



OTTAWA LETTERS.

Franchise Bill Amended to Meet Several Maritime Conditions.

John Connor's Twisting Throughout the Binder Twine Episode, Sometimes as Col. Bros., Representative, and Sometimes on Behalf of Their Rivals.

OTTAWA, April 28.—Yesterday's proceedings were much in the line of other days, except that at midnight the committee passed four lines of the franchise bill. They were four rather important lines, for they commit the dominion parliament to the provincial control of the federal franchise. The argument was completed against the government contention. The solicitor general was utterly at sea in his attempt to show that the original intention of the framers of the British North America act was to allow the provinces to deal with the federal franchise. The act of confederation, therefore, the answer to this contention. It declares in the clearest possible language that the franchise for dominion elections shall be only until parliament otherwise directs the franchise which the various provinces had at the time of confederation. When it was passed there was no parliament of Canada. It was necessary to elect the first parliament on some basis of franchise not established by that parliament. Confederation was not a miracle play, and therefore the actors could appear on the stage "preparatory to being created." There was nothing for it but to adopt for the time being the provincial franchise, and this was done. Even then it was not enacted that the provincial franchise, as changed from time to time, should be used in federal elections until the enactment of a federal law. On the contrary it was declared that the franchise in force at the time should remain until the dominion should take action for itself. The franchise in force at the time of confederation was the law of the provinces of Canada but laws of the colonies of British North America.

All these matters were discussed with clearness and force by Mr. McInerney who has taken a leading part in the debate from the beginning, and yesterday by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Borden, and Mr. Powell, in whose hands the legal arguments were conducted with dignity and learned reserve. They did not claim to know it all, but presented their case carefully and with precision. Only Sir Louis Davies assumed to speak with certainty, and he was snuffed out by quotations from his absolute opinion expressed last year in regard to the Belgian treaty.

The latest development of the discussion is that the act now before the house is perhaps unconstitutional. Even the solicitor general does not appear to be quite certain on the point. It is admitted that the parliament has power to adopt any provincial franchise in existence as its own, but the question is whether it has power to say that every franchise which the provinces may enact in the future shall prevail for the dominion. The power of parliament to delegate its own functions to a different authority is questioned by Mr. Powell and Mr. Borden. The point seems to have been first raised by Mr. Haggart. Mr. Borden asked the solicitor general whether the parliament of Canada had a right to delegate to the provincial legislature the power to pass criminal statutes, which is one of the federal functions. The solicitor general would not say that the parliament had such power of delegation. Neither has he so far been able to show wherein lies the distinction between the transfer of criminal legislation and the delegation of another class of legislation which seems to be as much a part of the federal authority as that of criminal law. Professor Russell seems also rather impressed with this view of the case and is far less dogmatic than the minister of marine.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper made quick work in the afternoon of Mr. Belcourt's Australian analogy. So long as it appeared that the Australians were doing what the Canadian government now wants to do that example was useful for argument. But now that Sir Charles has shown that the second thought of the Australian people favors federal control of the franchise, we do not care much about Australia. The result of the recent Australian conference supports in the full the claim of the opposition at Ottawa and condemns the action of our ministers and their supporters here.

For a man who has been in the Nova Scotia legislature and ought to know what happened between 1878 and 1882, it is singular that Dr. McLennan of Inverness should have attacked Mr. Mills of Annapolis and the Nova Scotia forces generally for their condemnation of the provincial franchise and its disqualifying clauses. Mr. McLennan wants to know why, if the law was bad, the conservatives in Nova Scotia did not repeal it when they were in power. Mr. McDougall was able to tell him the reason, since the doctor seems to have forgotten it. The conservatives did repeal the obnoxious clauses so far as the house of assembly was concerned, and did it by a large majority. But the legislative council, which is not conservative, threw the bill out, and so it remains.

Prof. Russell is acquiring a reputation as a subtle and ingenious reasoner. His arguments, according to Mr. McNeill, are too fine for the carnal mind to follow, and are available when the government case is desperate. The other day Mr. Russell paid Mr. McNeill a little compliment. He said that the member for North Bruce was always so earnest and sincere and lofty in his style that one derived some spiritual benefit from his discourses. In fact, he always felt after Mr. McNeill spoke as if he had been at church. Mr. McNeill had occasion

to refer to Mr. Russell afterwards, and said that when he followed the subtle and involved arguments of the junior member for Halifax he afterwards felt as if he had been not to church, but to a place very different. He sometimes feared that as the sins of men in this world were made a whip to torture them hereafter, it might be their punishment in a future life for Mr. Russell to argue in his laborious way in support of a bad case, and for himself, who was a good man, to need to be far greater, to have to follow him and try to understand. Such an awful possibility always led him to repentance.

Yesterday some papers were brought down. It turns out that Mr. Drolet, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's agent in Rome, has got thirty miles of dredging rights on the North Saskatchewan, on a 20 year lease, at the magnificent rental of \$50 a year for each dredge. He is compelled to employ not less than four dredges, so that his total charges for the privilege are \$200 a year. Chevalier Drolet got this banana without competition. He was the only man that had such a chance, for after he got his claim everybody else had to tender for additional areas. There was competition when Mr. Drolet sold out his license. That is the way it came about that he was able to get \$25,000 in cash and a large interest in the company which was formed to operate his areas.

S. D. S. OTTAWA, April 28.—Hon. J. Israel Tarte has established a new monopoly. Rather he sought to establish one, but the commodity in which he dealt is apparently of too general production to admit of a corner. Mr. Tarte explains that the uttered a series of untruths in the parliament last year in order to prevent the true press from lying. If it seems to be rather strong language to accuse the minister of the crown of lying to the house, the charge is not a tory one. Mr. Tarte himself has sworn that Mr. Tarte de liberately made a false statement last session concerning Mr. Greenshields' share in the purchase of La Patrie newspaper.

The story last year was a very simple one. Mr. Tarte told it with an air of implicit candor. Mr. Greenshields was the lawyer of the party and purchased the paper for the party. As for the check to pay for it "there is no secret about it," and so Mr. Tarte explained what he said was the whole matter. "Mr. Greenshields had a check in his hand, not of his own money, but of the money of the party. He paid that check," Mr. Tarte now swears that Mr. Greenshields did not purchase the paper at all and did not go to the previous owners as a lawyer of the party. Mr. Tarte himself was the purchaser; he did not buy the paper for the party, but for his own two sons. Mr. Greenshields, so Mr. Tarte says now, had no money in his hands belonging to the party. Neither had he a check in his hand belonging to the party. On the contrary, he wrote out the check on the spot in his own name and on his own private account. Mr. Tarte swears that he borrowed the check, because neither he nor his boys were known at the bank in such a way that Mr. Beauregard would take their check for his paper. In the morning, before the bank went into business, Mr. Tarte took the money among his political friends in Montreal and he then took up Mr. Greenshields' check and relieved that gentleman of responsibility for the \$20,000.

So it appears that the story told so innocently and so confidently in the house in the closing days of last session was a pure invention. It was an untruth told by a minister of the crown, knowing it to be untrue, and intending to deceive the representatives of the people and the country. Mr. Tarte gives a grotesque reason for his deception. He says that he told the parliament that Mr. Greenshields did not pay his own money, and this was true. When he said that Mr. Greenshields did not pay his own money but a check of the liberal party that he had in his hand, he meant the accommodation check which Mr. Greenshields had in his hand after he made it, and it was therefore not his own check, because Mr. Tarte borrowed it. It was a check of the liberal party, because Mr. Tarte produced money from the liberal party some time afterwards to repay the obligation. And then in the simplicity of his heart Mr. Tarte adds the explanation: "It was at the end of the session, and if I had said that Mr. Greenshields gave his own check the day before yesterday, it would have been true." So in order to keep the story from lying Mr. Tarte told the house that it was not Mr. Greenshields' check when it was his, and that it was a check of the liberal party when it was not. We come back to the original proposition that Mr. Tarte uttered these statements in the house to keep the story from lying, and to establish a monopoly in this article of production. But the scheme, with all its great moral purposes, seems to have been a failure, for Mr. Tarte mournfully admits that the tory press went on lying about him as before. By this Mr. Tarte means that the tory press went on saying that Mr. Tarte gave his own check for La Patrie, a statement which Mr. Tarte contradicted last year, but which he now says on oath is true.

Mr. Tarte declares on oath that none of the money he raised that April morning in Montreal was contributed by Mr. Greenshields, nor was any of it obtained from the Drummond shareholders outside, but more than nine-tenths of it belongs to the young Tartes. Besides the \$20,000 obtained in this way there were \$10,000 paid in notes. Mr. Tarte at first seemed to be uncertain about these notes. Possibly Mr. Greenshields might have endorsed them, but a little later he was inclined to think Mr. Greenshields had



The athletic woman is the woman of the day. The past twenty years has seen wonderful progress in this respect. That this tendency will result in a more robust womanhood, better able to bear the burdens and duties and pleasures of life, there can be no question. But this result will be achieved only if the building up of these women already in reasonably robust health, and the killing off of their weaker sisters.

Atletics will make a naturally strong woman stronger and healthier; they will make a naturally weak, sickly woman weaker and sicker, and if indulged in to excess, may result fatally. A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs distinctly feminine, cannot hope to recover her general health through athletics, so long as she remains locally weak. A woman suffering in this way is unfitted to bear the strain of athletics just as much as she is unfitted to bear the duties and burdens of wifehood and motherhood. There is a safe, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description, and two million Catholics, Druggists sell them, and nothing is just as good.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two will cathartically cleanse the system, and nothing is just as good.

endorsed them. Before he got through with his evidence Mr. Tarte testified that the notes were given by the sons and endorsed by himself with Mr. Greenshields as a second endorser. Sir Tarte would appear that Mr. Tarte himself and Greenshields are jointly responsible for the obligation.

But Mr. Tarte persists in the statement that no Drummond county money went into that paper. "How many of you gentlemen," he asks, "are connected with the one made last year cannot be known at present. Possibly Mr. Tarte is still carrying on his great spiritual campaign of reforming the tory press. However that may be, the undersigned is strongly of the opinion that if the money of the party had not been thrown out by the senate a large amount of Drummond county money might have been used for the purchase of the great Montreal organ of Mr. Tarte and the liberal party. As the contract did not go through, Mr. Greenshields did not get his million dollars, they may be a little more truth in Mr. Tarte's committee statement than in his parliamentary statement. It would probably be safer to say that Mr. Tarte's financial raise among the personal and political members of parliament is not wholly unconnected with other tory party corporations that have their headquarters in that town. As for the minister himself his reputation for candor has gone forever. The premier's word in parliament cannot always be accepted. In fact there is no member of parliament who cannot be treated more lightly than the premier himself. But many persons have been in the habit of thinking that Mr. Tarte's cynical business and ingenuous way of admitting transactions, of which most public men would be ashamed, and his straight-forwardness. This tradition is swept away, and hereafter Mr. Tarte's statements will be heard in the house as are those of the other members of a ministry which seems to embody more direct and habitual government than any other governing body outside of Great Britain. Tennyson spoke of "Jack on his alk horse bench with as many lies as a czar" he used the best illustration current at the time of the Crimean war, but the allusion would be weak and feeble in the light of recent knowledge.

The auditor general is still laboring with the public accounts committee to discover some way out of his difficulties with the ministers. His repeated objections to their payments of money, and what he calls their "lamentable" authority, have annoyed the treasury board, but they annoy the ministers. Sir Louis Davies broke away yesterday and declared that Mr. McDougall had been going far beyond his authority. The particular thing that the auditor objected was the payment of \$3,000 to the St. John Railway Company. The parliament gave the previous year a vote "for immigration expenses." It was intended to be an appropriation for expenditure to be incurred by the government in bringing in people during the coming year. Now the minister of the interior took \$3,000 out of this money and gave it to a railway company on the ground that during the two previous years that company had settled some people on its own land. There had been no bargain beforehand to pay the company anything. The settlers had been taken in there in order to increase the value of the company's lands and to bring traffic to the railway. Having performed this service without the request of the government and for its own benefit, the company could claim to the government and asked for an allowance of \$3,000 in consideration of this past service. It does not appear that the railway people had brought a single man from outside of Canada. In fact, the minister of the interior did not claim that it had. His deputy explained the position by saying, "while it has not been the policy of the government to meet the expenditure connected with the removal of the residents of Canada from one part to another part of the dominion, you will acknowledge that the government has power to decide whether such work is valuable from an immigration standpoint or not."

The auditor takes the ground that the money was not voted for this purpose, and therefore it was his busi-

ness to interfere with the payment, seeing that it is his authority to guard against the payment of money for purposes for which it is not voted. He says "the railway company went into this expenditure on its own account without expectation that any portion of it would be paid by the government." And again he asks, "does it not appear to you to be opening a rather wide door when you are ready to consider the application for even partial reimbursement of any expenditure made without the knowledge of the government and as a purely business speculation? If one claimant meets with success it is to be supposed that every other who thinks he has worked for the benefit of the country, or can induce some one to pretend that he has, will not press for a payment from the government." Mr. McDougall also urges "that the government has power to pay from the immigration vote the expenses connected with money received by Canada from one part of the dominion to the other."

Sir Oliver Mowat did not think that the auditor's point was well taken. His dictum was expressed in plain words, "I think that the government may expend this vote for immigration expenses in such manner as they may think best adapted to promote immigration. \* \* \* I see no reason why they may not as a matter of law grant out of the vote for immigration expenses a reward for past meritorious useful work or a subsidy to encourage future work, if they think such a grant or subsidy would be promotive of immigration." Sir Louis Davies and some of his friends denounce the auditor general for presuming to differ from the minister of justice, though the exact that the government paid the money, over the auditor's objection, before the minister of justice's opinion was even obtained. Now it will be for the gentle reader to decide whether the auditor went too far in stating his views.

The view taken by the late minister of justice is entirely new. The auditor says that no other government has acted on that idea. But it teaches parliament a lesson. If the government can use a general immigration vote to reward past meritorious services, it can take this year's general vote and give it all to Mr. Greenshields for his meritorious service in years gone by in building the Drummond railway through an unsettled country. Or it can make a grant of \$10,000 to Mr. Sifton or some of his numerous relatives for the past meritorious services of the family. The lesson is that there should be no more general votes, but that parliament, having regard to the power that ministers are in the habit of using, can fully designate the exact purpose for which the money is to be used. If the house does not want the immigration money to be parceled out as rewards of merit, it will have to say so in the vote.

OTTAWA, April 30.—The long and painful progress of the franchise bill through the committee of the whole has ended and the creature has at length emerged in a battered condition. The solicitor general has advised many amendments of his own and has accepted many others. He would have taken more suggestions from the other side if he could have had his way. Mr. Fitzpatrick has managed the discussion with skill and displayed much patience. No body cracks at any comment on his treatment of the case. He has tried to be fair and accurate. But there is no denying that the bill itself as he presented it was a bungled affair. It undertook to adopt the provincial systems with a few general regulations. But so carelessly was the draft made that the regulations did not fit the conditions. It was found especially difficult to apply them to the maritime provinces' systems. For instance, the solicitor general would not have allowed an elector to vote unless his name and residence and addition were found on the list. Now the New Brunswick lists, as Mr. Powell pointed out, do not contain the occupation of the voter, so that by one fell swoop Mr. Fitzpatrick would have disfranchised all New Brunswick. Then in Prince Edward Island they have no voters' lists at all, but proceed on the primitive fashion of passing an examination if necessary when they go to poll their vote. A special amendment had to be put in to meet these two cases, when Mr. Powell and Mr. Martin called attention to them. There were numerous other conditions in New Brunswick which required overhauling of the bill at the hands of Mr. McInerney and Mr. Powell.

As for Nova Scotia, the greatest objection triumph was securing the removal of the local disqualifications. Mr. Mills, whose criticism of the bill was the most aggressive and effective character, has earned the gratitude of his party in the province. Mr. Gillies, Mr. McDoug-

all, Mr. Bell and Mr. Kaulbach all got in good work. It was largely a maritime province debate from the beginning. Of course Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper took a conspicuous part in the general discussion. Sir Charles Hibbert performed excellent service in working out the details. The fine legal minds and clear methods of exposition of Mr. Borden and Mr. Powell were exhibited to advantage, especially in the constitutional discussion. From the other provinces the most conspicuous debaters on the question were Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Clancy, Dr. Sproule, Dr. Montague, and of course, Mr. Dalvin. Dr. Roche defended the interests of his party in Manitoba and the liberties of the people there with earnestness, but without obtaining many concessions from the government.

It is impossible to say where the dispute between the government and the auditor general will end. The ministers seem to have turned against this officer of whom they were once devoted admirers. One recalls the discussion of previous years when he hears Sir Louis Davies and other ministers attacking the auditor for his "outrageous interference" with the power of the government. A hasty glance over the Hazard shows how seriously the ministers have changed their views within the past two or three years. In fact, it was only three years ago that the present minister of justice speaking of the auditor general, said: "He must be at liberty to set his opinions against the ministers and over-ride the authority of ministers except on the cases mentioned in the statute." And again: "Unless it can be shown that the auditor is dishonest, that the facts are perverted, that they are intended to convey an erroneous impression, then it seems to me there is nothing of which a government should complain in the audit of the public accounts."

In the same session Sir Richard Cartwright referring to a complaint that had been made against the auditor's big book, said: "The real offence is that the auditor general has given for many years back a huge amount of information to the people of Canada which is inconvenient to the government and his followers. The auditor general has brought to light a vast number of expenditures which reflected no credit on the government. I think the auditor general has done his duty very fully."

And here we have the opinion of Sir Louis Davies himself: "So far as my intercourse with the auditor general has gone I have found him scrupulously careful to keep himself absolutely within the terms of his duty. He is a man who has conducted himself with a wisdom and a sense of duty at the hands of members of parliament on both sides. He is an officer whose hands should be strengthened by this house on all proper occasions." And now Sir Louis is leading the attack on the auditor general and trying to weaken his hands. Since three years ago the criticism of the auditor general has been directed to expenditures of Sir Louis and his friends. As the auditor general is a liberal of the liberals, and is known to have exceedingly strong political views, it is very certain that he is not more severe on the present ministers than he was on their predecessors. It is true that he has occasion to point out that the ministers now in charge are attempting high handed proceedings, such as no Canadian government, grit or tory, ever undertook before. But that is not the auditor's fault.

In the meanwhile the public accounts committee goes on with its investigations. The binder twine episode was unraveled a little more yesterday. All the documentary evidence is before the public, and reveals the fact that while there were supposed to be two tenders, one from Coll Bros. and the other from the Hobbs firm, there was really only one. Mr. John Connor, who seems to be inevitable, appears to have managed both tenders. The number of letters and telegrams sent by him from various places, sometimes as representing Coll Bros. and sometimes on behalf of the rival tenders, is astonishing. But the outcome of it, so the inspector of penitentiaries says, is that the department made a very good sale. Mr. Connor, as representing Coll Bros., did not take the contract, but Mr. John Connor, as associated with the Hobbs firm, was more fortunate. Whether the contract finally made was the best one possible would be difficult to say. The inspector testifies that he knew there was collusion between the alleged competitors, that he accepted Mr. Connor's assurances and announcements with a certain degree of reserve, but that in view of a falling market and the possibility that if he called for new tenders the price would be lower, he advised the minister to close the contract with Hobbs. While therefore it appears to be a sale of twine to Mr. Hobbs, it is really a sale to Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Connor, who are partners in the transaction.

OTTAWA, May 2.—There will be another attempt to obtain the judicial revision of the voters' lists. This is the most important contention made by the opposition in respect to the details of the measure which has not been heard in fact it was expressed by the solicitor general, that he would have been willing to make this concession, and the same view was expressed by Mr. Russell and some other government supporters. But none of them seem to be ready to vote against the cabinet on the question and the solicitor general, who is not in the government, does not appear in this matter to represent the view of his superiors. Still, as Ontario and Quebec by their local law provide for an appeal to judges in many if not most cases of dispute, it seems reasonable that the dominion parliament should provide such an appeal in provinces such as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which do not have it. The main objection from the government standpoint would be the invasion of what they claim to be the provincial authority, but this objection lacks force now that they have inter-

vened in so many clauses of this same franchise bill.

If this small act of justice is declined by parliament the senate may amend the bill to that extent. Of course it is sometimes hinted that the senate as a tory body may throw out the bill altogether. The conservative senators have indeed as good a right to vote for a six months' hoist as the Senators Scott and his grit followers had to vote unanimously, as they did, for the six months' hoist to the franchise bill introduced by the late government in 1885. But it is hardly probable that the thing will be done. There is no imperative necessity calling for it such as operated in the case of the Drummond deal and the Yukon deal, on both of which matters the senate has already been amply vindicated. The franchise act can be repealed by any future parliament which desires to restore to the federal authority the power that properly belongs to it. If the act itself is unconstitutional it will fall without the senate's assistance. There is an essential difference between an act which can be repealed and a gift of public lands or a sacrifice of public interest, such as can never be recalled by the subsequent action of parliament. If the senate had allowed the Yukon deal to go through no subsequent parliament could have undone the act. If the senate had adopted the Drummond franchise the evil would have been committed past redress.

Nevertheless there is a duty imposed upon the senate to put the bill into proper shape if it shall reach them in an unworkable condition, as seems likely to be the case. The senators ought to rectify any injustices in matters of detail, and in general should exercise the complete power of revision. There is, according to present appearances, an ample field for the exercise of this power in regard to the franchise bill.

The little controversy between Mr. Blair and Mr. McInerney attracted some attention. Mr. Blair had undertaken to show that in dominion elections heretofore the lists had been arranged alphabetically, that is, all voters say from A to M voted in one booth and those whose names began with a later letter of the alphabet went to another. Mr. Blair made this statement with an air of certainty, stating that he perfectly remembered voting under this system in St. John. Mr. McInerney showed him that he was wrong, and the matter rested until a few days later Mr. Blair addressed a lecture of some length, and rather patronizing in manner to the member for Kent, in the course of which he discussed matters of the Canadian house of commons, and proceeded to show that Mr. Blair's mistakes in the discussion of the question had been many and various. The dying request of King Charles the First of England was "remembered" by Mr. McInerney says that the request Mr. Blair shall always have to make to his friends is embraced in the one word "forget."

The disappearance of Mr. McInnis from the Canadian parliament takes away the last hope Mr. Fraser of Guysboro may have had of the chief justiceship of British Columbia. The young and energetic member for Nainina was the chief promoter of the Fraser boom. He recognized, as all do, that Mr. Fraser has rendered great political service to his party and has always been ready to respond to their appeal for help in a campaign. Whether the appointment should have been suitable or not from a local standpoint, it would have had the sympathy of many members here. But it cannot now take place.

WHERE WITCHCRAFT FLOURISHED.

Witchcraft is still rife among the Matabele natives, although the result of the "black art" now seldom goes so far as murder. The unfortunate who are "smelled out" usually suffer now by having their huts burnt down, and smoking ruins are no uncommon sights, although the crime is carried out in such a manner that it is very difficult to convict the offender.—Umtata Herald.

YE EDDYTOR AND YE MERCHANT.

Advertisement Which was a Turning Point in John Jones' Life. (American Grocer.) Once in ye olden time a merchant said to an eddytor: "I don't think advertising pays." "Let me show you," said ye eddytor. "I will write a lyne in my paper and not charge you a penny." "All right," replied ye merchant, "and we will see." So ye eddytor wrote ye lyne in his paper: "WANTED.—A DOGGE. JOHN JONES, 23 Old street." Now, ye happened that 400 people scold brought a dogge on the 24th day thereafter so that Mr. Jones' which was ye merchant's name) was overruine with dogge." "Silly, there are so many dogges," said he, "I think ye will give you a penny for each dogge." Ye people took ye penny each for his dogge, because there were so many dogges, and made boots and gloves from ye 400 lydes and the money.

A BYG FORTUNE, and thereafter added to it by advertising in ye eddytor's paper.

Rev. Chas. Fish, Methodist Minister, 192 Dunn Ave., Toronto, Cured of Eczema.

About ten years ago I felt the beginnings of what is commonly known as Eczema. The disease commenced in my ears and spread entirely over both sides of my head and also developed on my hands. During those ten years I was a great sufferer. Specialists on skin diseases treated me. As I write this I am commencing the fifth box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and judging from the rapid improvement effected, I am certain that before the box is used I shall be completely cured. CHAS. FISH, Methodist Minister, 192 Dunn Ave., Toronto.

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

DR. CHASE'S SOOTHES THE THROAT. QUIETS THE COUGH. ALLAYS INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL TUBES. SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE. PRICE 25¢. Sold by all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Timothy Murphy has sold his gelding  
Stokes, by Kearney, to M. A.  
Pitt of St. John. The horse was  
about 4,200. Stokes weighs 1,500 and  
can easily go a mile in 2.40, and makes  
12 miles an hour with ease. He is  
considered by many horse fanciers to  
be the best put up big horse in either  
this city or St. John.—Gleaner.

Mrs. M. L. Bonnell, who carried on  
a grocery business on Union street  
under the name of Bonnell's grocery,  
is in financial difficulties, and has  
made an assignment to Mont. McDon-  
nell. Mrs. Bonnell has yet been made  
a good start. Mr. Fraser, the  
pastor, is well liked by his people.  
The new church will be on the site of  
the present building.

Allan Andrews, who died in Camp-  
bellton on Sunday, was a native of  
Campbellton. He was in his 62nd  
year. He lived in Bathurst for a  
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Petersville, Queens county, on Tues-  
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Petersville.

On the Pacific express today there  
arrived the four nurses who are  
bound for the Klondike, Miss Geo-  
rgina Powell, superintendent of New  
Brunswick, Miss R. J. Hanna of To-  
ronto, Miss Amy Scott of London,  
England, and Miss Margaret Payson of  
Weymouth, N.S. They are accom-  
panied by Miss Faith Penton, the  
brilliant Canadian newspaper woman.  
The party are all in the very best of  
spirits and ready and anxious to get  
on to the scene of their labors.—Van-  
couver World, April 25.

On Wednesday morning last the  
marriage took place of Miss Mary C.  
Connell, youngest daughter of Wm.  
Connell of H. M. customs department  
to James Haley of Sussex, N. B., the  
ceremony being performed by Rev.  
Fr. McKee. The bride was hand-  
somerly attired in a suit of electric  
blue, with hat to match, and carried  
a bouquet of white roses and orange  
blossoms. She was attended by her  
sister, Miss Ella Connell, attired in  
navy blue. The groom was supported  
by Edward Gratton. After the cere-  
mony the happy couple took the short  
line train for St. John, and returning  
will spend a few days with the  
groom's family at Sussex. Thence  
they will leave for Truro, their future  
home. The presents received by the  
bride were numerous and costly and  
testified to the esteem in which she is  
held by her friends.—Picton Standard.

# CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1898.

St. John, N. B., September 13th to 23rd.

We offer this year many new and attractive features.  
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Exhibitors invited in All Branches of Industry.  
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questions promptly answered.

WARD C. PIERFIELD, President.  
CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary.

## CITY NEWS.

### Recent Events in and Around St. John, Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

The death of Mrs. William Creelman occurred at the family residence, Queen street, Truro, N. B., on Tuesday, 3rd inst.

The Storm King, Capt. Wason, arrived at Salem Wednesday night with the brigantine Plover in top en route for New York. The report telegraphed from Capt. Wason was that the vessel grounded while entering Yarmouth seems to be unfounded.

The death occurred at Middle Sackville, Sunday, of a Burton Cahill. He was about 60 years of age and unmarried. Mrs. George Christie of Amherst is the only other member of the family living. The late Leander Cahill of Sackville was a brother.

John Davis of West Leostee, N. S., died quite unexpectedly on Tuesday afternoon. He was in his 85th year. He leaves a number of sons, J. Alder of Amherst; the Rev. J. H. of Port au Tour; R. Smith of San Francisco; Albert and Wellington of Leostee; and Morton of Berwick.

Timothy Murphy has sold his gelding Stokes, by Kearney, to M. A. Pitt of St. John. The horse was about 4,200. Stokes weighs 1,500 and can easily go a mile in 2.40, and makes 12 miles an hour with ease. He is considered by many horse fanciers to be the best put up big horse in either this city or St. John.—Gleaner.

Mrs. M. L. Bonnell, who carried on a grocery business on Union street under the name of Bonnell's grocery, is in financial difficulties, and has made an assignment to Mont. McDonnell. Mrs. Bonnell has yet been made a good start. Mr. Fraser, the pastor, is well liked by his people. The new church will be on the site of the present building.

Allan Andrews, who died in Campbellton on Sunday, was a native of Campbellton. He was in his 62nd year. He lived in Bathurst for a number of years but afterwards returned to Campbellton, where he has been in the employ of the I. C. R. as a carpenter ever since the road was built. He leaves a widow, two sons and four daughters.

Petersville, Queens county, on Tuesday lost one of its oldest residents, George Hason, who, at the age of 82 years, died of paralysis after two days' illness. Mr. Hason was a native of the parish of Moville, county Down, and has lived in this parish since sixty years—seven at Fredericton and the last fifty-three at Petersville. He leaves one daughter, the widow of Daniel Donovan, and one son, John, both of whom live at Petersville.

On the Pacific express today there arrived the four nurses who are bound for the Klondike, Miss Georgina Powell, superintendent of New Brunswick, Miss R. J. Hanna of Toronto, Miss Amy Scott of London, England, and Miss Margaret Payson of Weymouth, N.S. They are accompanied by Miss Faith Penton, the brilliant Canadian newspaper woman. The party are all in the very best of spirits and ready and anxious to get on to the scene of their labors.—Vancouver World, April 25.

On Wednesday morning last the marriage took place of Miss Mary C. Connell, youngest daughter of Wm. Connell of H. M. customs department to James Haley of Sussex, N. B., the ceremony being performed by Rev. Fr. McKee. The bride was handsomerly attired in a suit of electric blue, with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white roses and orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Ella Connell, attired in navy blue. The groom was supported by Edward Gratton. After the ceremony the happy couple took the short line train for St. John, and returning will spend a few days with the groom's family at Sussex. Thence they will leave for Truro, their future home. The presents received by the bride were numerous and costly and testified to the esteem in which she is held by her friends.—Picton Standard.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

### THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON VII—May 15.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—Watch therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come.—Matt. 24: 42.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.—Passion week. The last great day of His public teaching, but after that work was completed, and He was alone with His disciples.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time.—Tuesday afternoon, April 4, A. D. 30. The same day as our last lesson: but after Jesus had left the temple. Place.—The Mount of Olives, overlooking Jerusalem, on the way to Bethany.

The section includes chaps. 24 and 25: 1-13. The private instructions to the disciples, the refrain of which is Watch.

WATCHFULNESS.—Matt. 24: 42-51. Read chapters 23, 24, and Romans 14: 1-12. Commit verses 44-46.

41. Watch therefore; for ye know not (a) what hour your Lord doth come (b).

42. But know this, that if the (b) Goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken (c).

43. And he shall begin to (i) smite his fellow-servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken;

44. The Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he (d) looketh not for him, and in an hour (e) that he is not aware of.

45. And he shall out him asunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

REVISION CHANGES.  
Ver. 42. (a) On what day.  
Ver. 43. (b) The Master. (c) Broken through.

Ver. 44. (d) The. (e) Set over. (f) Their food.  
Ver. 45. (g) Set him over.

Ver. 46. (h) My Lord tarrieth.  
Ver. 46. (i) To beat.

Ver. 50. (j) He expecteth not. (k) When he knoweth not.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.  
42. Watch.—Keep awake, be on guard, be prepared by being as faithful as if the Lord were continually present.

Against what to watch.—Therefore, on account of the state of things Jesus had just been describing. We are to watch against temptations from within and without; against prevailing iniquities which fill the air with moral malaria; or, in other words, against the church; against failure in duty; against the loss of the warmth of first love; for the day of death and of judgment, so as to be prepared for them when they come.

For what to watch.—For the coming of the Lord, watch for it with hope and joy, watch for the signs of His special presence and power, watch for openings to serve Him by helping His poor children; watch for opportunities of comforting the sad, upholding the weak, reclaiming the erring, teaching the ignorant, leading men to Jesus, and His cause. Your duty is to do this.

43. He will come in that generation (v. 14) by the destruction of Jerusalem. (2) He will come in the day of judgment. (3) He will come in the day of death. (4) He will come in the day of our life.

44. In what watch the Lord will come. (1) Jesus came in that generation (v. 14) by the destruction of Jerusalem. (2) He will come in the day of judgment. (3) He will come in the day of death. (4) He will come in the day of our life.

45. Meat.—Food.  
46. Doing.—Attending faithfully to his duties.

47. Ruler over all his goods.—Before he was on trial, while his master was absent; now he is made permanent steward or manager. The way to larger fields is through faithfulness in the smaller. "That promotion shall not come like a strychnine, which is the ordinance of one's exclusion; but of another, but rather like the diffusion of love, in which the more each has, the more there is for all."—Alford. So each saint owns all God's possessions, even now (1 Cor. 3: 21-22)—Abbot.

The reward is both outward and inward, more glories, and blessings, and joys, and larger capacities for usefulness and enjoyment. Larger fields and wider spheres are given, greater opportunities for doing good.

48. Smite.—Beat, abuse, tyrannize over. Fellow-servants—Especially the good men who wish to be faithful. Eat and drink with the drunken—Both with the other servants, and with revelers from without; all at his master's expense.

49. Cut him asunder.—In two, a terrible form of death in former times. His portion with the hypocrites.—Because he was a hypocrite, one thing in his master's presence, another in his absence; pretending to serve his master, really serving himself.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.  
Subject: Christian Watchfulness.  
Have you read the whole section? What questions of the disciples led to these warnings? About what had Jesus been discoursing?

I. The Duty of the Hour, Watch (v. 42).—What is it to watch? For what are we to watch? Against what things should we watch? What are some of the things which tend to make us careless and sleeping spiritually? What things help us to keep awake and watchful?

II. Reasons for Watching (vs. 42-46).

At Athens on Good Friday morning, was won by temperance men. When the soldiers were leaving Cairo for camp, a whisper went round among the wives and other friends of the military men to the effect that Sir Herbert Kitchener had sent back all the beer that had been ordered to the front with the soldiers, and on making enquiries Lady Elizabeth ascertained that as far as possible, all intoxicants were to be excluded during the campaign. In a conversation she had with Lord Cromer on the subject, his lordship said that if beer was allowed in the camp he was afraid there might not be as much work done as without its presence, and when Lady Elizabeth asked: "But what about the Nile water?" the reply was: "We have Father's river in the camp, and plenty of good tea and coffee, which you will find our troops will be able to fight on." When a Greek merchant was detected smuggling opium into the camp, the Sirdar at once called the men together and in their presence poured the liquor on the sands. And said Lady Elizabeth: "A great temperance as well as a great and brilliant military victory was the result of the fight at Athens."

### BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER

Says the Montreal Witness: "British people the world over who remember how the American sailors of the United States fleet in the harbor of Apta, Samoa, drifting to their own destruction before the hurricane, cheered the British sailors who, inch by inch, worked the great British warship to safety in the open sea in the face of the gale; who remember how the American ships at the capture of Taku forts, at the mouth of the Pehlo, could not refrain from joining the British in their fight from pure brotherly feeling; who remember how, after the bombardment of Alexandria, the American men-of-war there sailed up and the British victors and cheered them, will heartily rejoice over the success of their American cousins."

There were eighty-seven milk condensing plants in operation in the United States last year, and their output of condensed milk up to November 1st last was estimated at \$100,000,000. The total value of production was \$55,000,000. Lansing, Michigan, is credited with the largest plant in the world, using 150,000 pounds of milk per day. The estimated average price paid for milk by condensing plants in the United States last year was \$1.10 per hundred pounds, and by creameries 74 cents.

The St. John liberal association may find food for thought in the following news item we clip from an Ontario exchange:

"Belongs Mr. Gibson, M. P. for Lincoln and Niagara, would not give the order in his constituency to the men the food designated, the Merritt Reform Association, as a protest, has disbanded."

The internal dissensions which handicap the Spanish government at this crisis are in marked contrast to the unanimity with which all political parties in the United States congress unite to vote millions for the prosecution of the war. The Spaniard boasts of his patriotism, the American puts his hand in his pocket and produces the evidence.

Should the lumber market take an active and an upward turn by-and-by, there will probably be enough ready for shipment from numerous ports to meet the demand, and possibly to keep prices from showing any marked advance.

With wheat at \$1.20 in Chicago, the bread question assumes a more than national importance. But the speculators, not the farmers, will reap most of the profit on the rise, for the grain is nearly all out of farmers' hands. The consumer pays the piper.

### KLONDIKE NURSES.

(Vancouver World, April 28.)  
The four nurses who are to embark shortly for the Yukon spent yesterday in Victoria as the guests of the Lieut-Governor and Mrs. McInnes. Although they realize the hardships and privations they are subjecting themselves to, they in no way fear but what they can endure them. They expected to leave for the north immediately, but as the troops who accompany them have received orders not to leave Ottawa until sometime next week, they will have two weeks to spend in the coast cities awaiting their escorts. They arrived from Victoria this morning and will attend the benefit entertainment given in their behalf by the Vancouver Stock company. They were royally entertained by the citizens of the capital and a reception was given them at Casey castle. Miss Faith Penton, who accompanies them, delivered a pleasing address on the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Harry Lindley and his talented company are generously giving their play, May Blossoms, written by a New York clergyman, who desired to elevate the stage, and whose efforts were much appreciated wherever the play has been produced, this Thursday evening for the benefit of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

The steamer Monticello left Dalhousie on Wednesday on her first trip to Gaspe with a full cargo and a number of passengers. The people at Dalhousie are much pleased with the steamer.

Advice from Westport is to the effect that there is more sickness at that place than ever before in its history. Whole families are stricken down with a mild form of la grippe.

of all oppressed people, if we have drawn the sword to set the oppressed free, it is a most righteous and holy warfare. It is a most righteous and holy warfare, which was to set ourselves more righteous than the evil war, which was to free a people partly enslaved by ourselves—for it is for the purpose of setting free a people that we have no other responsibility than the broad responsibility of humanity.

Spain has claimed that she is a Catholic country. Her methods of government and the wholesale annihilation of her subjects are in direct opposition to the teachings of the Catholic Church. Spain will never receive any sympathy from the Catholics of this country, and thousands of our faithful, instead of upholding her tyrannical regime, will seek God for the liberation of her subjects. Our church will in no way suffer by Spanish soldiers.

### LONG DISTANCE CABLEGRAMS.

News of fighting at Manila has to travel more than 14,000 miles over a dozen or more cables and two or three overland wires before it can reach New York. It goes under the China sea, the Straits of Malacca and Bay of Bengal, over India, under the Arabian Sea, Red Sea, Mediterranean, the Channel and the Atlantic. Yet but 26 minutes elapsed after the British operator at Manila opened his key until the news of Commodore Dewey's victory reached New York.

But with the cable between Hong Kong and Manila interrupted, despatches from Manila must be carried by boat across the China Sea. The New York Sun gives the following interesting account of the course of a message from Hong Kong to New York:

From the Chinese port it is first sent down the China Sea cable to Singapore, in Coochin China. Another cable, 630 miles long, conveys it to the Straits, or it may be sent to the island of Labuan, Borneo, and then to Singapore. From Singapore it runs across the Malay Peninsula to the island of Penang on the western coast of Sumatra, a distance of 83 miles. Across the Bay of Bengal from Penang to Madras the message is repeated on a cable 1,438 miles long. In India the message reaches the first land station here after leaving the island of Luzon. Across India to Bombay the message runs over 800 miles of wire. Then it is put on a cable again to cross the Arabian Sea to Aden, on the Gulf of Aden, a distance of 1,881 miles. Up through the Red Sea to Suez is another long cable, 1,460 miles. Again the message is repeated on the 290 miles of wire from Suez to Alexandria. The Mediterranean has no direct cable from Alexandria to Genoa. The message must be sent over a 213 mile cable to the island of Malta, and then repeated over the Gibraltar cable, 115 miles long, to Gibraltar, to Carcavello, near Lisbon, is a short cable, 237 miles long, connecting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. The Atlantic cable connects the English, Irish and French cable stations with America, and the message from Manila, upon reaching Land's End, may be sent over any of these cables.

Not all the news from Manila comes across the Atlantic direct from Land's End. The transatlantic cable company's messages are sent overland from Land's End to London and back to a cable station on the west coast of England, there to be carried to Westville, Ireland. The Commercial ocean cable from Waterbury to America touches at Canary, Nova Scotia. From there messages are sent either by direct cable to New York or to Rockport, near Boston. The Anglo-American cable connects Valparaiso, Chile, with Heart's Content, Newfoundland.

### BRITISH FLAG PROTECTS.

Mr. R. W. Ramsden, Her Britannic Majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, to whose protection the United States consul on leaving the island confided the protection of American interests, is a plucky man. Despite all threats of personal violence at the hands of the Spaniards he sticks to his post. This is the same Mr. Ramsden who in November, 1873, being then, as now, British consul at Santiago, notified the world through Jamaica that the Spaniards were putting to death the crew and passengers of the American ship Virginia, and appealed to the British flag for protection. The British ship Niobe came into port from Jamaica. Her commander, Sir Lambton Lorraier, heard of what was going on. He sought an interview with the Spanish governor, and told him the message must stop. The governor protested that they were only "Yankee dogs" he was killing. No matter, Sir Lambton replied, not another one must be killed. The Spaniard was still defiant. He took his orders from the captain-general, he said, and not from any meddling Britisher. Then the Britisher delivered his ultimatum: "My ship is in the harbor, with double-shotted guns. Kill another man and I will open fire and lay your town in ruins." And not another man was killed.

### A TEMPERANCE VICTORY.

Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, who was in Cairo when the British forces left for the campaign up the Nile, stated at the annual meeting of the London Society for the Study of Inebriety, that the glorious victory won by the troops

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## THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 7, 1898.

### WINTER PORT TRADE.

In comparing the winter port trade of the season just closed with that of the previous one, the most notable fact is the increase in the shipments of grain. This season 2,632,129 bushels went forward of which 1,532,427 bushels were of oats, compared with 1,638,125 bushels altogether in the season of 1896-97. The oats shipped this season amount to nearly 100,000 bushels more in quantity than all the grain of all kinds sent forward the previous season. There were 895,540 bushels of wheat and 500,137 of corn this season, besides peas, barley, etc. and buckwheat. Of course grain does not furnish as much work for laborers as other kinds of freight.

Turning to some other lines, it is noted that less flour, bran, and apples went forward this year, but more oatmeal, cheese, and butter, provisions, pulp, furniture, asbestos, sugar and glucose, and many other classes of goods. The quantity of lumber was much smaller.

The proportion of foreign produce sent forward was smaller. In a total value of \$4,842,719.97, only \$761,729 was represented by foreign produce, from the western and southern states. This is less than one-sixth. The first year of winter port business at St. John saw more American produce shipped, the value being almost a third of the total, which was in the vicinity of \$2,300,000. The total value of cargo shipped has thus been more than doubled in the three years, while the quantity of foreign produce has decreased.

This latter fact, and the other fact that the quantity of lumber required to complete the cargoes has also decreased, show that the people of western Canada are paying more and more attention to trade through this port. Another evidence is in the great increase in inland freight for western points this season as compared with the two previous ones.

But as a C. P. R. official observed, to the Sun recently, the people west are only beginning to wake to the possibilities of this port. The business of the season just closed was well handled, and there were no mishaps. The steamship companies are reported to have been well satisfied, and the exporters and importers patronizing this route have made no complaint about serious delay. This is all very gratifying, and suggests the necessity of securing a service by larger steamers to carry on the development of trade.

Thus far our own province has not contributed very much to the quantity of produce sent forward. The field is a promising one, and now that a regular winter service is an assured fact, the farmers and shippers of farm products would do well to acquaint themselves with the exact requirements of the British market, and learn wherein they can turn to their own advantage the opportunity afforded them. They are close to the seaboard, they lack nothing in the matter of soil and climate, and they should not be content to send only the products of the west sent forward through their own port.

### THE PULPIT AND THE WAR.

The American pulpit is striving hard to impress on the American nation that Cuba must be freed because the great Christian republic of North America is acting, and that the present war is a war of righteousness to succor God's oppressed people. The New York preachers last Sunday all agreed on the holiness of the cause, but some few made more or less strong protests against mingling appeals for revenge because of the destruction of the Maine with the call to arms.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Bainsford, one of New York's leading divines, said in the course of his sermon:  
Some say the sufferings of the Cubans have nothing to do with us. I say to them, turn to the Master and see what He has to say about it. Here we have a people at our very door, our neighbors, in a pitiable plight, pleading help for our assistance. What are our obligations? The life of this nation depends upon the fulfillment of these obligations. Has the religion of Jesus Christ become so unmeaning that we can shut our eyes to those great obligations? We cannot escape these obligations and duties. If we shall prove untrue to the cry for help so earnestly and pitifully made by our neighbor, God will give us the sign that free government by the people and for the people is passing from the earth.

In the middle of an ethical sermon in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott broke off and exclaimed:  
What kind of a war are we engaged in, a righteous or unrighteous war? This depends upon its motives. If revenge is its motive, it is an unrighteous war. If it is a friend of mine from the west writes me, "To hell with Spain," is being inscribed upon the assortment of the Washington soldiers, it is a most ungodly, unrighteous and wicked war.  
On the other hand, if we have heard the

N, 1898.

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NEWS.

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Country Items pondents and ranges

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the NAME of the Post ant in all cases to comply with you

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# BRITISH CRUISER IN HAVANA

## She is There for the Purpose of Taking Away English Subjects.

### American Fleet, it is Stated, Held Her Up and Then Kindly Allowed Her to Proceed.

#### It is Reported the United States Fleet Has Gone to Capture Porto Rico—Apartments Secured for Queen Regent in Vienna.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary Long said at the close of office hours today that up to that time he had received no word from Commodore Dewey. He added, however, that he felt no apprehension over this lack of news, because in the first place reports were not expected with the cable from Manila cut, and furthermore, no fears were entertained as to Commodore Dewey's ability to maintain his position. There was no doubt, the secretary said, that Commodore Dewey's fleet had annihilated the Spanish fleet, and with this much accomplished Dewey was master of the situation at Manila.

It was suggested to Mr. Long that the shore batteries at Cavite and on the Corregidor island might be a serious menace to the American fleet, but the secretary did not share this view, holding that the strength of the Olympia and other ships in Dewey's command was ample to make him master of Manila Bay and its surroundings.

The department is taking steps to render effective aid to the commodore in the matter of supplies, and a contractor of high ability is to go out at once to repair the damages sustained in the battle of Manila. Preparation for a suitable convoy for the supply-ships was also indicated by the choice of a commander and officers for the cruiser Charleston, now at Mare Island. It is stated at the navy department that, having received the surrender of Manila, the commodore would be able to secure any quantity of labor and of such material as a maritime city like Manila affords for the repair of his ships. He also would be able to place his wounded in comfort in some one of the Manila hospitals or other public buildings.

No news could be gleaned at the navy department relative to the movements of Admiral Sampson's ironclads, but from the confident tone of the few officials acquainted with the policy of the department, it is inferred that they are expecting to hear very soon of news from this squadron almost as interesting and important as that received from the Philippines last Monday.

A high official of the administration today almost demolished the theory that Admiral Sampson was going to "scoop the Oregon, now on her way from Brazil to join the North American squadron. He declared that the navy department was under no apprehension about the Oregon, as it did not consider that the Spanish admiral of the Cape Verde squadron would be willing to risk a combat with the Oregon, even with the great odds in his favor, as, even if overwhelmed in the end, the Oregon would certainly destroy one of the Spanish ships, and perhaps more, and the Spanish government could not afford to exchange pawns at this stage of the war. That left open as possible points of operations for Sampson either Porto Rico or some port on the Cuban coast. But just which theory is to be accepted is not even hinted by the department officials.

Notice came to the state department from Brazil today that the government had declared neutrality. There is now no cause to regret such action on the part of the Brazilian government for, however beneficial

and Porto Rican authorities have called there is no need to fear landing American troops.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Although naturally anxious to hear from Commodore Dewey, for the president and members of the cabinet are not at all alarmed at the non-arrival of news from Manila. It is pointed out that the cable office is about ten miles or more distant from the city, and that the connecting land line is undoubtedly in the hands of the Spanish troops. These, it is assumed, cannot be dislodged by the commodore with the landing force now at his disposal. The commodore, it is said, may have been compelled to send a slow vessel, or he may be waiting to send news of the surrender of the islands. In any event, the contingencies are such that no definite time can be fixed for the arrival of the report. Nor are the president and his advisers disturbed at the situation of the Oregon and the Marietta. They have no fear that the Cape Verde fleet is en route to intercept them, and are confident that such a move would be the height of folly. In case of an attack, it is confidently believed that the Oregon would sink at least one or two of her assailants, so that if the enemy succeeded in defeating her she would have suffered less, and a greater loss to themselves. This confidence the Spaniards are in no position to make.

Although the government has no official news of the present whereabouts of the Cape Verde fleet, no doubt is expressed that it will be reported by Cadix as reported by Lloyd. Wherever it is the government has no reason to hope that it will venture into these waters.

LONDON, May 6.—A despatch from Vienna says telegrams from the Austrian ambassador at Madrid indicate that the Queen Regent is only waiting a suitable moment to quit Spain without incurring the king's interests.

LONDON, May 5.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says want of ammunition for the Cadix fleet caused delay in the sailing of the Cape Verde fleet, and it will probably compel the latter's return to Cadix.

PARIS, May 5.—It is alleged two ironclads, two cruisers and three transports are about to leave Cadix to drive the Americans from Manila and then bombard Californian ports.

LONDON, May 5.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Apartments have been reserved at a hotel here for the Queen Regent of Spain in case she arrived before the departure of her son."

KEY WEST, Fla., May 5.—The government tug Leyden, Captain Angus, steamed into port this morning and told the following story of a desperate encounter with Spanish troops in the northern coast of Cuba. The Leyden left here Monday afternoon with a party of insurgents under General Acosta, and including five Cuban scouts under the leadership of Captain J. H. Dorst of the United States cavalry. The Leyden carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The tug proceeded to a certain spot and landed five men, with four boxes of ammunition and two horses. General Acosta also landed and penetrated to the interior, where he commanded with the insurgents. The Leyden lay outside the harbor until five o'clock in the morning, when, observing a troop of Spanish infantry approaching, she put to sea and got safely away. The same night she proceeded to Matanzas and Tuesday afternoon landed a small party there. Fearing attack by the Spaniards she looked for the monitors Terror and Amphitrite, which are on the blockade in that vicinity, but being unable to locate them the Leyden returned to the original landing place, reaching there early yesterday morning. Here she was met by Acosta and about two hundred Cubans, half of whom were armed with rifles. They united with the men on the tug and an attempt was made to land the remaining arms and men when a troop of two hundred of the Villa Vicosa cavalry swooped down on them and a fierce engagement of half an hour's duration followed.

The Cubans finally repulsed the enemy, driving them into the woods. During this engagement several rifle bullets went through the Leyden's smokestack, but no one was injured. The plucky little tug then went in search of the flagship, found her lying near Havana and reported the story.

near Admiral Sampson and the gunboat Wilmington back with the Leyden. The two vessels reached the scene of the landing yesterday afternoon and found the Spanish cavalry in waiting to welcome another attempted invasion.

The Wilmington promptly opened fire on a number of small houses marking the entrance to the place. The gunboat fired four shots, which drove back the Spaniards, and Captain Dorst, with the ammunition, landed safely last night. The Leyden returned here.

When the Spanish cavalry discovered the Leyden they promptly opened fire. The tug was taken at a disadvantage, having no cannon aboard; but Commander Angus decided upon a desperate bluff. He mounted an old musketeer and another couple of pieces of timber in the bow of the boat and stationed "gunners" there; but the ruse was of little avail. The Spaniards took shelter near the blockhouses and poured in a fusillade of bullets. Meanwhile the Cubans attempted to land the Leyden, but were repulsed by the Spanish cavalry, and giving the Leyden a chance to slip out.

HAVANA, May 5, 6 p. m.—Yesterday Brigadier-General Rubero, representing the insurgent band under the command of the British West Indian naval station, was on board the Talbot. The Britishers had not heard of the Manila victory, and when they learned of it they heartily congratulated Admiral Sampson and the other officers of the fleet.

Further information from the besieged island is to the effect that Gen. Blanco is urging the provincial authorities in every locality to stir up the patriotism of the people, which is said to be rapidly waning under the influence of hunger and disease. The Spanish soldiers captured on the prize steamer Argonauta, last week were sent north this morning on the City of Key West. They will be lodged in Fort McPherson as prisoners of war until the government decides what shall be done with them. The prisoners are Col. Vicente D. Cortezo of the Third Cavalry of Puerto Principe, First Lieutenant Lucas Sacayes of the 6th battalion, lower peninsula, Surgeon Major Simon Garcia Julien, and Second Lieutenant Luis Cuñon Torrel, with Emilio Cabeze, Baldamer, Apolario Zambrana and Juan Gonzalez Vargas, one sergeant and nine privates. Under the escort of ten marines of the 25th infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Moss, the Spaniards were landed on the dock, where they were surrounded by a crowd of Cubans and Americans, who, however, offered no indignities. There they waited for more than an hour for the arrival of the delayed steamer. The infantry detail accompanied them to Fort McPherson.

Other members of companies A and C of the 25th infantry (colored) went on government tugs today to the Tortugas, where they will be stationed until further orders.

Five members of the naval reserve arrived today on the steamer Tarpon, and a body of army engineers from Whittier's point on the Mallory line, Alamo.

The monitor Miantonomah arrived from Philadelphia today.

MADRID, May 5.—The debate on the government's policy was resumed in the congress today, the sitting being mainly occupied with the continuation of Senator Romero's speech. He severely criticized the government for its lack of foresight, and after putting various questions to members of the cabinet as to the government's plans, he announced that he would ask the Cortes to vote an income tax.

Senator Romero asked why, after leaving from the bay, Admiral Montofo returned to Cavite, "thus becoming a simple target for the enemy."

Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, replied that Admiral Montofo acted entirely at his own discretion, no instructions having been sent him.

Admiral Bermejo declined to answer a question as to the whereabouts of the Cape Verde squadron.

Senator Guillon, minister of foreign affairs, vigorously defended the government's action.

LONDON, May 6.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Cadiz, dated Tuesday, says: "The battleship Felyon and the cruiser Alfonso XIII. have left their anchorage in the bay and gone to the dockyard. The cruisers Patriota and Rapido are preparing with all speed and are expected to sail together. Cadiz is overwhelmed by the news of the Philippine disaster, the lost crews numbering many residents of Cadiz."

HAVANA, May 5, 9.30 p. m.—The new colonial congress held its first session at noon today. Former civil governor Jose Bruzon was elected pre-

sident of the senate, and Senor Jose Manuel Del Gueto president of the lower house.

The French Premier Lafayette has been all the evening in sight of Havana, and it is believed that she will enter the harbor tomorrow morning.

Four American warships were seen this afternoon at a considerable distance out.

LONDON, May 6.—There were no new developments today in the Hispano-American conflict. The absence of news from Commodore Dewey causes a great deal of speculation, the balance of opinion inclining to the view that while in no danger he has not been able to get effective possession of Manila.

The latest despatch from Madrid says that the measures the Cortes has adopted have had the effect of reducing the agitation in the provinces, but looking to the severe censorship such optimistic reports will be doubtful.

MADRID, May 6.—El Liberal in a gloomy article, which notes the subterranean rumblings preceding universal elections, declares that the fate of the country cannot remain longer in the weak hands and worn out intellects of the men now governing the country.

PARIS, May 5.—Ex-Queen Isabella has just received political visitors. She has gone into mourning for the Spanish sailors killed at Manila.

LONDON, May 6.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Kingston, Jamaica, says that in anticipation of an invasion the Spanish troops are concentrating in the seaports of Cuba, and have abandoned the interior to the insurgents.

the delay has been to the United States in getting its warships safely along the Brazilian coast, the issue of the proclamation just now is likely to be still more beneficial in closing Brazilian ports to the Spanish flying squadron if it should be headed in that direction. It may be noted, however, that while the first reports were received with little credit, the advice coming to the navy department, though not conclusive, inclined the officers to the belief that the Spanish flying squadron really has turned back from Cape Verde to consolidate with the home squadron at Cadiz.

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the war department to secure appointments to second lieutenants authorized by the recently enacted Hull bill. The list of applicants includes many bright young men, for the regulation requires them to be under thirty. Among them are former students of West Point, newspaper men and others with political influence back of them.

The navy department will ship two hundred thousand pounds of powder to Commodore Dewey to add to the stock he now has left. This will be made up of about sixty thousand pounds of the grades used for the eight inch guns, eighty thousand pounds for the six inch guns, fifty thousand pounds for the five inch guns, and lesser amounts for other classes of guns. This, with the large number of eight inch armor piercing projectiles, shells and six inch and five inch rifle balls, will make the shipment of ammunition a very large one. The powder and shot together will give five hundred rounds for the big guns and several thousand rounds for the rapid fire rifles.

MADRID, May 5, 3 p. m.—It was announced officially today that the Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII, said to have troops and a valuable cargo on board, has arrived at Porto Rico. It was feared she would be captured.

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The premier also announced the opening of the Cuban parliament, and the Queen Regent signed the war resourcement bill.

The cabinet afterwards held another meeting and deliberated upon the financial situation and the measures taken and contemplated to preserve public order in the localities where disturbances have occurred.

Rioting continues at the seaport town of Gijon, where yesterday the fishermen and the tobacco girls sacked several bakeries and burned all the cotton factories.

MADRID, May 5.—Senor Puigcerver, minister of finance, announced in the congress today that the Official Gazette will shortly publish a decree forbidding the export of wheat.

MADRID, via Paris, May 5.—Cuban

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**THE HAYVER NOTES.**  
(Woodstock Dispatch.)

Hocce J. Kinney and wife are preparing to start for Anaconda, Mont. Mr. Kinney has leased one farm to Henry Jameson and sold the other to Joseph Jenkle.

H. W. Stephenson and W. F. Gildred left for Boston on Monday afternoon, in charge of some fine horses, which they expect to dispose of, profitably, in that market.

Jacksonville Methodist church will be reopened for public worship next Sabbath. Times services will be held. Rev. Mr. Teasdale of Fredericton will officiate.

Jack and Louis Dalton, brothers of Wm. Dalton of this town, now living in Boston, have gone to the war. Lew's employment as an electrician, and it appears that Jack has enlisted as an ordinary soldier.

Geo. Peters of Upper Woodstock died very suddenly of erysipelas on Sunday. He attended court last week as a constable, up to Friday evening, when he went home, sick. He leaves a wife and family.

Mrs. Canavan, who was acquitted of poisoning her sister, Minnie Tucker, stayed after her release at the Tremartin house, Upper Woodstock, until Monday, when she went up river after her child. She is then coming down in the neighborhood of get work. Some kind people subscribed \$15, which H. N. Payson presented to her.

W. B. Jewett, the well known jeweler of Woodstock, left with his family to take up his abode in Buffalo, N. Y., last Monday morning. On Saturday evening a number of his friends in Woodstock met him and presented him with an address, read by Wm. Dibblee. Mayor Hay presided. An "Oyster supper" preceded the presentation of the address. Short speeches regretting Mr. Jewett's departure and wishing him all manner of success were made by those present. In Mr. Jewett's departure Woodstock loses one of its very best citizens.

**THE NEWS AT INDIANTOWN.**  
(From Friday's Daily Sun.)

The river at Indiantown has risen several inches since Wednesday night, and the water is now up to the hay scales at the public wharf. Up river there is a steady rise reported, and a further increase is looked for here.

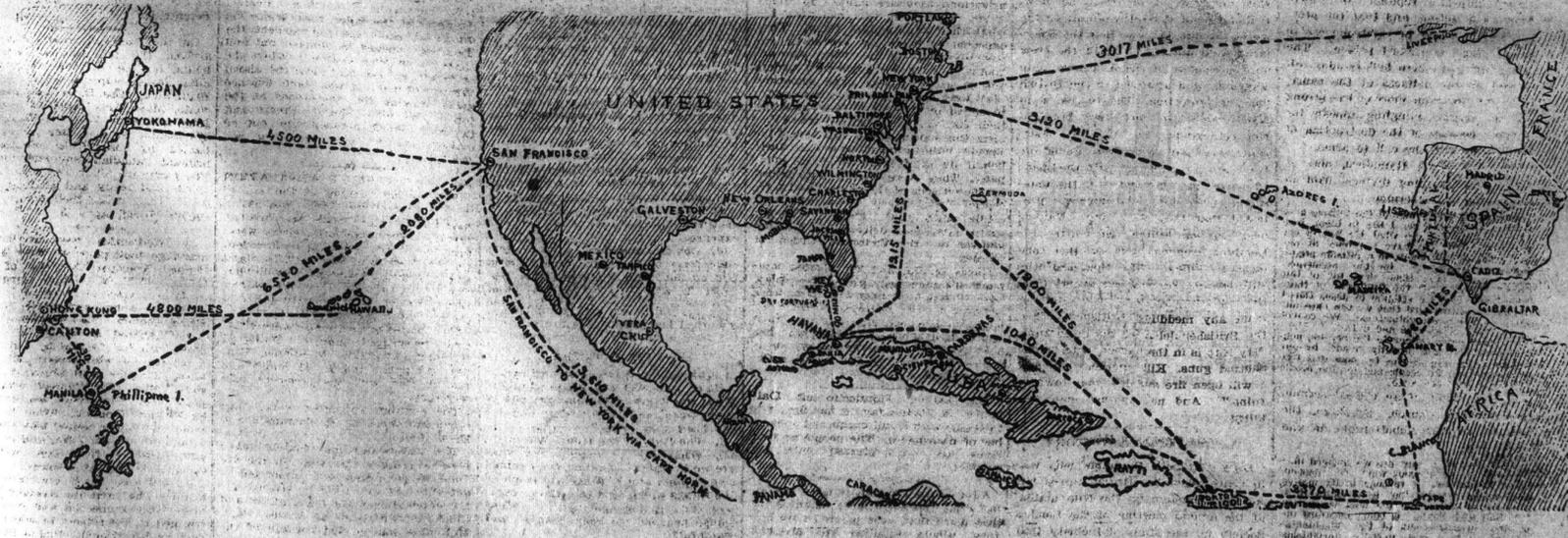
The David Weston had a large freight from Fredericton yesterday, as did the other down boats.

D. D. Glasier & Sons' tug Admiral is on her way down river with the first raft of the season. The Admiral tied up at Spoon Island yesterday on account of the heavy wind.

The tug Captain has gone to Washademoak for a raft.

Miller—Which is right, "stop and think" or "stop to think"? Smith—"Stop to think." To be sure. You might easily stop to think while you were talking, but as to stopping and actually thinking, that is another matter.

A NAVAL WAR OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES.



1,500 MILES, 1,500 MILES, 1,500 MILES, 1,500 MILES, 3,017 MILES.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN

The Religious Education of the Child—Translations from the German and Thoughts from Other Kindergartners.

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

(No. 5.)

When we said that the foundation of the kindergarten in religion, was not meant that in the kindergarten dogmas, creeds and catechisms are taught, but that the chief cornerstone of the system is the recognition of the spiritual nature. The "Education of Man" opens by saying, "In all things there lives and reigns an eternal law, that all-creating law is necessarily based on an all pervading, energetic, living, self-conscious, and hence eternal unity. This unity is God." In education, "primarily and in truth, man works only that his spiritual nature may assume outward form. The form of the human sense neither sew nor reap, but in their songs, in the building of their homes, in their varied and manifold actions, they reveal the spirit and life with which God has endowed them. Thus should man learn from the fowls of the air and the bees of the field to reveal in his outward work and deeds the spirit that God has breathed in him." Froebel would have the teacher "study the child as a struggling expression of this inner divine law," and he says, "The aim of instruction is to bring the scholar to insight into the unity of all things, into the fact that all things have their being and life in God, so that in time he may be able to live in accordance with this insight." In an essay Froebel says, "The ground-work of religious work is love—love to God and man." Love to man necessarily begins in the home, and Froebel appeals to the mother with her child in her arms to foster the spiritual life. In his notes to a play called the "Dove House," he says, "The child has a feeling that he is a spark of the spirit of God—the religion that he receives from his mother fosters this feeling as much as you can, that it may be to the child an increasing, active, comprehensive, although yet an unattainable feeling. Do not say the child is too young. Do you know when, and how and where spiritual development begins? Do you know when and how and where the limits and the beginning of the not yet existing may be, and how they make themselves known? In God's world, just because it is God's world, created by God, is expressed a constant, that is individual, continuous development in all that is all. We have to open the eyes of the children that they may learn to know the Creator and His customs." Froebel says, "The child is endowed with a religious capacity, for if it were possible that a human being could be without religion, it would be impossible to give him religion. It is easy for the child to love God whom he has not seen, if he loves his mother and brother whom he has seen. With conviction Froebel declares, "Genuine, true, loving religion, reliable in all dangers and struggles, in times of oppression and need, in joy and pleasure, must come to a man in his infancy. A religious spirit, a fervid life in God and with God, in all conditions and circumstances of life, will hardly in later years rise to full, vigorous life. It is not grown up with man from his infancy. The spirit grows through activity, and the work begun by the mother is carried on by the kindergartner, who, realising her responsibility, leads the child to Nature, because from every object of nature and life there is a way to God." Froebel says, "Convince us that we are our children, not for them, or at the same time, but with them, that our daily life may be so mingled with, and merged into theirs, that one looking on cannot say where our relation to them begins or ceases." This is no light task; indeed, it is the heaviest on a certain God-given insight into child nature. It is hard to lift our thoughts from their daily level to meet the deep and abstruse reasonings of some great philosopher, but it is harder to lift our thoughts above the petty, narrow surroundings of self, to the broad untrammelled regions of a child's mind. We may conceal indifference or dislike from our dearest friend, but the clear, penetrating glance of the child detects it at once. He knows whether we are interested in the story we are told or whether we are doing it merely to keep him quiet. So, if we wish to live with the children, we must not expect them to be able to live in the world we live in, but we must leave the world of self and enter the children's world. That is impossible without an intuitive knowledge of child-nature. Otherwise, we may grope along, bustling and disgusting the children's delicate organs of feeling and thinking by our blind efforts to reach them. Sympathy is the expression of this divine gift of knowledge of child-nature. We must be able to stand on and look in the same direction if we wish to see what he sees. We must know what feelings led the boy to disobey, and what feelings followed the disobedience before we can hope to induce him by our words and awoken contrition. In the same way, we must not force our sympathy upon the children, for either they will become so dependent upon it that they will not be able to act without its aid, or else will become indifferent to it, and we will be pushed out of the children's world. Through this duty to live with children rests first and chiefly upon parents, yet Froebel, the great apostle of child culture, showed very plainly its importance to teachers by making it the motto of his kindergarten system: "Come, let us live with our children."

Applicant (to matrimonial agent)—Can't you show the photograph of that lady with \$100,000 who wants to get married? Oh, now, with such a dowry as that, you can imagine how she looks, without a photograph.

DEATH OF HON. W. G. STRONG.

(Summerside, P. E. I., Journal, May 4.)

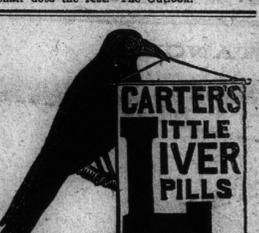
On Saturday morning last, shortly after six o'clock, occurred the death, after a protracted illness, of Hon. William Gambee Strong of this town. The deceased, who had reached the age of seventy-nine years, was born at Sackville, N. B., and was a son of the late Rev. John B. Strong of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, England, who was sent out to Lower Canada in 1835 by the British Wesleyan conference, and who married Elizabeth Gambee, daughter of Luke Gambee of Quebec. He was educated at the St. John Grammar school and at Annapolis Royal. He came to the Island with his father when a young man, and engaged in business at Bedouque, where for a number of years he carried on a mercantile and shipbuilding business. He took an active interest in politics, and in 1862 he was elected a member of the legislative council, in which he held his seat for eight years, during three of which he was leader of the government (conservative) in that chamber. He was appointed sheriff of Prince county, and held that office for fourteen years, or until the death of the late Sir James Spence. He was a faithful and efficient officer, and discharged the onerous duties of the position to the satisfaction of all. He was also a trustee of the Lunatic Asylum, and a director of the Summerside Bank. He took an active and practical interest in educational matters, and was for quite a number of years chairman of the Summerside school board, in which position he was popular with both the teachers and pupils, and the public generally. Mr. Strong was a prominent and zealous member of the Methodist church, the interests of which he did all in his power to advance, and in which he was called upon to fill many important positions, including that of lay delegate from the Prince Edward Island Methodist church to the general conference in Toronto in 1873. He was the principal lay preacher of the Methodist church in this province, and for many years he occupied the pulpit almost every Sunday. He was a preacher of considerable power and impressiveness. As a legislative and platform speaker he was forcible, eloquent and confident, and always held the closest attention of his audience. As a man he was upright, conscientious and honorable in all his dealings with others; he was genial and friendly, and he was liked and respected by all who knew him. He leaves many friends and no enemies. His death removes from the community one of nature's noblemen, whose life was a shining example for his fellow men, and he is sincerely mourned. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Colin Wright of Bedouque and Miss Mary A. Strong, Summerside—and five sons, Fred W. Strong, John B. Strong, C. Edward Strong and Henry P. Strong, Summerside, and R. Newton Strong, Boston. Mrs. Strong, it will be remembered, died in October last, so that death did not leave husband and wife long separated. The funeral took place Monday afternoon, a large concourse of people assembling to pay their last respects to their old friend. There was a short service at the house, after which the casket containing the mortal remains of the departed was removed to the Methodist church, where a solemn and impressive funeral service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Sprague, assisted by Rev. G. C. P. Palmer of Bedouque. The pulpit and choir stalls were draped in black, and the floral tributes were most appropriate. The pall-bearers were William T. Hunt, John Gaffney, R. McC. Stavert, Major Wright, John Clay and Leonard Morris. The interment took place in Summerside cemetery, where the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Sprague.

KEEN FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

The keenness of the British officer to see service may perhaps be judged from the fact that over 300 applications were sent in by officers serving in India to be allowed to join the Rifle corps which is now being formed for Uganda—Bombay Advocate of India.

GIRLS SPANKED BY ELECTRICITY.

"Spanking by electricity." That is the latest, and need we say, it comes from the west. Chicago papers are good enough to describe for us this aid to education, as used in the Girls' School for the Deaf, at Davenport. It consists, we are told, of a seatless chair on which the victim is placed. It is high enough from the ground to allow four paddles to be operated by electric wires. The wrists are strapped to the arm of the chair, an attendant presses a button, and the chair does the rest.—The Outlook.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Fully Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Death of Rev. James Gray, First Presbyterian Minister of Sussex.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. Canon Medley—The Services at the Church and Grave.

SUSSEX, April 29.—Circumstances compel me to refer to the proceedings mentioned in my yesterday's notes, in which Samuel H. Taylor of the parish of Studholm, an agent for a sewing-machine firm and P. S. McNutt of your city, dealer in farm implements, and Edward Simpson, proprietor of the Mansard house, Petticoadie, are mentioned, the former as having entered the railway tract, and the latter as having been expelled from the Intercolonial railway here and forcibly taking therefrom a horse in spite of the protestations of the railway official, it having been shipped by Simpson for Petticoadie, he Simpson having the customary bill of lading duly signed. It would seem that the matter, as fully reported in my head-quarters at Moncton, which resulted in Detective Skelington arriving here in connection with the matter this morning. After a brief consultation with the stipendiary magistrate, the official proceeded to interview Taylor at his residence, 111 Millard street, with what result has not yet been made known.

The grounds on which the new Roman Catholic church is to be built on Church avenue during the coming winter have been staked off and work begun.

J. A. Freeze has accepted the office of trustee of schools in room of D. H. Fairweather, who has been compelled to resign on account of ill health. Mr. Fairweather has held the position of secretary for over twenty years, and has been a member of the board since the new building for a chess and butter factory at Penobscuit was ready for operations in a few days.

Samuel H. Taylor, mentioned in my notes as having forcibly entered a car of the Intercolonial railway and taking the railway tract, called on the Rev. Mr. Simpson, proprietor of the Mansard house in Petticoadie, in Sussex today with a view, it is said, of settling the matter. It would seem to be a matter of the rightful ownership of a horse of no great value.

Warrants have been issued against the late farmer, Robert Wood, on the new line of road about three miles from Sussex station and near the spot where the terrible cloud burst entered the dwelling of a neighbor and making an assault with intent to do injury, the late farmer, Robert Wood, a dispute about a line fence is the cause of the trouble.

A number of other cases in dispute will have to be settled during the coming week.

DORCHESTER, N. B., May 3.—The May election in the town of Dorchester, two o'clock today before Mr. Justice Vauzelle, who arrived in town by the St. John day express. As there were several cases to go before the grand jury, his honor's charge to them was of some length, and with the exception of the finding by them of true bills in all the criminal cases, nothing was done at today's session. The men against whom the indictments were returned, and Ross Budd, and Frank and Charles Fowles, all of Moncton, sent up for trial by the grand jury.

The trial will probably come up tomorrow morning, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson will conduct the defence. The case entered on the civil docket: one, Sonie v. Hicks, to be tried before a jury, and one, Brown v. Brown, a motion for the City of Moncton, the non-jury docket. The last named will not be tried this afternoon.

Gallagher v. McQueen, being a local case, is followed with interest. It is an action in replevin brought by Gallagher against the hotel Windsor against the sheriff of the county, who, as bailiff to the Dorchester justice, had taken possession of the property of Mr. Gallagher for rent then and still due. The plaintiff is represented by George P. Gregory, Esq. The defence is made by Sweeney and Charles E. Knapp, and M. G. Teed appears for the defendant. Stenographer Kisteen is in attendance at the court.

The postponed Easter meeting of the rectory of the Baptist church at Trinity church was held in the church school at 10 o'clock this morning. Rev. J. Roy Campbell presided. After considerable business of a somewhat important nature had been transacted, the officers for the coming year were elected as follows:—Representative to the synod by Rev. Mr. Campbell, St. Stephen in July next, Hon. Mr. Palmer, and John B. Forster, with the following substitutes:—Hon. Mr. H. W. Palmer and G. G. Teed.

In addition to these, A. B. Phips and R. P. Foster were elected to the vacant office caused by the death of John Palmer, Sr., and the removal from the parish of John Johnston.

MONCTON, N. B., May 3.—It is believed that Mr. Joughlin, from Virginia, who was recently in the New Brunswick hospital, will enter upon the duty of mechanical superintendent of the I. C. R. in the room of P. S. McNutt. Mr. Brown, however, will go to Montreal, where he will open an office as consulting engineer.

William Doherty of St. John is here taking the measure of the I. C. R. conductors for their new uniforms, for which Doherty & Foster were awarded the contract.

W. J. Croisdale, C. E., has received word of the illness of his daughter Anna, a nurse in the Newton, Mass. hospital, and respects the fact that there are any alarming symptoms.

The finishing touches are being put on the new I. C. R. station building, which presents a very handsome appearance. The contractors for the building, the Robinsons, Cursey Co. of Amherst, have done their work in a very satisfactory manner.

Some time ago Police Officers Miner and Cusack arrested a country man named Doyle, who was in town, on the complaint of a woman of ill-repute that he had insulted her. Doyle was kept in the lock-up over night and released next day, no person appearing to prosecute. He brought action against the officers in the county court and got a verdict for \$50, which, with costs, brought amount to \$100.

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On account of the late arrival of the maritime express, the funeral of Mrs. Lindsay was postponed till tomorrow morning.

FREDERICTON, May 3.—Fred W. Miles, a well known and respected resident of Maguerville, died last night at his home. The deceased was sixty-two years old and a deacon of the Maguerville Baptist church. His widow and four daughters survive.

COLLEGE ISLAND, Queens Co., May 2.—West Bros' steam saw mill has been running the past two weeks, and is doing good work. Patterson Bros' and John Leonard & Sons' mills are about to start.

Rev. E. K. Ganong is holding revival meetings at the Baptist church. Two converts were led to the baptismal waters last Sabbath. Master

Judson Keirstead and Miss Helen Keirstead.

The drives on the river are all out and sacked into the boom.

Thomas Phillips is seriously ill. Eli H. Beach did not go to Klondike as reported, but is here in the employ of West Bros.—Mr. and Mrs. Bamford Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Elias Cole are being congratulated on the arrival of their young daughters.

The many friends of W. A. Fowle will be pleased to learn that his eyesight is recovering.

MOADAM JUNCTION, May 3.—Two deaths occurred on Saturday. Jeremiah Sullivan, who has been ill for a couple of weeks, passed away, leaving a large family to mourn their sad loss. His body was taken to Debec on Monday for interment. Charles Smith, an employe in the machine shop, was taken ill with brain fever, and in less than a week was a corpse. His father, who lives at Owen Sound, Ont., was telegraphed for, but did not reach here until he had passed away. The employe, however, was a lovely girl of flowers, also a pillow with his name, "Charlie," upon it. A short service was held in the church by Evangelist Martin. A long procession of employes and others preceded the corpse, which was followed by the mourners and other sympathetic friends. W. Farmer, James B. Johnston go with the sorrowing father to see their fellow laborer laid in his final resting place.

Geo. Lewis crushed his thumb on Saturday, and Dr. Ritchie dressed the wound.

Mr. Hudson caught his fore finger in the machinery and had to have the finger amputated by Dr. Ritchie.

Evangelist Martin spent nearly a week at Moadam. He preached Friday and Saturday evenings and three times on Sunday. His addresses were much appreciated.

Some fine trout are being taken from Maguaguadi Lake just now. Several weighing 2-3 and 3 lbs. have been secured.

SUSSEX, May 4.—The Rev. James Gray, M. A., who has been ill at his residence at the west end of the town, died at about 10 o'clock this morning in the eighty-first year of his age, leaving a wife and three children, to mourn their loss. For over forty years Rev. Mr. Gray has been an active laborer in all objects of a moral and progressive kind, and as a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. Presbyterians in and about Sussex were organized into a congregation for the first time by him on the 27th day of June, 1857, he becoming their pastor. He was assisted in the event by Robert Wood, and Thomas Purvis, elders from St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at Hampton, in this county, who formed the first session of the Sussex Presbyterian church, being the first trustees. On the following day, the 28th day of June, the church's supper was held at the first time in the Presbyterian form of the Sussex congregation. The pastor and elders were assisted by Rev. 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