or sign anything; it is silent on the subject of the subsequent imperial ratification of your excellencies' acts. In short, it would seem that the authority which has been conferred upor your excellencies would be completely fulfilled by your reporting to your what my colleague government myself might have to say. In this situation it would be impossible for us to continue negotiations.

While Japan has no reason to apbroach China on the subject of peace she nevertheless feels bound in defence of the civilization which represents to listen to any bona fide vertures which China may advance but she will decline to take part in any fruitless negotiations or to become a party to a paper peace. The terms which Japan agrees to will be scrupulously observed by her, and she will at the same time insist upon like observance of the terms with China.

herself seriously and sincerely desirous of peace, and will confide actual powers to Chinese officials, whos names and positions will serve as an assurance that the peace which they may agree to will be confirmed and carried out in good faith, Japan will be prepared to enter upon new nego-

IT'S THE SUDDEN STOP AT THE

(Washington Post.) The Buffalo News declares that no human being ever went over Niagara that they go over alive, but that the

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Centreville. Carleton Co., March 2.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir—The prohibitionists have secured a candidate. Louis E. Young is willing to sacrifice himself in the interest of prohibition. He is a worthy young man, an estimable citizen of Woodstock, and a lawyer. His friends and supporters have already organized and several meetings have been held. Ministers of the gospel are the principal speakers at the temperance meetings. Some of them are rabid: others see difficulties in the way, but hope to overcome them all.

Bro. Young will poll a large vote. He is sure of at least six at this polling district. Possibly the eloquence of some of the speakers may influence four more. At Lakeville he will get about ten and possibly the same number at Bloomfield, making 30 for parish of Wilmot. There are more than 30 prohibitionists in this parish, but all don't see eye to eye on the way of obtaining prohibition. If Dr. Colter will pledge himself for prohibition the majority will vote for him. Or if the conservative candidate promises to so yote then majority will vote for him. If both promise to vote for prohibition then they will divide as heretofore. Every effort will be put forth by the flery orators to coerce men to vote for Young.

When listening to the appeals of these temperance speakers one wonders where the independence of the electors comes in. I am a prohibitionist, but I don't think it is my duty to fore 'eem! to vote to vote to consider all the important issues at stake and then vote as he pleased.

I call upon every young man who will

all the important issues at stake and rote as he pleased. I call upon every young man who will have a vote for the first time at the coming ominion election to vote intelligently, in-ependently and consistently, and not to be iased or influenced by windy orators, who deendently and consistently, and not to be biased or influenced by windy orators, who mean well enough probably, but who show by their extravagant and untrue statements that they are not worthy guides for you.

The prohibitionists in this county who follow Young are few in number, but they are very aggressive, and purpose carrying the war into Africa. One wishes they were more calm, reasonable and sober minded, for they are fighting for a noble object. Prohibition will in time be obtained in this dominion, but not through a third party. The only result of the third party afforts will be to put off the much desired end at least twenty years. I am not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but I venture to predict the time when prohibition will be obtained by and through means now being used through present political parties and the third party, viz., when the vonus man of 21 who votes for Young in 1895 shall have cast his eleventh vote for Young or some other candidate of the third party. supposing the dominion election takes place every five years. Evidently I consider the day far off. I trust Messrs. Young and Sam Flewelling will not be discouraged by my prediction.

THE BOGARDUS HETES

Centreville, Carleton Co., March 5.

Sir-Some fifty years ago an agitation

was commenced and some efforts put

forth towards the claim set up by the

neirs of Anneke Jans estate, located

in New York. At that time the Ges-

ners of Nova Scotia were the moving spirit in the work, assisted by the

proved a failure at that time I am un-

and not particularly interested much

claimants' heirship has escaped my

memory. Should the claim prove a

could be easily proven by going to the

records where the property is located.

To accomplish this object it would be

well to appoint and authorize a proper

person to enquire and make a search

for the desired information. As there

are many heirs to many millions a

small contribution from each would

have the desired effect. I would advise

an effort to be made to call a meeting

of those interested to consider the mat-

DEATH OF A. I. KIERSTEAD.

The Sun's Apohaqui correspondent

writes: Alfred I. Kierstead died at his

home, Collina, at an early hour Fri-

last Sunday evening, and complained

of a sharp pain in one of his heels.

He grew worse rapidly. On Tuesday morning Dr. McIntyre of Belleisle was

was suffering from rheumatic fever.

On Wednesday, however, Mr. Kier-

stead had become seriously ill, and

Dr. Holden of St. John was sent for.

After prescribing for the patient, Dr.

Holden expressed the thought that he

would recover, but stated that he was

a very sick man. In spite of all the

physicians could do, the deceased con-

tinued to grow worse. He was uncon-

Thursday, but regained consciousness

a short time before he died.

scious on. Wednesday and part of

By the death of A. I. Kierstead this

county loses a prominent citizen and

a true gentleman. He was a temper-

ance man and a prohibitionist. He

was connected with several temper-

ance organizations in the county and

never let pass an opportunity to strike

the evil a blow. In the last session of

the municipality of Kings county Mr.

Kierstead fought hard for the appoint-

ment of a salaried Scott act in-

He has been a member of the county

council since its organization, with

the exception of one or two years, and

had the honor of being chosen to pre-

side over that body on more than one

occasion. At the last provincial elec-

tion he was on the ticket with Messrs.

Gilchrist and Fowler, but suffered de-

feat along with his colleagues. He

leaves many friends, not only in every

part of his native county, but in St.

John, where he was well known. A

man of sterling probity, charitable.

kind and generous to a fault, a faith-

ful public servant and an honored

citizen, this community suffers an ir-

reparable loss and the county of Kings

loses a man who always had its best

interests at heart. Mr. Kierstead was twice married. His first wife was

Miss McDonald of Canaan, Q. Co., a

His last wife, who survives him, was

Miss Scovil of Springfield, a sister of

J. M. and W. G. Scovil of St. John.

By his first wife he leaves one son

Stanley Kierstead, of the late firm of

McKeown & Kierstead of your city.

By his second marriage he leaves a

The deepest sympathy of all who

knew the deceased will go out to his widow and family in their hour of

little girl.

sister of Dr. McDonald of Petitcodiac.

morning. Deceased was taken ill

GEO. W. WHITE

To the Editor of the Sun:

the conference of the second of Febru-

evitable result of a situation for which we are in no wise responsible. entirely aloof from other powers, and while she has in some instances enas a member of the family of nations, ternal relations have not been characborhood.

Keirsteads, Delongs and several others, among whom was my mother who claimed to be a lineal descendant of the Dutch lady in question. Why it able to say. Being young at the time of the information and facts as to the reality I have no doubt heirship that

Those unfortunate occurrences find China

tiations.

BOTTOM.

facilities are not conducive to longevity.

Charter for H SPRINGH Springhill, N. S., Mare of last Friday happily day. It was the revol this time. Since the fir of men have been d shifts of six hours ead pickers have allowed three-quarters time for The company's timeke place the three-quar credit of the loaders. men to work an extra quarter time could be credit. As soon as the formed that the threenot been credited to th keeper of the company ly dropped their shove pit. This action closed The coal pickers are in the loaders, as they ciple of freedom of con ment was at stake. Mr ly settled the matter of the strike by agreeing rangement. There is so said in favor of the this subject. The co obliged to call away some important timber From the moment the that duty he is paid b and the latter get sev their shiftmen for thre Difficulty is experience prompt obedience to because of the double The attempt was to ma rate of wages uniform,

NOVA SC

Londonderry's

Furnace now

Fight Over a Str

A lively interest is taken by the taxpayers The town council h lucid statement of th fairs of the town. The valuations returned by compared with the yea Real estate. 1895...\$411 Personal "....121. Income "....19

agreed to close their st on three evenings of t Robert Jewkes is to cash grocery store in

W. A. Smith had a at the Boys' Brigade Presbyterian church la ishing company is or church.

The town meeting council to borrow \$12, ment of certain deber and for further repair

Miss M. A. Robbins itor of the Springhill town to take a position of the Record and

HALIFA Halifax, March 5.— P., has through his sol action in the suprem Dominick Farrell. Mr. \$10,000 damages for a to have been uttered while a bill to amalg Glasgow Iron, Coal a with the Nova Scotia Co. was before the lea

Halifax, March 7.— the priesthood of the signor Carmody, vicar arch-diocese of Halifa ted here today, when h with many address tion, accompanied b ents. The souvenirs watch and massive chalice and vestme beads, oil painting o his replies to the add signor sketched the g licism in Nova Scotis half century.

A big fight is bein

the legislature givi

tramway charter for I

Nova Scotia towns to

ney's company. Son street railway was bu in Halifax for less th bonds were floated York and Philadelp The promoters divide themselves. The their charter without terests of the city, to streets and set the defiance. For four y pany has been bank vears it has been in receiver. Meanwhile the roadbed and equ going from bad to w has been indicted as manager says the supply enough feed Now a company co. M. Whitney, Boston vey, New York; Alle Thomas Fyshe, Ada Dwyer, J. Y. Payza Halifax; James Ros David McKeen, Syd a charter to operate way over the same horse oar lines run bonds of the old co the roadbed, hoses, fire recently destro new company prov company may sell Whitney company o control the stock, to Whitney, but tha bondholders with quated cars, etc., as the granting of a ne

ney as a breach o

on the part of the profess their willing

road with electrici

they will be satisfied

pany will guarant

bonds at 25 per ce

pany reply that it

were so foolish as

on a \$100,000 securit

their property to

value. The promo

Horses and cattle thrive and fatten much easter if- fed occasionally the POWDER

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Centreville. Carleton Co.. March 2.

the Editor of The Sun:

The prohibitionists have secured a date. Louis E. Young is willing to fice himself in the interest of prohibition of Woodstock, and a lawyer, friends and supporters have already orted and several meetings have been held, sters of the zoscel are the principal ters at the temperance meetings. Some neem are rabid: others see difficulties in way, but hope to overcome them all.

Young will poll a large vote. He is of at least six at this polling district, bly the eloquence of some of the speakmay influence four more. At Lakeville ill get about ten and possibly the same or at Bloomfield, making 30 for parish illing, the present the prohibition of the series of the se not. There are more than 30 for ont. There are more than 30 in this parish, but all don't on the way of obtaining pro Colter will pledge himself for e majority will vote for him negretative conditions.

the majority will vote for him. Or if conservative candidate promises to so then majority will vote for him. If promise to vote for prohibition then will divide as heretofore. Every effort be put forth by the fiery orators to be men to vote for Young. Here to the appeals of these temperatures of the electors comes in I am oblibitionist, but I don't think it is my to force (e-pi)—to vote to suit me, her should I wish to threaten to analyze them for not forsaking one of the parties. I shall vote as I think proper, I should advise every elector to consider the important issues at stake, and then as he pleased.

the important issues at stake and then as he pleased.

as he pleased.

call upon every young man who will be a vote for the first time at the coming inion election to vote intelligently, inmediately and consistently, and not to be ed or influenced by windy orators, who is well enough probably, but who show their extravagant and untrue statements they are not worthy guides for you. The prohibitionists in this county who following are few in number, but they are aggressive, and purpose carrying the into Africa. One wishes they were more in reasonable and sober minded, for they fighting for a noble object. Prohibition in time be obtained in this dominion, not through a third party. The only resort the first party men's efforts will be out off the much desired end at least they were. I am not a prophet, or the off a prophet, but I venture to predict time when prohibition will be obtained and through means now being used ough present political parties and the departy, viz., when the voung man of 21 votes for Young in 1895 shall have cast eleventh vote for Young or some other didate of the third party, supposing the tining election takes place every five resources. Evidently I consider the day far off. THE BOGARDUS HETRS.

THE BOGARDUS HEIRS entreville, Carleton Co., March 5.

the Editor of the Sun: -Some fifty years ago an agitation commenced and some efforts put towards the claim set up by the s of Anneke Jans estate, located New York. At that time the Gess of Nova Scotia were the moving rit in the work, assisted by the steads, Delongs and several othamong whom was my mother, who ed to be a lineal descendant of Dutch lady in question. Why it ved a failure at that time I am unto say. Being young at the time not particularly interested much the information and facts as to the mants' heirship has escaped my ry. Should the claim prove lity I have no doubt heirship that ld be easily proven by going to the ords where the property is located. ccomplish this object it would be to appoint and authorize a proper n to enquire and make a the desired information. As there many heirs to many millio contribution from each would ve the desired effect. I would advise ffort to be made to call a meeting nose interested to consider the mat

GEO. W. WHITE. DEATH OF A. I. KIERSTEAD.

he Sun's Apohaqui correspondent tes: Alfred I. Kierstead died at his ne, Collina, at an early hour Frimorning. Deceased was taken ill Sunday evening, and complained a sharp pain in one of his heels grew worse rapidly. On Tuesday ing Dr. McIntyre of Relleigle was lled in, and stated that the patient s suffering from rheumatic fever. Wednesday, however, Mr. Kieread had become seriously ili, and Holden of St. John was sent for. ter prescribing for the patient, Dr. en expressed the thought that he uld recover, but stated that he was very sick man. In spite of all the cians could do, the deceased conued to grow worse. He was uncon-ous on Wednesday and part of

By the death of A. I. Kierstead this nty loses a prominent citizen and true gentleman. He was a temperman and a prohibitionist. He connected with several temper e organizations in the county and er let pass an opportunity to strike municipality of Kings county Mr. stead fought hard for the appointent of a salaried Scott act in

irsday, but regained consciousness

ort time before he died.

He has been a member of the county ncil since its organization, with exception of one or two years, and d the honor of being chosen to preover that body on more than one sion. At the last provincial elecn he was on the ticket with Messrs. christ and Fowler, but suffered de along with his colleagues. He es many friends, not only in every rt of his native county, but in St. n, where he was well known. of sterling probity, charitable, ad and generous to a fault, a faith public servant and an honored izen, this community suffers an irarable loss and the county of Kings es a man who always had its best erests at heart. Mr. Kierstead s twice married. His first wife was ss McDonald of Canaan, Q. Co., a ter of Dr. McDonald of Petitcodiac last wife, who survives him, was Scovil of Springfield, a sist M. and W. G. Scovil of St. John his first wife he leaves one son aley Kierstead, of the late firm of eKeown & Kierstead of your city. his second marriage he leaves

The deepest sympathy of all who lew the deceased will go out to his dow and family in their hour of eavement.

forses and catthrive and
ten much easif- fed occanally the GRANGER
CONDITION
POWDER POWDER

dvertise in THE WEEKLY SUN

NOVA SCOTIA.

Londonderry's Great Blast Furnace now at Work.

Fight Over a Street Railway Charter for Halifax.

SPRINGHILL.

Springhill, N. S., March 4.—The strike of last Friday happily ended the same day. It was the revolt of the loaders this time. Since the fire the vast body of men have been divided into two shifts of six hours each, and the coal pickers have allowed their loaders three-quarters time for the six hours. The company's timekeeper declined to place the three-quarter time to the credit of the loaders. They wished the men to work an extra hour before the quarter time could be placed to their credit. As soon as the loaders were informed that the three-quarter time had not been credited to them by the timekeeper of the company they immediately dropped their shovels and left the pit. This action closed down the work. The coal pickers are in sympathy with the loaders, as they think the principle of freedom of contract and agree-ment was at stake. Mr. Cowans quickly settled the matter on the evening of the strike by agreeing to the old arrangement. There is something to be said in favor of the management on this subject. The company is often obliged to call away a loader to do some important timbering in the pit. From the moment the loader assumes that duty he is paid by the company, and the latter get seven hours from their shiftmen for three-nuarter time. Difficulty is experienced in getting prompt obedience to company calls, because of the double scale of wages. The attempt was to make the time and rate of wages uniform, but it failed.

A lively interest is at present being taken by the taxpayers in civic affairs. The town council has put forth a lucid statement of the financial affairs of the town. The following is the valuations returned by the assessors, compared with the year 1894: Real estate. 1896. \$411.802 1894. \$406,130 Personal " 121.882 " 135,681 ncome " 19.215 " 17,075

Total............\$552,099 Total...\$558,886
The merchants of the town have agreed to close their stores at 6 o"clock on three evenings of the week. Robert Jewkes is to start a cheap cash grocery store in the centre of the

W. A. Smith had a large attendance at the Boys' Brigade meeting at the Presbyterian church last week! A flourishing company is organized at that

The town meeting authorized the council to borrow \$12,000 for the pay-ment of certain debentures now due, and for further repair of the roads in

Miss M. A. Robbins, the former editor of the Springhill News, has left town to take a position on the staff of the Record and Progress in St.

Halifax, March 5.—John Stairs, M. P., has through his solicitors begun an action in the supreme court against Dominick Farrell, Mr. Stairs claims \$10,000 damages for a slander alleged to have been uttered by defendant while a bill to amalgamate the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co. with the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge was before the legislature a week

Halifax, March 7.—The jubilee of the priesthood of the Very Rev. Monsignor Carmody, vicar general of the arch-diocese of Halifax, was celebrated here today, when he was presented with many addresses of congratulaents. The souvenirs comprised a gold watch and massive gold chain, gold halice and vestments, gold rosary beads, oil painting of himself, etc. In his replies to the addresses the monsignor sketched the growth of Catholicism in Nova Scotia during the last

half century.

A big fight is being made against the legislature giving an electric tramway charter for Halifax and other Nova Scotia towns to Henry M. Whit-ney's company. Some years ago a street railway was built and equipped in Halifax for less than \$100,000, while bonds were floated in Boston, New York and Philadelphia for \$250,000. The promoters divided \$150,000 among elves. The old company got their charter without regard to the interests of the city, took control of the streets and set the civic authority at defiance. For four years the old company has been bankrupt and for two years it has been in the hands of a receiver. Meanwhile the condition of the roadbed and equipments has been going from bad to worse and the road has been indicted as a nuisance. The

manager says the receiver will not supply enough feed for the horses. Now a company composed of Henry M. Whitney, Boston; G. B. M. Harvey, New York; Allen Haley, Windsor; mas Fyshe, Adam Burns, Michael Dwyer, J. Y. Payzant, W. B. Ross, Halifax; James Ross, Montreal, and David McKeen, Sydney, are seeking a charter to operate an electric tram-way over the same streets that the horse ear lines run. The mortgage bonds of the old company cover only the roadbed, hoses, cars, etc., and a fire recently destroyed most of the cars and stables. The charter of the new company provides that the old company may sell its roadbed to the Whitney company on payment of \$25,-Nova Scotia Power Co., who control the stock, are willing to sell to Whitney, but that would leave the bondhelders with only a few anti-quated cars, etc., as security for \$250,-000. The bondholders therefore opp the granting of a new charter to Whitney as a breach of faith with them on the part of the legislature, and

to blame. Mr. Whitney will undoubt-edly get his charter. The new charter provides that 5 per cent. of the road's gross earnings shall go to the city as remuneration for the fran-

The trouble among the directors of the Boston and Nova Scotia Coal Co. here was over 13,500 shares of the company held in trust by J. R.Gladding of Providence. A proposal had been made to hold a meeting of directors in this city last week to reduce the security required for building the company's railroad and opening up their mining property from \$500,000 to \$200,000. Notices calling the meeting were issued by Gladding. W. J. Fraser and A. C. Ross, two Halifax directors of the company, opposed their reduction, while J.W. Chandler of Brooklyn and J. C. Cobb of Boston were in favor of the reduction. At the meeting Cobb and Chandler intended voting on the 13,500 trust shares held by Gladding. which it was claimed by Ross and Fraser would be illegal and would give the Americans a majority they should not have. Accordingly an injunction was applied for from the supreme court to refrain the Boston men from so voting. The meeting, however, never took place, because Cobb and Chandler failed to attend and there was not a quorum The whole proceedings went for nought, the injunction was not served. but the incident shows the lack of harmony in the company.

The liberals of Yarmouth nominated

T. B. Flint, M. P., to again contest the county, and the liberal convention of the united counties of Queens and Shelburne nominated F. G. Forbes, M. The name of Hon. A. G. Jones was talked of as a candidate for Queens and Shelburne, but the nomination of Mr. Forbes makes it certain that he will run for Halifax, and his Catholic colleague will undoubtedly be Mayor Keefe

Halifax, March 8.—The meeting of the council of the Provincial Rifle association today elected Col. C. J. Mac-Donald president. Major Weston, who many years has held the position of secretary-treasurer, was replaced by Capt. Adams. Arrangements were made for the annual and interprovin-

cial matches. Halifax, N. S., March 10.—The sky was perfectly clear tonight, affording an interrupted view of the eclipse of the moon, which began at 10 o'clock and ended about midnight. Astronomers at different points made observa tions, which they declare to be highly satisfactory.

Amherst, March 6.-At this sitting of the county court the following cases have been disposed of: Thos. Dunlay v. John Taylor-No one appearing for defendant judgment was given for the Joseph Wells v. Donald Sutherland,

jr.-Judgment was given for defendent.
The causes of Brace v. McCullough; Clark v. McCullough, went over to the Parrsboro term by consent of counsel. Mrs. P. Melanson v. Clinton Pug-sley—Judgment for plaintiff. W. H. Brown of Pugwash v. Don-ald Sutherland—Judgment for plain-

The cause of John Lindburg, brew er of Halifax, v. W. E. Gilmour of Springhill, was an action brought for a balance of about \$200 claimed to be due Lindbury for beer sold to the defendant. The defence was that as the Canada Temperance act was known to be in force when the beer was sold, it was therefore an illegal sale. The defendant admits the delivery of the

beer. The case is still on. Amherst, March 8.—Acacia lodge, No. 8, A. F. and A. M., last evening at their monthly communication became a Past Master Mason's lodge, all the offices being filled by past masters. Deputy Grand Master S. J.Waddell visited the lodge. The new officers are: Worshipful master, B. D. Bent; senior warden, D. T. Chapman junior warden, J. A. Crossman; treas-urer, W. F. Donkin; secretary, C. R. Smith, Q.C.; senior deacon, J. M. Dowl; junior deacon, J. M. Townshend; senior steward, A. Davison; junior steward, Fk. Wilson; inner guard, N Curry; tyler, A. J. Munro; marshal D. W. Robb; chaplain, Rev. V. E. Harris, organist, Prof. Sterne.

Prof. Max M. Sterne has purchased "Roselawn," the residence of Mark Curry, who shortly leaves for Bridge

The mill belonging to Trueman Bros. at Head of Amherst, which was burned lastfall is being rebuilt. They have a quantity of logs ready for sawing.

Ther is a great boom in Scott act business. Yesterday and today there have been seven cases in court, five of which were contributed by the town of Amherst.

Amherst, March 9.-The members of Ivy lodge, No. 35. I. O. O. F., last night entertained a number of their breth-ren of Scotia lodge, Westville, and Mystie Tie lodge, Oxford. In all nearly one hundred and fifty members were present. The first and second degree were conferred by Ivy in the esence of the visitors. Between the confrring of the two degrees supper was partaken of at the Terrace hotel. After lodge was closed a general fra-ternal meeting was held, addresses being given and a general social time

being enjoyed by all. Botsford Roach died at an early hour this morning, aged 51 years. He was a son of the late Charles D. Roach, for many years a surveyor in this county. He leaves a wife, nee Miss Treen of Wallace, and three

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, N. S., March 6.—Queens county liberals held their convention today. F. G. Forbes, M. P., received 35 votes, and Hon. A. G. Jones of Halifax, 10. Shelburne and Queens liberals will meet in joint convention at Sable River tomorrow, to decide on a candidate for the united counties.

SOUTHAMPTON.

profess their willingness to equip the road with electricity themselves, or they will be satisfied if the new company wlm guarantee to take their bonds at 25 per cent. of their face value. The promoters of the new company reply that if the bondholders were so foolish as to invest \$250,000 on a \$100,000 security, and then allow their property to degenerate into a

terian church, leaves a widow, one son and two daughters.

A serious misfortune recently befell Annie, the seventeen year old daughter of Jesse Henwood of West Brook. She and another girl were splitting kindling wood, and Annie reached to pick up a stick just as the axe in her friend's hand was coming down. The blade severed the third finger of the right hand at the joint, and split another finger lengthwise. The injured girl went into convulsions, in which she remained until the arrival of Dr. Rand from Parrsboro. The mangled finger was amputated.

Arrangements have been made by which Scuthampton and West Brook will be favored for some weeks after the first of May with the services of Rev. Mr. Markham, general missionary.

YARMOUTH. Yarmouth, N. S., March 7.-The disquietude which has been more or less apparent since the suspension of operations upon the South Shore Railway Co., as a result of a revocation of their charter, culminated in a scene of excitement today, when two hundred Italians came into town, and, surrounding the store of the local director of the South Shore company, demanded their back pay. Protection was asked for by the firm, and a large number of special constables were sworn in, but no violence was attempted. After a lot of parley the on the dollar, and they dispersed.

LONDONDERRY.

Londonderry, N. S., March 8.-The Londonderry Iron Company's blast furnace here was lighted yesterday. It has been rebuilt on the most approved lines and is now seventy-five feet high and eighteen feet wide at bosh. The whole plant has been put in excellent condition. The stocks of ore, fuel and limestone on hand and contracted for are sufficient for twelve months' work, and a very successful campaign is expected. The rumored removal of plant to St. John is totally without foundation.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The Distribution of the Boston Relief Provisions.

Another Big Contribution From the Hub-A Slap at Great Britain and Canada

St. Johns. Nfld., March 8,-At elever o'clock today the committee represent-ing sufferers in Newfoundland and the o'clock today the committee representing sufferers in Newfoundland and the result of the recent financial crash, met in the postmaster general's office. It was explained to the committee which sent the appeal to Boston that every denomination should have an equal proportion of the goods. It was agreed that the pro rata amount should be decided upon without delay. After hearing this statement, the committee announced the following as the method of distribution: "This distribution is to be on a valuation of \$12,000, with the following amount assigned to each denomination, per \$1,000 Church of England, \$348; Church of Rome, \$362; Methodists, \$215 other churches, \$24. For each \$1,000 distributed a sum of \$50 is to be handed over to the secretary and the Rev. G. W. Riddall for the use of their churches. This was signed by M. Llewellyn, Newfoundland, chairman; John Scott, administrator; W. Graham, sector, and ministrator of the Boston March 8.—At a meeting of the Boston Merchants' association, to day, \$250 was appropriated for the relief fund to be forwarded to Newfoundland. It was also decided to call

day, \$250 was appropriated for the relief fund to be forwarded to Newfoundland. It was also decided to call upon each member of the board to contribute \$5. As the membership is over two hundred, the fund will be increased by over \$1,000. The Shoe and Leather association, Chamber of Commerce, and Fruit and Produce Exchange, comprising the associated board of trade, will also be asked to contribute. John A. Lane, president of the association, at the meeting test execution, to thrust a shaft at the contribute of the product of the same will take place along the line in the transit from Cape Tormentine. took occasion to thrust a shaft at Great Britain and Canada. He said: "I have myself been in Newfoundland, and am fully acquainted with the condition of affairs there. The people are poor now, and they have always been so, simply because England and Canada will not lift a hand to aid them. This is the particular affair of Canada and John Bull, and I call it an outrage for those countries to make it necessary that an appeal should be made by the wretched, star-ving people of the island to the United States for assistance.

PRACTICAL GUIDE TO MAGIS-TRATES

Many magistrates and most justices of the peace have not had the advantage of a legal training, and few justices have access to a law library. To this class of judges, who are called upon deal with important matters with lit-tle time for deliberation, a carefully prepared guide or manual is of great assistance. James Crankshaw, B. C. L., of Montreal, who some time ago issued an annotated edition of the Criminal Code of Canada, a work which has been received with great favor, has now issued "A Guide to Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace," with an alphebetical synopsis of the criminal law. It brings down thes tatuory law and the decisions to 1894. The main part of this work is in four divisions. The first treats appointment powers, duties and responsibilities of police magistrates and justices; the second of the extent of the law as to time, persons and place; the third with the prosecution of offen dors, criminal jurisdiction, procedure in all classes of cases and in all stages; while the fourth contains the synopsis of the criminal law. The book is care fully indexed, gives references to the reports and other authorities, and conains all the forms required in magistrate's practice. Mr. Crankshaw dedicates his book to the minister of justice. It is a vol-

ume of over 700 pages, printed by Whiteford & Theoret, 23 and 25 St. James street, Montreal.

DIVISIONS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The Chinese empire is divided in eighteen grand provinces, representing an average area each of 248,000 square miles. The home German empire contains 211,000 square miles, the French republic 243,008 and the British isles 121,000.

CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

FOR USE WITH COLD WATER.

No Boiling or Hot Water Needed. Sixteen Beautiful Shades and White.

Alabastine will stay in solution several hours and yet sets hard on the wall finally; this gives painters and others ample time to work the same before the setting process takes places. Saves Time, Saves Waste, and is Superior to Kalsomines for Plain Tinting. 'Also, is adapted to Solid Wall Relief

work, Modelling, Combing, Stippling, Blending, etc. : : : NOTE.—Alabastine pleases Painters every time, as they see that with it they can do work that will enable them to reclaim their almost lost art from the wall paper manufacturers who have been making the Painters buy and hang their chromos or printed imitations of real wall decorating.

W. H. THORNE & CO., MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.

P. E. ISLAND.

Tryon, March 5.-A petition is being circulated to present to the govern-ment asking for a bridge across the Bedeque Bay, from John Howatt's shore to Stavert's shore. This would be a great accommodation for a great section of the country, and saving several miles in the trip to Summerside. A place has been selected for the erection of a new butter and cheese factory at Albany station, on the Cape Traverse branch line. This is to be in the interest of farmers of Searletown, Augustine Cove, Cape Traverse, Carleton and Albany. In order accommodate the shareholders in their meetings, Mr. Tyrell, merchant, of Albany, has fitted up a hall over his warehouse, and is intending to invite clergymen to hold religious services

there also occasionally. The Rev. R. W. Weddall is conducting some very successful evangelistic

to Charlottetown. Then mails will reach their destination from one to two days earlier than by the present system.

The work done by the iceboat service during the past week was everything that could be expected. All the delayed mails are brought over and the two extra boats which were engaged in the service during the heavy crossing are now taken off.

The passenger traffic this way has increased much since the Stanley laid up to have her boilers cleaned, so much so that three opposition boats are having the work they need to carry them across.

The evening party given by Miss Gertie Clark to her immediate friends on Tuesday last was a brilliant affair. Twenty-four couple graced the tastefully illuminated ball room.

The Cape Traverse Dairying Co. have amalgamated with the Albany Co., and will build a cheese and butter factory. The site chosen is Albany station, about two miles from the former Cape site.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

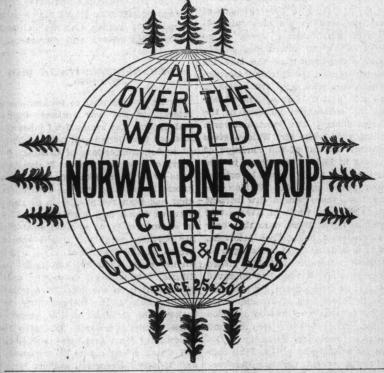
A Voter From Carleton County Speaks The Sussex Committee Meeting. ABOUT THE SUSSEX CONVENTION

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-The Telegraph, Record and Globe have each given more than ordinary prominence to the meeting of the conservative convention at Sussex on the evening of Wednesday last. The silly and useless twaddle would not be worthy of notice did it not contain

a few gross untruths, which should In the first place the statement that a vigorous effort had been made to bring in delegates from other parishes is maliciously false and untrue. Neither was any special effort made to drum up resident members of the party in Sussex. The very satisfactory and respectable gathering that was present were here of their own free will, without persuasion, and it will puzzle our Domville followers to equal it. The six or eight delegates from Cardwell, Springfield and Studholm were here of

their own free will and accord. The other accounts of a chilly recep tion, general scramble to get clear of signing the nomination paper, the num er present, etc., are the usual fertile and imaginary creations of the scribes who do duty as campaign correspondents for the colonel.

Just how much stock the electors of Sussex takes in them will be fully seen on polling day, when the votes are counted, and it will not be the L. C. party in either Sussex or Kings that will eat crow, if I mistake not. The public may expect to be treated from day to day with just such false



GROWN IN CANADA. MANUFACTURED IN CANADA. USED IN CANADA. IRELAND'S DESICCATED ROLLED WHEAT

The finest Breakfast Cereal Food in the World; is made from the choicest Ontario White Winter Wheat thoroughly cleaned so as to remove all foreign matter or imperfect grains. In the process of manufacturing and preparing this food the grain is Desiccated to the extent that the Starch in it s mostly changed into dextrine (thus rendering the first act of digestion done before the food enters the stomach); by a further process of decortication all the outer woody fibre or coarse bran is removed, leaving only the perfect berry of the wheat and the finer inner bran containing the Phosphates, Nitrogen Gluten and other food elements so necessary to supply the wastes of the body. It is then Rolled into a convenient form for cooking and makes most delicious Porridge, Gems, Puddings, Griddle Cakes, etc.

It requires only a few minutes to cook it perfectly. A complete food for man, woman or child for every day in the year. Delicious, Healthful, Nourishing, it becomes at once a favorite in every household.

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CANADA

COUPON BOUND VOLUME.

Cut out this Coupon and bring it to the SUN office together with \$1.50 and get the best volume of Pictorial Canada yet issued. If sent by mail send 25c. for postage.

NAME

ADDRESS

and we doubt not the little band of compilers and correspondents who lab-ored so late on Wednesday night last will have their work cut out for them while the campaign lasts.
Yours etc.,
ONE PRESENT.

Sussex, N. B., March 7, 1895. CARLETON COUNTY.

Woodstock, Carleton Co., March 7. To the Editor of the Sun:
Sir—The Telegraph's Carleton Co.

correspondent in announcing the choice of Dr. Colter as the candidate of the liberal party in this county states that the "tories" are disgusted and would prefer to see a weaker man brought forward, etc. If by "tories" he means the liberal conservatives of this county he is mistaken as to their feelings in this mater. They are much pleased at the prospect of meeting in the doc-tor "a foeman worthy of their steel." The liberal conservatives rely for success upon the justice of their cause rather than on the personal strength of the candidate whom they may choose and when the proper time arrives will place in the field a gentleman who will not object to enter into a friendly contest with the worthy doctor for the representation of this fine county in the dominion parliament.

A VOTER. VICTORIA AND MADAWASKA. There will be a caucus of the liberal conservative party held at Grand Falls, in McClusky's hall, on the 15th day of March, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate of the party in the constituency. All friends of the party are respectfully invited to attend. The C. P. R. will issue excursion tickets from all points on certificate plan. Persons are to secure the standard certificate from the agent at the starting point, which will entitle to free passage on return, if one hundred in attendance; and unscrupulous statements as apif less than one hundred, one-third
peared in the papers above referred to, fare will be charged.

WHARF ON THE BELLEISLE.

For some time past, and since the steamer has been placed on the Bell-eisle, the residents in the vicinity of Gray's point on the south shore of the Belleisle have felt the inconvenience of not having a wharf there, it being an important centre and a place where a wharf would be of very considerable public advantage.

Upon the representations of Hon. Wm. Pugsley the minister of finance promised that the dominion government will pay one-half of the cost of the work. While at Fredericton Mr. Pugsley had an interview with the solicitor general and Mr. Flewelling, M.P.P., and it has been agreed that the local government will at once ask for tenders for the work, so that the wharf will be constructed during the coming season.

G. G. KING NOMINATED.

A telephone message to the Sun from Gagetown Thursday stated that there was a very good attendance at the liberal convention for the counties of Queens and Sunbury there Thursday. Charles E. Burpee, ex-M. P., was in the chair. The nominating committee reported in favor of G. G. King, ex-M. P., as the candidate for the combined counties, and Mr. King accepted the nomination. A ratification meet-ing was held that night, which was largely attended.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. E. L., Bath, Carleton Co.-We cannot obtain a copy of the verses you wish published.

David, Shediac—The Adelaide Randall opera company played in St. John in 1891. R. J. Ward was a member of the company.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 13, 1895.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.) LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

It is a pity that so many people were turned away from last night's meeting at the Institute. The building was the largest one available and was crowded, standing room and all, before the hour of opening. It is said that half those who went did not obtain admission. Now it may as well be admitted that there is no political significance in the presence of a large crowd in a city like St. John when distinguished public men are to speak The gratifying feature of last night's meeting was that the vast audience was attentive and thoughtful, that the meeting contained a large number of citizens who have been opponents of the present ministry.. It is on such an audience that such a speech as that of the finance ministen would make the strongest and most enduring impression.

The address of Mr. Hazen was in the main a reply to the criticisms of Mr. Ellis, and to the blue ruin address of Mr. Weldon. There is no doubt as to the correctness of Mr. Hazen's statement that the last five years have seen but a trifling increase of debt compared with the period of grit rule, and that there has of late been no substantial increase in the interest charge. The point was worth making that while Mr. Weldon gives a gloomy account of the condition of business in 1895, it is nothing in the way of gloom to the picture he painted fifteen years ago. Mr. Weldon admits that there are a few solvent merchants now, while in 1880 he told parliament that there were then only two wholesale houses not insolvent, and that both of these had sought an extension of time. But Mr. Hazen thinks that Mr. Weldon has improved and that in fifteen years more he may come to speak well of the city. But it may be that Mr. Weldon modifies his account to suit the locality, and that if he were now speaking at Ottawa he would send all St. John into insolvency, except perhaps the corporations with which he is connected. The minister of marine explains that

he is no orator. Perhaps this is true, though sometimes he makes a really eloquent speech. But at least he has the gift of sincerity and of sound common-sense. The claim he put forward for the government was that while it did not profess to monopolize the honesty and purity of the country, and while it might have made mistakes, it had done its duty faithfully according to its lights, and had shown more capacity than its opponents. He and his colleagues are evidently willing to be judged by their record, and are only anxious to get the opposition leaders to submit to the same test. Even among his opponents the minister of marine is known as "Honest John Costigan," and the quality of straightforwardness and candor were manifest in is brief and modest address last evening

Mr. Chesley did little more than acknowledge the call made upon him. leaving the more time to Mr. Foster, who of course made the speech of the evening. The finance minister has the power to stir up an audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. But this is not the gift which he called especially into play yesterday. His address was calculated to instruct and convince the reason rather than to act upon the feelings. At the beginning of the campaign is the time to make converts and to win the new voters. Mr. Foster's exposition of the meaning and effect of the tariff policy of the opposition was evidently designed for that purpose. First he made it clear from Mr. Laurier's words what the opposition policy was. Then he proved that it involved certain consequences. These were direct taxation, the impairment or destruction of the home market for Canadian manufactures, the loss of the Canadian market for products of the farm through the departure of the artisans as well as through the competition of foreign farm products, and finally, the failure to obtain by the change any advantage in one of the world's markets for a solitary product of the Canadian workshop or the Canadian farm.

The issue in the coming campaign is the national policy against this policy of Mr. Laurier and his party. The minister of finance takes his stand squarely on this issue and demands that it be frankly and freely discussed. It must at least be admitted by his most uncompromising opponent that he has himself opened the discussion in a perfectly fair and direct manner. If any one can point out a way of escape from the position in which Mr. Laurier and his party are placed he ought to do it. In the meantime the reasoning of the finance minister will have the effect of confirming any liberal consevative who may have been wavering, and of bringing a wise doubt to the mind of many who have believed themeselves to be Canadian free traders.

ELECTION FUNDS.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan, editor of the Templar, who seems now to be regarded as the prohibition leader in Ontario, has been nominated by the prohibition party in two constituencies. The first nomination was in South Oxford, against Sir Richard Cartwright, and this remains neither accepted nor declined. The second nomination is for the city of Hamilton, and was accepted subject to one condition. The condition was that the executive committee should raise a fund of \$3,000 toward the expense of the campaign. The guarantee has, we believe been since given, and it seems therefore to be arranged that Mr. Buchanan is the prohibition candidate for Hamilton.

Mr. Buchanan does not run away with the idea that prohibition campaigns, or any other campaigns, can be carried on without cash. It is not to be supposed that he intends to spend this \$3,000 illegally. If it costs \$3,000 to start a pure election campaign in Hamilton city, what would be required for an honest election fund in a province like Quebec with 65 seats? Whatever others may say perhaps Mr. Buchanan will agree that a fund of \$25,000 or \$50,000 for election purposes in Quebec does not in itself imply gross bribery and corruption.

RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC.

Russia is beginning to take an open interest in the war between China and Japan. The semi-official press announces that Japan will not be allowed to acquire portions of Chinese territory or to occupy Corea. If this doctrine is to be maintained by Russia it may be assumed that an understanding has been reached, or is in sight between China and Russia. China is in a position to do a great deal for her northern neighbor. Russia wants access to the Pacific at some point farther south than her chief port in Siberia. Vladivostock does very well for a station on the coast of a penal colony. But it is another thing to make it the terminus of a transcontinental railway system. The present opportunity for a deal between Russia and China is one not to be neglected, and if other European nations keep their hands off there is little doubt that one will be made. In this hour of her pride Japan may not be disposed to mitigate her demands to please Russia. But if western civilization has been as useful to Japan as is generally supposed she will know when to let well enough alone. Russia

STILL DISSATISFIED.

Mr. Weldon complained the other night because capital employed in this country, and especially in this town, vields such poor returns. Mr. Weldon's prosperity is generally supposed to be an example to the contrary. Mr. Hawke, who was on the platform on Friday night with Mr. Weldon, has on other occasions given testimony as to the oppressive exactions and enormous profits connected with a monop-Weldon held th oly in which Mr. largest interest. According to Mr. Hawke Mr. Weldon must have made golden harvest out of gas and water monopoly in Moncton. And only a week or so ago a sort of prospectus was issued in Mr. Weldon's paper pointing out that there was a clear profit of twelve per cent, in St' John street railway and electric light stocks. Perhaps it is not too much to say that Mr. Weldon not entirely unconnected with the corporations discussed in the prospectus. It may be all right to make that much profit, and to boast of it, but the people who pay might be spared the pain of listening to the complaint of the monopolist over the small returns.

A LOCAL CENSUS.

The Woodstock Sentinel is not satisfield with the census return of the industries of Woodstock town. It has taken a census of its own for 1894 and mentions some corrections which it thinks ought to be made in the return of 1891. It is of course not possible to tell how far the Sentinel's enumeration is defective, but as it seems to rule out the employees of two or three establishments on the ground that they only work half the year, the estimate would probably be too low. For a mill that only runs half the year is still an industry, and may be one of great importance. In fact there are many industries which, in the nature of the case, cannot be operated the year round. If we refuse to include those plumbers, who do not all work at their trade in the summer, and those millmen who are not employed in the winter, we certainly do not make the returns more correct by the omission. This is apparently what the Sentinel has done. It may be that some of the corrections ought to be made, while others are perhaps faults of the Sentinel's own, like the ones above mentioned.

But it is important to notice that the Sentinel not only admits an in- A. Legere, G. Brown, M. M. Wight;

crease in the industrial population grand solicitor, T. P. Butler. between 1881 and 1891, but concedes that the increase has gone on to 1894. Mr. Watts, if we may be allowed to use the name of the editor, gives the following return as the result of his own enquiries and corrections: Hands employed in 1881, 315; in 1891, 399; while in 1894, he makes the number to be 433. The census makes a much larger gain between 1881 and 1891 than Mr. Watts allows, but they agree that there has been an increase.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.) THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES AND MR. COSTIGAN.

The Telegraph is at liberty to choose its own way of making itself ridiculous, and if it finds entertainment in repeating the statement that the liberal conservatives of New Brunswick dislike Hon, Mr. Costigan, there is no reason why it should not keep the thing up. Mr. Costigan does not seem to mind it at all, and certainly no one else does. Nor is there any harm done by the assertion recently made that Mr. Costigan has never before been invited to speak in St. John since he became a minister. The state ment brings those who make it into violent collision with the facts, but the truth would probably emerge from the crash in its usual good condition. Toward that end it may be stated that Mr. Costigan's speech last night was not his first political speech as a minister in St. John. He has spoken at least half a dozen times in the constituency before, and has addressed political meeting from the same platform where he stood last night. He has also been banquetted here. If the opponents of Mr. Costigan can not come any nearer to accuracy on simple question of historical fact it could hardly be expected that they would be correct in describing the sentimental attitude of the St. John liberal conservatives or the Sun news paper toward Mr. Costigan. Thirteen years of files of this family paper are at the service of the Telegraph and the Globe, and those supporting the hostility theses are invited to reproduce the opinions which the Sun has on various occasions expressed of Mr. We shall be more than glad if the Telegraph will devote an issue to this purpose as the only way in which it is likely to do justice to a faithful public servant. The offer will be open until the close of the campaign.

In announcing the nomination of Mr. G. G. King as the opposition candidate in Queens and Sunbury his friends stated that he had been elected four years ago, but was unseated on a technicality. Mr. King was unseated on his confession that a number of votes exceeding his majority had been obtained by corruption. If that is considered a technicality what shall we regard as an essential fault?

TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, March 5.-At an early hour this morning the police discovered that another frightful tragedy taken place at Outremont, four miles from the city. A young man named David Edwards, aged 25, who has been of unsound mind for years past, had a dispute with his sister, Annie, aged 16, and seizing a hammer he felled the young lady to the ground. Her skull was broken, and she had only time to cry out, "I am killed," and expired The murderer, who has father, mother brother and sister, was taken to the lockup, and the coroner's jury returnevidence would appear to establish the insanity of the murderer.

It is now known that the Globe's non-intervention article was submitted to Hon. Wilfred Laurier last week by J. D. Edgar, M. P., who spent Saturday with the liberal leader at Artha baskaville. The presumption is that Mr. Laurier was opposed to the article, but of course he could not prevent its publication. Mr. Tarte's statement is looked forward to with interest

Mr. Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, having been committed to stand his trial, Mr. St. Pierre, lawyer for the defence, will ask for a change of venue. He says his client is crazy. On the other hand Donald McMaster, Q. C., represents the crown, leclares ortis is quite responsible for his acts, although the learned gentle-man does not object to a change of venue. The murderer's father has left Waterford for Canada. The prisoner is now in Beauharnois jail, but will most likely be brought to Montreal. Conductor Stone, one of the Grand Trunk railway conductors who was to be tried before the Queen's bench for conspiring to defraud the company, has left the country and it is said is in California.

Montreal, March 6.-There was good turn out at a meeting of the A. D. U. W. today, the officers from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia being: D. D. G. M. W. Robinson, Chatham N. B.; G. Guide A. B. Thompson Springhill, N. S. The following re sentatives from the lower provinces were also present: Messr vens, Chambers Lodge, No. 1. St. John, N. B.; Fowler, Elm City Lodge, No. 4, Fredericton, N. B.; McCully, Protection Lodge, No. 6, Moncton nolds, Chebucto Lodge, No. 1, Halifax; L. B. Archibald, Colchester Lodge

The following officers were elected: G. M. W., E. C. Lalonde; G. F., A. Robinson; G. I. W., T. Liggets; G. R. A., T. Patterson; G. Receiver, A Stephens; G. I. W., J. Eddy; G. O W., A. Aitchison; grand trustees, O. W. G. Dettmers, A. Bourret and J supreme lodge representatives, E. L. Bond, H. Bragg and L. B. Archibald; executive committee R. J. Hewlon, G. Lefebvre, P. Millington, Rev. G. H. Butler, J. Martin,

Montreal, March 8.—The Canadian Pacific was again a feature for the local exchange this morning. A drop of four clear points from yesterday's prices was not considered a trivial matter and had an extremely dampening effect on the street. In London this morning the stock opened at 36, equal to 35 1-2 New York equival-On the local exchange the stock opened at 36 and sold down up to oon at 343-4 against 3934, 395-8 39 1-2 yesterday. The entire market had a depressed appearance.

There is no authorization whatever

for the statement that Sir Donald Smith has refused to stand as the conservative candidate. The facts are these: Eight years ago Sir Donald Smith consented to stand for Montreal west as an independent conser vative, and was accepted by Sir John Macdonald and elected as such. Four rears ago his position was the same A few days ago the liberal club wait ed on Sir Donald and asked him to be the reform candidate for St. Antoine and, of course, he refused pointblank. In the meantime the young conservatives had been preparing a requisition, containing names of all the leading men in the city, irrespective of party, and up to tonight Sir Donald has not replied, but it is believed the veteran million aire will accept, and will state if he accepts that he intends to occupy the position in parliament as in the

past. Montreal, March 10.-With reference to Sir Donald Smith's candidature it nay be said that Sir Donald was personally adverse to continue in parlia ment, but after a long conference with Mackenzie Bowell and others, he has decided to accede to the general demand.

Montreal March 10 -John Robertson, who was arrested and tried for setting fire to Mechanics' Hall a few weeks ago, has been declared not guilty, in spite of the fact that the proof, as well as the judge's charge, vent against the ex-watchman of the nall.

March 10.-Hon. Messrs Montreal. Foster and Costigan spent today in the city and left this evening for St. John. The ministers will attend meetings at St. John and other places, re turning by Saturday next. The minster of marine is also billed to Kingston on St. Patrick's day. It is also quite probable that Mr. Costigan will pay a visit to Victoria, Restigouche Westmorland the last of March or first of April, accompanied by Hon. Speaker LeBlanc of the Quebec legislature.

Montreal, March 11.-Dr. Cameron, ex-M. L. A. for Huntingdon Co., an old liberal, has declared his inability to support Mr. Laurier's trade policy. ONTARIO.

Toronto, March 5.-The insurance companies have presented their ultimatum to the civic authorities, as follows: "Provide three steam engines and two water towers within three months or we will take no more new risks." It is now believed the city fathers will come to time.

Missanabie, Ont., March 7.-A man named Max Pokerney, while out hunting this evening about five o'clock, was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of his companion's gun Pokerney, while in company with Louis Lefebvre, was about a quarter of a mile from this place and was in the act of stooping down to pick some partridges which had been killed, and not noticing Lefebvre, who at that moment was fixing the breech of his weapon. walked directly in front of the latter's gun, which at that mo nent was accidentally discharged. The gun struck Pokerney in the cheek, penetrating the brain and killing him instantly. Dr. Struthers, the district coroner, has been notified, but it is thought no blame can be laid to Louis Lefebvre for causing his death. His friends live at Huntsville, Ont., and have been notified by telegraph of the sad occur-

Lachute, P.Q., March 7 .- Mr. Christie, now liberal member for Argenteuil, has been chosen as liberal candidate

for the next election. Brantford March 9.-Fred Charles Farmer, 40 years of age, was killed today by a tree falling upon him while engaged cutting timber near Burford.

MANITOBA. Winnipeg, Man., March. 6.-The city of Winnipeg and the provincial government propose spending two hundthousand dollars in making Red river navigable from Lake Winnipeg to the city.

Daniel Campbell of White Wood, exmember of the northwest legislature, who skipped to Chicago and was brought back, was today found guilty of forging post office receipts while acting as postmaster at White Wood. It is announced here today that William Hargrave, who has been postmaster at Winnipeg for twenty years, has been superannuated and will succeeded by A. W. Ross, M. P.

Victoria, B. C., March 6 .- An order

has been received at he Esquimault

naval yard to forward all mails for H. M. S. Nymphe to Honolulu, whithe she proceeded from San Diego direct to protect British interests. It is anticipated she will have a busy time, as the people of England don't look with favor on the long sentence to which British subjects have been convicted in connection with the recent uprising. Over five hundred signatures have al ready been affixed to the petitions here asking the governor general to remit the sentence of three years passed upon John Simpson by Hon. Justice Creas for alleged contempt of court. Vancouver, B. C., March 6.-The oody of Oliver A. Jackson was brought to Vancouver today from near Eucla taw rapids, where it was found on Sunwith a bullet hole through breast. Jackson is a Swede. He has peen a sailor, but lately has been pur-

trapper. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death from he discharge of a rifle.
Winnipeg, March 8.—Martin, Mitchell & Co., grain dealers of Winnipeg, two months ago sent their agent at Wavanesa by North Pacific express two thousand dollars. The agent signed the receipt book but left the express office without the parcel. The express man swore that he delivered it. Today a jury gave a verdict against excompany for full amount, with

suing the occupation of hunter and

ITS LECTRIC **NERGY** VERLASTINGLY RADICATES Inflammation

Irritation

soo much exhausted to resist.

William Speight, who shot Otto Hed-

in yesterday, was captured by the pol-

ice on the prairie twenty miles from

Winnipeg in a blinding snow storm.

Speight was heavily armed, but was

The Orange lodges are adopting res-

olutions protesting against interference

with Manitoba schools. The Orange

Grand Lodge mets here on the the 27th

when it is expected important action

Winnipeg, Man., March 11 .- John

Mather of Keewatin has declined to

Premier Greenway is rapidly con-

valescing and is now able to sit up a

couple of hours each day. He is still

very ill, however, and unable to tran-

Imemnse fields of petroleum have

been discovered seventy miles north of

Fort Saskatchewan and the dominion

Elaborate preparations are being

made for the consecration of Archbish-

op Langevin next week. The following

prelates will be here: Archbishop Reg-

in of Quebec; Archbishop Fabre, Mon-

treal Archbishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Bishop Lafleche, Three Rivers; Bishop

Gabrielle, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Bishop

MacDonnell, Alexandria, Ont.; Bishop

Emard, Valleyfield, Que.; Bishop Grav

elle, Nicolet; Bishop Labrecque, Rim-

ouski, Que.; Bishop Decelles, St. Hy-

acinthe; Bishop Grandin, St. Albert

Bishop Pascal, Prince Albert; Bishop

Shanley of North Dakota, and Arch

It is proposed to hold a convention

of the leading Northwest public men

at Regina during the territorial exhib

ition next summer to discuss the Hud-

A despatch to the Free Press from

Rat Portage at three o'clock this af-

ternoon says Word has just reached

here that the shaft house at the fam

out, is burning. There are twenty min-

ers at the bottom of the shaft. Several

just left, but at present writing no

further particulars can be obtained.

The shaft is lined with timbers and as

the air pumps are shut off there are

great fears of all the men being suffo-

A despatch from Rat Portage at

eight this evening, a man just return-

ed from Sultana mine says ten men

were in bottom of mine. Four have al-

ready been taken out, but are not

expected to live. Six more are still in

the mine. It is feared they have been

despatch from Rat Portage says ten

men were imprisoned in the burning

Sultan gold mine. All were rescued

alive, but John Lazier, who died shor

tly after he was found. Rudolph Er-

ickson was badly burned and Wm.

Prymn slightly. Tre fire consumed

nearly all the wooden shafting at the

sides, but the work in the mine wil

Winnipeg, Man., March 11.-A Rat

Portage special to the Free Press

says: The Sultana gold mine shaft

took fire in the drying room this af-

ternoon. Foreman Johnson called on

the men to assist in nutting it out

but were afraid of explosives in the

drying room. Johnson rushed into the

powder, and then attempted to save

the building. He was not success

ful, and the shaft house was com-

The fire started at 10 o'clock and

until 1.30 no effort could possibly be made to assist the men in the shaft.

As soon as the ruins were sufficiently

cooled, it was found that the timbers

after 2 o'clock the fire was extinguish-

ed in the shaft and the men descend-

ed and found six men on the first

level, apparently all suffocated. They

descended to the lower level and

found three more, but these men were

in better condition than the others

and efforts were begun to save the

suffering badly, but were resuscitated

after a short time. The fourth man

John Lazier, was very low when he

arrived at the surface and died short-

ly afterwards. The others were in a

critical condition when bought to the

surface, but all recovered excepting

London, March 6 .- The Times says

that exceptional interest attaches to

the question that Sir Richard Webster,

M. P. for the Isle of Wight division

of Hampshire, and one of the British

counsels before the Behring sea tri-

bunal of arbitration, will put to the

government today in regard to the ne-

United States of the Behring sealers

claims for seizures prior to the arbi-

paper adds, will point out that the

award of the tribunal was adverse to

the United States, the only point set-

tled being the amount of compensa

tion, and that Canada had agreed to

the amount she was willing to accept

in full settlement of her claims. There

fore, he will ask whether, in view of

the great and growing discontent in

Canada, the government proposes to

take any, and if so, what steps to set

tle the dispute, either by obtaining the

payment by the United States of the

agreed amount, or if necessary by ar-

London, March 8.-Rev. Wm. R

Freemantle, M. A., D. D., Dean of

tration proceedings. Sir Richard,

rotiations for a settlement with the

ENGLISH.

The first three raised were

boxes of

firey room, removed two

in the shaft were blazing.

pletely consumed

miners.

bitration.

Ripon, is dead.

Randolph Erickson.

not be much delayed.

Winnipeg, Man., Mach 11 .- A later

doctors and other assistance

ous Sultana gold mine, several miles

bishop Ireland of St. Paul.

son Bay route.

cated

suffocated.

government has promised to assist in

sact business.

their development.

be the liberal candidate for Algoma.

will be taken in the same direction.

Every Mother should have it in acts promptly; It is always ready for use; It is the best; It is the oldest; It is unlike any other; It is superior to all others; It is used and recommended by physicians everywhere; It has stood upon its own intrinsic merit and excellence while generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction and handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty wears avont remedy have existed for eighty years excepthat it possesses great merit for family use

attended with inflammation, such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera-morbus, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, la grippe, lame back, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, pains anywhere, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis, whooping cough.

VETERINARY

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

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

H. K. F .- Colt. rising three years. drags hind leg for a few minutes when first let out, seems all right in a few days and then will drag the other leg in the same way. Was troubled same way last winter but did not notice it in the summer: eats and drinks well and is in good condition. What shall I do for him?

Ans.-Give plenty of exercise. Keep bowels regular by giving moderate doses of raw linseed oil;also give daily for a fortnight one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic: follow by a good general tonic.

Harvey C .- I have started a small poultry yard; have no experience. What do you think of green bones for a food? My hens are not laying well; have been feeding them a condition powder that is advertised to make hens lay, but it does not seem of any value to mine. Would you advise me to continue using it?

Ans.-Green bones chopped fine are a very valuable food. Do not feed condition powder to your hens, for you are only throwing your money away. The idea that a medicine which is to cure your horse of worms, swelled legs, etc., will also make your hens simply ridiculous, and the people who buy for that purpose are being faked. What your hens need is good food, care and shelter, their own good time they will lay.

Jackson-Have a two-year old colt which has several ringworms on face and neck. What shall I do?

Ans.-Clip hair off short and then apply to the ringworm a solution of silver nitrate, one dram of silver to ounce of water; repeat several times if necessary.

M. L. L.-Having driving horse seven years old, and I want to dock his tail so he will look better in harness. Will you tell me how to operate? Ans.-Docking is a cruel and foolish

practice and should never be performed except from absolute necessity. decline giving you any information.

R. A. J.-What would you consider a good daily ration for horse at ordinary farm work?

Ans,-Amount of food would vary according to circumstances. Twelve quarts of oats and from fifteen to twenty pounds of hay, with occasionally a bran mash or feed of carrots should be sufficient.

London, March 8.-The Grand Trunk railway directors are carefully weighing the report of Mr. Barker, who was appointed by the deputation of dissatisfied stockholders to enquire into the accounts of the company in Canada. The contents of this report are not definitely known, but there are rumors on the market that Mr. Barker has found that there is a large floating debt. The trouble in the Grand Trunk yesterday is ascribed

to this report. There has been a heavy fall in British imports from Canada. During the month of February they declined from £49,457, the figures of the corresponding period of last year, to £25,266. For the two months of this year the decline has been from £222.506. last year's figures, to £103,393. The largest declines in February were in fish and wood, the former dropping £6,200 and the latter £15,200, as compared with last year. Cheese, however, increased £6,000.

The Canadian-Australian Customs' bill was read a second time in the house of commons after midnight and

still remains unopposed.

London, March 9.—The Times this morning announces that Speaker Peel will in a few days resign. Editorially the Times says that members of the house of commons and the country will hear with unfeigned regret of the determination of the speaker to resign. Nobody within the memory of living man has presided over the debates of the commons with greater firmness impartiality, authority and dignity. It is no disparagement to his immediate predecessors to say that he has proved himself in the face of every increasing difficulty the strongest speaker who has filled the chair since the resignaiton of Lord Eversley.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Men who have seen too much are generally given to extravagance, and are sometimes great liars.

The Chief E

Together With from Corresp Excha

CITY

Week in

When ordering t WEEKLY SUN to the NAME of the which the paper that of the office it sent.

Remember! The Office must be seensure prompt con request.

TO CORRES

As the Proceeding cial Legislature mon our space, corr quested to conden ters to the smalles the next four or fl John E. McAulay

employed hauling l station. It is bei Rev. A. H. McL

and Rev. Thomas are holding united Apohaqui. S. B. Bustin habrick house, 158 St.

Margaret E. S. Sna was in the vicinity G. G. Murdoch. passed his examina land surveyor before Tweedie was sworn

Small quantities on Saturday night ill-fame kept by Frankie Raymond Eleven candidates

baptism Friday nig street Free Baptis at the close of the on Sunday. Dan Parke, a no arrested for drunke R. depot Saturday

also charged with ing two ladies. Arrangements a

hold a high class Sussex, April 16th. John, Moneton, Sa will take part. The Barnhill pro Douglas avenue,

chased by George price paid is said t Samuel Armstron brought to the St of early vegetable radishes and lettuc

auction last Saturd

will be in the cou Saturday with veg The death occurr ton of Arthur W. who was well know was a native of F ther, the late John

been proprietor of Judge Forbes on John T. Ringolds, ceny under the Sp seven years impriso tentiary. The le in part due to the oner had previous

a like offence. The estate of the of Amherst, in Ne entered for probate ecutors are Miss A A. Trueman. The probate office here not yet been

The causes of de board of health ending March 9th 2: old age, 1; pneu 1; erysipelas, 1; cancer of liver, 1; congestion of lun of lungs, 1; tubere

In speaking of bition in Montres notice of the dif Canadian artists, mon has some lo tures have a fasc He exhibits: 48, of Fundy; 49, W Sunrise, Bay of Old Barn.

The lumbermen dis 'rict are comi A n ian who has winte r along the porter yesterday was in every lumbern len that of. He said the were fat.

A. Clifton, 1 Kin dent writes: C'u old gentleman. carrier between Mills, wishes to for the generosity in Clifton and Lo sented him with a has given the pul the mail service.

A Brunswick, I owner of a vess not received any two years, althou ployed constantly West India trade had arrived for t of his products, l quiries the other that the craft w her running expe

ery Mother the house. It ptly; It is always ready for use; It; It is the oldest; It is unlike any s superior to all others; It is used mended by physicians everywhere; dupon its own intrinsic merit and while concation of the description. the knowledge of its worth to their as a valuable inheritance. Could a ave existed for eighty years except ssesses great merit for family use?

coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chil-colic, cholera-morbus, all forms of sore earache, headache, la grippe, lame numps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, mywhere, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff toothache, tonsilitis, whooping cough,

TERINARY

DEPARTMENT.

ducted By J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

e Weekly Sun takes pleasure in ying its readers that it has perarrangements with J. W. Maner, V. S., whereby all questions respect to diseases of the lower will be answered by him, and ment prescribed in those cases it is asked for through the colof the Sun.

enquiries must be addressed: ETERINARY DEPARTMENT. Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

K. F.-Colt, rising three years, hind leg for a few minutes when let out, seems all right in a few and then will drag the other leg e same way. Was troubled same last winter but did not notice it e summer: eats and drinks well in good condition. What shall for him?

s.—Give plenty of exercise. Keep regular by giving moderate of raw linseed oil; also give for a fortnight one ounce of r's solution of arsenic; follow by od general tonic.

rvey C.-I have started a small yard; have no experience. t do you think of green bones for od? My hens are not laying well; been feeding them a condition ler that is advertised to make lay, but it does not seem of any to mine. Would you advise me ntinue using it?

s.—Green bones chopped fine are ry valuable food. Do not feed on powder to your hens, for are only throwing your mo The idea that a medicine which cure your horse of worms, swellgs, etc., will also make your hens simply ridiculous, and the peovho buy for that purpose are befaked. What your hens need is food, care and shelter, and in own good time they will lay.

ckson-Have a two-year old colt th has several ringworms on face neck. What shall I do? -Clip hair off short and them to the ringworm a solution of nitrate, one dram of silver to of water; repeat several times essary.

L. L.-Having driving horse seven s old, and I want to dock his tail will look better in harness. Will tell me how to operate?

s.-Docking is a cruel and foolish tice and should never be performexcept from absolute necessity. not being such a case, I must ine giving you any information.

A. J.-What would you consider ood daily ration for horse at orry farm work? -Amount of food would vary rding to chrcumstances. Twelve

ts of oats and from fifteen to nty pounds of hay, with occasiona bran mash or feed of carrots ald be sufficient. ndon, March 8.—The Grand ik railway directors are carefully

thing the report of Mr. Barker, was appointed by the deputation satisfied stockholders to enquire the accounts of the company in ada. The contents of this report not definitely known, but there rumors on the market that Mr ker has found that there is a large ting debt. The trouble in the nd Trunk yesterday is ascribed his report

ere has been a heavy fall in Britimports from Canada. During onth of February they declined £49,457, the figures of the corresling period of last year, to £25,266. two months of this year the ne has been from £222,506. last 's figures, to £103,393. The largest ines in February were in fish wood, the former dropping £6,200 the latter £15,200, as compared last year. Cheese, however, in-

sed £6,000. ne Canadian-Australian Customs' was read a second time in the of commons after midnight and remains unopposed.

lon, March 9.—The Times this ning announces that Speaker Peel in a few days resign. Editorially Times says that members of the e of commons and the country hear with unfeigned regret of the ermination of the speaker to resign ody within the memory of living has presided over the debates of ommons with greater firmness, artiality, authority and dignity. It disparagement to his immediate essors to say that he has proved self in the face of every increasing culty the strongest speaker who filled the chair since the resignaof Lord Eversley.

Children Cry for tcher's Castoria.

en who have seen too much are erally given to extravagance, and sometimes great liars.

CITY NEWS. The Chief Events of the 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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As the Proceedings of the Provincial Legislature make large demands

on our space, correspondents are requested to condense their news letters to the smallest possible limit for the next four or five weeks. John E. McAulay has several teams

employed hauling lumber to Apohaqui station. It is being shipped to St Rev. A. H. McLeod, Free Baptist

and Rev. Thomas Pierce, Methodist, are holding united revival services at Apohagui.

S. B. Bustin has purchased the brick house, 158 St. James street, from Margaret E. S. Snar. The price paid was in the vicinity of \$2,000.

G. G. Murdoch, who successfully passed his examination as a deputy land surveyor before Surveyor General eedie was sworn in on Thursday.

Small quantities of liquor was seized on Saturday night in the houses of ill-fame kept by Ada Wilson and Frankie Raymond on Brittain street. Eleven candidates were received fo

haptism Friday night at the Waterloo

street Free Baptist church. Baptist at the close of the 11 o'clock service Dan Parke, a notorious rough, was arrested for drunkenness in the I. C. R. depot Saturday afternoon. He is

Arrangements are being made to hold a high class musical concert in Sussex, April 16th. Artists from St. Moncton, Sackville and Shediad

will take part. The Barnhill property, situate Douglas avenue, offered for sale by auction last Saturday, has been purchased by George R. Vincent. price paid is said to be about \$2,500,

Samuel Armstrong of Silver Falls brought to the Sun office a sample of early vegetables in the shape of radishes and lettuce. Mr. Armstrong will be in the country market every Saturday with vegetables for sale.

The death occurred recently in Boston of Arthur W. Graham, printer, who was well known in this city. He was a native of Fredericton, his father, the late John Graham, having been proprietor of the Head Quarters.

Judge Forbes on Friday sentenced John T. Ringolds, convicted of larceny under the Speedy Trials act, to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The length of sentence was in part due to the fact that the prisoner had previously served a term for a like offence.

The estate of the late Dr. Purdy of Amherst, in New Brunswick, is entered for probate at \$10,000. The excutors are Miss Adda Purdy and W. A. Trueman. The will was filed in the probate office here, Feg. 28, but has not yet been probate.d-Amherst

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending March 9th are: Consumption 2; old age, 1; pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1; erysipelas, 1; Bright's disease, 1; cancer of liver, 1; sclerosis of brain, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; inflammation of lungs, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1.

In speaking of the great art exhibition in Montreal, the Star, in its notice of the different exhibits by Canadian artists, says: "Prof. Hammon has some lovely works. His pictures have a fascination all their own. He exhibits: 48, Fishing Boats, Bay of Fundy; 49, Windmill, Holland; 50, Sunrise, Bay of Fundy; and, 51, The

The lumbermen in the St. John river dist rict are coming out of the woods. A n lan who has been employed all winte r along the Nashwaak told a reporter, yesterday that the past season was in every way the best one for ien that he could remember said the men were coming out well , satisfied and that the horses of. He were fat.

A Clifton, Yings county, correspon dent writes: Cour popular and worthy old gentleman, Clifton and Grey's carrier between carrier between Clifton and Grey's Mills, wishes to express his thanks for the generosity of his many friends in Clifton and Long Reach, who pre-undsome robe for sented him with a h the services and accommodation he 'nce he entered has given the public si

A Brunswick, Maine, m an is owner of a vessel from whe ich he has not received any remittance two years, although she has the ne and ployed constantly in the coastly and west India West India trade. Thinking the some of his products, he instituted some quiries the other day, only to lea that the craft was \$1,000 in debt the running expenses.—Calais Times

Messrs. McBride & Stafford, ship chandlers, New York, made an assignment on Monday to Thomas A. Bond, giving preferences as follows: Austin, Nichols & Co., \$1,252; Halstead & Co., \$458; Lawrence Cordage Works, \$4,-598; James A. Townsend, \$175. Mc-Bride & Stafford are well known here, the firm having done a good deal of business with provincial shipping firms.

A convention of the Sunday school workers of the parish of Studholm, Kings county, will be held in the F. C. B. church at Lower Millstream on Friday, March 22nd. The sessions will begin at 10.30, 2 and 7 o'clock. An interesting programme has been pre-pared, and addresses, Bible lessons, etc., will be given by Rev. A. Lucas, field secretary, and others. All are cordially invited.

A Woodstock despatch says: "Geo. Thompson, a brakeman on the Gibson branch of the C. P. R., was run over and instantly killed Thursday at Upper Keswick. The train hands were setting off cars on a siding, and Thompson was going over the cars and in some unknown manner fell between them, the wheels passing over him. The unfortunate man was about 25 years of age, unmarried, and belongs to Hampstead, Queens county.

Geo. D. Fenwick, late of the Telegraph staff, writing from Minneapolis to a friend in this city says: "The weather here is beautiful and like spring. All the snow has gone, bi-cycles are on the streets and people go about either without an overcoat or wearing their summer coats." Mr Fenwick's friends in this city will be pleased to learn that he is enjoying good health and that he likes the west He is a member of the Penny Post

It is reported the large reduction that have been made in the mechanical departments of the C. P. R. are to be followed by a reduction in the staff. Just how sweeping the reduc-tion will be is not known. Report says that in some places the staff will be reduced, while over the whole service every employe receiving \$1,000 or more will suffer a cut of 10 per cent. This, it is said, will affect Manager Van Horne as well as all the lesse officials.-Globe.

The friends of Rev. E. A. Warnford of Bloomfield will regret to learn that he has decided to resign the rector-ship of the parish and will porbably return to England to secure a pension that has been left him. Mr. Warnford has been rector of that parish for nearly 40 years, and has made many also charged with assaulting and beatwarm friends not only among his own parishioners but among the members of all other denominations.

As an evidence of the widespread interest taken in the revival work now in progress in this city, the following Methodist ministers have come in from outside circuits to see and take part therein: Revs. Dr. Sprague from St. Stephen; Dr. Brecken from Fredericton; Mr. McConnell from Harcourt; Mr. Matthew from Petitcodiac; Mr. Pierce from Apohaqui; Mr. Tippett from Fredericton; G. M. Young from Upper Kent; Mr. Lodge from Marysille, and possibly some others.

The following have been appointed honorary aides-de-camp to the nor general: Lieut.-Colonel Hector Prevost, 65th Battalion; Lieut.-Colonel James A. L. Strathy, 5th Royal Scots of Canada; Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Edmund Curren, Halifax Garrison Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel Charles M. Boswell, 90th Battalion; Lieut.-Colonel Edward Gawler Prior, M. P., B. C. Garrison Artillery; Major Harry Collings Sheppard, Quebec; Lieut. the Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, Manitoba

witness. A Norwich, Connecticut, despatch nnounces the death of Dr. Arnold Hallett, a native of this city. The deceased was a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Sur geons. He attained considerable prominence during his thirty years' prac tice in Brooklyn and was com with the Long Island hospital. He was 69 years of age. The interment took place in Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the board of works on Saturday morning, a resolution wa passed declaring that when the Street Railway company remove the snow and ice from the tracks they must carry off all to within three feet of the sidewalk and to a depth of three inches, except in streets where the rails are within ten feet of the side walks, and then all the snow, and ice must be removed. The board also authorized the engineer to prevent the sinking of a weir bottom beyond the ines on the new fishing lot near the government pier.

A. W. McLeod, the late secretary of the St. John Y. M. C. A., writing from Vancouver to a friend in this city, says the winter has been exception fine and mild in that province The farmers are now planting and sowing in full blast. Of the Vancouver association Mr. McLeod says: "It was a hard pull for a while, but we are getting along nicely now." A new board of directors has been organized, a building rented and the association s once more on its feet. In his letter 'Mac" inquires after many of his old friends, and asks that the Daily Sun be sent to him containing a report of the annual meeting of the St. John

Y. M. C. A. At the police court on Saturday two persons were fined for drunkenness. The assault case preferred by Mary Whalen against Nehemiah Morrisch was withdrawn on payment of custs. George Kirkpatrick, charged with using abusive language to Lottle Pulwas remanded. William Campbell, charged with overdriving a horse owned by A W. Vanwart, thereby causing its death, was given a hearing and the case adjourned until to-day. The evidence of Mr. Vanwart showed that the horse had been most brutally treated. Dr. Stockto nis looking after the case in the interests of the have one. No person was waiting the S. P. C. A., and John L. Carleton outside for him to assist him in any appears for Carl Kemp, who was with Campbell and has been summoned as Mr. Purdy, of course, denies using

At Rothesay on Sunday Bishop Kingdon ordained Rev. A. Lea of Toronto, a teacher in the Rothesay Collegiate school, and afterwards confirmed seventeen boys and eight girls.

A. H. Ellis of St. John was in town Tuesday. In the evening he had the pleasure of attending an intellectua feast in Temperance hall by the world renowned orators, Prof. J. Hershell Smith and Tobias Cook. About 23 years ago Mr. Ellis was one of a committee of St. John gentlemen who in-troduced Prof. Smith to a large audience in the Mechanics' Institute in that city. There was a very cordial meeting between the professor Mr. Ellis at the close of the entertain

In another column of this week's issue will be found the announcemen of the marriage at New York on Thursday of Fred G. Spencer and Miss Helen E. Craigie, both of this city. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Craigie of Harrison street, north end, and the groom is a nephew of A. B. Gilmour. Miss Craigie has been away pursuing her musical studies. She is eighteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Craigie were opposed to the marriage, and hearing that Mr Spencer had left the city for the pur pose of marrying their daughter, Mrs Craigie followed twenty-four later, but she was too late, the mar riage had taken place. Mr. and Mrs Spencer will return to the city in few days.

The many gentlemen from St. John who have visited the city of Edinburg and have met and enjoyed the warm welcome accorded to them by the genial chamberlain of that city, Robert Adam, will be interested ato know that, at his own request, he has just retired from that position on the very liberal superannuation allowance of £850 sterling per annum, unanimously voted to him by the commor council. Mr. Adam entered the ser vice of the city in 1841, filling the various positions of city accountant, treasurer of several trusts, and for forty three years that of the highly respon sible position of chamberlain, and all to the entire satisfaction of the various bodies, for the long period of 53 years. Mr. Adam has a number of relatives in St. John.

On Monday evening, 4th inst., Grand Worthy Patriarch R. Maxwell, L. P. D. Tilley, J. King Kelly and G. Scribe Armstrong organized Tilley division, No. 414, Sons of Temeprance, at the Cedars, Long Reach, Kings Co., with a charter membership of thirty-one members. The following were elected officers for the present term: Theodore Holder, W. P.; Gertrude Hatfield, W. A.; Emeline Dunlop, R. S.; Charles Rogers, A. R. S.; Reuben Lyons, F.S.; R. C. Williams, Treas.; Robt. Fuller ton, Chap.; Dr. J. Gilchrist, Con.; Flo. Gorham, A. C.; Collins Porter, I. S.; Hubert Williams, O. S.; R. E. Lyon, D. G. W. P.; W. P., J. E. Ganong. Before organizing the division a public temperance meeting was held, which was addressed by the chairman, R. C. Williams, and the visitors. Refreshments were served to all present and a most pleasant evening spent by

SUDDEN DEATH IN BOSTON.

The many friends of Fred. J. Brittain of Carleton will deeply sympa-thize with him in the sad news of the ritt Brittain was about 24 years of age and was in good health, but from the despatch it appears he met his death in some accidental manner. He was employed in a drug store of the Methodist churches received.

All the reports showed an increase in the interest in the services. It is probable that next Sunday in many of the Methodist churches received. sudden death of his son Merritt, which death in some accidental manner. He will be held to receive new converts. was employed in a drug store in Further announcement will be made Cambridgeport, Mass., and had for- regarding this. Rev. Mr. Wightman of his untimely death excites deep regret. The remains will arrive from ton this afternoon and the funeral will take place on Wednesday.

FRED. REID ESCAPES PENITEN-

The case of Fred. Reid was disposed of before Judge Forbes, under the Speedy Trials act on Monday. The evidence for the prosecution was practically the same as that given in the police court. The prisoner was defended by A. G. Blair, jr., and L. A. Currey, Q. C., while Mont. McDonald represented the crown.

The prisoner was called in his de-

fence, and testified that he lives with Capt. Porter, where his mother and sister also reside, his mother being housekeeper. He gave his age as 26 vesterday, said he was married and had one child, a little girl. He spoke of his sister throughout as "Miss Porter" and gave as his reason that Capt. Porter had adopted her. He had worked in the Nut and Bolt Works nine years, had been employed in the Harris works and several other places; was a machinist, and had never been idle two months at a time in his life. He had heard talking about his sister, he said, and had gone to see Mr. Purdy to see if it was true. He asked to see Mr. Purdy privately, and they went into the office. Mr. Purdy sat down on a high stool and he (Reid) stood up. He asked Purdy if he had been to Fredericton lately, and he replied that he had not. He then spoke to him about talking in connec with his (Reid's) sister, and Purdy wanted to know what difference made to him (Reid), to which the witness replied that he was a relation. Mr. Purdy then said, "Everybody is talking about her as an indecent person," to which witness replied, "She s a decent girl." Purdy then said, 'Any person who lives with Capt. Porter as she does is a bad character," and supplemented this with an even more offensive term. He says he then lost control of himself and struck him. He explained how the blow was struck, said it was with his left han and was not hard. He said while they were holding him for the police man to come he told Mr. Purdy that he would learn him not to talk about orphan girls. He said he had not purchased a ticket for Boston, nor did he have one. No person was waiting

any offensive language towards the prisoner at alf, and says when he was holding the prisoner he sid, "Where

are you now, Bobby?" An interesting feature of the prisner's testimony was his state that he had given sparring exhibitions in many of the rinks and public places to respectable audiences. Judges were ent. Judge Forbes remarked that that evidence would not help him, as he did not consider that such exhibitions were respectable.

After addresses by counsel, Judge Forbes imposed a penalty of one month's imprisonment in jail. \$100 fine and that the prisoner find sureties for keeping the peace for two years.

News of the death of Robert Con-

ors, the well known lumberman, will

DEATH OF ROBERT CONNORS.

be heard with regret by a large number of friends all over this province and in Quebec and Nova Scotia. Mr. Connors had been in poor health for a long time and some months ago he Chapman were members of last year's ing the change would do him good, but internal complications were developed that caused his death on Saturday. Gen. D. B. Warner was with him at the time of his death and will home, Upper St. Francis, for interment. Mr. Connors, who was about 66 years of age, was a Nova Scotian by birth. For many years he has carried on lumbering operations on the headwaters of the St. John, cutting largely for himself and for W. H. Murray. At St. Francis he built a large saw mill and then established a regular village for his workmen. He a candidate. The chances are that built them fine houses, a church and the liberal nominees will be B. Russchool house, and only recently erect- sell, Q. C., and Mayor Keefe. The ed a fine hotel. He was very much interested in the development of that ers advertising a liberal public meetsection of the province and when the Temiscouta railway was built gave late tonight this meeting was declarthem large terminal facilities at St.
Francis. Besides his lumbering and milling business he carried on large stream driving operations and frequently was the contractor for the corporation drive. Mr. Connors was nev r married. Two brothers survive him and it is believed will inherit his valuable properties. Mr. Connors some years ago made a will and appointed W. H. Murray of this city his executor. He was a splendid example of the elf-made man, and was shrewd, energetic and honest, and had hosts of friends all over the country. Deceased in politics was a strong conservative and a warm personal friend of Hon. John Costigan, minister of marine and fisheries.

MINISTERS IN SESSION.

The Baptist ministers assembled in reekly convention Monday morning in the Messenger nad Visitor rooms There were present Rev. Messrs. Gates, Carey, Schurman, Hughes and Daley. Eight baptisms were reported as, having taken place Sunday. Mr. Schurman reported one; Dr. Carey eight; Rev. Mr. Gates, seven; and Rev. Mr. Daley, one. Rev. E.E. Daley will occupy the pulpit in the Carleton Baptist church Tuesday evening.

The Methodist clergymen met in Centenary church Monday morning in regular weekly convention. Mr. Paisley was chairman and there was a good atendance present. Rev. Mr. Hunter, the evangelist, was present throughout the meeting. The order fo the day, which was to have been a paper, was suspended and the reports from the different churches received. here, and the news | forward in the revival meetings.

FREDERICTON.

Wesley Vanwart Elected Mayor, Defeating D. Jordan by 137 Votes.

stabrooks, Farvell, MacNutt and Moore the Defeated Aldermen.

Fredericton, March 11.-The first civic election under the change in the city charter, giving each elector a vote for both mayor and aldermen was held here today. For mayor Wesley Vanwart polled 461 votes, defeating D. Jordan 324. Four of the five wards were contested, and in these three of the old board were returned The old aldermen defeated were Esta-brooks, Farrell, McNutt and Moore The result of the elections is as fol

Wellington ward-John McPherson 436; W. H. Anderson, 582, elected, defeating Chas. A. Tupper, 418. St. Anns ward-Geo. Gilman, 405 George Adams, 432, elected, defeating

Elijah Estabrooks, 341, and Fred Quarterman, 357. Carleton ward-Israel R. Golding 498, and Benj. A. Everett, 429, elected defeating Patrick Farrell, 427. Queens ward-Martin Lemont, 380 Joshua Limerick, 371, elected, defeat ing John Moore, 308; L. C. McNutt, 237

and Dougald MacCatherin, 165. The new men are George Adams, Benj. Everett, Martin Lemont and Joshua Limerick. This is the first time since the adoption of the Scott act that the city has elected a strong temperance council. Eight of the ter aldermen elected will probably sup port this question. The election pas sed off very quietly, without friction and in the best good natured spiri

L. W. Johnson has resigned his pos ition on the board of trustees of Victoria hospital and is about to remove to Truro to go into business The vacancy will be filled by a physi-

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Casteria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria When she had Children, she gave them Castori MONCTON CIVIC ELECTIONS.

H. A. Whitney Elected Mayor - The Aldermen Chosen.

(Special to the Sun.) Moncton, March 11.-The civic elec tions today were hotly contested, exciting almost as much interest as a general election. The result was as For mayor-H. A. Whitney, 532; W.

O. Schwartz, 157. For aldermen-at-large—H. H. Ayer, 354; Samuel Winter, 319; R. W. Hew-

son, 298; Jas. Flanagan, 193. Ward aldermen, No. 1—Fred. W. Givan, 64; Jas. Dunlap, 64; William Wilson, 53. No. 2-A. C. Chapman, 221; Dr. E. O. Steeves, 162; Dr. C. W. Bradley, 161; J. M. Wallace, 157.

No. 3-C. W. Robinson, 180: W. D. Martin, 130; C. A. Steeves, 120. Messrs. Givan, Winter, Ayer and

HALIFAX.

have his remains forwarded to his A. G. Jones Declines to Run in the Liberal Interests Again.

> Halifax, N. S., March 11.-The lib erals of this constituency hold a convention for the selection of candidates tomorrow night. Hon. A. G. Jones wrote to the executive today positively declining to run, and he will not be city was placarded today with posting after nomination tomorrow. ed off, the reason being that it is expected that the selection of candidates will be so protracted a business that the hour would be too late for a pub-

lic gathering.
John Bauld, 70 years of age, a wealthy retired merchant of this city, com-mitted suicide this evening by cutting his throat with a razor. The act resulted from temporary insanity. He eaves a widow and family.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

D. R. Jack begs to acknow-ledge the receipt of liberal contri-butions of clothing, etc., towards the Newfoundland relief fund from the following: Mrs. Murray MacLaren, Mrs. James Ferguson, Miss Blair (Orange street), G. W. Plympton, a riend, A. S. Everitt, G. F. Harding, Mrs. L. MacLaren, Mrs. G. B. Cushing, Miss Chandler, Mrs. Boyle Travers, Mrs. R. M. Magee, Mrs. Robert Thomson, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Mrs. J. P. Macintyre, Mrs. S. Humbert, James Barber, Miss Louise M. Jack, C. E. Brackett, P. S. McNutt, Thos. Clarke, a friend, C. B. Thompson, Mrs. James F. Robertson, Mrs. James McLean. Per Mrs. Thomas Walker—Mrs. Brigstocke, Mrs. C. F. Kinnear, Miss

M. A. Peters, Mrs. Jas. Jack, Mrs. A. Porter, Mrs. Jas. S. Hoyt, Miss Jane Barlow, Mrs. F. C. Lord (Peabody, Mass.) Mr. Jack also desires to acknowledge the kindness of Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison in packing and handling goods, and of the Bay of Fundy Steamship company, the Do-minion Atlantic Railway Co. and the

kindly forwarding goods to Newfoundland without charge. SEAMEN'S MISSION SOCIETY.

owners of the S. S. Grand Lake in

The regular monthly meeting of the Seamen's Mission society was held in merly been in the employ of W. C. R. Allan of this city. He was widely and handed to him of people who have gone handed to him of people who have gone in the president, S. L. Gorbell, occupied the chair: The reports of the various subcommittees showed that good work

> had been done during the month of February.
> The following is the Seamen's Missionary report: During this month 30 visits were made to vessels and 5 to the hospital, 31 gospel meetings were held, attended by about 830 sailors. The average daily atendance in the reading room has been 50; 14 sailors have professed to be converted; 3 services have been held on board ship, 6 Bible readings were given; a service of song has been held on each Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock; one tea and entertainment was provided by the social committee; about 130 sailors were present and partook of the good things provided for them and enjoyed the excellent programm carried out; 3,000 copies of the S. M. society's report have been printed and will be circulated among the friends and subscribers of the mission. W F. Best delighted the sailors with ne beautiful and instructive lime light views; about 50 meals were given away and \$5 was spent for beds for destitute men; 10 Bibles, 20 testaments and other reading matter was given

away. FOR HE WAS A PRINTER.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was the guest of the Toronto journalists the other evening, and his presence excited one local muse to express himself thus of the preader:

When I was a lad I served my term As junior imp in a printing firm; I washed the windows, swept the floor, And daubed the ink on the office door. I did it all so thoroughly That now I am premier and K. C. M. G. And the premier admitted that it was all quite correct except in one detail—he never daubed ink on the office door!

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

KINGS COUNTY.

Norton-Wednesday evening, 13th

Westfield-In the hall, Thursday eve ning, 14th inst. Waterford-Friday evening, 15th

Collina—Saturday evening, 16th Inst. These meetings will be addressed by Hon. Wm. Pugsley, the party candidate, and others. Meetings are being arranged for all he other parishes of the county in order that, as far as possible, the elec tors in all parts of the constituency

may have an opportunity of hearing

the political issues discussed.

Do You Know

to none.

A sharp business man came one hundred miles, made his purchase, and said: "I had looked all around, but your styles are better and your prices much lower than any I have seen. I am well satisfied and glad I came."

We keep Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Window Shades, Room Paper, Crockery, Table Cuthery, Silverware, Lamps, Clocks, and Fancy Goods. Almost everything for Housekeeping. Write for prices.

JAMES G. M'NALLY FREDERICTON, N. B.



The genuine plug is stamped with the letters 'T.&B.:
in bronze. Purchasers will confer a favor by looking for the trade mark when purchasing.

A reward of One Hundred Dollars will be
given to anyone for information leading to the comviction of any person or persons guilty of the above
traudulent practices, or infringing on our trade mark.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co. Ltd. HAMILTON, ONT.

STEAMER ASHORE.

North German Lloyd Vessel Havel Ashore at Entrance to New York Harbor.

New York, March 7.-The North Jerman Lloyd steamer Havel, Captain Jungst, which sailed from Bremen February 26, via Southampton the 27th, and arrived at the bar at 4 a. m., went ashore on the north side of Gedney's channel early this morning while entering the harbor. Most of the passengers were-asleep and no excitement

prevailed: At the time of the accident Pilot Connor of the pilot boat A. M. Lawrence was in charge. The ice in the harbor had again made useless the electric lamps and the buoy, not being lighted, was not seen until too late to prevent the steamship grounding. When the tide began to fall she listed heavily to starboard. Eight tugs were soon alongside of the steamship in readiness to assist in floating her at high water. The steamboat John E. Moore took off the Havel's mail at about 11 o'clock this morning and brought them to the city. There were 155 cabin and 271 steerage passengers on the Havel. The steamboat George Starr and another sidewheel steame took off some of the passengers during the day.

On the cutter's return to this city one of the officers said that the Havellay in a very bad position. At low water her bow below the water mark showed ten feet of water. At half past four this afternoon, when it was high water, the tugs repeatedly pulled on the strand, but their united efforts; with the assistance of the steamer's engines, did not succeed in getting her

At 6 a. m. a despatch was received from Sandy Hook saying that the position of the vessel was unchanged. Havel is the newest boat in the North German Lloyd service, having been built in 1890. She is 144 feet long and 1,771 tons register.

A STRANGE MALADY.

The Disease Resembles Small-pox and is a Mystery to Physicians.

Louisville, Ky., March 11 .- A special from Ashland, Ky., says: The latest reports from Floyd county, brought by local travelling salesmen just returned, are not at all encouraging for the early suppression of strange malady that is raging in the Mud River county. It has become violent that even the physicians of the surrounding towns refuse to visit the victims: In all the death roll has exceeded fifty already, and the disease is on the increase. The disease, in-stead of being smallpox, resembles cholera, except that it chokes the victim to death, beginning in the stomach and rising to the throat. In almost every case it has been fatal, the victim seldom living three days. from the attack.

ST. STEHHEN.

A Council of Royal and Select Masters Organized.

St. Stephen, March 11.-J. V. Ellis, Robert Marshall, O. C. Draper, Jas. H. Pullen, Harry Leonard and Peter Campbell of St. John are in town to night instituting a council of Royal and Select Masters. M. McGowan was lected T. I. M.; Dr. F. I. Blair, R. D. M.; Henry Graham, I. M., and F. M. Murchie treasurer of the new society, which starts with fourteen members and was brought about largely through of Calais. the efforts of Dr. Seymour After the ceremonies the visiting members were entertained at supper at the Windsor hotel.

Montreal, October 24, 1877

Messrs. DICK & CO., City. Dear Sirs-I used a box of your Purifier, and found it an excellent article. My horse improved so much in appearance that I have since sold him to American buyers, making a firstclass sale. I also had a horse that got badly sprained in the knee. reterinary surgeon told me to try Dick's Blister, which I did; and the result was that, in less than ten days,

I was driving him as well as ever. Yours truly, THOS. McLEAY.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

THE FARMERS.

The Officers Elected at Thursday Morning's Session of the Association.

Prof. Robertson Suggests the Organization of a Dairymen's Board of Trade.

The St. John Exhibition and the Score Card System of Judging Exhibits,

(Continued from page 7.) Fredericton, March 7.-The Farmers' association meeting was called to order at 9.30 today, and the report of nominating committee received and unanimously approved.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Geo. Baxter, Victoria; vice-president, H. M. Campbell, Kings; recording secretary and treasurer, Henry Wilmot, Belmont, Sunbury; corresponding sec-retary, W. W. Hubbard, Burton, Sunbury; W. S. Tompkins, vice-president for York; Robt. McLeod, vice-president for St. John; O. W. Wetmore, vice-president for Kings; —— vice-president for Westmorland; John A. Styles, vice-president for Albert; Jas. 'Anderson, vice-president for Char-lotte; W. J. Melanson, vice-president for Gloucester; Honore Cyr, vice-president for Madawaska: John McNeish vice-president for Restigouche; Murray E. Gilbert, vice-president for Sun-bury; F. J. Purdy, vice-president for Queens; O. J. LeBlanc, vice-president for Kent; Geo. E. Fisher, vice-president for Northumberland; J. R. Reyvice-president for Carleton; David Currie, vice-president for Vic-

The president-elect on taking chair thanked the members for the honor conferred on him. He considered it the greatest compliment the farmers of New Brunswick could pay

to one of their number. The recording secretary and treas-urer expressed his appreciation of a renewal of confidence. The duties of his office were onerous, and while he thought there were others present who might bring more ability to bear on the work, yet he was prepared to do his best to fill the office satisfactorily.

corresponding secretary appreciated the fact that he was again voted into office.He expressed a wish that the several vice-presidents would exert every effort and take the lead in stirring up enthusiasm and interest among the farmers. There was lots of work to be done, and it would require the co-operation of all to give

H. M. Campbell thanked the meet ing for electing him vice-president He remembered a few years ago when they numbered only twenty at their This year's convention showed, the great progress that had been made. He was glad that Mr. Hubbard was re-elected, as he was an

invaluable officer.

Mr. Raymond of Carleton then made a motion that an audit committee be

After a good deal of discussion the motion was voted down. At this stage of the proceedings his honor the lieutenant governor took a seat on the platform and was loudly cheered. Prof. Robertson made an interesting

address. He first took up food for cows. Indian corn gave the largest nt of food matter, but not in the right proportions. One albumen to 61-2 carbohydrate was the right proportion. Horse beans were much nearer that proportion than Indian corn, but if you put corn and horse beans together you will get the correct proportion. A good dairy ration is: 50 lbs. ensilage, 25 lbs. roots, 5 lbs. hay, 5 lbs. mixed meal. The roots are important to keep the animal in a ealthy, vigorous condition.

Prof. Robertson announced that the sex for three or four weeks sometime during the coming summer, and that would be a rebate on the railway fares of those coming from a

Speaking of cheese, he said that las year seven carloads were exported from this province. During the pres ent year this exportation would be increased to fifteen carloads. He suggested that a Dairymen's Board of Trade be organized in New Brunswick, with a membership of those en in the cheese industry. They might have their secretary reside in Fredericton, and be a medium for information and business between the exporters abroad and the manufacturers of New Brunswick. This system was found invaluable in Ontario and other places where a large business is

Prof. Robertson then went on to discuss the conditions essential to good butter-making, and showed how much temperature and cleanliness had to temperature over 40 degrees it will strov its marketable value. It is very important that butter should be kept very cool. By means of the refriger. ator service butter will be distributed throughout the markets of the world without deteriorating in value.

In answer to some questions from the question drawer the professor said he did not believe in dehorning cattle, the exceptions being bulls and cross cows. Turnips contain very little of manurial value, while corn has a good deal. Cheese for the English markets should weigh 70 lbs. A cow, when farrow, should be fed on some bulky succulent food with straw. Rennet is the extract of the stomach of young calves. Oiling he thought the best remedy for the horse

Hon. Messrs. Mitchell, Emmerson and Dunn took seats upon the platform. His honor Lt. Governor Fraser and these gentlemen all made very happy es, which were complimentary, encouraging and entertaining to those present. His honor said he could apeciate all that was said and it gave him great pleasure to be present.

The commissioner of public works

searched his pedigree and rejoiced that his grandfather was a farmer. It gave the provincial secretary great satisfaction to realize that his father was a tiller of the soil.

Hon. Mr. Dunn put his colleagues in the shade, for he had guided the plough and milked the cows himself, and was therefore to the manner born In the afternoon President Baxter announced a change of programme, as it had not been generally understood that there would be an evening session. The following resolution was passed:

'That the sympathy of the association be tendered to S. L. Peters on ac count of bereavement in his family preventing his attendance, Mr. Peters being one of the oldest and most popular members of the association."
W.W. Hubbard moved a resolution

seconded by Abram Alward, as fol-"Whereas, it is understood that the exhibition association of St. John intend holding an exhibition in that city

during the present year: and Whereas, the provincial governmen are giving their annual grant to the association, and in addition have given a guarantee against loss up to \$3.000, if the association agree to pro-

vide for an agricultural exhibit; Resolved, That we, the Farmers and Dairymen's association, in meting convened, beg to call the attention of the exhibition association of St. John to the excellence of the score card system of judging agriculexhibits, and ask that they wil do the farmers of New Brunswick the Further resolved. That a committee

from this association be appointed to lay this mater before the exhibition association." The committee on agricultural education reported in favor of a dairy

school to be located near Fredericton and of an agricultural paper for the The report was adopted, and the ommittee authorized to report fur-

ther at the next annual meeting. An invitation was received from the Victoria county agricultural society asking the association to hold a spec ial meeting in Andover next summer No decisive action was taken.

It was moved that a hall committee be appointed, but on division this was cst, no one rising to vote for it.

Mr. Robertson continued his morning address and discussed the component of the different varieties of parts cheese. Buter is composed of the following ingredients: Pure fat, 86; caseine. 2: water. 12. The less caseine, or butermilk, the better, as it causes de cay. Salt is not included in the above proportions. Frequently double the uantity of salt is put in Butter should not be made hurriedly. The creaming of milk by three different systems, the separation, the fans and the creamer At some seasons one system is better than another, the percentage of loss in heat in the separator being about two per cent, the other systems being eleven and twelve per cent., and some times as high as twenty per cent.

After Prof. Robertson's address. W . Tompkins read a paper on co-operation among farmers in promotion of common objects, which received a vote of thanks

Provincial Secretary Mitchell anounced that a dairy school would be conducted at Sussex for two or three weeks under the joint supervision the dominion and local governments. The travelling expenses of the students would be defrayed by the governments. Mr. Mitchell stated that the government was not yet prepared to appoint an inspector for cheese, but that a dairy board, to look after the interests of exporters of dairy products, might be selected at once, the secretary of agriculture would act as secretary of the board

In the evening Mr. Scholey's resolu-tion asking the government to make a new importation of stock, was passed after some discus

The vice-presidents for the counties were appointed a committee to recomto the government the breeds most desired by the farmers. Mr. Wetmore strongly recommended the use of commercial fertilizers as being always reliable, not expensive

and producing the best results. A resolution was passed requesting the government to divide the province into sections for dairy instruction and increase the number of instructors.

RULE OF THE ROAD.

A number of the St. John ship owners who were recently informed by G. T. Soley & Co. of Liverpool of the change about to be made by the English board of trade in the "rule of the road." at once communicated with the minister of marine and fisheries. The following reply was received by Wm. Thompson & Co., Friday.

Centiemen—I have your letter of the 28th ultimo. in regard to tre new regulations prepared by the Imperial board of trade altering the existing "rule of the road" at sea, and requesting that Mr. Smith, the deputy minister, might be instructed by cable to protest on your behalf against the enforcement of the regulation referred to. In reply I beg to inform you that Mr. Smith was instructed by cable on the 4th ultimo. to accompany the deputation of the chamber of shipping of the United Kingdom, the steamship owners' association at Liverpool and numerous other associations of shipowners who protested against the proposed regulations at an interview held with the president of the board of trade on the 5th ultimo. I am also to inform you that it has been deemed advisable to authorize Mr. Smith by cable to give evidence before the committee of the house of commons which is to be appointed to consider the subject. I think it advisable, however, to point out to you that the question is an international one, and as the rules have been assented to and adopted by several governments it appears a somewhat serious matter to raise objections and to protest against them after arrangements have been made to put the new rules in force.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN COSTIGAN,
Minister of Marine, etc.
Wm. Thomson & Co. and others, St. John,
N. B.
The change, it is said, means a reg-

N. B. The change, it is said, means a reg-

of fog horns. SURE OF IT.

Caller-Is your sister in, my little

ular system of telegraphing by means

Willie Wise-She said if Mr. Swee came, tell him she was sick; if Mr. Rush came, to say she was not in, and if it was Mr. Earle to say she was out with Mr. Sweet. She said she'd give me a nickel if I got it right. I don't know which you are, mister, but you bet I'm goin' to get the nickel, -Pitts-

LIBERAL RATIFICATION.

Attorney General Blair Pays His Respects to the Globe and Telegraph.

The Meeting in the Opera House Fri day Night.

Speeches by Messrs. Weldon, Ellis, Gilmor Blair, Hawke, Emmerson and Col.

The liberal rally in the Opera house Friday night was a good one. The house was completely filled, there being a sprinkling of ladies present. The delegates who choose the candidates occupied seats on the platform along with the leaders of the party in this constituency and a number of gentlemen from outside.

A. Lockhart was the chairman and in his opening address he declared that the prospect was never brighter for the liberal party. The dissensions and discontent in the conservat ive ranks would all operate to the advantage of the liberals. He called on all liberals in St. John to vote and work with a view to ridding the country of the present government. The delegates who selected the candidates had agreed that whoever was chosen should receive the unanimous suppor of the party. All could not have their own way. Some one must give in was not an election for individuals, but for the party. He predicted Geo. E. Day and John Keefe wer

chosen secretaries of the meeting. G. WETMORE MERRITT.

president of the Junior Liberal club, then read the following resolution passed by the club at their last

Resolved. That this club heartily approves of and endorses the candidature of C. W. Weldon and J. V. Ellis as liberal standard bearers for the city and county of St. John and the city of St. John respectively, and pledges the hearty and undivided support to these gentlemen in the approaching election.

Mr. Merritt said it had been reported that the club would not support the old standard bearers, Messrs. Weldon and Ellis. No one could now say that the young men would not do duty. If any one still had doubts as to the intention of the club he would say that the club would hold meetings in the north end and Carleton to be addressed by the candidates.

John Jordan of Simonds moved, sec onded by M. Gallagher, that this meeting approve of and ratify the nomination of Chas. W. Weldon as the county candidate.

The motion passed and there was great applause.

Ald. McMulkin moved that the nom ination of John V. Ellis as the city

candiate be approved and ratified.

I. E. Smith seconded the motion which passed amidst great applause. A. O. Skinner moved that the dele gates elected to the nominating convention from the various wards and parishes be the local committees, power to add to their number.-Car-

Geo. McAvity moved the following resolution which passed:

Resolved, That a general committee be appointed consisting of the delegates to the convention together with Hon. James Holly, Thomas A. Rankine, Fred E. Sayre, Henry Hilyard, David Lynch, Dr. B. Travers, Dr. McAyenny, Dr. J. B. Travers, Hugh H. McLean, H. A. McKeown, John L. Carleton, A. O Skinner, George Nixon, James F. Robertson, Joseph Allison, Col. Cunard, Alderman McCarthy, D. J. McLaurhlin. George I. Nixon, James Ready, Charles P. Baker, John M. Taylor, George P. Barnhill, J. Harry Leonard, B. H. Appleby, John Jordan, John McLeod, C. H. Ferguson, Dr. John Berryman, Elias W. Elliott, Thomas Rankin (Simonds), McLeod, C. H. Ferguson, Dr. John Berryman, Elias W. Elliott, Thomas Rankin (Simonds), Edmund Lawton, Benjamin Stackhouse, Dennis Connolly, G. Sidney Smith, G. A. Hetherington, Edward Sears, E. H. McAlpine, Arthur I. Trueman, Walter H. Trueman, A. G Blair, fr., T. P. Regan, J. V. Russell, W. J. Cornfield, John F. Ashe, J. P. McInerney, Thomas Dunning, Arthur L. Calhoun, George K. Berton, with power to add to their num-

C. W. WELDON was the first speaker. He said he could not find words in which to thank the meeting for the handsome manne in which he had been treated by the nominating convention and this ratification meeting. He did not fear the result of the contest. The party would, he felt, be triumphant, but they must work together to win. It was true that there had been differ ences of opinion as to the right men to run, but now that the candidates had been agreed upon, he trusted all liberals would unite to elect them. He sought the suffrages of the electors, not for himself, but for the party's candidate. He saw before him old and tried friends, men who had fought side by side with him before, and who were ready to go into the battle again. He trusted that it would be with better success. He found the young men, who would soon take their turn at the helm, coming forward and prepared to work for the success of the liberal party. It was an augury of success that the young men we taking scuh a prominent part in the national affairs of the country. The speaker then alluded briefly to the election of 1891, when he and Mr. Ellis were defeated. What were the causes of that disaster? He would not atempt to speak of all of them, but felt that he had time to mention two of them. They were the cry that St. St. John had been too long in opposition to the government and the charge of dislovalty urged against the libing that campaign St. John had for thirteen years sent two opponents of the government to Ottawa. On declaration day one of the successful candidates said St. John had entered upon an era of prosperity. He would now ask if any benefit had been derived as a result of the change of representatives. When did this of prosperity began? Was it with the sale of the Harris property, when the tall chimney ceased to belch forth smoke and the machinery stopped running? Was it when the ropeworks machinery ceased running? Was it when in Chesley's foundry the sound of the hammer was no longer heard? Was it when the granite works were removed to Calais? Was it when

Was it when business ceased to leave any profit? Was it when the census showed that our population had decreased to such an extent that we were deprived of one of our representatives? What had been done for us? The Carleton branch had been purchased by the government for political purposes. He believed that Sir John Macdonald never intended that the city, when it bought the road again and handed it over to the C. P. R., should pay a cent of it. when Sir John passed away Mr. Foster insisted on the payment of every cent by the city which it had engaged to pay for the line. The money was voted for the improvements at Reed's Point when he and Mr. Ellis were in parliament. What a great benefit the purchase of the Harris works had peen to St John. Hundreds of people had been turned out of employment and the deal had worked to the disavantage of St. John in many ways. The chimney and buildings there a silent monument to one of the worst transactions which had ever been done. The conservatives realized that only by bribery and corruption could they retain power. Coming down to the disloyalty cry Weldon said it was claimed that a victory for the liberals meant the disruption of the empire. As for himself, he was the grandson of a loyalist. It was all a fraud this con servative cry against the liberals. The Queen had no more devoted and loyal subjects than the liberals of Canada. History showed that the conservatives were the disloyal party in Canada. Look at the Montreal annexation manifesto. In 1878 the conservatives said, when the fact was pointed out, that the N. P. would operate against Great Britain. So nuch the worse for the mother country. Now Sir Hibbert Tupper asserted that Great Britain kept up her army and navy for the purpose of forcing her wares on the world. Mr. Laurier declared that he loved England and British institutions, and said the French found greater freedom under England's flag in this country than they would enjoy in France. In previous elections the conservatives evaded the discussion of the trade policy by bringing in side issues. This time it was the trade policy of the government that would be discussed. The question was, Which shall we have, protection or the national policy or free trade? He was for free trade. the policy of the mother country. The prospects of the liberals were bright. The country was groaning under the operation of the N. P. and the reckess extravagance of the government

(Applause.) J. V. ELLIS followed. He thanked the meeting for

the honor done him by the delegates

and the present meeting in selecting

him as one of the candidates. St. John

was a city which relied on trade and

commerce for its success When restrictions were put on trade it could not increase, as was seen right here in St. John. Throw it open and success will He was a free trader, and therefore felt that it was his duty to oppose the N. P. He drew a distinction between the supporters of the conservative party and the supporters of the N. P. There were plenty of good conservatives who did not feel like supporting the N. P., and they were justified in asking themselves if they should not go over to the liberal party. No conservative in Canada should be ashamed to do what Sir Robert Peel did in England when he withdrew his support from protection. The last election the liberal policy was unrestricted reciprocity with the United States The party believed it should be adopted and put in operation gradually to build up our trade with the United States. The conservatives raised heav en and earth with the cry that the lib often wondered if he was as guilty as they said he was. In that same elec tion the conservative party saw the desire for reciprocity and enterd into with the American gov ernment. After the election delegates were sent to the United States capital and they were told to come back again in six months. The result was that nothing was done, the Canadian delegates laving before the United States authorities proposition which they could not be expected to accept. Since then the liberals had formulated a policy which did not go as far as that of unrestricted reciprocity. It was a tariff formulated with a view to the elimination of the protective system. Mr. Ellis then took up the administra tion itself, claiming that Sir John Thompson increased the executive from 14 to 16 members, thereby increas ing the expenditure. The conservatives had been in nower so long that all they could do was to create offices for distribution among the discontented ones. Last election Mr. Hazen said he feared that urrestricted reciprocity would result in the closing of the Har ris car works. Mr. Hazen helped Mr McLeod to carry out another plan for their closing up. He would not say much about Mr. McLeod, as he was going out of politics to be a judge, it was said. He hoped Mr. McLeod would have a pleasant time on the bench. The speaker had had some experience with the supreme court. Mr. Ellis then went on to show that under conservative rule the expenditures had increas ed to an alarming extent. The public debt had been rolled up as year succeeded year, till now the gross debt was \$317,000,000. Canada had to pay in 1894 the sum of \$11,156,000 on account of her debt. The dominion had investments amounting to \$62,000,000, but half of the amount was practically worth-less. St. John had done something to attract trade, but the government had done nothing for us. If the N. P. had been a success it would show itself in an increasing population, an increase in the value of property, and an increase in trade. Nothing of the kind The people were leaving the country, property was depreciating in value and our trade was falling off

HON. A. G. BLAIR

was the next speaker. He said he had promised himself that he would make a speech at the meeting, but circumstances would prevent him do-ing so. He must ask the meeting to allow him to postpone the effort. He would have liked very much to discuss the political situation. And he

wages were lower than ever before? felt that it was best for him to be present at the meeting, even if he could not speak at length, as there might be a misconception as to the cause of his absence. The papers devoted a good deal of space to him, and the tendency had not always been to be complimentary. For several years the press had dealt a little harshly by the local government. Some of his friends might have thought if he had absented himself that it was because the gentlemen who controlled the two liberal journals were the candidates, and he wanted to disabuse people's minds of that belief. He thought he would like to be on the platform to say this. The liberal party was greater than any of the leaders. Its principles and aims vere ahead of their ablest advocates. This was a critical juncture in the history of the liberal party and of Canada. We had passed through a period of seventeen years of misgovernment. He thought he could see a little brightness in the distance beyond. The conservative party were ready for a fall, and if the liberals got a fair chance they would show that they had men capable of carrying on the government of the country. did not feel any grudge against the writers who had called him an fogey and an old tory. He would say that he thought he could do more to help them now than they had ever done to discredit him. If anyone had anything against either of the candidates, let him forget it and work for

HON. A. H. GILMOUR of St. George made one of his characteristic speeches. He told a lot of funny stories and between them set forth in his own peculiar way what the liberals have against the government of the day. It was just fortyone years ago yesterday that he started out on his first political campaign. He felt young again though when he saw the fine audience before him. The conservative party, or the leaders of it, were first rate men individually, but collectively he could not say as much for them. Canada had been badly governed since 1878 and no community had fared worse than St. John. The people down here Canada was a good country, but she could not stand being taxed beyond her resources. The dominion paid \$41 out of every \$100 of revenue collected on account of the public debt. This was an awful state of affairs. Years ago, when business was depressed, the conservatives thought by taxing the people they could improve the times. One might as well bleed a man to give him strength. The N. P. had been on trial for 16 years. It had proved a fraud and a failure. people had to pay about \$30,000,000 annually in taxes. But that was collected on imported goods. How about the goods now manufactunred in Canada. The people paid the duty on them too, so that they were in reality taxed about a hundred million dollars

every year. G. G. King, the liberal candidate in Sunbury and Queens, dealt chiefly with the census returns. New Brunswick had lost two members as it was and he calculated that in 50 years more under tory rule the province would be without a representative at

Col. Domville, the liberal candidate in Kings, explained why he was found on the liberal side. He differed from the government on certain matters, and they found fault with him. He was a free trader, as he had always been, and would support the liberal party on all occasions when he thought they were right.

J. T. Hawke of Moncton and Hon. H. R. Emmerson made short speeches, after which the meeting broke up with cheers for the candidates, Mr Laurier and the Queen.

NORTHUMBERLAND PROHIB-

scheme for securing Mr. Mitchell the prohibition nomination was frustrated yesterday. Mr. Mitchell had written strong prohibition letter to a friend friends planned to spring it on the alliance convention and get him nominated. When it was read in convention saw Mr. Mitchell's offer and went sevthough it should defeat his party. The letters were referred to a committee, which made no recommendation. A series of the usual temperance resolutions were passed on motion of Rev. Mr. Crisp. A resolution to the effect that no candidate be nominated, because such action would help to elect one who had abused temperance men and women was moved by Rev. Mr. Crisp. Rev. Geo. Steel moved in amendment that neither of the two candidates could be accepted, and that prohibitionists be left to follow their wn preference

Rev. Jos. McCoy moved an amendment to the amendment that we do not deem it advisable to place a candidate in the field under the present circumstances, as it is just possible such action might result in the election of one who is not in sympathy with our aims This was explained to mean that if the one not nominated were elected he would resent the action of the alliance by not carrying out the prohibition promises both had made .-This was carried.

THINGS TO REMEMBER. A cold in the head is the first cause

Catarrh is an unhealthy disease and is often followed by consumption. Hawker's catarrh cure positively cures catarrh, cold in the head, and all catarrhal troubles.

cause of a host of diseases. Hawker's liver pills cure constipation, thereby preventing its consequent ills. For children's coughs and colds Haw ker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry is unequalled. It is the children's fav-

POISONED BY DYE IN STOCKINGS.

Both of the legs of Miss Bva Dooley of coston were amputated at the knee recently Boston were amputated at the knee recently to save her life. They were poisoned by the dye in red stockings which she had been

VIA SOLITARIA. (Said to have been unpublished until re-cently.)

Alone I walked the peopled city, Where each seems happy with his own, Oh, friends, I ask not for your pity— I walk alone.

No more for me your lake rejoices, Though moved by loving airs of June; Oh birds, your sweet and piping voices Are out of tune.

In vain for me the elm tree arches
Its plumes in many a feathery sp
In vain the evening's starry marche
And sunlit day.

In vain your beauty, summer flowers; Ye cannot greet those cordial eyes They gaze on other fields than ours— On other skies. The gold is rifled from the coffer, The blade is stolen from the sheath;

Life has but one more boon to offer, And that is—death. Yet well I know the voice of duty, And,therefore, life and health must crave, Though she who gave the world its beauty Is in her grave.

live, O lost one! for the living Who drew their earlier life from thee, and wait until, with glad thanksgiving, I shall be free.

For life to me is as a station Wherein apart a traveller stands—
One, absent long from home and nation,
In other lands.

And I am he who stands and listens, Amid the twilight's chill and gloon To hear approaching in the distance, The train for home.

For death shall bring another mating, Eeyond the shadows of the tomb; On yonder shore a bride is waiting Until I come. onder fields are children playing, d there—oh! vision of delight!— e the mother and child straying In robes of white.

Thou, then, the longing heart that breakest, Stealing the treasures one by one;
I'll call Thee Blessed, when Thou makest
The parted—one.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

HOW IT WAS FOUND BY A LANARK COUNTY LADY.

She Had Suffered fer Years from Weakness and Pains in the Back-Sciatica Complicates the Trouble and Added to Her Misery-Her Health Almost Miraculously

(From Brockville Recorder.) On a prosperous farm in the town-

ship of Montague, Lanark county, live Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, esteemed by all who know them. Wood was born in the village of Merrickville, and spent her whole life there until her marriage, and her many friends are congratulating her on her recovery to health and strength after years of pain and suffering. When the correspondent of the Recorder called at the Wood homestead, Mrs. Wood, although not now looking the least like an invalid, said that since girlhood, and until recently, she was troubled with a weak back, which gave her great pain at times. As she grew older the pain and weakness increased, and for nearly twenty years she was never free from it. About a year ago her misery was increased by an attack of sciatica, and this with her back trouble forced her to take bed, where she remained a helpless invalid for over four months. Different doctors attended her and she tried numerous remedies said to be a cure for her trouble, but despite all she continued to grow worse. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but she had dosed herself with so many medicines that her faith in the healing virtues of anything was about gone. At last a friend urged her so strongly that she consented to give the Pink Pills a trial. Before the first box was all used she felt a slight improvem Chatham, March 8 .- A nice little to continue this treatment. From that out she steadily improved, and was soon able to be up and about the house. A further use of the Pink Pills drove away every vestige of the promising if elected to work with the pains which had so long afflicted her, prohibition party, and his temperance and she found herself again enjoying the blessing of perfect health. Eight months have passed since she ceased using the Pink Pills, and in that time W. R. Robinson rose and read one he she has been entirely free from pain had received from Mr. Adams, which or weakness, and says she is confident no other medicine could have eral chips better. Mr. Adams wrote performed the wonder Dr. Williams' that he would vote for prohibition even Pink Pills have done for her. She says: "I feel happy, not only because I am now free from pain or ache, but because if my old trouble should return at any time, I know to what remdy to look for a release

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine. They are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine

A BIG CONCERN.

Company, Brockville, Ont.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the foremen and officials of the Belfast Shipyard and Iron Works (Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd.), was held the other day in the Imperial hotel, under the presidency of George S. Clark. This firm has made most gratifying progress, the output last year being 32,000 tons, which places the firm fifth on the list of shipbuilders in the United Kingdom for 1894. The hands number over 3,000, and the weekly wages exceed £4,000. Cause and effect; constipation is the

NOT GUILTY.

Pastor (reprovingly)—Was that a poker chip you put into the contribution box?

Deacon (indignantly)—No, sir. I didn't have a single chip when I quit last night.—
Philadelphia Record.

A CURIOSITY IN CLOCKS.

In the shop of a St. Petersburg waker a human-faced clock is on view only one of its kind. The hands are pit on its ness, and any mesage that ma spoken into its ears are repeated by a pit graph through its mouth.

THE STAT

Prices do not

the Whole

and Hogs ar Bradstreet's Repor

Cana

Corn Has Decli

New York, Ma 'Co.'s weekly re gressional adjou that though t gold does not g a much better not improve and no gain, but s while the strikes near Pittsburg building workmen tablishments, fur chasing power for pectation of in goods is general,

ufacturing and present needs on The state of for assuring. Cotton ter from the low though the receipt bales against 93,4 week. The rise that the acreage year, but the sto large as to mak vance difficult. three-eighths of grain in some sta The receipts for

as large as last are enormous, a make the store mers' hands very Corn has declin the receipts are n with exports insigner, lard and higher, and beef highest point sind Three causes he for the time—the

other great strik reports that the will advance, as crease in the de Strikes to resist some others by the accounts that ceiving somewhat Prices are very have fallen to 2.4 record. The rise goods market this guaranteed to las In woolen goods

for heavy weights fairly good busine only moderate tinued and num low grade and makers much the sales of woo pounds, almost 1.550,300 last year

The market for still unsatisfactor holding that it is at an advance, ar for grades in wh asked, supports more orders have prices asked, enal to resume in part The failures for 234 in the United last year, and 58

60 last year. New York, Ma tomorrow will sa provement in throughout the or in Newfound amounts of paper instant, and were At Montreal th

awaits the reoper large proportion due there on Ma by bad country effect on the pro tlements due on better than expe favorable for spr nes failures in this against 44 1 week a year ago, years ago, and 40

PROVINCIAL

Frederick S. W tary public. Kings-Charles H. Carvell, Will ling L. Stockton

Daniel Roberts er for the parish Queens-Willian Humphrey, Geor Wilson, Andrew George Lacy

Sunbury-John grants commissi place of Henry Westmorlandreferee in equity L. Robinson, ren ince; Peter McS ber of the board ceased: Brunswi Gilbert Boudrea Alward, Salisbi Legere to be j John Sproul to riage licenses.

Carleton-Char W. Dixon and V justices of the pe inson to be a ju commissioner of mond civil court, burn. deceased: ville; James A. G. of marriage licer Gleucester-Fr

seph F. Comme Edwin Carter A. Gionet, Teles tices of the peac Restigouche

VIA SOLITARIA ve been unpublished until re-cently.)

ked the peopled city, h seems happy with his own, I ask not for your pity—

me your lake rejoices, oved by loving airs of June; our sweet and piping voices re out of tune.

ir beauty, summer flowers; greet those cordial eyes other fields than ours-

me is as a station apart a traveller stands— it long from home and nation, In other lands.

shall bring another mating the shadows of the tomb; shore a bride is waiting Until I come.

the longing heart that breakest, the treasures one by one; nee Blessed, when Thou makest The parted—one. —Henry W. Longfellow.

TH AND HAPPINESS.

WAS FOUND BY A LANARK COUNTY LADY.

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om Brockville Recorder.)

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

Prices do not Improve and on the Whole There is no Gain.

Corn Has Declined, But Pork, Lard and Hogs are a Shade Higher.

Bradstreet's Report of Business in Leading Canadian Cities.

New York, March 8.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: The congressional adjournemnt, and the proof that though the rate of exchange rises to even above the shipping point, gold does not go out, have produced a much better feeling. The prices do not improve and there is on the whole no gain, but some loss in wages, while the strikes of 15,000 coal miners near Pittsburg and several thousand building workmen here, besides strikes in ten or twelve textile and iron establishments, further lessen the purchasing power for the time. But expectation of improved demand for goods is general, and many are manufacturing and buying beyond the present needs on the strength of it.

The state of foreign trade is not re assuring. Cotton has risen one quarter from the lowest point on record, though the receipts have been 101,269 bales against 93,452 last year, for the week. The rise is due to the belief that the acreage will be reduced this year, but the stocks in sight are so large as to make a substantial advance difficult. Wheat has risen three-eighths of a cent, because of the rumored injury to the growing grain in some states.

The receipts for the week are nearly as large as last year. Stocks in sight are enormous, and western accounts make the store of wheat in the farmers' hands very large.

Corn has declined a quarter, though the receipts are not half of last year's, with exports insignificant. Pork, lard and hogs are a shade

higher, and beef has advanced to the highest point since July. Three causes help the iron industry for the time—the expectation of another great strike at the coke works reports that the Bessemer Lake ore will advance, and a moderate in-orease in the demand for products. Strikes to resist reductions effected in some others by no means contradict the accounts that the mills are re-

ceiving somewhat better prices. Prices are very low, and print cloths have fallen to 2.44 below any former record. The rise in cotton helps the goods market this week, but it is not guaranteed to last.

In woolen goods, the initial demand for heavy weights is nearly over, with fairly good business in some lines, but only moderate in others, while the tinued and numerous cancellations in low grade and medium goods give makers much embarrassment. But the sales of wool have been 4,857,300 pounds, almost half foreign, against 1,550,300 last year, only a quarter for

still unsatisfactory, most jobbers holding that it is not possible to sell at an advance, and the slack demand for grades in which no advance is asked, supports them, but somewhat more orders have begun this week at prices asked, enabling some factories

to resume in part. The failures for the week have been 234 in the United States, against 248 last year, and 58 in Canada, against

New York, March 8.—Bradstreet's EPPS'S COCOA, tomorrow will say: There is no improvement in general trade reported throughout the Canadian dominio or in Newfoundland, where large unts of paper fell due on the 4th instant, and were fairly well met. At Montreal the business situation awaits the reopening of navigation. A large proportion of the paper falling

due there on March 4th was met. Trade at Toronto has been checked by bad country roadways and their effect on the produce market. Settlements due on March 4th were met better than expected. The outlook is favorable for spring trade. The busines failures in Canada number 53 this against 44 last week, 62 in the week a year ago, 38 in the week two years ago, and 40 three years gao.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Frederick S. Whittaker to tary public.

Kings-Charles J. Smith, Thomas Carvell, William Dunn and Sterling L. Stockton to be justices of the

Daniel Robertson to be commission er for the parish of Norton civil court. Queens-William H. Sleep, Alfred Humphrey, George Heustis, Leigh R. Wilson, Andrew L. Flemming and George Lacy to be justices of the

Sunbury-John Reid to be free grants commissioner for Peltoma, in place of Henry Webb, resigned. Westmorland—David Webb to be a

referee in equity, in place of Arthur L. Robinson, removed from the provber of the board of school trustees for Moncton, in place of T. T. Ryan, de-ceased; Brunswick G. Burns, Shediac, Gilbert Boudreau, Shediac; Isaac N. Alward, Salisbury, and Francis X. Legere to be justices of the peace; John Sproul to be an issuer of marriage licenses, in place of R. B. C. Weldon, deceased.

Carleton-Charles Wallace, Charles L. Smith, David H. Purington, George W. Dixon and Warren C. Bull to be justices of the peace; Wellington Dickinson to be a justice of the peace and commissioner of the parish of Richmond civil court, in place of Ivory Kil-burn, deceased; C. E. Vail to be an issuer of marriage licenses, Centre-ville; James A. Gibson to be an issuer

of marriage licenses. Gloucester-Francis F. Frenet, Joseph F. Commeau, John J. Morrison, Edwin Carter, James Nixon, Aime A. Glonet, Telesphore Savoie, Bernard Roussel and Agapit Losier to be jus-

tices of the peace.

Restigouche—Alexander Diotte to be

Thomas Kerr, resigned.
Northumberland—Charles J. Thompson, barrister-at-law, to be a justice of the peace and commissioner of the parish of Newcastle civil court; Alexander Campbell to be a justice of the

Madawaska-Frederic Nadeau to be justice of the peace and commis-doner of the parish of St. Francis

civil court, in place of Magloire Caron His honor the lieutenant governor

has been pleased to accept the following resignations: William Masson, as justice of the peace and commissioner of the parish of Newcastle civil court, in the county of Northumberland.

Thomas Kerr, as Labor act com-missioner of the parish of Addington, in the county of Restigouche.

ST. STEPHEN INDUSTRIES.

(St. Croix Courier.) A match manufacturer was in town

last week looking over the chances for locating a factory here, and it is probable that we will add a match factory to our industries before long. The prospects of a shoe factory for St. Stephen, at an early date, are still good. Hiram Williams is meeting with success in his canvas for the amount required to be raised as a

The St. Croix Soap Manufacturing ompany is still extending its market. Shipments of soap were recently made to the West Indies and British Guiana via Halifax and the West India Steamship company's ships.

The pilot commissioners met Thursday afternoon. A delegation of five pilots appeared before the commissioners and asked that all the earnings of the different boats be placed in on general fund. The pilots stated that regulations could be made so that the work of the different pilots could be looked after. The delegation also ask ed that the turn system be applied to the Furness line boats, which are now piloted exclusively by Pilot Cline. The commissioners declined to grant either request. The board decided to send a nunication to Mr. Furness explaining pilot matters and showing how the pilotage on the boats could be reduced by not having a pilot to take the steamers down the bay. The overplus of Pilot Cline's earnings in connection with the Furness line boats was divided. The amount was \$800 and it gave the pilots some \$32 each. Pilot Mc-Partland was given a half share. The claim of Pilot McPartland for pilotage for the bark Curler was considered by the commissioners. The legal opinion of Mr. Skinner was had on this claim. Pilot McPartland was allowed inward pilotage, but his claim for outward pilotage was held in abeyance for the

sidence of I. Isaacs, No. 8 Coburg street, was the scene of a happy gathering, the occasion being the 79th birthday anniversary of Mrs. E. Isaacs of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Isaacs is the mother of Messrs. A. and I. Isaacs, and of six other children who are yet living. She is also grandmother to twenty-five grandchildren, eleven of whom live in this city. The able lady was the recipient of many presents as well as congratulations from thousands of friends, who hope that she may be spared for many years

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with bolling water or milk.

vice Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, by Grocers,
labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoepath
Chemists, London, England.

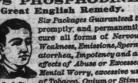
To Saw Good

Lumber you must have a good mill. "Perfection" Rotary is cor-

rectly named. Complete stationary or short notice.

Robb Engineering Co., Ltd. AMHERST, N. S.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE



Before and After. of Tobacco, Opium or Stime mail. Price, one package, \$1; \$1x, \$5. One will please, siz will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company,

Windsor, Ont., Canada. Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market quare, and G. W. Hoben, Union Hall, Main

The Liberal-Conservative Candidate Addresses a Large Meeting Saturday Night.

Some Campaign Stories-Other Speeches by Messrs. Freeze, McIntyre and Tilley.

(Special Correspondence of the Sun. Havelock, March 9.-A largely attended meeting of electors was held in Keith's hall, at Havelock, on this (Saturday) evening, in the interests of the liberal conservative candidate. Nothwithstanding that the night was very stormy, the hall, which has a seating capacity of two hundred, was completely filled, many being obliged to stand. Several ladies were pres-

Wilford D. Fowler, who was appointed chairman, stated that he was glad to see such a large audience present. It showed the warm interes which they were taking in the political issues. They would hear add from J. A. Freeze, a rising barrister of Sussex, who was well and favorably known to many of them, also from Leonard Tilley, son of Sir Leonard Tilley, our late lieutenant governor, a gentleman whose name was held in reverence in this province and throughout the dominion, not only as a great statesman, but as a consisten and devoted friend of temperance. They were glad to have his son pres ent here tonight. Then there was J. M. McIntyre, a resident of Kings, who was rapidly making his way in the legal profession. These gentlemen would be followed by the candidate Dr. Pugsley, who was well known to them. He was a Kings county who, both in his profession and in the legislature and government of the province, had done credit to his native unty, and who was now entering into the larger arena of dominion poli-

J. Arthur Freeze was the first speaker. He said he would only deal with one question—the legislation of the liberal conservative government in the interest of the farmers. government had inaugurated a policy of protecting the various industries of the country, and had, while pursuing this wise and statesmanlike course, kept its eyes constantly upon the interest of the farmers, recognizing what all readily admit, that agriculture is the true source of national wealth. In 1888 the government found that under the low tariff upon beef and other meat products then prevailing, mense quantities of these articles were coming into Canada and destroying the market of our farmers. In 1888-89, 31,000,000 lbs. of beef and other meat products were imported. The government, in the interest of the far mers, asked parliament to pass a tarlaw nearly doubling the duty on these goods. What was the result? The importation fell off in 1889-90, the first year after the increase of tariff, to 17,000,000 lbs., and kept decreasing until in 1893-94 the total importation of this goods fell off to 4,000,000 lbs., thus giving to the Canadian farmers an increased home market for these products of 29,000,000 lbs. beyond what they had prior to the increase of tariff. So also in the establishment, of experimental farms and dairy statinos, and in encouraging the dairy industry the government had acted wisely in the best interest of the farmers. (Applause.)

Leonard P. D. Tilley was the next speaker. He said that he appeared before them as a liberal conservative and a prohibitionist, as also an elector in Kings, otherwise he should probably not be here. He had attended the prohibition convention at Hampton and had expressed the opinion that it would be detrimental to the tionist candidate in the field, and he was still of that opinion. There were two recognized great parties in the Party / government was regarded as a necessity, and when election day came the great mass of electors would be found ranged with one or the other of the existing parties. The prohibition candidate not the slightest chance of being elected, and the small vote which he would receive would be cited as showing the strength of the prohibition sentiment. This would put the cause back instead of advancing it. He had, with others, been called weakkneed. He was, however, as true to his temperance principles as the who took the opposite view, though he did not question their sincerity. He had never in his life used wine or other intoxicating liquor. prepared to do everything in his power to promote the cause of temperance and deeply deplored, with hundreds of other temperance men, the action of Mr. Grant and a few others in taking a course which was dividing the nperance people of the county and greatly lessening their influence. Dr. Experience proves that our eral conservative party, which party had within its ranks the greater number of temperance men of the country. More could be hoped for from this party than from the opposition He was therefore glad to be present portable outfits supplied on tonight to raise his voice in advocacy of the liberal conservative nominee and hoped that he would be elected

by a handsome majority. (Loud ap-Mr. McIntyre was next introduced. He said that he had only come along to keep Dr. Pugsley company, and would not attempt a speech this evening. He, however, desired to say that from his knowledge of the candidate he would fill the position of representative with credit and honor to the county. The liberal conservative was the party which, it seemed to him as young man, it was his duty to ally himself with. Its policy appealed in the strongest way possible to the young men of the country. Every ung man with hope for the future of the country was naturally drawn to this party, and not to the liberal party, which seemed to be the party of grumbling and despair. (Applause.) In his own parish of Sussex, Mr. Domville, instead of having as before a majority of ninety, would be snowed under. After telling an anecdote apropos the action of Mr. Domville's workers in getting their friends to

Labor act commissioner for the par- MR. PUGSLEY AT HAVELOCK. paper in the hope of keeping him in much applause

Dr. Pugsley followed: He first re-

ferred to the surprise and pleasure which he felt at seeing such a large

number of ladies and gentlemen pre

sent under such unfavorable circum-

stances. It was ten years since he first addressed the electors of Have-

lock. The same gentleman whom he was glad to see presiding this evening, had acted as chairman on that ocasion. In the election which followed, he received a majority vote in Havelock, and during the seven years that he continued the representative of the county in the legislature, he had received the strongest assurances that he enjoyed the confidence of this as well as of the other sections of the county. When he retired to private life in 1892, he did not expect so soon to be called upon again to enter the political arena. Having, however, received the nemination of the liberal conservative party, in whose policy ing Mr. Flewelling on, though I canand principles he thoroughly believed, because they were calculated to advance the best interests of the coun try, he had felt it to be his duty to accept. He regretted that some pro-hibitionists had thought proper to put a candidate in the field. He had no sought the nomination. When Dr. McLeod's name had been spoken of as a possible candidate he had assured that gentleman that if the liberal conservative party nominated him and he accepted the nomination, he (Pugsley) would cheerfully support him. Dr. McLeod's name had been submitted, with his own, to the convention, and the party, in its wisdom, had chosen him (the speaker) as its standard bearer. He (Pugsley) felt the liberal conservatives would assuredly umph. He found that many of Mr. Domville's former supporters were fal-ling away from him. They had sup-ported him in the past as a liberal nservative and an upholder of the national policy. It was not to be expected that they would follow Mr. Domville now, when, without any explanation, he jumped to the other side and swallowed the liberal platform n its entirety, and went back on everything that he had previously advocated. A reference to his speeches in other campaigns would show that Mr. Domville then announced himself as an ardent protectionist, while now he declares for free trade and gives the electors such a small amount of credit for intelligence that he asks them to believe that he was always a free trader. He was greatly pleased also to know that many of his former friends in local politics were prepared on personal grounds to give him an opportunity to see with what success could represent them in parliament. This was a gratifying tribute to the satisfactory way in which he had looked after their interests while a member of the local legislature and in the local government. He deprecated the course of Rev. Mr. Grant in going around the county heaping per sonal abuse on him.

Oswell Price-"I think a good many things are told you as having been said by Mr. Grant which he never said." "Let us discuss this for a mor

Mr. Price," said Mr. Pugsley. "I have here a letter from a friend in Upham, who tells me that at a meeting in Titusville, Mr. Grant tried to make me out everything but a moral man. (Applause and a voice, "I heard the same thing.") He also said that I was unfit to represent this county.

Mr. Price-"I admit I heard him say I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, said Mr. Pugsley, whether it is the act of a Christian man, still less of a Christian minister, to make state-ments like that unless Mr. Grant has a knowledge of facts on which to base them, and unless he gives the facts to the public so that I may have an opportunity of meeting them. For years I was your trusted representative. My character and reputation are as dear to my family and friends as Mr. Grant's are to his, and I don't propose that he, minister of the gospe though he is, shall go over this county vilifying and abusing me without my taking the opportunity of asking him to specify his charges and challenging him to the proof. He says that I am not a fit man for the temperance men of the county to vote for. Does of anything in my habits which would warrant him in making such a ment? Those who know me best strong and staunch temperance men all over the county, men high up in the temperance organizations, whole lives have been devoted to the cause of temperance, ardent prohibitionists, are satisfied with my pledge, given in the most public way on the day of my nomination, and are sincerely anxious for my success They are surely better qualified to judge of my fitness as a representa

ative stranger to the county, as he is One story which was started by some of my opponents, and to which Grant, with a too ready credulity, has given currency, is that I am engaged in the sale of liquor in a building in St. John. I would not refer to this but for the fact that it is a campaign slander which has been persistently and designedly circulated over the county with a view to injuring me with the temperance people. I will therefore frankly state the facts to you. The building referred to is owned by an incorporated company, called The New Brunswick Real Estate Loan and Trust Co. I am a shareholder in and director of the com-pany. It cost, with the land on which it stands, about \$70,000. My stock in the company represents about one-tenth of the whole. The building is leased to various tenants, who use it for different purposes, such as shops a bank, lawyers' offices, the law courts, and law library. One portion is leased for a dining room and restaurant, and another portion of the building is included in the lease and is to be used for a hotel. Ae a shareholder in the company I will get a benefit from the rental of the portion leased for a hotel. Prohibit the importation and sale of liquor and it would make no difference in the rent which the company would receive because all hotels would stand upon the same footing and would realize the same proportionate rental.

A voice-"Does not the proprietor faction of the audience, who manifestfield, he resumed his seat amid of the Messenger and Visitor also rent

ooms in the same building?" Yes, and they might as well say that I am engaged in running the Messenger and Visitor as that I am engaged in running a hotel.

Then Mr. Grant, at the meeting held here a few nights ago, referred, I am told, to the Suspension bridge matter, and attacked me in connection with the local government on that work. Now what the Suspension bridge matter has to do with prohibition I don't

(A voice: "Mr. Grant wants to prohibit you from getting to parliament.") Yes, I'm the man he's after, and I notice by the Telegraph's report of a meeting held in Norton recently, that while the speakers were by no means sanguine of electing their man, they he would be the means of defeating the government candidate. This shows the real object of some who are urg-

not believe that he himself would be actuated by any such desire. Now having dealt with Mr. Grant, not in the way of attack, but simply in self-defence, I will proceed to dis cuss some important matters. You are asked by Mr. Domville to turn present government out of power. He is reported in the St. John Telegraph have said at the Opera house at the liberal ratification meeting that he differed from the government in 1882 because he disapproved of their policy of settling the northwest, which he said was not a suitable place for white men to go to, but was only fit for Gaphurs and Indians. Why has Col. Domville kept us so many years in ignorance of this important fact? Was it a part of the same masterly generalship which, according to his own words, prevented him from letting the electors know until a few days ago J. J. Daly, F. M. McLeod, J. A. whether he was a conservative or a Freeze, E. P. Pitfield, G. H. Barnes, liberal? What a pity it is that in all the years between 1872 and 1882, while he was supporting the government, and when they were committing the country to the expenditure of vast sums for the building of the Canadian Pacific railway and for inducing immigration to our western country, he did not warn the government and parliament of their stupendous folly. What a pity it is that he should have waited until thirty thousand people had located in the city of Winnipeg and had built up a great city at an enormous expense, and until the Canadian Pacific railway had spanned the continent and towns and villages had sprung up all along the line of our great national highway, before announcing to the world the dreadful fact which he disclosed for the first time the other night. (Laughter.) Think of the unhappiness and the enormous expenditure of money that he might have saved.

But, ladies and gentlemen, we must pardon much of the gallant, but high kicking and active jumping colonel Having leaped with one bound to the other side of the fence, he now thinks it necessary to discredit the cause he fermerly advocated. He seems desirous of emulating Sir Richard Cartwright, the knight of blue ruin and de-

he will win their confidence and se- ance of which not only caused intens cure their votes. In his circular speech he says that the country is in a "dire position," to quote his own words. Well, sir, I know treatment she was receiving from her on of this country, and I assert without fear of suc- ficial effects, she determined to discessful contradiction that there is not continue it and give Dr. Williams' a more contented or a more prosperous | Pink Pills a trial. By the time two people in the world today than the people of Canada. (Loud applause.) improvement in her condition. The considerable portion of the parishes of began to heal and disappear. She Studholm and Havelock, and it was a source of the greatest possible satishe had used two more boxes, when faction to see the fine farm houses the trouble had completely disappearand to notice on all sides the evidences of prosperity and of comfort.

and say they are going to break down the tariff wall in order to give you lower prices. They are for free trade, they say, and at Mr. Domville's Hampton meeting recently, one of the speak- and is loud in her praise of the greaters, speaking of the cotton mills, said est of all modern medicines. what did it matter if this industry should be destroyed if the people got cheaper cotton? Well, gentlemen, the to a vitiated condition St. John cotton mills today are selling grey cotton to the wholesale dealers at as low a price as it is being produced for in Lancashire, in free trade England. They are selling one kind of grey cottons at two and three-quarter cents a yard. One pound of it today costs fourteen cents as against forty cents before the national policy came into force. The St. John mills are not in combination with any other mills, but are engaged in the keenest possible competition with them. The con sumer is getting the benefit of this competition in prices lower than ever before. Last year \$3,000,000 worth of raw cotton come in free. It did not contribue one dollar in the way of cus benefit of this. (Applause.) The John cotton mills give employment t six hundred hands. The operator have others depending on them for support, and it is no exaggeration to say that these mills, directly and indirectly, sustain at least two people-one-twentieth of the whole population of St. John. Destroy industry and you would rob the farm ers depending on St. John for a mar ket of one-twentieth of their custom

Then take sugar-one of the most useful of the necessaries of life. When I was a boy many a time I had gon for my mother to the village store ar bought brown sugar at ten pounds to the dollar. Today you can buy of the same kind of sugar nearly, or quite, thirty pounds for the same money. The speaker then discussed the in debtedness of the dominion, showing that it had been incurred in necessar public works for the development of the country, and dealt with some of the other charges against the government, apparently greatly to the satis-

ed their approval by frequent and hearty applause, and in conclusion said: I have endeavored fairly to lay before you my claims as the liberal conservative candidate to your support. I come before you as the candidate of the party of progress, of the party which has made this Canada of ours what it is today—a party which has given to our country a magnificent past, and which is prepared with hope and courage to carry it forward to a glorious future, the party English journal recently happily de-scribed as "the empire" party of our great dominion. (Enthusiastic applause.)

After votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and the several speakers, the meeting closed with three ringing cheers for the Queen and three for Dr. Pugsley.

Thus ended one of the most success

ful and enthusiastic meetings ever neld in Havelock.

DR. PUGSLEY IN SUSSEX.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Friends of the Liberal-Conservative Candidate.

Sussex, March 6.-A very numerous and enthusiastic gathering of the supporters of Dr. Pugsley, the liberal conservative candidate, being mainly the Sussex committee, met at the committee's rooms this evening. Most encouraging reports were given from: the various parishes.

Among those present were: Hon. F. E. Morton, Geo. W. Fowler, Lt. Col. Beer, W. H. Wallace, R. D. Hanson, Dr. J. U. Burnett, C. D. Davis, Seth Jones, Hiram Folkins, J. W. West, S. A. McLeold, Geo. A. Dobson, E. L. Morrison, G. D. Martin, Dr. Ora P. King, Wm. McLeod, F. W. Freeze, George Hallett, E. A. Charters, Mr. Miller, C. H. Fairweather, W. J. Mills, Albert Pugsley, G. H. White, Wm. McArthur, Wm. McLeod, Wm. Miller, Mel. Scott, Abner Cripps, the president, L. Allison, and the sec retary, J. M. McIntyre: from Cardwell, Rebert Pugsley, Burpee Freeze, R. Connolly, Thos. Morton, H. Freeze; Studholm, F. P. Good, J. E. Good, Francis Kierstead.

Speeches were made by Dr. Pugsley, George Fowler, Col. Beer, Judge Mor-ton and Dr. Burnett. The president of the committee, L. Allison, and the secretary, J. M. McIntyre. Upwards of sixty signatures were obtained to the nomination paper before the com-

mittee adjourned

A Lady Who Has Suffered Much Tells How She Found a Cure.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

Among the numerous ills that afflict mankind there is none more an-noying or more difficult to eradicate from the system than salt rheum. Those who suffer from it really en spair, who has called the maritime dure tortures and frequently present provinces "the shreds and patches of the appearance of a mass of sores the dominion," and he goes one better about the head and hands. Mrs. John by describing our great western heritage, the land of boundless resources suffered for two years in this way tage, the land of boundless resources and "illimitable possibilities," as a place fit only for Gaphers and Indians.

The state of two years in this way and almost despaired of getting rid of the trouble. She says that for over the trouble of the care of a Colonel Domville will find that the a year she was under the care of a people of this loyal and progressive physician, but beyond lotions that and enlightened county of Kings will somewhat allayed the irritation, found expect their representative to hold broader views, and that it will not be in the head, which would at times be by running down the the country that covered with little sores, the appearannoyance, but great discomfort as physician was not having any bene-Yesterday and today I drove over a irritation was allayed and the sores ed, and although months have now of prosperity and of comfort.

The opposition talk about the tariff, of Pink Pills, there has not been the faintest trace of a return of the trouble Mrs. Mosher is naturally very much elated over the great benefit sh has derived from the use of Pink Pills,

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due of the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not fering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not, be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy a dealer, for the sake of extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other

CABLE FROM MR. FELLOWS.

London, March 5. To Sun. St. John: I authorize you to contradict report regarding my failure. It is utterly without foundation.

THE SCAMMELL BROS.' FAILURE.

The schedules of Scammel Bros., ship brokers at 29 Beaver street and at St. John, N. B., show total liabilities. \$222,392, of which \$156,193 are direct and \$66,099 contingent, being endorser of notes; nominal assets, \$140,681; actual assets, \$21,341.

The principle creditors are: The Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, \$27,394; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$16,000; Merchants' Bank of Canada, \$5,309; Manhattan company, \$8,653; estate of George H. Cushing, St. John, \$9,757;

MoBride & Stafford, \$7,200. We frequently only express commen dation when we should strive to imi-

tate good actions. Many of us are engaged in the pursuit of the same folly, but are travel-

ling by different routes. To mourn over trouble that can not be avoided is only to bring on more pring lamb.

arsnips, per bbl

amb skins, each.....

alf skins, per lb.....

Lamb skins, each.
Calf skins, per lb.
Hides, per lb.
Celery, per doz.
Turnips, per bbl.
Carrots, per bbl.
B'wheat meal (r'gh) per cwt
Squash, per cvt.
Cheese

Mutton, per lb.
Spring lamb. Der lb.
Spring lamb. Der lb.
Potatoes, per bushel.
Cabbage, each.
Celery, per head.
Fowls, per palr.
Beets, per peck.
Carrots, per peck.
Parsnips, per peck
Squash, per fb.
Turnips, per peck.

Congou, per lb., common... 0 15 " 0 16 Congou, per lb., finest... 0 28 " 0 38 Congou, good... 0 18 " 0 24 Souchong 0 25 " 0 45 Octoor 0 35 " 0 45

obacco. 12's, long leaf, per lb 0 43 " 0 44
Black, 12's, short stock... 0 41 " 0 44
Black, Solace... 0 47 " 0 48
Bright ... 0 45 " 0 59

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

PROVISIONS.

Clear pork is a little firmer. Spot pork losed at \$11.27 in Chicago yesterday.

Closed at \$11.27 in Chicago yesterday.

Clear pork, per bbl. 17 25 "17 50
P. E. I. Mess 15 00 "15 50
P. E. I. Prime Mess 12 50 "13 00
Plate Beef 12 75 "13 25
Extra Plate Beef 13 00 "18 50
Lard, pure 0 09 "10
Lard, compound 0 08 "0 09
Cottolene 0 094, "0 094,

FRUITS, ETC. There is no change in quotations this week. Raisins, Cali'frnia Muscatels 0 5½ " 0 06½ " 0 072

 Cream of tartar, pure, bis.
 0

 Cream of tartar, pure, bis.
 0

 Oream of tartar, pure, bis.
 0

 Nutmegs, per lb.
 0

 Cloves, per lb.
 0

 Cloves, whole.
 0

 Cloves, ground.
 0

 Qinger, ground.
 0

 Bejcarb soda.
 2

 Sal soda.
 0

 0
 0

" 0 17½
" 0 25
" 0 25
" 0 22
" 0 16
" 2 40
" 0 01½

Written for The Sun by I

late in the 17th cen wis signed by Colve great minister for a

from Naxoat to that

onor of the then

or removed, the pois up; skilled millmen were introduced, ar thoroughly renovated Gibson was directing is now Marysville, I into the forest on th lect such portions of could recommend h So little had the known of their proper lake on the stream, Saint Mary's lake, their plans in a pos a mile and a quarte its true place. The Mr. Gibson did on of the property was couple of miles of p be able to hold a su logs therein, for a The former owners h necessity of this, and ing their river driving spring, when the war flow constant, they c very few logs at a t small boom at their they were river driv

convert a losing pro which was to give em

of thousands of peor millions of dollars

ssion, the old h

Then expert lumb up the Nashwaak t streams and build da river and its branch complete order. The ng and river impro nothing of anyth about \$1 per M cheapening spread Mr. Gibson's operat show a saving duri upwards of \$600,000.

P. E. IS

Victoria, March the scene of an exc night, in which Har Len were the chief as the young man m leave his small com the rear, and at th lad was a good seco Services are being.

A very pleasant ar ing was spent at Mr last night, under th Woman's Missionar Methodist church. musical and literary carried out, after v uncheon was serve Tryon, March 7.-dy, pastor of the Pr

16	WEE	
THE MARKETS. Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun. COUNTRY MARKET. The market is generally steady. Considerable Ontario beef is still coming in and meets with much favor from buyers. Meats and poultry are steady, with mutton a little firmer. Buckwheat meal is in rather small supply and a little higher. Butter sells at all sorts of prices. On Saturday choice dairy pound rolls, such as are put up by a few well known dairies, sold at retail as high as 28c. There is no difficulty in disposing of a first class article, but there is too much poor stuff at any time. Celery is getting a little scarce. Some early hothouse vegetables are on sale now. Wholesale. Beef (butchers) per carcass. \$0.06 "0.07 Pork, fresh, (per carcass) 0.06 "0.07 Shoulders	Malaga L. L. 220 225	
Hams, per lb	GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC. Qats have taken a further sharp advance. Beans are also higher, split peas and pot barley lower. Qats (local) on track. 0 42 " 0 43 Oats (Ontario) on track. 0 46 " 0 45 Oats, small lots. 0 45 " 0 50 Beans (Canadian h p) 1 75 " 1 80 Beans (prime) 1 65 " 1 75 Beans (prime) 1 65 " 1 70 Beans (prime) 1 70 Beans (pr	

Round Peas 3 75 " 3 90
Cond Mimother American 335 300
Alsike Clover 0 181/2 " 0 15
LUMBER AND LIME.
There is no change in the situation regard-
ing lumber. Some city mills are starting
up, and there is activity generally through
the province, but the markets show no signs
of moving up. Lumber exports from St.
Take in Wohrnery were valued at \$48,000.
compared with \$104,622 in same month last
year.
year. 10 00 " 0 00
Birch Deals 10 00 " 0 00
Birch Timber
Spruce deals, B. Fundy Mis. 8 75 " 0 00

	John in February were valued at \$20,000, compared with \$104,622 in same month last
	year.
50	Rirch Deals
	Risch Timber 6 00
	Spruce deals B. Fundy Mis. 8 10
	Spruce Deals, City Mills 0 00 " 9 00
	Shingles, No. 1, Extra 0 00 1 30
	Shingles, Second Clears 0 00 1 80
	Shingles, Cleara 0 00 2 20
	Shingles, Extras 0 00 " 2 60
	Aroostook P. B., shipping 0 00 "14 09
	Common
	Spruce Boards 6 00 ' 7 00
鑑	
鑑	
3	No. 1
)	N. 3 11 00 " 12 00
)	Laths, spruce 0 00 " 1 00
)	" pine 100 " 100
	Palings, spruce 6 00 " 6 00
,	Lime (casks) 0 90 " 1 00
	" (barrel) 0 60 " 0 65
	FREIGHTS.
	Liverpool (intake measure).
	London
0	Bristol Channel
0	Clyde
10 C	Wast Loss Ireigno

Squash, per Ib. 0 00 0 05 Squash, per Ib. 0 12 0 15 Turnips, per peck. 0 14 0 16 Turkeys 0 60 6 80 Spring chickens. 0 75 1 00 Ducks 0 75 1 00 Geese 0 70 0 90 Apples. per peck. 0 25 0 30	Lime (casks) 0 90 " 10 (harrel) 0 60 " 0 6 FREIGHTS. Liverpool (intake measure). London Bristol Channel Clyde	5
There have been further arrivals of smoked fish, but little else. Dry fish continues firm, but trade generally is rather dull. The upper province trade is very dull, all markets there being heavily stocked. The Lenten trade does not pan out as well as was hoped for, but fortunately stocks generally here are not large. The re-imposition of the duty on fish by the Spanish West Indies will adversely affect orovincial trade. A few gaspereaux have been taken along shore. The lobster catch is almost nil.	Belfast	65 00 75 50 60 021/4 02 00 00
St. John Wholesals Market.	American Water White (bbl	19

Medical and district the second secon	
St. John Wholesals Market.	American Water White (bbl free) 0 18 " 0 19 Canadian Water White (bbl. 0 1814 " 0 1714
Godesh medium dry 4 00 " 4 10	free) Ulb Ulb
	tree! 0 161/2 " 0 171/2
	free) 0 16½ " 0 17½ Canadian Prime White (bol. free) 0 13 " 0 14
Codfish. small. 0 000 " 1 75 Haddock 1 75 " 1 85 Pollock 1 50 " 1 60	free) 0 13 " 0 14
Pollock 1 50 " 1 60	Tinsper oil (raw) U bb U Di 1
Pollock 150 160 Bay herring 150 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 16	Tingged oil (boiled) 0 58 " 0 60
Bay herring. Shelburne, No. 1, large, bbls. 0 00 " 4 00 hf bbls. 2 40 " 2 50 hf bbls. 2 40 " 5 00	Turpentine 0 44 " 0 45
Canso, per bbl 0 00 " 5 00	Cod oil 0 28 " 0 80
Canso, per pol med scaled.	Seal oil (steam refined) 0 40 " 0 45
Ganso, per bbl. Grand Manan, med, scaled, ber box	Seal oil (pale) 0 58 " 0 43
Tenothwise 0 07 0 08	
Digby chickens, per box 0 10 " 0 12	Castor oil (commercial) pr lb. 0 061/2 " 0 07
Lobsters (small) 0 03 " 0 04	Extra lard oil 0 65 " 0 70 No. 1 lard oil 0 60 " 0 65
Retail.	
Codfish, per 10 0 00 " 0 08	COAL
	Old Mines Sydney, pr chald 5 50 " 6 00
Finnen Haddies, per lb 0 06 " 0 07	Victoria (Sydney) per chald. 4 75 " 5 25
Prices ex Vessel.	Spring Hill, Round, pr chald. 5 00 " 5 50
0 00 " 4 00 "	Glace Bay 000 " 000
	English, per chald 0 00 " 0 00 Caledonia per chald 4 75 " 5 25
Small 0 00 " 3 50 Large 0 00 " 4 25 Large 1 75	
	Acadia (Fictor), ped chaid 0 00
	Reserve Mines, per chald 4 75 " 5 25 Joggins, per chald 5 00 " 5 25
	Fundry (Anthracite), p ton. 4 90 " 5 50
Cod. fresh 0 00 " 0 011/4	Broken (Anthracite) p ton 4 60 " 475
Grand Manan herring. III bui v vv	Wer (Anthrocita) per ton 4 80 " 4.75
	Stove or nut " 475 " 500
Smoked herring (lengthwise), 0 00 " 0 051/4	Stove or nut " " 4 75 " 5 00 Chestnut " 4 75 " 5 00
GROCERIES.	IRON, NAILS, ETC.
of there	
German granulated sugar is easy. Otherwise there is no change in quotations. A	Refined, per 100 fb or ordin- nary size 2 15 2 30
	Galvanized, 2c per lb, net
new Barbados molasses is due this week.	extra
new Darbados mosacca	Shin snikes 3 10 " 3 90
Crifee. 0 24 " 0 26	Comman, 100 lb 2 05 " 2 20
	Patent Metals, per 15 0 00 " 0 13
Jamaica, per lb	Anchors, per 10 0 00 " 4 00
Matches, gross	Chain cables, per 10 0 08 " 0 06
Molasses. 0 32 " 0 33 Barbados 0 32 " 0 33	Rigging chains, per Ib 0 031/2 " 0 07
Donto Dico (famov) 0 00 0 11	Nails:
	Steel cut nails, 50d and 60d.
Antigua 0 27 " 0 28	per keg 0 00 * 2 00
Demerara 0'30 " 0 31	
P. R. (New York graus) 0 27 0 28 Antigua 0 30 0 31 Demerara 0 30 0 31 Rice 0 31/4 0 31/4	
	SHIP NEWS.
Liverpool, per sack ex store 0 58 " 0 0	OI III INLANO.

SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending March 12.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. March 6—SS Damara, 1,145, Lynas, from London via Halifax, S Schofield & Co, gen cargo. Sch Ada G Shortland, 215, McIntyre, mas-Sch Ada G Shortland, 215, McIntyre, master, bal.
Sch Helen J Crocker, 348, Henderson, from Bath, Me, master, bal.
Coastwise-Schs Flora Wooster, 22, Burnham, from St Stephen; Rebecca W, 27, Gough, from Quaco.
March 7—Sch Carrie Belle, 280, McLean, from Boston, R C Elkin, bal.
Sch Modoc, 180, Perry, from Machias, W C Purves, bal.
March 7—Bark Paramatta, 926, McDonald, from Manchester Ship Canal via Halifax, F E Sayre, satt. C Purves. bal.

March 7—Bark Paramatta, 926, McDonald, from Manchester Ship Canal via Halifax, F E Sayre, salt.

March 8—Coastwise—Schs D J Payson, Nickerson, from Meteghan; Maudie, 25, Sims, from Digby.

March 10—Str New Brunswick, 869, Hilyard, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass. Sch Georgie, 333, Dunbar, from Boston, J D Seelv. bal.

Sch Eagle, 177, Smith, from Boston, D J Purdy, bal.

March 11—Str Flushing, 126, Ingersoll, from Grand Manan via Eastport, Merritt Bros & Co, mdse and pass.

Sch Hattie C, 184, Curry, from Perth Amboy, F Tufts & Co, coal.

Sch Emma T Story. 40, Fowler, from Eastport, J W Smith, herring.

Coastwise—Schs Buda. 20, McDowell, from Beaver Harbor: Earnest Fisher, 30, Brown, from North Head; Arminta, Ingalis, from North Head.

Cheared. Oatmeal is marked up 10c. over last Tues-last Tues is no other change, iddlings and bran continue very scarce and Cleared. March 5-Sch Centennial, Bishop, for New

March 5—Sch Cemental, for Newport.
Sch Romeo, Campbell, for Newport.
Sch Carlotta, Gale, for City Island f o.
Coastwise—Barge No I. Warnock,
for Parrsboro: schs Princess Louise, Watt,
for Grand Manan; Rex, Morris, for Quaco.
March 6—Sch Romeo, McLean, for Pawtucket. tucket.
Sch Lillie Bell, Erb, for Hingham.
Sch Nellie I White, Priest, for Boston.
Sch H A Holder, McIntyre, for Boston.
Coastwise-Schs May Queen, Redmond, for
Grand Manan; Economist, Ogilvie, for Parrs.

March 7—SS Damara, Lynas, for London via Halifax.

Str Cumberland, Pike, for Boston.

Sch Irene, Glaspy, for Beston.

Sch Wm Jones, McLean, for New York.

Coastwise—Sch Flora Woster, Burnham, for Grand Manan.

March 8—Coastwise—Sch Hazel Dell, Shaw, or Yarmouth. March 11—Str New Brunswick, Hilyard, for

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. Halifax, NS, March 5—Ard, sch Bessle
Weilis. Mitchell. from Demerara.
At Halifax, March 6, ship Senator, Mahon,
from Dunkirk; bark Petropolis, Wittre, from
St Thomas; bktn Katle, LeBlanc, from Inaugua; sch Galatea, Myra, from Porto Rico.
At Shelburne, March 2, bark Siddartha,
Rogers, from Manchester for St John.
At Quaco, March 8, sch Rex, Norris, from
St John.

At Halifax, March 6, bark Zio Battersta, Malcolm, for Liverpool. At Quaco, March 8, schs R Carson, Sweet, for Boston; Rebecca W, Gough, for St John.

Arrived. At Port Spain, Feb 10, sch Melbourne, Saulnier, from Weymouth, NS, via Barbados: 18th, sch Boniform, Potter, from Wilmington: Blanche M Thorburn, Harding, from Lockport, NS, via Barbados, and all remained 21st. mington: Blanche M Thorburn. Harding, from Lockport, NS, via Barbados, and all remained 2ist.

At Liverpool, Feb 5, ship J D Everett, Crossley, from St John.

At Falmouth, Ja. Feb 20, sch Raeburn, Willett, from Halifax.

At Barbados. Feb 11, brig Bertha Gray, Mesenger, from Rio Grande do Sul (and salled for Guantanamo); 13th, sch Ernest De Costa, Ganion, from Demerara; 14th, brig Boston Marine, Porter, from Tusket Wedge, NS; Tyree, Le Merchant, from Bahia (chartered to load at Manzanilla, Cuba, for Delaware Breakwater); 16th, Josie, Duffy, from Yarmouth, NS; 18th, schs Francis A Rice, Marshall, from Weymouth, NS; 2ist, Mignonette, Gauthier, from Rio Janelro; 25rd, barks Lillan, Willey, from do; 24th, Annie Bingay, Saunders, from do; brig Edward D, McLean, from Meteghan; schs Algeria, Trucker, from St Johns, NF; Murlel, Robblee, from Bear River. NS.

At Kingston, Ja. Feb 20, sch Herbert Rice, Leblanc, from Annapolis.

At Falmouth, March 3, bark Kathleen, Davies, from Galveston for Invergordon.

London, March 6—Ard, str Madura, from Halifax and St John.

Southampton. March 6—Ard, str Madura, from Halifax.

At Limerick, March 7, bark Armenia, Graham, from Halifax.

Bermuda, March 4—Ard, str Taymouth Castle, from St John (cld 5th for West Indies); 6th, bark Erema, from St John for Liverpool.

Halifax, NS, March 10—Ard, strs Halifax, Pve from Beston: Vancouver, Williams, Pve from New York, March 3, schs Abby K Bentlews), 79re, 6rom New York, March 3, schs Abby K Bentlews), 79re, 6rom New York, March 3, schs Abby K Bentlews), 79re, 6rom New York, March 3, schs Abby K Bentlews), 79re, 6rom New York, March 3, schs Abby K Bentlews), 79re, 6rom New York, Williams, 10 Liverpool.

Halifax, NS, March 10—Ard, strs Halifax, Pve from Seston: Vancouver, Williams, 10 Liverpool.

Halifax, NS, March 10—Ard, strs Halifax, Pve from New Storn; W Wilson, Whelpley, from Hoboken ton; W Wilson, Whelpley, from Hoboken ton; W Wilson, W Wilso

dies); 6th, bark Erema, from St John for Liverbool.
Halifax, NS, March 10—Ard, strs Halifax, Pye. from Boston; Vancouver. Williams, from Portland. Me. and sailed for Liverpool.
At Penarth, March 8, ship Charles, Cosman, from St John.
At Bermuda, March 4, ss Taymouth Castle, from St John and Halifax and cld 5th for West Indies.
At Cardiff, March 8, ship Senta, Haavig, from St John for Penarth Roads
At Onceptstown, March 9, bark Ossuna, An-Vest Indies. At Cardiff, March 8, ship Senta, Haavig, rom St John for Penarth Roads At Queenstown, March 9, bark Ossuna, An-rews, from Darien. From Liverpool, March 5, ship Trojan,
Armstrong, for St John.
From Barbados, Feb 7, schs Julia, Hocken,
for Guadaloupe: lith, La Plata, Sloan, for
Bonaire, to load for Providence: 14th, brig.
Plover, Fanning (from Pernambuco), New
York; sch Trader, Swim, for Porto Rico.
From Demerara, Feb 18, bark Flora, Olsen,
for Barbados.

From Salt River, Ja, Feb 16, brig Nellie From Salt River, Ja, Feb 16, brig Nellie Pickup, Groves, for New York. From Barbados, Feb 14, brig Plover, for New York.
From Cardiff, March 4, bark P J Palmer,
Kay, for Trinidad.
From Manchester, March 6, str Barcelona,
Campbell, for Halifax via St Johns, NF.,
From Holyhead, March 8, ship Trojan,
Armstrong, from Liverbool for St John.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

At St Thomas, Feb 2, brigs Ida Maud, Beyer, from Demerara; 5th, Edward E Hutchings, Warner, from Barbados (and sailed 18th for Ponce to load for N of Hatteras); 9th, sch Lena Pickup. Roop. from Demerara; (and sailed 18th for Cuba. to load for N of Hatteras); 12th, str Duart Castle, Seely, from Bermuda (and sailed sailed ame day for Windward Islands; 12th, schs Exception, Barteaux, from Las Palmas (and sailed 17th for Trinidad, Cuba, to load for N of Hatteras); Mary, Boudrot, from Barbados (and sailed 24th for Arrovo, PR, to load for N of Hatteras); 19th, Three Sisters, Henley, from St Croix; 24th, brig Moss Glen, Iverson, from St Kitts; sch Molega, Ross, from Madeira.

At Darlen, Ga, March 6, sch Frances, McNeill, from St Peters.

At Mobile, March 2, sch Ann E Valentine, Morris, from Hazoris; 3rd, bark L W Norton, Norton, from Guantanamo; bgt Venturer, Dauphney, from Macoris; schs Moama, Cox, from Rosarlo; Canaria, Brown, from Macoris.

At Portland, March 4, schs A P Emerson, Dixon; Beaver, Huntley; Quetay, Hamilton, and Lizzle D Small, Lawson.

At Pensacola, Fla, March 4, ship Naupactus, Weston, from Liverpool. At Pensacola, Fla, March 4, ship Naupactus, Weston, from Liverpool.
At Bordeaux, Feb 28, bark Muskoka, Crowe, from Salgon.
At Buenos Ayres, Feb 21, bark Flora P. Stafford, Smith, from Hull, Eng.
Boston, March 6—Ard, str Borderer, from London; sch Swanhilda, from Annapolis.
Cld. March 6, sch Sierra, for St John.
Sld. March 6, str Columbian, for Livergel

Philadelphia, March 6—Ard, sch John F Randall, from Bath. City Island, March 6—Ard, son Nellie Doe

Randall, from Bath.
City Island, March 6—Ard, sch Nellie Doe, from Calais.
At Rosario, March 2, bktn Geo Davis, Crossley, from St John.
At Rio Janeiro, March 1, bark J H McLaren, from New York; 3rd, ship Euphemia, Cann, from New York; 3rd, ship Euphemia, Calboun, from Cardiff; John Gill, McKenzie, from Boston; Meteor, Griffiths, from Cardiff; Sam Mendel, Lewis, from Rio Janeiro; Zard, Carrie L Smith, Classon, from Hopewell Cape, NB.
At Cachin, Feb 12, ship W H Starbuck, Reynolds, from Colombe.
At New York, March 5, str City of Augustine, Gaskill, from Bermuda.
At St Jago de Cuba, Feb 18, brig Clyde, Strum, from Porto Rico; 19th, bark L M Smith, Smith, from St Thomas.
At Sabine Pass, March 1, bark Ivy, Caron, from Barbados.
At Washington, March 5, sch Gypsum Merriam, from Trinidad (Port Spain).
At Clenfuegos, Feb 26, sch Lena Pickup, Roop, from St Thomas.
At Fajardo, March 1, sch Clifford, McCullough, from Pernambuco.
Boston, March 7—Ard, str Halifax, from Halifax, NS; Boston, from Yarmouth, NS; schs Arona, from Buenos Ayres (split salis in heavy weather); Maggie J Chadwick, from Edgewater, NJ; Stephen Bennett, from New York.
At Clenfuegos, Feb 26, sch Lena Pickup, York.
At Cienfuegos. Feb 26, sch Lena Pickup, from St Thomas; 27th, brig Caspan, from Philadelphia.
At Dutch Island Harbor, March 7, sch L T Whitmore, Haley, from St John for New York. ork. At Havre, March 5, bark Austria, McLeod.

At Havre, March 5, bark Austria, ancheou, from Buenos Ayres.
At New London, March 5, sch Hattie C, for St John (and proceeded).
At Mayaguez, Feb 18, sch Clifford, Ham, from Lunenburg, NS (and was 1dg 16th).
At Porto Plata, March 1, sch Iolanthe, Card, At Porto Plata. March 1. sen Iolanthe, Card, from Abalachicola. At Ponce, Feb 16, ard previously, sch Three Bells, Thorburne, from Haiffax. At Rio Grande do Sul, March 5, sch Earl of Aberdeen, Howard, from New York. At Rio Janeiro, March 3, ship Mabel Taylor, Hibbert, from Newport. At Hayane, March 7, sch Syanara, Hogan, from Pascagoula. At Havana, March 7, sch Syanara, Hogan, from Pascagoula.
At Boston, March 7, bark Plyymouth, from Manila: schs Aurora. from Buenos Ayres—split sails; Maggie J Chadwick, Comeau, from Edgewafer; Stephen Bennett, Glass, from New York.
At Fall River, March 2, sch Cora May, Harrington, from St John.
At Perhambuco, March 4, bktn Culdoon, Knowlton, from Cardiff—42 days.
At New Haven, March 3, brig Acacia, Hammett, from Ponce, PR.
At Havre, March 5, bark Austria, McLeod, from Buenos Ayres. At Havre, March 5, bark Austria, McLeod, from Buenos Ayres.
Boston, March 5-Ard, strs Philadelphian, from Liverpool.
Cld. March 5, sch Westfield, for St John.
Sld. March 5, strs Ottoman, for Liverpool;
Siberian, for Glasgow.
Portland, Me. March 5-Ard, str Numidian, from Liverpool:
Boston, March 8-Ard, strs Kansas, from Liverpool: Peruvian, from Glasgow: schs Colon, from Machias for New York.

Cld. March 8, brig Irene; for Clenfaegos; sch H J Cottrell, for Annapolis, NS.
Sid., March 8, str Boston for Yarmouth, NS.
Provincetown, Mass, March 8—Ard, British brig Sceptre, from Perto Rico for orders.
New York, March 8—Ard, str Fort William, from Halifax.
At Vineyard Haven, March 6, scha Nellie Clark, Lizzie D Small: 7th, schs A P Emerson and Beaver—all from St John for New York; Quetay, Hamilton, from St John for New York; Quetay, Hamilton, from St John for New York.
At Dutch Island Harbor, March 7, schs L
T Whitmore, from St John for New York; Abby K Bentley, from New Brighton, SI, for Boston: Rebecca W Huddell, from Keyport, At Havre, March 5, bark Austria, McLeed, from Buenos Ayres. Boston: Rebecca W Hudden, from Reyport. At Havre, March 5, bark Austria, McLeod, from Buenos Ayrés.

At Monte Christi, Feb 26, schs W & H Wotherspoon, from Wilmington, NC.
Boston, March 10—Ard, str Boston, from Yarmouth, NS.
Sid, Mar holo. schs H J Cottrell, for Annanolis; Sierra, for St John.

New York, March 10—Ard, str Umbria, from Liverpool.

City Island, March 10—Ard, sch Beaver, from St John.

At New York, March 10—Ard, sch Beaver, from St John; 9th, sch Ocean Lily, watts, from Santlago; sch Clifford I White, from Rio Beach; Nellie Clark, Gayton, from St John; 10th, bark Timandra, Kerr, from Manila; sch Beaver, Huntley, from St John: At Hamburg, March 8, bark Glenora, Moris, from Buenos Ayres.

At Mobile, March 9, brig Cuba, Wood, from Bonacoo.

At Santon March 4 bark Thos Perry, Car-

11 war to her something appropriate the large

Sailed.

From New York, Mar 3, schs Abby K Bentley, Price, from New Brighton, Si, for Boston; Wm Wilson, Whelpley, from Hoboken for Gloucester. Mass: Rebecca W Huddell, Whelpley, from Keyport for Boston.

From Hart Island Roads, March 3, sch Maggle J Chadwick, Comeau, from Edgewater for Boston.

From Rio Janeiro, Jan 23, bark Lillian, for Barbados.

From Boston, March 5, schs Carrie Belle, and Georgia, for St John; Zeta, for Liverpool and Lunenburg.

From La Plata, Jan 25, ship G T Hay, for English Channel.

From St Thomas, Feb 4, bark L M Smith, Smith, for St Jago; 21st, sch Garner, King, for Ponce, to load for N of Hatteras; 22nd, brig Electric Light, Badaban, for Clentuegos, to load for New York.

From Sagua, Feb 25, sch Blomidon, Potter, for Mobile.

From Guantanamo, Feb 22, bktn Primrose, Olsen for Delaware Breakwater. From Guantanamo, Feb 22, bktn Primrose, Olsen, for Delaware Breakwater.
From Boothbay. March 5, sch Nellie Clark, from St John for New York.
From Clentuegos, Feb 23, bktn Luarca, Starratt, for Philadelphia.
From Manzanilla, Feb 15, sch Arthur M Gibson. Finlay. for New Y o.k r
From New York, March 5, sch Glenola, for Halifax.
From Salt River. Ja. Feb 16, brig Nellie Pickup, for New York.
From New York, March 6, schs Galatea, for Westport: Hazelwoode and Ayr, for St John.

From New York, March 6, schs Galatea, for Westport: Hazelwoode and Ayr, for St John.

From Pensacola, March 6, bark Wolfe, Mc-Kenzle, for Buenos Ayres.

From Portland, March 5, schs Beaver, A P Emerson, Lizzle D Small and Quetay.

From New London, March 5, brig Hyaline, for Liverpool, NS; 6th. schs Rebecca W Huddell, Whelpley, from Keyport for Boston, Abby K Bentley, Price, from North Brighton, SI, for do; Wm Wilson, Whelpley, from Hoboken, for Gloucester; Maggie J Chadwick, Comeau, from Edgewater for Boston.

From Havre, March 5, bark Armenia, Anderson, for Cardiff.

From New York, March 9, ship Hilaria, Allen, for Melbourne.

Provincetown, Mass. March 10—Sld, Brig Scotters for Healifay.

From New York, March 9, ship Hilaria, Allen, for Melbourne.
Provincetown. Mass. March 10—Sld, Brig Sceptra. for Hallfax.
From Mandal, Norway, Feb 27, bark Ameer, Tisland, for America.
From New York, March 9, brigs Curacoa, for Curacoa; Varuna, for Gonaives; sch Gypsum King, for Demerara.
From Rio Janeiro, Feb 7, brig Red Rose, Williams, for Barbados; 9th, bark Jas L Harway, Grant, for Buenos Ayres; brig C R C, Romeril, for Jersey.
From Hart Island Roads, March 9, bark Hornet, Donovan, from New York for Rio Grande do Sul.
From Buenos Ayres, Feb 2, brig New Doenos Ayres, Feb 2, brig New Do mieux, for Pernambuco. MEMORANDA.

minion, Lemieux, for Pernambuco.

MEMORANDA.

Prawie Point, March 5—Passed, str Madura, from Halifax and St John for London.

In port at Macoris, Feb 8, brig G B Lockhart, Davis, for New York; sch Florence R Hewson, Patterson, for Sandy Hook (or Delaware Breakwater), to sall 16th.

In port at Guantanamo. Feb 23, bark J H Dexter, Dexter, for Delaware Breakwater; sch Vamoose, Ryder, for do.

In port at Santa Cruz, Feb 25, sch Elma, Baker, for New York.

In port at Barbados, Feb 24, bark Chas E Lefurgey, Read, for Baltimore, with cargo ex Italian bark Degregori A, from Genoa; Bremen, Davison, in distress.

In port at Demerara, Feb 20, sch Newburgh, Masters, from New York.

In port at San Domingo City, Feb 20, sch Gladstone, Kally, from New York, dis.

In port at Macoris, Feb 23, sch Deer Hill, Cleveland, for New York, ldg.

Passed St Helena, Feb 5, ship Lillian L. Robbins, Robbins, from Hong Kong for New York; 7th, bark St Vincent, Ohlgren, from Table Bay for St John.

In port at Maillo, Jan 21, bark Mark Curry, Liswell, for Delaware Breakwater.

In port at Maillo, Jan 21, bark Mauna Loa, Graham, for New York.

Passed In at Cape Henry, March 7, bark Severn, from Santos for Baltimore.

Passed Deal, March 6, bark Glenora, Morris, from Buenos Ayres for Hamburg.

Passed Dover, March 11, ship J V Troup, Scott, from Badavia for Hamburg.

In lower barbor at Portsmouth, NH, March 8, sch Hattie C, from New York for St John.

Passed Reedy Island, March 8, bark Salina, Salter, from Seville via Bermuda for Philadelphia.

In port at Calcutta, Feb 6, ship Andrina, Smith, for Galveston.

In port at St Thomas, Feb 26, brigs Resultado, Smith, from Berbice; Ida Maud, Baxter, from St Croix; Abbie Bowker, Hagan, from Guadeloupe.

In port at Macoris, Feb 18, brig G B Lockhart, Davis, for New York 19th.

Anchored at Overfalls (Delaware Breakwater), March 9, bark Earnscliffe, Hines, from Rio Grande do Sul, etc, via Philadelphia.

BPOKEN.

Bark Hector, Caddell, from Mobile for Rio Janeiro, Feb 21, lat 30.07 N. lon 58.17 W. Bark Prince: Louis (2) of Liverpool, NS, March 2, lat 40.40, lon 66.

Ship Kingsport, Mulcahy, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, Feb 15, lat 46 N. lon 17 W. Bark Glenafton, Baillie, from Philadelphia for Bombay, Jan 27, lat 18 39, lon 31.30.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Portland, March 2, 1895—Moosabec Reach, Me, Jumper Ledge buoy, 2d class nun, red and black horizontal stripes, reported Feb 14 as having drifted from its position, has been replaced. been replaced.

Isle au Haut, and East Penobscot Bay,
Maine, Little Triangle Ledge buoy, black
spar No 7, and
Carvers Harbor, Maine, from the eastward,
Bunker Ledge buoy, red spar No 4, reported
as adrift Feb 13, have been replaced.

Newport, RI, March 3—The light at Point
Judith, which was recently carried away, has
been replaced and raised to a height of 15
feet. 18
Tompkinsville, NY, March 5—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the pile dolphin at Pride Pler Post Light, Thames River,

Conn, having been carried away by ice, the fixed red light will not be displayed therefrom till further notice.

Tompkinsville, NY. March 7—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that a black spar buoy, without number, has been placed within fifteen feet from the stern of the sunken schooner A Jenninas, about 250 feet SSE from the SE corner of the Seawanhaka Yacht club's dook off Tompkinsville, SI. The buoy in fifteen feet of water at mean low water.

Tompkinsville, March 9—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the automatic steam for siren at Execution Rocks Light station, Long Island Sound, New York, is temporarily disabled. Repairs will be made as soon as possible.

REPORTS. REPORTS.

Portland. Me, March 7—Captain Proctor of the sch Hustler, just arrived here from the Grand Banks, reports speaking the schooner Henry M Stanley, whose captain told him of the finding of the house and bin of a large vessel to the south of Sable Island. The captain of the Stanley examined the wreckage carefully and found a large eight day clock in the half demolished cabin still running, but no clue to the identity of the vessel and no signs of her crew. It is highly probable that the vessel had recently gone to pieces or the clock would not have been running.

LATE SHIP NEWS. BRITISH PORTS. Halifax. NS, March 11—Ard, schs Carita, Sabean, from St Johns, NF; Glenola, Moore, from New York; Kalevala, Mann, from Porto Rico.
Sid, March 11, sch Southern Cross, Watt, for Porto Bello and Colon.
Moville, March 11—Ard, str Laurentian, from Portland via Halifax for Liverpool (and proceeded).

FOREIGN PORTS. FOREIGN PORTS.

Boston, March 11—Ard, str Roman, from Liverpool; bark Africa, from Rosario; brig Doris, from St Johns, PR; sch Rebecca W Huddell, from New York.
Cld. March 11, strs Kansas, for Liverpool; Pro Patria, for Halifax, NS, and St Pierre, Miq; sch Maggie J Chadwick, for St John.
Sld. March 11, strs Cumberland, for St John; Pro Patria, for Halifax, NS, and St Pierre, Miq.
City Island, March 11—Ard, seh A P Emerson, from St John.

DORCHESTER. Westmorland County Court Proceed-

ings-Judge Hanington Goes to Restigouche.

(Special to the Sun.) Dorchester, March 11.-In the county court today the case of Snook v. Tuttle and Ross was finished. The jury retired about 5.30, and after being out two hours returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$129.35, the full amount claimed, together with costs. Teed, Hewson & Hanington for plaintiff, and C. A. & S. W. Palmer for defen dant Ross. The next case on the remanet

docket is Tanner et al v. Tuttle et al. The record in this cause will probably be withdrawn and made a remanet. Dujay v. the City of Moncton will be taken up in the morning. Hon. Judge Hanington went north tonight to preside at the Restigouche circuit, which opens at Dalhousie to-

KENT CO.

First Meeting of the Firewardens for Three Years-A Lot of Hose Missing.

Richibucto, March 9.-The firewardens met at the Masonic hall this week for the first time in three years. Henry O'Leary was elected chairman and Wm. J. Smith secretary. The meeting decided to discharge the present caretaker of the engine, and when it required attention to have it done properly and pay for it. A committee of three were appointed to carry out these instructions. The hose received some necessary repairs since the meeting, and yesterday the engine was given a fair trial and did good work. Matters in connection with the fire department have been run in a loose manner of late. A lot of the property is missing, including two hundred feet of new hose.

Our milliner, Miss Martha Powell, has been unable through illness to past.

J. Y. Mersereau of Chatham has opened a studio in the Leishman building on Water street. The farmers along the river are busily engaged hauling mud. Geo. V. McInerney, M. P., is visiting his friends throughout the county.

CHARLOTTE CO.

Mace's Bay, March 7.-A pang of sorrow passed through every heart a few days since when the news went out that Mrs. Robert Mawhinney had gone to rest. The deceased had been ailing for some months, but she bore her suffering with such uncomplaining patience and cheerfulness that when the end peacefully came the loved ones around her were overwhelmed with sorrow. Th broken-hearted husband and little children clinging around the silent form of a once loving wife and mother has drawn expressions of sympathy from every heart. The eldest daughter, who has been spending the winter in Jonesborough, Maine, was hastily sum-moned home, but too late; only the cold remains of the mother she loved dearly were awaiting her. May God in His mercy put arms of everlasting strength about the afflicted family. The burial service was conducted by Rev. H. M. Spike, and the remains laid to rest in the old churchyard at Upper Harbor.

CARLETON CO.

Hartland, March 5.-M. B. Collins, D. D., M. D., from Massachusetts, has held a ten days' series of meetings in the Methodist and Reformed Baptist churches. He preaches the doc-trine of the Second Blessing, which many believers received through his ministration.

Louis E. Young, the prohibition candidate, spoke in Burtt's hall on Saturday night. Speeches were also made by S. McClintock of Centreville, and Mr. Colwell, Florenceville.

TRAPPED.

Belle-And so you have accepted Harry! And you always laughed at the idea of marrying him. Nellie-I know it. But when he pro posed I was taken aback, and I exclaimed, "Do you take me for a fool?"
And he said: "No. I want you for myself." It so astonished me that he should say anything so bright that I said "Yes" before I knew what I was doing.—Boston Transcript.

19 Charlotte St.

This is the number you want to remember; not because it is No. 19, but because it indicates the place to buy

GOOD GOODS

REASONABLE ! RATES!

There is still some of that 27 inch

GREY FLANNEL

left. 20c. a yard now.

Cretonne, 9c., worth 11c. Cretonne, 12c., worth 15c. Prints, 5½c. a yard up to 13c. Ginghams, 5c.

Flannelettes, 5c. Grey Cotton, 3½c. a yard. 1 pair Grey Blankets, \$1.00, were \$1.75.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE OTTAWA.

(Continued from page 9.)

Ottawa, March 11.-In official circles no confirmation is obtainable as to the report that Mr. Huddart has arranged with the North German Lloyds S. S. Co. for the proposed Atlantic fast mail service, under contract. There is no objection to Mr. Huddart making such an arrangement. He has contracted to put on steamships of a certain speed, with a capacity any

There was a general exodus of min-isters today. Mr. Bowell left for Belleville via Toronto, with him being Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Messrs. Daly, Ouimet, Curran, Dickey, Wallace and Wood. Sir C. H. Tupper, Hon. Messrs. Ives and Haggart left for Cookshire to attend the banquet tomorrow in honor of Rufus Pope, M. P. From Cookshire Sir C. H. Tupper goes to Madoc, where he speaks Thursday. At the assizes today the suit for libel preferred by Ald. Prefontaine, M. P., of Montreal, against ex-Ald.

Cluff, was dismissed with costs. The defendant had stated at a meeting of the Ottawa civic board of works that Prefontaine was interested in the asphalt paving contract in Montreal. His lordship decided that the statement was privileged and non suited the plaintiff.

The supreme court gave judgment in the following Nova Scotia appeals today: Imrie v. Archibald, and Chisholm v. Robinson, dismissed with costs; McDonald v. Cummings, and Murdoch v. West, both allowed with

THE LATE A. I. KIERSTEAD.

vative association of the county of Kings held on Saturday evening, March 9th, the following resolution was unanimously passed and placed upon the records of the association:

To Mrs. A. I. Kierstead, Collina. Kings Co., New Brunswick: Resolved, That the liberal conservatve association of the county of Kings has with feelings of profound regret learned of the sad and sudden death of A. I. Kierstead, Esq., the senior councillor of the parish of Studholm, and desires to place on record its high appreciation of the many virtues of the deceased as a private citizen, a neighbor and a friend, and also its profound recognition of the very great loss Kings county has sustained in the death of one who for many years has been one of the most prominent men of his parish, and has invariably in the past taken a foremost part in all good works, especially in promoting the cause of temperance and efficient municipal government; and

Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Kierof this association in her great be-reavement.

Dated at Sussex, Kings Co., March 9th, A. D., 1895.

BIRTHS.

LLOYD-To the wife of F. V. Lloyd, a daughter.

MOWAT—At 38 Wellington Row, on March
7th. to the wife of James Mowat, a son.
JONES—At Apohaqui, on Sunday, March
10th. to the wife of Geo. B. Jones, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRAIGIE-SPENCER—In New York, March 7th, at the residence of Mr. C. C. Herbert, by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, Helen E. Craigle to Fred G. Spencer, both of this city.

DEATHS.

STANLEY—At Mispec, St. John Co., on March 4th, in the 80th year of her age, Esther Ann, beloved wife of Job Stanley, sr., of Mispec, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss. (Boston, Fredericton and P. E. I. papers please Fredericopy).

SMITH—At Bass River, Kent Co., March 2nd,
Jane Wright, widow of the late Albert T.
Smith, aged 56 years, 7 months. (English
and Scotch papers please copy).

BRITTAIN—Suddenly, in Boston, Mass., on
March 9th, Merritt W., eldest son of Fred
J. and Susie E. Brittain, aged 24 years and
three mouths. J. and Suste E. Brittain, aged 2 years and three months.

LANTALUM—At 23 Chiff street, on Sunday, March 19, Daniel, second son of Margaret and the late James Lantalum.

DAMERY—At Boston, on March 9th, Charles Damery Sr.