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UNION BLEND

All the Leading Grocers are making it their leader. Try a pound of it.

GEO. S. DE FOREST & SONS, Wholesale Distributors.

OVER TWENTY PER CENT. Of 25,000 Protestants in St. John do Not Attend Church.

Figures Brought Out by the Recent Religious Census in This City.

Not a Full Census, but Significant as Far as it Goes.

The executive committee of the St. John Sunday school association met at the Y. M. C. A. on the 10th, when the report on the recent canvass taken was submitted.

It was decided to call a meeting of the association at an early date. W. S. Fisher and S. G. Kilpatrick were added to the executive committee.

These are the reports which were read: Your committee on the "House to House Visitation" scheme beg to submit the following report: Before entering upon the details of the report we wish to correct an erroneous impression that seems to have obtained credence to a greater or less extent.

Your committee had two aims in view: First, to seek out those who were not church attendants, whether from carelessness, poverty, unbelief or other causes, that efforts might be made to turn them from their carelessness, relieve their poverty, or cure their unbelief—that they at least might be deprived of the right to say that no one took an interest in their spiritual welfare or endeavored to care for their souls.

That there is need for this part of the work is shown by the fact that out of 25,000 Protestants visited 5,527, or over 20 per cent, attend neither church nor Sunday school and that the pastors of the various churches have been asked to make 942 visits.

Our second object was of no less importance. The great christianizing influence of the Sunday school is becoming more widely recognized every year, and of late years the growth in efficiency and organization has been marvellous. In our city the need of more thorough organization for the advancement of Sunday school work has been felt and the experience of other cities taught that the "House to House Visitation" was the best method of obtaining the data necessary for aggressive and progressive development.

It is hoped that this visitation, which is but beginning, will effect several results for the benefit of the Sunday school work. We hope to see united and intelligent effort on the part of all the churches, to gather the children into the Sunday school. Our report shows that over 3,000 Protestant children between 4 and 21 years of age, or over 25 per cent of the children between those ages are not in the Sunday schools. Surely this is not as it should be. More, we hope to induce many of those over 21 who have drifted out of the Sunday schools, to return, or if not, to form themselves into home classes for the study of God's word for a stated period each week—not merely to read, but to study. If the parents can be persuaded to study the Sunday school lesson regularly, it is easy to see the effect

once to them if they desire fuller information. Respectfully submitted, T. S. SIMMS, President. W. J. PARKS, Vice-president. E. R. MACHUM, Secretary.

WARD CHAIRMAN'S REPORT. Districts in wards: 101. Communicants: 19,831. Total: 19,831.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

The United States Secretary of State Asked to get Her Liberated.

Washington, April 9.—The first meeting of the house foreign affairs committee since it reported the Cuban resolutions to the house was held today, only a few minutes before the session came up, the Venezuelan, Cuban and Armenian resolutions, which made the committee the most important one of the house early in the session, having been disposed of. Considerable interest was inspired by the re-appearance of the old North-western boundary dispute, which was for a time settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842, but not definitely settled, it seemed as if there were no loop holes for controversy. The ownership of Bunker's Island, which lies west of Lake Superior, whose status has never been finally settled, was discussed. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Heatwood of Minnesota; Adams of Pennsylvania; and Newlands of Nevada.

For the report itself we do not claim absolute accuracy, but we do claim that it shows sufficient need to justify your committee for having undertaken the work, and furnishes information that if practically followed, will give the Christian workers of our city plenty of occupation for several months to come and will bring blessed results.

We do not get a full census of the city, as some of the visitors returned Roman Catholic families merely as such, without giving the number in the family, and in a number of other cases information was refused, or was not given. The visitors report that they were generally well treated.

The compiled reports of the ward chairmen show that 288 visitors visited 1,703 families, comprising 34,293 persons. Of these 9,196 were Roman Catholics and 25,000 Protestants. The division of the Protestants according to age was as follows:

21 and over 14,206. Between 4 and 21 8,929. Under 4 2,098. 3,051 persons reported themselves as communicants, 19,831 as church attendants, and 5,626 as not attending church.

3,051 persons reported themselves as communicants, 19,831 as church attendants, and 5,626 as not attending church. 8,961 are reported as attending Sunday school, grouped according to age as follows:

21 and over 2,245. Between 4 and 21 5,533. Under 4 173. Whist 11,881 over 21 years of age and 3,060 between 4 and 21 are not in the Sunday schools.

4,227 did not attend either church or Sunday school; among them are included a number of small children. The different Protestant denominations are represented among those visited as follows:

Baptists 4,625. Congregational 242. Free Christian Baptists 1,670. Salvation Army 3,651. Church of England 7,533. Disciples of Christ 498. Methodists 4,038. Reformed Baptists 218. Unitarian 31.

153 Jews were reported, and other denominations 331, whilst 762 had no preference. The ministers of the different denominations have been requested to make in all 942 visits and to report the results to the committee.

As soon as possible statements of those not attending Sunday school will be prepared and handed to the different superintendents. It is proposed to keep all the records of the visitations in the secretary's office, and any person interested can at any time have refer-

The position which Canada takes in British butter markets is capable of great improvement. Imported from: 1895. 1896. Denmark 1,423,215 4,243,463. France 2,679,130 2,444,734. Sweden 1,452,099 1,444,111. Australia 701,671 494,539. Germany 890,706 865,683. Holland 783,897 808,238. United States 194,220 271,776. Canada 194,924 152,401. Other countries 679,676 883,741.

ACROSS THE BAY.

Three Sudden Deaths Have Occurred During the Week.

Annapolis, April 9.—Three very sudden deaths have occurred in the county during the week. John Lockett, one of Bridgetown's most enterprising merchants, quietly passed to the great beyond on Sunday. The deceased was born in St. George, N. B., fifty-one years ago and came to Bridgetown at the age of twenty-four. He was a life-long conservative and one of the best workers in the county.

Robert Ingles, a person well known by the travelling public as ferryman across from Annapolis to Granville, fell dead at his gate on Tuesday evening. It was noticed as he left the ferry slip that his walk was unaccountably slow, but no one surmised he felt ill. His son, who is in Boston, is expected here on Saturday.

Mrs. George Lewis, an old colored lady, took ill on Saturday and on Sabbath afternoon she died. The doctor pronounced it black diphtheria and the house has been quarantined. She was buried the same afternoon.

John Wilson, who succeeded in Halifax on Tuesday, formerly carried on an extensive hardware business at Middleton.

John A. Smith, a Granville Ferry boy, has lately graduated M. D. at Louisville, Kentucky. In a class of slightly he stood first and carried off the gold medal in surgery. About five years ago he studied pharmacy in St. John and later on took his degree in Boston.

Ed. Mr. Allen, who died in St. John last week, was well and favorably known here in days gone by and the older people will remember him.

Several of Granville Ferry's leading citizens have been carrying on correspondence with a London firm about the purchase of a new steel screw boat, about 100 feet long and a carrying capacity of 150 tons. If purchased she is to be run between Bridgetown, Annapolis, Granville Ferry and St. John.

Capt. Stephen Phinney of Hampton has been ill with what is supposed to be paralysis of the throat for four weeks. For two weeks all he was able to take was a little clam broth, and for the last fourteen days he has been unable to take anything. He has been as helpless as a babe and has never uttered a word or made a recognizable sign by any motion of the lips or hand.

F. K. Robbins is authority for the statement that the exodus this year is not as large as in former years. Ex-conductor "Jack" Ritchie of the D. A. R. Co. returned from Boston on last night. He has had enough of Yankee land, and says he would sooner live on half the wages and stay in Nova Scotia. As a matter of fact he says wages are not as good in Boston as in Nova Scotia, and he is very uncertain. About the only good he saw was the conversion of several Annapolis girls to conservatism, who informed him that the United States is hardly the golden country nor Nova Scotia the barren region he had been led to believe by his political god fathers.

A rumor has been afloat for some time that the attorney general was to resign his office. The rumor is of the province. The London lawyer does not want to run is well known, but one can hardly see how he can throw up the sponge at this late hour.

It is going on to run Hon. A. G. Jones in Digby and for Mr. Copp to resign.

Pacific Coast People Have Had Their Easter.

San Francisco, March 30.—A special from Tacoma, Wash. says: "It was Easter Sunday yesterday on the Pacific slope, although probably not more than half a dozen people knew it. It was obtained from the marches, the astronomers and mathematicians. They find that the first full moon after the spring equinox put in an appearance on this coast shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday night, and it is a fact that the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox is Easter Sunday the world over. This is the first instance of the kind since the beginning of the Christian era. This is the first time the Pacific slope has its Easter Sunday a week in advance of the rest of the world.

F. E. ISLAND.

Tryon, April 4.—The Tryon woolen mills are again in operation. The farmers have had a busy month hauling mud, notably F. Holland, who has hauled a very large amount. This mud is obtained from the marshes, is made up largely of decayed vegetable matter and is considered quite valuable by the farmers as compost material.

Mussel mud, so highly prized, cannot be had near Bedouca Bay. Geo. Callbeck of North Tryon went thus far, twelve miles, to obtain this valued fertilizer.

John Webster of Augustine Cove has purchased a farm on West River, about nine miles from Charlottetown, and is now moving there.

A new firm has been organized in

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Summer side which we fear will remove from here one of our most enterprising business men, viz., George Ives, who by his pluck and energy has built up an extensive business in connection with his well equipped saw and planing mills. Only quite recently he added floor and wash machinery. The public has undergone a complete renovation. It has been thoroughly painted inside and the walls tinted a dark buff.

Joseph Callbeck of Augustine Cove has gone quite largely into the pig business. He raises thoroughbred Chesters, now being sought after as a favorite stock.

Captain Stewart, who has purchased new and larger schooner, is away at sea and is expected to return immediately on the straits clearing of ice.

The S. of T. elected officers at its last meeting with E. E. Reid as W. P. for the ensuing quarter.

Montague, April 2.—Monday night Grand Chief Templar Rev. W. Lawson and Provincial Deputy Goldsmith organized a Lodge of Good Templars, Cherry Valley. A good public meeting preceded the organization addressed by the above gentlemen. The following officers were elected and installed: Chief templar, Charlotte McLeod; secretary, Job Irvine; financial secretary, Harry Tweedy; treasurer, Nell McKinon; chaplain, Lucinda Docherty; marshal, Jennie Irvine; guard, John McLeod; lecturer, Daniel Matheson; assistant secretary, Donald McKenzie; lodge deputy, Lucinda Docherty. The lodge will go by the name of Cherry Valley and will meet on Monday nights. During the last six months lodges have been organized by the chief and his deputies, also several juvenile temples. District lodge No. 2 recently organized with Rev. John Goldsmith as chief and Rev. D. B. McLeod lecturer, is doing fine work.

John T. McDonald has been placed in charge of the Montague cheese factory. John Moore of the central creamery comes to the fore as president and David Collins takes charge of Sturgeon. The tenders for carrying milk were accepted as follows: Union Road, Albert Melish; Whym Road, Hugh Campbell; Lower Montague, Sandy Campbell.

This community sorrows with Mr. and Mrs. Head in the loss of their only child, which was interred last Sabbath at Lower Montague. It is still very low, but Dr. Robertson entertains hopes of his recovery.

His brother, Samuel Phillips of Charlottetown, is waiting upon him. Abbie Reynolds' children are very low with pneumonia. One seems to be getting better.

Mr. Weatherbee, who was night death, is somewhat better, though still very low. John Sloane, who spent the winter in Scotland, is back again in charge of the farm at Lower Montague.

A LETTER FROM THE POPE.

It is Addressed to the London Chronicle and is in Favor of Arbitration, not War.

London, April 9.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a despatch from Rome which gives an important letter to the editor of that paper, under date of April 9. The translation of the letter is as follows: "Sir—Among the most precious gifts the Divine Providence has bestowed upon the world was that of peace, and no better desire can exist than that peace should reign upon the earth. Justly, therefore, the pope, a vicar of Christ, desires to co-operate in the every effort towards the maintenance of the concord and union of hearts among the nations.

By the account of his holiness, being informed by me of the earnestness with which you are promoting the institution of a permanent tribunal for the purpose of deciding internal controversies and safe-guarding the people's from the perils of war, cannot but show his satisfaction and express the wish that God will happily crown these praiseworthy efforts with success."

London, April 10.—A despatch to the Daily News from Rome says that the pope has congratulated Cardinals Gibbons, Vaughan and Logue for having signed the appeal for Anglo-American arbitration and offers them encouragement to persevere in their noble aim.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

It Will Spend Five Thousand Pounds for Wharves at Portland, Me.

London, April 9.—Lady Mount Stephen is still very low, but the doctors state her case is not yet hopeless.

The semi-annual meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railway was held in this city today. President Sir Charles Rivers Wilson was in the chair. The president deplored the carnival of rate cutting going on, resulting, as it did, in the lowest average rate ever known in December of the last half year. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson justified the appointment of Mr. Hayes, their general manager, and

Mr. Smith of the Central Vermont conceded running powers to the rival road from Hamilton to Toronto in order to avoid an extension of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo line to Toronto. The relations of the Grand Trunk with the Canadian Pacific he said were most friendly. He hoped to bring the Canadian Pacific into the rates association. Turning to the prospects of the Grand Trunk, the president said the board of directors had succeeded to a damnable hereditas. This improvement must be gradual. But he was pleased to say the weekly returns were steadily increasing.

HALIFAX.

Death of J. W. Coleman—Sunday Concerts in the Garden Proposed.

Wanderers Club Meeting—To Erect a New Pavilion and Club House.

Halifax, April 9.—A big blaze occurred at the northwest end of Halifax this morning. John Davidson & Son's store, stables and two dwellings were totally destroyed. The fire originated in a room above the firm's office from a defective stove and quickly extended to adjoining buildings and large lumber yard. The first intimation that Mr. Davidson's family had of the fire was from a workman who informed the family, who were at breakfast, that the premises were on fire. The fire department was promptly on hand, but owing to a poor supply of water the first streams were not very effective. The store destroyed was used for fuel and was connected with a dwelling on the south occupied by a family named Crowe, who lost most of their effects. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. Mr. Davidson's furniture was saved and stored in Charles street Methodist church.

Halifax, April 9.—The death occurred this afternoon of W. J. Coleman, aged 83, after an illness of several weeks. He leaves two daughters and one son, Dr. Charles Coleman of Streamham Common, London, who is expected here in the Halifax City on Sunday. The deceased was born in Scotland, N. S. His wife, who died a year or two ago, was a Miss Lockhart of St. John. Mr. Coleman was a most worthy citizen. He was benevolent, intelligent and patriotic. For many years he was vice-president of the People's Bank, and also a director of the Acadia Fire Insurance company.

The public gardens commissions have under consideration a proposal to have the bands to play sacred music in the gardens on Sundays during the summer months. The military and other bands will perform appropriate selections on fine Sunday afternoons if the idea is carried out.

A peculiar form of eye disease is prevalent in the city. It is from the mercurial, causes local irritation and will go through whole families. It is not serious, but painful, and lasts for eight or ten days.

Early this morning a man was reported dying in a barn on Buckingham street. A policeman on duty in the barn and found Dennis Sullivan dying. The hospital ambulance was telephoned for and the man was removed to the hospital, where he died at eight o'clock. When four or five years old, he was struck by a horse and died by exposure.

The Wanderers' Athletic club tonight elected J. N. Duffus to the presidency for a third term. The club raised the age limit for membership from sixteen to seventeen years. The meeting authorized the expenditure of a sum of money not to exceed \$3,000, in the erection of a new pavilion and club-house.

The deaths occurred at Newton, Mass., a few days ago of Frank L. Gross of the firm of Moore, Smith & Co., wholesale hatiers, after an illness of several months, of heart trouble. Mr. Gross was born in New Gloucester, Me., in 1847, where his parents still reside. Twenty-six years ago he entered the service of the firm of Moore, Smith & Co. in which, after a few years, he became a partner. Mr. Gross was quite well known in this city, and had many warm friends.

The oldest Masonic lodge in British North America—St. Andrew's No. 1—says Wednesday's Halifax Herald, installed its officers last night, a large attendance of members and visitors present. St. Andrew's lodge was organized in 1768, as lodge No. 155, Ancient York Masons. From 1814 to 1832 it was lodge No. 188, under the united grand lodge of England; from 1832 to 1883 it was No. 137, and from 1883 to 1889 it was No. 118. In 1889 the lodge became No. 1 on the registry of the grand lodge of Nova Scotia. In 1871 the lodge was granted a warrant to wear a centenary jewel by the grand lodge of England, and in 1892 St. Andrew's was authorized to wear gold by the grand lodge of Nova Scotia.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters...

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is the most vigorous paper in the Maritime Provinces...

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

Special contracts made for time advertising.

THIS PAPER IS MAILED REGULARLY TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS...

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 15, 1896.

COLONEL TUCKER THE CANDIDATE.

The selection of Colonel Tucker as the standard bearer of the opposition in the county of St. John was not unexpected...

THE POSITION.

The situation at Ottawa is this: Last summer the government made an undertaking in regard to remedial legislation.

The bill was introduced. On the second reading a long and thorough discussion took place...

Then it became evident that the government was not to be allowed to make progress.

The government has no power to stop this flood of talk. In parliament one man has as much right to speak as another.

The government could in these circumstances do one of two things. It could abandon the measure...

Mr. Laurier's organs in Quebec and some of his supporters in parliament continue to assert that the government is only making a pretence of a desire to carry the measure.

Having undertaken to bring the matter to a conclusion, the government propose to do so.

It is interesting to notice that according to the contention of the agent the money was all expended for the purpose of bringing Mr. Laurier into power.

NO OCCASION FOR PANIC.

Senator Elkins is the latest United States public man to enter on a campaign against Canada.

THE HISTORY OF A DEAL.

A Quebec court has decided that Mr. Pacaud must pay back to the province the sum of \$100,000.

contest. This provision came from various sources, and the Bala des Chaleurs railway was one of them.

C. N. Armstrong, who was a contractor for the road had not been able to complete the undertaking.

A long and careful investigation traced the money through Mr. Pacaud's private bank account to its destination.

Chairman Mara called Mr. Martin down by saying that his remarks were not in order.

Presently Mr. Martin came to a full stop. Everybody wondered what was wrong, and after loud cries of "question" and "go on," Mr. Martin said:

THE CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

Mr. James Lowther, one of the members of the imperial parliament who are taking an interest in the subject of preferential trade, recently addressed a meeting in York on "Fiscal reform the remedy for trade and agricultural destruction."

Turning to the manufacturing interests, he said their aim and object was to obtain a good home market and a good market abroad.

At the close of the meeting a resolution in favor of protection to native industry and preferential trading between all parts of the British empire was moved by Lord Mashum.

At twelve last night the house of commons had been sitting for fifty-seven hours, nearly all the time in committee of the whole.

At the meeting of the house, which took place eleven years ago, the record is therefore broken by several hours and there is at the time of writing no sign of the end of the sitting.

NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

Some Progress Made With the Remedial Bill.

Section Nine Reached and the Famous Clause Four Disposed of.

The Supplementary Estimates—Sir Donald Smith on Premier Greenway's Visit.

(Special to the Sun.) Ottawa, April 9.—Up to six o'clock tonight the house had been in session for seventy-seven hours.

The early hours of the morning saw the same obstructive tactics pursued with unvarying monotony.

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THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year got into circulation today, although they have not yet been presented to parliament.

At 8.30, after forty-eight hours obstruction, the motion for the committee to rise was negatived and the committee settled down to the consideration of the bill.

Clause seven, governing the appointment of the superintendent of separate schools, was passed.

The whole of clause eight having been disposed of, the committee reverted to clause 4, sub-section C of which, relating to the selection of school books, had previously been allowed to stand.

Hon. Mr. Dickey submitted an amendment providing that any school books used in any province in Canada might be used in Manitoba.

Hon. Mr. Dickey's amendment was adopted, and further one of Mr. Langley to include "the books published in any country."

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment



It is the original. It is the best in use. It is unlike any other.

Sir Charles Tupper said he appreciated the progress which had been made, but in view of the state of public business it was impossible to accede to Mr. McCarthy's request.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell introduced in the senate today a bill respecting the Behring Sea claims convention.

The opinion is divided among the members of the cabinet as to the date of holding the general elections.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

An Alliance With the Dervishes Said to Have Upset Calculations.

Masovah, April 9.—Col. Stevens, who has been ordered by Gen. Bullard to retire from Cassala into the mountains of the Dervishes who have hoisted the black flag.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Wady Halfa, April 9.—The presence of Osman Digma in the Suakin district while the Khalifa is concentrating all his available forces on the Nile to oppose the Egyptian advance is thus explained.

The Best of Everything

This is why we discard two other systems of shorthand for the Isaac Pitman System.

It is an art that is fast becoming a science. It is the only system thought worthy of notice in the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

PROV... ST. S... Salvation Army... Brigade... Lakeville, Marc... four miles fr... six from the St... the line of the m... stock and Centrev... surveyed. If L... will be cent... centre for oats, p... farm produce.

NOTES.

The fishery bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Costigan permitting restricted salmon netting has, owing to the deadlock in the commons, been transferred to the senate and passed its second reading.

General Manager Pottinger and Mr. Robinson, M. P. of Northumberland, had a conference today in reference to the running of the Indian town branch train.

During the dinner hour recess a conference of the leaders was held, when it was decided to put an end to the farce which had been enacted for the last two or three days.

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AFTER THE MISSIONARIES

The Sultan to Exclude Christians From Asia Minor.

Arrest of Rev. Geo. P. Knapp and His Expulsion From Bitlis

More Funds Needed for the Armenians as the Suffering is Intense

London, April 8.—There is much indignation in England over the intention of the Sultan of Turkey to exclude Christian missionaries from Asia Minor, and those who are active in measures in behalf of the Armenians take a leading part also in voicing the public sentiment on this question.

The case of the Rev. C. P. Knapp, the American missionary at Bitlis, who is detained at Diarbekir, is attracting much attention.

A special meeting of the Armenian relief committee was held today for the purpose of expressing opinions on this subject. The Duke of Argyll presided, and he stated that the Duke of Westminster had received information that hostile measures against the Christian missionaries were contemplated by the Sultan.

London, April 8.—The secretary of the committee reported that an irade had apparently already been signed by the Sultan decreeing that the missionaries should be banished and that Rev. Mr. Knapp's withdrawal was viewed with consternation by his colleagues and would be most disastrous in every way.

The meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the measures threatened by the Sultan, and urging the British government to do its utmost to secure the immediate withdrawal of the irade.

The case of Mr. Knapp was made the subject of a special expression. C. R. Schwann, radical member of parliament for North Manchester, proposed a resolution to the effect that the committee having heard with deep regret of the imprisonment of Mr. Knapp at Diarbekir, it earnestly request the government to take immediate steps to obtain the immediate release of Mr. Knapp. This motion was adopted unanimously.

The committee also appointed a deputation consisting of Canon Gore, president, J. Kenney, conservative M. P., to wait upon Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and to urge upon him to increase the number of British consuls in Asiatic Turkey.

Boston, April 8.—A cablegram was received here today from an American in Constantinople confirming the statements sent by the Associated Press yesterday of the arrest of Rev. Geo. P. Knapp and his expulsion from Bitlis.

Rev. Mr. Knapp, according to the correspondent, left Bitlis March 29, and was taken under guard to Almetta, thence to Diarbekir. The local governor is said to have claimed permission to do as he wished regarding the expulsion of Mr. Knapp. Rev. R. M. Cole and the family of Mr. Knapp remain in Bitlis.

Boston, April 8.—A cablegram from Miss Barton was received here today by the American relief committee as follows:

News from the expeditions just received proves our relief work is firmly established. In no manner do the authorities endeavor to control our action. Caravans are divided at Antab, one for Corra, Diarbekir, Harpoot, the other for Marash, Zeitoun, Malatia and Habkink, as receiving towns and villages en route. Our doctors' medical supplies sailed by Beyrouth Friday, eight days to Marash. Epidemic still rages.

The committee have issued a statement asking for more funds, as the emergency is great and the suffering intense. Brown Bros. & Co of State street, will receive the funds. This appeal is made by Jonathan A. Lane, chairman; S. S. Blanchard, secretary; Edmund Dwight, S. P. Capon, and H. Baglian.

THE CHIGNECTO MARINE RAILWAY.

By H. G. C. Keochum.

The isthmus of Chignecto is as great an impediment to commerce as the Falls of Niagara were before the construction of the Welland canal.

There are upwards of 3,000 vessels plying annually through the Straits of Canso. If there were a similar channel between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia it is reasonable to believe a much greater number would make use of such a waterway.

The circuitous and often dangerous navigation around the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia is a bar to almost all trade. Yet there are steamers constantly plying between Prince Edward Island and Boston in spite of the detriment. This shows the necessity of a short cut. If the obstruction were removed by canal or otherwise, the distance to Boston would be shortened by 300 miles and to St. John 500 miles.

Mr. Snowball's Timber Circular states that "Freight rates from eastern New Brunswick to United States ports are so high in comparison with those from St. John and the Bay of Fundy ports that our trade in that direction is about nil." Thus the great timber resources of this province, as well as the Gaspe district, are almost shut out from the natural markets to the south, and are obliged to depend almost entirely on the English market.

The agriculture produce of Prince Edward Island, such as hay, oats, potatoes, live stock, is shut out from its best market, and this fertile island is prevented from sending all it might do if this obstruction were removed and facilities given.

In the year ending Oct. 1st, 1895, the production of minerals in Nova Scotia was as follows: Coal raised, 2,089,245 tons; gypsum, 123,000 tons; iron ore, 79,836 tons; lime, 30,146 tons. There are coal mines on both sides of the isthmus. The quality and prices vary much and suit different purposes. There would be an interchange across the isthmus of the different varieties. The sales last year of Pictou amounted to 388,784 tons, and yet this superior coal field is debarr'd from a market to the south and from competing with other supplies for the supply of St. John. Coal barges would be largely used in crossing the isthmus and in naviga-

gating the sheltered waters of the Bay of Fundy when the Marine railway is finished.

There are also large quarries of building stone on each side of the isthmus. This stone is of various qualities and colors, and like the coal suits different purposes; access to the United States on the one side and to the Canadian cities on the other side is not available by water except at great risk and cost. Stone has been furnished to Toronto and Buffalo by rail from the head of the Bay of Fundy, but it has been done at great sacrifice in breakage in re-handling.

A manager of one of these quarries told the writer he would be glad to pay a dollar a ton for freight across the isthmus. He would thereby be saved the great loss by damage done to the stone.

The gypsum quarries of Hillsborough and Windsor could send their production of land plaster and good market in Montreal if facilities were provided.

The marine railway can be operated at small cost and is sure to develop a new water commerce between the two waters which it is intended to connect. It will be mostly used for the transport of vessels loaded with timber, deals, boards, sleepers, piles, telegraph poles, hemlock, bark, shingles, fish, salt, lime, iron ore, building stone, bricks, fish, iron ore and such like commodities, either too heavy or too bulky to afford the expensive carriage by railway.

The tolls of land plaster and such as the materials can afford to pay. It will open a larger field for schooners and fishing craft in both waters. It is idle to talk of there being no trade for it. Any qualified engineer employed to inquire into the traffic capabilities would find food for thought in the statistics of the resources of the gulf and bay, and the number and tonnage of the different ports recorded in the statistics of trade and navigation for last year. I have abstracted from these returns the following arrivals and departures of vessels within the sphere of the railway:

Table with 3 columns: Ports of Call, Tons, and Sea Going. Lists various ports like Prince Edward Island, Gaspe, Miramichi, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Ports of Bay, Tons, and Sea Going. Lists various bay ports like Eastern New Brunswick, Western New Brunswick, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Total bay ports, Total Gulf ports, Grand total. Shows aggregate tonnage for various routes.

In face of these figures, who will venture to assert there is no shipping to be accommodated by this great public work? Look at the timber resources of Quebec and New Brunswick, the farm products of Prince Edward Island, and the mineral resources of Nova Scotia, and who will say there are no goods to be carried? Two thirds of the trade of the Bay of Fundy is with the United States.

There is a few thousand tons only going from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the United States. Who can doubt, if communication were once opened, that at least as great a portion of the gulf trade would go there likewise, and be an addition to the present trade with Europe?

Mr. Corthell, vice-president of the Columbian Water Commerce Congress, visited the marine railway during its construction, and wrote the following to the Toronto Globe:

"I also made careful inquiries and obtained reliable data in regard to the commercial features of this project. There is no question, in my opinion, about the entire success of this work from a commercial and financial point of view. There is a large commerce now existing, which will certainly seek this shorter and more economical route, and the opening of a line of communication for ships across the isthmus will develop new commerce, and I do not hesitate to predict, in view of all that I heard and saw in regard to the commercial features, that within three years from the opening of the line for business it will have all it can handle."

It is the intention of the company to engage steamers for the opening of business, and to insure vessels against damages sustained while in transit. The risk of straining is very small owing to the construction of the steel cradles, which give support to the load, and by a special system of blocking for the keels and bilges of the vessels, which render any accident almost impossible.

The marine railway is 17 miles long, a straight line with almost level gradients, and is designed to carry steamers of any description of vessels with loaded cargoes, if they do not exceed 1,000 tons register. It can take a steamer of that size or three schooners at a trip, and transport them from water to water in two hours. There are commodious docks at each end, where from six to ten vessels may be received at all times of tide.

The terminus on the Strait of Northumberland comprises a dredged channel half a mile in length for vessels and steamers drawing 14 feet. There are two miles extending from the railway to the channel 450 feet in length, enclosing a dock or basin of four acres, with a depth, at low water, of 19 feet.

On the Bay of Fundy terminus there is a wet dock of three acres, with 30 feet depth of water when the gate is closed at low tide. An entrance channel 500 feet long will lead up to the dock gateway, which is 60 feet wide. Nearly all this work is done excepting the dredging of the entrances and the gateway. The lifting docks, which are 300 feet long and 60 feet wide, are well advanced. When finished the cost of the docks and approaches will be over a million and a quarter of dollars, exclusive of the hydraulic machinery and buildings.

The navigation at both ends of the railway has been well tested during the construction of the docks, and found perfectly safe. It is open generally two or three weeks before vessels can pass through the Straits of Canso.

There have been three millions and a half of dollars spent on the construction, and the money to finish the equip is waiting the action of the dominion parliament to pass the necessary legislation to enable the company to proceed with the completion of the work.

It is understood that as a first step toward the extension and reorganization of the faculty of arts, the board of governors has determined to make a new appointment in the classical department in order to overtake the programme of work which has been set for next session. It is hoped that the attractions of the position may bring applications from men of the highest eminence in the field of classical scholarship.

An appointment will also be made in the course of the summer to the post of classical lecturer or tutor—the holder to give his services not only to the ordinary lecture work of the department, but also to special teaching in the interests of such students as understand in most need of tutorial aid. The gentlemen appointed will be associated with Dr. Eaton in the active work of teaching, and the whole department will be managed and supervised by Principal Peterson, who will also undertake some of the honor work.

One of the most melancholy features of our nineteenth century civilization is the large number of pale, listless, and feeble men who are everywhere to be seen. Too frequently parents do not recognize that there is anything seriously wrong, until at last they are forced to admit that their child is in decline, and when treatment is then taken up it is often too late, and a loved one is followed to an untimely grave. A pale or waxy complexion denotes anaemia—in other words poverty of the blood—which if not corrected in time, by gradual stages leads to an early grave. Among the symptoms denoting poverty of the blood are severe headaches, loss of appetite, dizziness, fainting spells, slight palpitation of the heart on slight exertion, etc. The patient may die before the cause of these symptoms; the more of them shown the more critical is the condition, and the more urgent the necessity for prompt and effective treatment.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

The Laundrymen and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Why Ottawa Lumber is Not Likely to go via St. John at Present.

Resolutions Concerning the Fast Atlantic Service—An Interesting Session.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade was held on Tuesday, 7th inst. The president, W. S. Fisher, occupied the chair, and there were present a number of representative business men, including W. F. Hatheway, E. A. Smith, D. J. McLaughlin, T. H. Hall, Robert Cruikshank, M. Ungar, T. H. Hayes, W. M. Jarvis, W. E. Thorne, W. C. Pitfield, A. C. Smith, ex-Mr. P. P., and J. A. Likely.

After the disposition of the minutes of the last meeting, the minutes of the various council meetings held since they were read. They showed among other things that the omission of St. John as a winter port from the I. C. R. advertisements published in the maritime provinces. There had lately been opened in St. John a steam laundry which employed convict labor. It was in connection with the Convention on Waterloo street, which did not pay taxes, in fact, he doubted if it paid water rates even. This was unfair to the legitimate business men.

In answer to a gentleman who asked something about the new laundry, Mr. Ungar said it was in the Convent of the Good Shepherd on Waterloo street. The institution got rid of the payment of taxes and probably water rates, too. Mr. Ungar did not know enough about such matters to say what the board could do in the premises. He left it to the board to say where does the labor used there come from? asked a gentleman.

Mr. Ungar said they get from convicts sent there by magistrates. A magistrate can send any Catholic girl there instead of to jail. The sisters get three years' work out of her for nothing. Here Mr. Ungar explained that it was not a matter of religion. He was neither Protestant nor Catholic. Girls sent to such places were rarely reformed. He wished it understood that he spoke for the other laundrymen as well as himself, being the only one in the business who was a member of the board. The sisters were incorporated at the last session of the legislature. Any girl could be sent to the convent from any part of the province, either by her father or guardian if he found he could not control her. Then the sisters had the benefit of her labor. But the sisters could refuse to take any more girls after they got enough to satisfy their wants. They did laundry work so cheap that their starting up had interfered to a considerable extent with the other laundries. There was such an institution in Halifax, and some time after its establishment an application was made to the council for a grant of \$50 for each girl in it. They came very near succeeding in their demand, too. After a few general remarks Mr. Ungar closed all the following words: I will take all the girls that may be sent to me under the same conditions. I will board them and guarantee to give them better board than they will get at the convent, and then will undertake to do work cheaper than they do it.

Mr. Jarvis suggested that Mr. Ungar get a copy of the bill passed by the legislature, also a copy of the bill before the senate of Canada, with regard to the same matter. He could hand these to the council, who would look into the whole question. The following resolution, passed by the council at a recent meeting, was then read: That in view of the success which has attended the Atlantic freight service from the port of St. John during the month now drawing to a close, and in view of the fact that the proposed fast mail service between Canada and the mother country will involve the employment of steamships fitted not only for passengers and mail but also for the conveyance of large quantities of freight for the winter, and that the freight facilities through the port of St. John during the winter are unequalled by any other maritime province ports, respectfully urge upon the Dominion government that calling for tenders for the proposed fast mail line, no Canadian port be specially mentioned, but that it be left open to the steamship companies tendering to select their own ports for the proposed service.

The president explained that copies of the resolution were forwarded to Hon. Geo. E. Foster, John Conigan and W. S. Ives, the president and secretary of the Montreal board of trade and all the New Brunswick members of parliament and senators. The secretary of the Montreal board was requested to have the resolution published before the quarterly meeting thereof. Mr. Hatheway moved the following resolution: "That this board of trade approve the resolution referred to them by the council and endorse the action already taken thereon, and that

a memorial in the terms of that resolution be forwarded by this board to the governor in council at Ottawa. Mr. Hatheway pointed out that at the meeting of the maritime board of trade last fall the motion passed was that the steamers should call only at Canadian ports. What was asked by this board now was that it should be left open to the tenderers to select the ports. The president explained at length what steps were taken by the council to distribute copies of the resolution where they would operate to the advantage of St. John. In seconding the motion, Mr. Jarvis said the board were only putting it forward as a matter of fair play. A. C. Smith endorsed the resolution and said he did not see how the government could do otherwise than grant what was asked of them. Mr. A. Smith, after referring to the statement of Sir Charles Tupper, said the fast line would be running to Halifax within two years, asked what St. John could hope for. We would not object to Halifax getting the fast line, we wanted the freight business. Mr. Hall did not think the resolution went far enough. The president said there was a work for each one to do to extend themselves to get what St. John wanted. Mr. Hatheway thought the resolution was strong enough. When answers were received was time enough to think of using stronger language. If necessary a public meeting could be called to consider the matter. Mr. Cruikshank suggested that the Imperial government might be approached. The motion passed unanimously and it was decided to send a copy of the resolutions to the St. Andrews board for their concurrence. The report of the committee on shipping Ottawa lumber from St. John, read from the minutes of council, was as follows: Your committee, believing it would be useless to attempt to induce Ottawa shippers of lumber to South America to send their shipments via this port without being in a position to offer them as favorable freight rates and facilities as are provided at the ports with which such curia competition, waited upon Messrs. Schuchman and Timmerman for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the Canadian Pacific railway would aid in providing the necessary freight concessions and terminal accommodations. Mr. Sutherland received the committee in a most friendly manner, wrote at once to headquarters at Montreal and obtained an assurance of equal rates as to Boston, being a concession of \$50. per 100, equal to \$100. per thousand feet of lumber under present rates. Mr. Timmerman could give no encouragement in the way of deep water wharf or piling accommodation either for a trial shipment now or permanent business next season. He stated that the C. P. R. now have at all the facilities for winter steamer business, and any further wharf accommodation that might be required during the coming summer will still be secured sufficient for the same service. The committee then waited on the mayor and city engineer, and learned from them that any additional improvements that might be made by the city will only extend forward and will all be required for the steamship.

Under these circumstances the committee have not thought it advisable at present to correspond with the Ottawa shippers. The conditions under which such a concession would be of great benefit to the city and could be largely diverted to this port if the conditions were favorable. It would suggest that the board consider the matter, and call attention of the provincial city and the C. P. R. authorities to the advantage likely to accrue to both by the construction of a deep water wharf and piling extension slip 400 feet still further to the westward, in the C. P. R. wharf 800 feet further to the eastward, either of which would give all the deep water wharf and piling accommodation likely to be needed in the near future.

Books for Public Library... 37
Fire brick... 487
Cotton wool... 17,128
Acids for manufacturing purposes... 313
Iron in bulk... 464
Antimony... 158
Sulphur... 464
Chloride of lime... 273
Cream of tartar... 658
Tanning articles (tanned)... 750
Extract of logwood... 388
Indigo... 10
Iris moss... 162
Soda... 206
Soda, nitrate of, etc... 415
Sulphate of iron (copperas)... 71
Sulphate of copper... 2,238
Crude drugs... 434
Vails and sealum... 1,247
Grommetts... 181
Hatters' plumb... 323
Brass scrap... 114
Lamp black... 64
Brass scrap... 106
Copper scrap... 21
Bayer's salicylic acid... 315
Iron wire rods... 10,777
Steel for ships... 318
Tin blocks and sheets... 7,078
Zinc... 1,738
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Magazines, etc... 20
Pick and saw... 90
Plywood... 75
Plumbing crucibles... 30
Saddle jiggers... 30
Saw blades... 1,247
Coffee, green... 1,247
Settlers' effects... 775
Tea, black... 7,522
Tea, green... 102
Total free... \$76,890

Exports. Goods exported from the port of St. John for the month of March, 1896, being the produce of Canada: Asbestos... \$ 890
Copper... 1,371
Granite, rough... 28
Clove... 10,250
Fire wood... 374
Lumber of all kinds... 86,450
Bacon... 739
Shingles... 4,472
Shoos... 5,839
Skins and furs... 4,496
Other articles of the forest... 3,418
Cattle... 10,490
Butter... 19
Wheat... 24,920
Furs... 600
Hides... 66
Bacon... 93
Hams... 1,079
Honey... 1,079
Other meats... 11,151
Wool... 3,172
Articles of animal origin... 4,829
Apples... 3,329
Oranges... 1,079
Beans... 308
Oats... 325
Wheat... 15,809
Corn... 9,515
Other meal... 2,451
Clover... 1,848
Potatoes... 1,848
Rocks... 10
Agricultural implements... 209
Carriages... 20
Machinery... 2,490
Drugs... 1,215
Household effects... 2,406
Furniture... 415
Iron hardware... 282
Jewelry... 14,100
Lime... 885
Saw blades... 375
Pianos... 375
Soap... 120
Cotton... 430
Other manufactures of wood... 3,323
Articles of manufacture... 2,425
Dulce... 585
Total produce of Canada... \$273,691
Total net produce of Canada... \$251,691
Grand total exports... \$485,020
Goods shipped out the produce of Canada: Salt... 838
Oatmeal... 30,500
Sheep... 25,692
Beef... 24
Wheat... 90
Leaf tobacco... 409
Rocks... 4
Cotton... 236
Cotton waste... 236
Machinery... 282
Iron hardware... 282
Liquors... 59
Woolens... 375
Other articles of manufacture... 478
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

St. John's Trade During the Month of March.

TRADE OF ST. JOHN. IMPORTS.

Summary statements of goods entered for consumption at the port of St. John for the month of March, 1896, compared with March, 1895.

	1895.	1896.
Acids	1,895	1,895
Agricultural implements	150	150
Alum	1,895	1,895
Books and pamphlets	1,895	1,895
Brass and mfrs.	810	1,319
Corn	2,895	2,895
Wheat flour	34	34
Meat	28	28
Rice, etc.	28	28
Copper and mfrs.	109	287
Drugs and medicines	2,340	5,531
Furs and skins	2,895	2,895
Fancy goods	9,182	11,800
Flax	1,895	1,895
Fruit, glass and dried	4,389	4,389
Furs	84	119
Glass and glassware	1,652	690
Gunpowder	82	82
Hats, caps and bonnets	11,250	14,939
Iron and steel mfrs.	11,774	11,774
Jewelry and watches	142	865
Wool	1,895	1,895
Leather and mfrs.	1,972	2,741
Marble and stone, mfrs.	764	75
Metals, composition, etc.	2,221	1,441
Medical instruments	2,221	2,221
Kerosene oil	2,845	2,778
Oil, all other	3,208	4,784
Paints and colors	119	319
Paper and mfrs.	3,540	3,531
Seeds	5,665	5,824
Silks and mfrs.	44,346	16,285
Soap, all kinds	2,380	690
Spices	735	375
Spirits, all kinds	4,618	4,477
Wines	5,849	4,777
Molasses	5,849	4,777
Tobacco and mfrs.	247	287
Wood, mfrs. of	985	1,182
Woolen	38,226	41,222
Other dutiable goods	36,414	52,745
Total dutiable	\$156,674	\$243,122
Free	75,287	76,890
Total consumption	\$209,511	\$319,992
Total duty collected	\$ 64,764	\$ 79,497

The following goods were admitted duty free at the port of St. John during the month of March, 1896: Fire clay... 187
Fire brick... 487
Anthracite coal... 1,463
Bacon... 93
Ground flin... 84
Precious stones... 4,683
Salt for fisheries... 8,829
Siz... 22
Whiting... 964
Wood... 1,182
English pheasants... 1,699
Bone dust... 254
Furs, undressed... 42
Dyers' materials... 6
Grease for making soap... 511
Dyers' materials... 6
Broom corn... 462
Mexican fibre... 220
Bananas... 62
Corn for ensilage... 28
Beet and carrot seed... 28
Bells for churches... 98
Bibles and hymns... 99

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Iron in bulk... 464
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ARMENIAN RELIEF.

A Cablegram from Miss Clara Barton from Constantinople.

New York, April 7.—The following cablegram was received by Speaker Bland of the House of Representatives, president of the Red Cross society, who is in charge of the relief work in Armenia: Constantinople, April 7. Our corps of physicians and supplies left Beirut April 2 and will reach Marash on the 10th. The security of typhoid and other diseases from starvation and exposure unobtainable. Red Cross reports just received from our expedition are meeting with splendid success. No obstructions nor Turkish supervision, as has been wrongly reported. Every facility offered. Welcomed everywhere. One party working between Beirut, Marash and Harput; the other between Goria, Diarbakir and Harput, visiting towns and villages, giving assistance where most needed. (Signed) BARTON.

At the office of the National Armenian committee it was said that with the funds already subscribed through Brown Brothers, two expeditions in charge of the agents elected by Miss Barton had penetrated the interior with large supplies of food, clothing and medicine. The money and effort thus expended will be wasted unless relieved forward. The people must be assisted with seed, tools and necessities of life until the fall harvest.

SIR CHARLES FOR LONDON.

Halifax, N. S., April 8.—The Sydney, C. B. Board of Trade has elected Sir Charles Tupper as its delegate to the congress of Chambers of Commerce which meets in London in July.

A WOMAN FOR MAYOR.

Cimmarron, Kans., April 7.—The women were victorious in the election here, Mrs. C. A. Curtin being elected mayor by a small majority over Dr. Lawrence. The election board is composed wholly of women, who were out in force.

GEOGRAPHY FOR PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

An Englishman who was spending his summer holidays in America, last year, happening to take up a little book of Geography for the use of schools, saw the following question and answer: "Where is London?" "It is the chief town of a small island off the coast of France."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



BECOMING A ROADWY.

The Demand for Good Roads is No Longer a Mere Slogan. Good roads, good country roads, are becoming more and more a necessity of the day and age. The agricultural bicycle has created a demand for good roads among a class which before its advent had little care for country roads. The probably early adoption of horseless carriages will tend to emphasize that demand and will add to the fast growing good roads army. To the farmer good roads ever have been a necessity, which, alas, he has had in too many instances to get along without. In 1893 the Agricultural Department of the Federal Government made an investigation into the road question. The object of the investigation was to secure some reliable information concerning the cost of motive power to

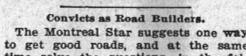


A FALACIOUS ARGUMENT.

"Our taxes are high enough now, and we farmers don't propose to build roads for them bicycle fellows to ride over." farmers and how affected by country roads. The first thing learned was that the average horse-drawn carriage cost \$3,393,885 draught animals, of which 14,213,877 were horses, 2,331,627 mules and 36,849,021 oxen, having a total value of \$1,721,535,798. In other words, to do their hauling the farmers of the United States had invested in round numbers \$1,750,000,000. That is a pretty large sum, if invested at 5 per cent interest it would produce nearly \$1,750,000,000 a year. Of these draught animals more than 16,500,000 are horses and mules, worth at a modest estimate more than \$1,000,000,000. Now, it costs to feed them on an average, one year with another, not less than \$1,000,000,000 a year. He says he cannot understand it, and gets very indignant at the suggestion that he, a farmer born and bred, can learn anything from an engraver, whom he fails to understand, and who is driven to an outdoor life. Yet the engraver is already doing better than the old farmer. He says his only strong point is his mare heap, but it struck him that he is succeeding because that same care is bestowed on every part of the farm. He finds nothing too much trouble, and consequently there are no leaks to run away with the profits.—C. D. Bell, in New York World.

A MECHANICAL ROOT CUTTER.

A Homemade One That Does Good Work and is Easily Constructed. Where stock are kept in any considerable quantity and roots are fed, a steam or power root cutter is almost a necessity. Where but a small herd or few animals are kept a hand-made one will be made to fill the bill. In the cut illustrated, Fig. 1, shows a cutter complete. The figure above Fig. 1 is a basket to catch the



MECHANICAL ROOT CUTTER.

roots as they fall from the knife at g. The frame or box, a, of heavy lines, is made of 1 1/4 by 4 in. stuff, or a shoe box can be used to serve as a hopper by cutting out about 7 in. from the front end and then placing a board, e, diagonally as shown. The heavy plate, k, is supported with legs and a and b are cross-pieces for increasing support. An old hand saw blade will serve for a sliding knife. It should be 5 or 6 in. wide and 10 in. long; if less than 6 in. wide the slide can be made level with the upper side of the knife, by a thin piece of board. In Fig. 2 the knife, b, is fastened to the slide g. The board should be about 15 in. long and wide enough to correspond with the width of the box. Before fastening the knife in place, a hole is cut through slide g 4 in wide, a hole is made with the edge of the knife. The knife is raised from the slide g by a piece of lath 1 1/4 in. thick and fastened down by screws. In Fig. 3 the slide g is worked by the lower e, being fastened as in Figs. 1 and 2. Two pieces of 1 by 1 1/4 in. stuff 6 in. long are bolted loosely to the lever and slide. An old shovel handle 4 feet long makes a good lever and is fastened to the butter leg at f, which is a board the same width as the hopper and extending down to slide g, against which the knife comes at each stroke. The slide is inserted from the front before the stubbing board is put in position. The board should be made adjustable to sharpen the knife.—Logan, in Farm and Home.

Profit in Mutton Sheep.

Mutton sheep have received more attention on the farm during the last five years than at any previous time. In the effort to produce wool the better qualities of sheep were overlooked, and the mutton and lamb supply was not only short, but the quality inferior. Farmers have endeavored to market the kind of mutton that grows rapidly and produce large carcasses of choice mutton. To Keep Ditches From Washing. If the ditch is in a meadow or pasture round off the banks with a spade or plough and sow heavily with grass seed. If the ditch is in a field with a good sod, often a good sod from the bottom of the ditch. If the ditch is in a cultivated field, plough it and sow to grass. If the ditch is in a field, it can be sodded if milder crops to put that much work on it. All this applies more particularly to ravines and ditches used only during rains.

England Abolishes Toll Roads.

A few years ago England had 29,000 miles of toll roads, but it has gradually made them free, until now the last toll gates have been abolished.

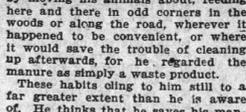
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SAVING THE MANURE.

Different Methods of Performing This Important Work.

There is as great a difference in the way two men will save manure on a farm as in the way they will care for their stock or raise their crops. One farmer will recognize the value of the manure and will add straw and all sorts of refuse, working them in and incorporating them together so as to make an excellent article. Such a method was systematically carried out on a farm where the writer visited this summer. Nothing was wasted either inside the house or out. Whatever was not of value for pigs or chickens was set aside for the compost heap. It did not matter how trifling the amount, it always found its way there during the course of the day. As a result the owner is steadily bringing up a run-down farm at the yearly expenditure of a very small sum for commercial fertilizers, while his next-door neighbor with originally better land, larger means and a more extended experience, is rapidly becoming bankrupt. The change in their circumstances is being brought about by their different methods of handling the manure question. The old farmer is going on in the old rut he got into 20 years ago, while the other is learning the value of manure as simply a source of high labor was high, too, and the economy by moving his animals about, feeding here and there in odd corners in the woods or along the fence, where it happened to be convenient, or where it would save the trouble of cleaning up afterwards, for he regarded the manure as simply a waste product. These habits cling to him still to a far greater extent than he is aware of. He thinks that he saves his manure, but fully one-half of it is still lost and the remainder is thrown out to be leached by every passing storm, while an insufficiency of bedding causes the almost total loss of the liquid manure. Though this farmer keeps double the amount of stock that his careful neighbor does, he has always fewer loads of manure to haul, whom failing health and sight have driven to an outdoor life. Yet the beginner is already doing better than the old farmer. He says his only strong point is his mare heap, but it struck him that he is succeeding because that same care is bestowed on every part of the farm. He finds nothing too much trouble, and consequently there are no leaks to run away with the profits.—C. D. Bell, in New York World.



MILKING STOOLS.

Complete Description of Several of the Best Supporting Kind. The dairy reader will find something to amuse and interest him and possibly something instructive, says the Ohio Farmer, in the following and description of a few milk stools, the patents on which are expired, and they are public property. In Fig. 1 the bucket is held in place by a yielding hook or yoke in combination with hooks upon the top of the stool. These hooks (a, a) are inserted in two rows in the area of circles on the upper surface of the top of the stool near the end which is curved out, and serve as means for holding firmly in place the flexible yoke or supporting hoop, D, the ends (b, b) of which are straightened out and terminated by hooks (c, c). The yoke D is preferably made of spring metal, so that when it is compressed and its ends adjusted between the hoops a, a, on the stool top, its tendency to recoil will keep the ends e, e in place beneath the retaining hooks a. The hooks e will prevent the ends of the yoke from being drawn out of their places endwise. It will be seen from the above description that the yoke D, when applied to the stool, will be firmly held and will afford good support for a pail. The yoke can be easily made larger or smaller to adapt it for receiving the



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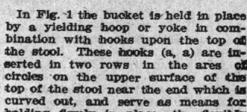
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BECOMING A ROADWY.

The Demand for Good Roads is No Longer a Mere Slogan. Good roads, good country roads, are becoming more and more a necessity of the day and age. The agricultural bicycle has created a demand for good roads among a class which before its advent had little care for country roads. The probably early adoption of horseless carriages will tend to emphasize that demand and will add to the fast growing good roads army. To the farmer good roads ever have been a necessity, which, alas, he has had in too many instances to get along without. In 1893 the Agricultural Department of the Federal Government made an investigation into the road question. The object of the investigation was to secure some reliable information concerning the cost of motive power to



A FALACIOUS ARGUMENT.

"Our taxes are high enough now, and we farmers don't propose to build roads for them bicycle fellows to ride over." farmers and how affected by country roads. The first thing learned was that the average horse-drawn carriage cost \$3,393,885 draught animals, of which 14,213,877 were horses, 2,331,627 mules and 36,849,021 oxen, having a total value of \$1,721,535,798. In other words, to do their hauling the farmers of the United States had invested in round numbers \$1,750,000,000. That is a pretty large sum, if invested at 5 per cent interest it would produce nearly \$1,750,000,000 a year. Of these draught animals more than 16,500,000 are

LE TRADE

SHADES, consisting of... and... Window Shades.

ing Street, St. John, N. B.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes items like 'per lb.', 'per box', 'per 100 lbs.'.

PROVISIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes items like 'clear pork', 'mess pork', 'mess beef'.

PLASTER, MEDAL, ETC.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes items like 'hard white', 'high grade', 'patent'.

FRUIT.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes items like 'Cal. L. A. new', 'Clusters', 'Grapes'.

LUMBER AND LIME.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes items like 'spruce and birch', 'lumber', 'lime'.

FRIGHTS.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes items like 'more inquiry for', 'shippers'.

OILS.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes items like 'water white', 'oil'.

COAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item name and price. Includes items like 'Sydney', 'Hill Road', 'Bay'.

THE EXHIBITION.

It Will Open on September 22nd and Close on October 2nd.

Live Stock and all Other Exhibits Must be on Hand on Opening Day.

The Committees Appointed at the Directors Meeting on Saturday Afternoon.

A meeting of the directors of the Exhibition association was held at the board of trade rooms on Saturday afternoon.

There were present: President W. C. Pitfield, who was in the chair, C. A. Everett, Wm. Shaw, M. P. F. D., W. McCormick, H. Warwick, R. Emerson, J. M. Scovill, T. S. Simms, James Reynolds, C. B. Robertson, Mayor Robertson, W. F. Burditt, W. J. Parks, J. J. Barry, W. M. Jarvis and others.

The president made a few remarks, in which he spoke of the strong probability of the city making a generous grant. Referring to the local government grant and guarantee he said the government desired that the live stock should be present on the day the exhibition opened. They promised to send the government importation of stock to the exhibition, but of course these animals would not come into competition with the others exhibited.

In answer to several gentlemen Mr. Pitfield said the attorney general gave the live stock should be present on the day the exhibition opened. They promised to send the government importation of stock to the exhibition, but of course these animals would not come into competition with the others exhibited.

Some informal talk followed with regard to the probability of getting exhibitors to leave their stock on the grounds during the ten days the show was open.

The secretary, Mr. Everett, did not think there would be any difficulty about securing a grant from the common council.

The matter of holding an exhibition next fall was brought up, the secretary stating that at the general meeting the feeling was strongly in favor of an exhibition this year. All that remained to be done was to select the date at which the fair should open.

Messrs. Burditt and Emerson again brought up the question as to whether the live stock should be shown at the first or second week. They said the stock was shown at the Toronto fair the second week.

After some little discussion Wm. Shaw moved that in the opinion of the directors it was advisable to hold an exhibition in the fall of the present year, and that the secretary be instructed to proceed at once to make the necessary arrangements.

The motion was seconded by C. B. Robertson and passed by a unanimous vote.

The president said the P. E. I. exhibition would open on Sept. 22. It might, he suggested, be well to have our fair a week earlier or a week later.

Mr. Shaw was afraid Sept. 15th would be early for our farmers.

Mr. Everett urged the necessity of special attractions whenever the fair was held. He spoke of the success of the fair works last year and said he was of the opinion there should be a pyrotechnical display every fine night this year.

The directors returned to the question of the live stock should be shown, and the president reported that the local government were going to exact from the association that they should have the stock on the grounds the first week.

Several of the directors spoke against the opening of the exhibition on the 15th Sept.

C. B. Robertson moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the exhibition be opened on Tuesday, Sept. 22nd and continue till Friday, Oct. 2nd.—Carried.

The time at which the live stock and agricultural products should be shown was again brought up.

Mr. Emerson said their exhibition during the second week last year was unpopular. They should be on hand the first week this year.

Mr. Emerson added that the attorney general said they should be present the first week.

Mr. Burditt favored having the stock, vegetable and fruit shown at the second week. A committee could be appointed to visit Hon. Mr. Blair to see if he would not consent to their exhibition the second week.

Mr. McCormick was in favor of the exhibition of the stock and agricultural products on the second week. He was afraid people would not consent to leave their horses, cattle, etc., on the grounds throughout the fair. A great deal was said now as to the disappointment of visitors when they failed to find any live stock shown the first week. Would it not be the same this year if there were no animals on the grounds the second week?

Mr. Shaw thought, considering all that had been said, that exhibitors should be compelled to leave their live stock and agricultural products on the grounds from the opening of the fair till it closed.

Mr. Reynolds agreed that as soon as people commenced to remove their exhibits visitors began to lose interest in the fair.

Mr. Shaw said a great many exhibitors liked to have a chance to sell a part of their stock at such fairs. Then if the government importation of stock was shown it was altogether likely it was intended to sell at least some of the animals. The government animals would not be present at the time of the opening. It was therefore desirable to have the other stock on hand right at the start, otherwise it might be found that there was too much crowded in the last week.

Mr. Everett pointed out how much better it would be to have the horses, cattle, etc., in at the opening. The judges would get through in good time. The stock could be retained all through the exhibition. It should be made permissible to remove exhibits only with the consent of the directors or executive.

Mr. Emerson moved that the live stock and agricultural implements

THE MYSTERY OF P. I. N.

WHAT ARE ITS CAUSES AND WHY IS IT PERMITTED?

The Great Work That is Being Done by Bright Minds in Alleviating Human Suffering—A Case affording a Striking Illustration.

(From the Erin Advocate.)

From the time when man first peopled the earth down to the present day, the mystery of pain has filled all hearts with wonder and terror. What are its causes, why is it permitted, and what its uses are in the great economy of nature? All these questions men have asked of themselves and of one another, but the question has found no solution. All that can be done is to devise ways of relieving physical suffering, and bright minds have assisted tender hearts in bringing aid to the afflicted.

The president then read the following report: To the board of directors—The executive committee respectfully present the following list of proposed members of the various standing committees of the association for the current year, for which it asks your consideration. With a view to keeping the expenditures of the association within their prospective income, the committee has placed many of the money spending departments in the hands of the executive. This action is, of course, subject to your approval.

Grounds, buildings and police—D W McCormick, chairman; James Reynolds, Wm. Shaw, J. M. Johnson, A. L. Law, W. F. Burditt.

Manufacturers' exhibits—W. S. Fisher, chairman; J. C. Robertson, Josiah Fowler, T. S. Simms, O. H. Warwick, J. Parks, deB. Carrith, J. M. H. Robertson, C. B. Robertson, J. F. Robertson.

Machinery hall—J. H. McAvity, Jas. Pender, J. R. Woodburn, J. W. Myers.

Art exhibits—W. M. Jarvis, A. O. Skinner, J. Morris Robinson, W. P. Dole, R. V. deBury, E. T. Sturdee, D. J. Brown, J. C. Miles, J. E. Barron, W. W. M. Vines and fisheries—J. deW. Spurr, Jas. Paterson, John Sealy, G. U. Hay, G. F. Matthew.

Horticultural and Natural History—M. Taylor, G. U. Hay, J. O. Allison, H. H. Hamilton, R. B. Emerson, G. F. Matthew, J. F. Robertson.

Live stock—S. S. Hall, D. W. McCormick, J. M. Johnson, S. T. Gidding, Dr. J. H. Frink, J. A. S. Mott, S. Creighton, J. C. Hatheway.

Agricultural and dairy—Wm. Shaw, S. S. Hall, Jas. Manchester, John J. Barry, C. H. Peters, G. A. Hetherington, J. J. Tucker, S. L. Fisher, W. W. M. Vines, W. B. Hall, Robert McLeod.

Poultry and bench show—Dr. D. E. Berryman, R. M. Magee, J. W. Kaye, A. A. Elms, J. S. McLaren, J. W. M. Press—S. D. Scott, Jas. Hannay, R. O'Brien, J. A. Bowes, E. S. Carter.

Special privileges—The executive. Special attractions—The executive. Gates and tickets—The executive. Prizes and prize lists—The executive. Printing and advertising—The executive.

Judges—The executive. Light and fuel—The executive. Reception and complimentary—The executive. Employment—The executive.

The executive and finance committees were elected by you at the meeting of the board on January 27th, 1896. The report was adopted and the committees named therein appointed with power to add to their numbers.

SHORT TALKS ON ADVERTISING.

No. 10.

(Copyright by Charles Austin Bates.) The truthful advertisement is the one that brings business, and most all advertising is truthful, just as most all men are truthful. Occasionally one meets a man who lies. That sort of a man writes lying advertisements. They may pay temporarily, but the ordinary success was ever built on a foundation of humbug. Most of advertisers are honest. At least, they mean to be. Often each one of half a dozen dealers will insist that he has "the biggest and best stock in the city." Of course, they can't all be right, but it is merely a form of words. Really it doesn't mean much of anything, either to the writer or the reader, and it does no harm—except that it wastes valuable space in the paper.

The advertisement that pays best is the plain, honest, forceful talk, written just as if the writer was talking to the reader face to face—a statement of facts. There is nothing in the world so interesting as facts, especially the facts of business. They should be written about entertainingly. People like to know how and where things are made. Not a technical description, but a hint here and there. For instance: These goods were designed and woven in France, the cotton came from Alabama and the silk from China. Twice across the Atlantic, once across Asia and Europe, and here is the finished fabric for 75c a yard.

It creates an interest that a mere bald statement never would get. Knowledge, thought and truthfulness will generally produce a good advertisement, and a good advertisement in a good paper will always bring good results. The selection of the medium is the first and most important point. The writing comes after. Even a bad ad. in a good paper will bring some results. A good ad. in a poor paper is sheer waste.

Geo. Cole of the electric light department of the I. C. R. Moncton, was married Wednesday afternoon to Miss Janie Rogers, daughter of Geo. Rogers of Berry's Mills. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Read at the residence of the bride's parent in the presence of quite a number of the friends of the contracting parties. The young couple were the recipients of many handsome presents.—Times.

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THE PRIZES PRESENTED.

The "smoker" held by the St. John A. A. club on Saturday night in the rooms in the Palmer building was a very enjoyable affair. The prizes presented were of great value and interest to the present and future members of the club. The prizes were presented by the Mayor and other members of the club, and were of great value and interest to the present and future members of the club.

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CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.

Rev. Mr. Bell's Address in the Opera House Sunday Night Under the Auspices of the Royal Templars.

There was quite a gathering of temperance people at the Opera House Sunday night when Rev. Mr. Bell of Hamilton, Ont., the missionary of the Royal Templars, delivered a very interesting lecture on Christian Citizenship.

J. Willard Smith was the chairman, and a choir under the leadership of T. H. Hall furnished the music. The meeting opened with the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," after which Rev. Mr. Ganong offered prayer.

Then came a few remarks from the chairman, who gave some facts as to the order with which Rev. Mr. Bell was connected. The Royal Templars, he explained, was the only body in Canada whose aim was total abstinence and the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. The membership at present was 26,000.

After another hymn, Rev. Mr. Bell began his address, which was attentively listened to throughout. In opening, he said the church of God and the people of the world were turning their thoughts in the direction of practical Christianity. Christianity was beginning to mean more to people than the salvation of souls. It meant man's life activity, strength and character. All men were called upon to give their part, to serve their country and make themselves felt in the amelioration of the conditions of society. Christianity meant the salvation of our country, as well as the salvation of the individual. Citizenship meant duties to the state as well as ourselves and our home. The speaker here showed what it meant to be a citizen of Rome or Greece. The apostle Paul said men should perform their duties as citizens up to the highest standard. Paul said we were citizens of the kingdom of God. We should take our religion with us everywhere, and it should guide us in all our acts. Our religion should enter into our business and our politics, and they would be the better therefor. To be a true citizen of the kingdom of Christ we must be true citizens of the state. It was the duty of a citizen to look after the welfare of his neighbor. It was necessary for us to have a true and proper idea of the value of man. One great difficulty was that we did not place a proper value on man. We understood a great deal less as to the value of man's soul. The lecturer showed what life was as viewed from the different standpoints; also what man was comparing the opinion of an infidel with that of John B. Gough. He said mankind would go on as man has lived. God made us men and there were few things to which we might not be lifted up. There was nothing good that man might not share in. But all men had the same rights. All men should have the same opportunities. If our fellow men did not have what we possessed, we should share it with them. This did not mean all giving. That was all well enough in its way. But would it not be better if all men could get along without it. If we could not relieve poverty altogether, we could relieve what injured others. It was well worth our while to raise men up. In fact, it was our positive duty. The question was not whether these men would go to heaven if they were not lifted up, but whether we would go to heaven if we did not lift them up. How could anyone go to heaven unless they lived as Christ lived, and did as Christ did. Only one key would unlock heaven's door, and that was to be like Christ. The Master bade us go and bring them in, and it was our duty to do our part. It was our duty to remove everything which hindered the poor man from getting up. It was our duty to help the poor man to get up. It was our duty to help the poor man to get up. It was our duty to help the poor man to get up.

Take a man, a citizen of Christ's Kingdom in the contest between righteousness and iniquity. It was election day. Surely this man, owed God a ballot. But his vote was given not for God but, for the liquor traffic. What was this man? If he were in the army and refused to do his duty, he would be a traitor. But how about this other man who refused to give God the vote he owed Him. God expected us to do our duty. If we did it all would be well.

The meeting closed with a hymn and the benediction by Rev. Job Shepton.

LAKE ONTARIO NOT DAMAGED.

No. 3 hold of the s. s. Lake Ontario has been damaged. This is the hold where the water was discovered after the steamer was sinking in the harbor, and was quickly it was supposed the vessel's bottom was damaged. An examination showed that the hold had been damaged, but neither was a crack found in the cement on the ceiling, bilges, bulkheads, etc. It seems that the hold was damaged by a hole left for draining purposes. This hole is closed by a ball valve, which is operated by a square nut, so that it can be easily removed when required. This ball valve is operated by a chain, which is attached to the bottom of the hold, and is operated by a lever on the deck. The management have called a portwardens' survey, which will be held this afternoon. Portwardens Capt. Thomas and W. A. Chesley will hold the survey, and a couple of captains will assist them.

QUEBEC COUNTY HEARD FROM.

J. J. T. Fremont, M. P., Falls Into Line With Other Quebec Members. The men of prominence who have successfully used Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder are representative of all portions of the Dominion. But in Quebec it is to be noted that first one member of parliament and then another bears testimony to the efficacious qualities of this medicine. When this remedy will cure deafness of twelve years' standing, as has already been recorded in these columns, it may be depended upon to remove catarrh in any aggravated form. It is a visiting angel to the man or woman whose head is stuffed up with Catarrh, for it clears away the trouble almost in a moment. Unlike other catarrhal medicines, it is exceedingly pleasant to take and leaves no disagreeable after effects. Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

In return for the entertainment of his son Nasrullah Khan last year, the Amer of Afghanistan has sent presents to Queen Victoria, which at Bombay were appraised at 15 lacs of rupees, or \$50,000.

WRINGERS.

We have on display the following variety of WRINGERS, of the Best Quality, and at the Lowest Prices:



Before buying we invite you to inspect our stock, which is all new, and of the most improved makes.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., - Market Square, St. John.

SOW JARDINE'S RELIABLE SEEDS.

We are landing ex S. S. Warwick from Glasgow 11 casks choice Seeds, comprising: CARROT SEED—James Scarlett, Intermediate, Glenside, Half Long, Stump Rooted, Early Red Horn—best French corn, Turnip, Champion, Purple Top, Swede, Aberdeen, Green Top, Lellow, Egyptian—best Scotch grown.

For sale by JARDINE & CO., 28 and 30 Water Street

Enlarged Corn and Barley for seed; choice varieties.

THE Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Ltd., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Fine Drivers

cannot be made out of horses that are out of condition. Merely to feed plenty of oats is not enough. A horse gets run down the same as a man and needs a general toning up.

Dick's Blood Purifier

is a scientific preparation in the form of a powder. It purifies the blood, strengthens the digestive organs being strengthened, more nutriment is drawn from the food and the flow of milk increased.

Dick's Blood Purifier will pay for itself ten times over.

For sale by druggists, at general stores or sent post paid on receipt of 50c.

Dick & Co., P. O. Box 424, Montreal.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Refuse to Pay the Priest the New Hay Tax—Another Verdict Against Pacaud.

Montreal, April 12.—There is trouble in the parish of St. Constant, La Prairie county, where 108 heads of the new tax of ten cents per ton on hay which the archbishop levied. His grace has been petitioned, but so far has not replied.

Quebec, April 11.—Justice Routhier rendered judgment in the case of Tallon v. Paquod for libel yesterday. Mr. Paquod was condemned to pay \$100 and costs. This case arose from an article which appeared in defendant's paper, L'Electeur charging Premier Tallon with having accepted a conservative named Fontaine from paying a fine for selling liquor without a license while a liberal named Cloutier, who was fined for a like offence, was made to disgorge.

Montreal, April 12.—J. Israel Tarte has abandoned L'Islet and yesterday accepted the liberal candidature in Beauharnois. There was a big meeting in Valleyfield, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Laurier, Fraser, Tarte and others. The liberal leader made a good deal of capital out of the Shortis murder case, and stated that the government had been more severe in Riel's case. Mr. De Martigny retired in favor of Mr. Tarte.

HALIFAX.

Death of a Priest—Eleventh Anniversary of the Red Rebellion.

Halifax, N. S., April 12.—Rev. Father Crocker of the Redist order, superior of the Catholic seminary in this city, died this afternoon, after two weeks' illness of pneumonia. Deceased was fifty years of age and came here from Paris in 1854.

The Halifax provisional battalion Saturday night celebrated the eleventh anniversary of their departure for the Northwest on the occasion of the Riel rebellion. The officers and men dined together at the Halifax hotel.

TO START A RANCH.

Charles Putnam, ex-councillor of Lower Onslow, started Wednesday morning by C. P. R. for the distant Canadian west, where he will engage in cattle ranching. Mr. Putnam has sold his share of the well known Fort Belcher farm, to his youngest brother, William; and, on this trip west, he will purchase in Ontario some 300 head of young steers, which he will take to his ranching ground, near Medicine Hat, N. W. T., and feed and fatten them for local or foreign markets.—Truro News.

As a result of Mr. Gale's meetings in New Glasgow seven hundred persons have signed a deputation to lead a Christian life.

H. H. PICKETT, B.C.L., ATTORNEY, NOTARY, ETC.

Barnhill's Building, - St. John, N. B.

Accounts collected in any part of Maritime Provinces. Returns prompt.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 7th October, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Paganaw, Pictou and Halifax..... 7.00 Express for Halifax..... 12.30 Express for Quebec and Montreal via Levis..... 15.30 Express for Quebec..... 18.30

Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal take Sleeping Car at Moncton at 1.30 o'clock.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from Campbellton and Quebec..... 8.30 Express from Montreal and Quebec..... 10.30 Express from Halifax..... 12.30 Express from Quebec, Pictou and Campbellton..... 15.30

Belleville..... 18.30 Accommodation from Moncton..... 24.00

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

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 7th October, 1896.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 15, 1896.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PROFESSOR WELDON.

Dr. Weldon, though one of the opponents of the remedial bill, does not differ so much from the government as many people seem to think. He is not opposed on principle to interference with Manitoba. On the contrary, he stated on one occasion in reply to Mr. Gillies and on another in reply to a question of Dr. Cameron, that he would favor a system for Manitoba such as prevails in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The system of separate schools in this province is not established by law, but exists by a sort of private understanding. It may at any time be brought to a termination by the substitution of mixed schools for the separate schools now tolerated. But Professor Weldon does not take his stand on the unofficial, and terminable character of the separate school system in the lower provinces. On the contrary, he assured the Cape Breton members, in reply to questions put to him in the house of commons, that he would be willing to establish the New Brunswick system, by remedial legislation. That would make it as truly a permanent feature in the constitution of the province as the pending remedial bill will be if adopted.

Now let us compare the New Brunswick system with that which the minister of justice and his two fellow commissioners offered the Greenway government.

The commissioners from Ottawa proposed that in towns where there are twenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where the number is fifty, the trustees on the demand of a certain number (say ten) parents or guardians, should provide for these children a separate school room or school house, where they might be taught by a Roman Catholic teacher. There is, we believe, no exact limit as to numbers in this province, but in cities and larger towns separate school rooms are provided for Roman Catholic children, where their parents desire it, and in these schools the teachers are always Roman Catholics.

The next proposition was that schools where the majority of the children were Roman Catholics, should be exempt from the regulations as to religious exercises. In this province no Roman Catholic child is obliged to participate in or be present during the performance of prescribed religious exercises.

The third proposition was that text books should be permitted in Catholic schools "such as will not offend the religious view of the minority, and from an educational standpoint shall be satisfactory to the advisory board." As the advisory board is a provincial body corresponding with our board of education, this clause gives no greater privileges than are allowed here.

The next clause requires that Roman Catholics shall have representation on the advisory board and board of examiners, which no one in this province has ever thought of denying to them.

It is suggested that the Roman Catholics shall have assistance in the maintenance of a normal school for the training of teachers. As there is but one normal school in this province, while Manitoba has several, the conditions cannot well be compared. But it is well known that certain Roman Catholic institutions are recognized by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as efficient training schools for teachers.

The government of Manitoba was asked to recognize for two years the existing permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools, after which time the permits were to be discontinued. A similar concession was made at the time the Roman Catholics of this province came under the school law.

In all other respects but these mentioned above, the schools in Manitoba which the Catholics would attend were to be public schools and subject to every provision of the education acts in force in the province.

This was the proposition made by the dominion government to Manitoba. The federal government undertook that if this scheme, which it will be seen is virtually the system of this province, were accepted, the remedial bill would be withdrawn and the rights and privileges declared by the privy council to belong to the minority would not be further insisted upon. If the proposition of the Canadian commissioners is compared with the statements made to Dr. Cameron and Mr. Gillies by Dr. Weldon, and with other declarations of the members for Albert, it will be seen that they are not far apart in their opinion as to what ought to be done.

AS MEASURED BY INCHES.

L'Electeur has made a calculation to show that in the debate on the second reading of the remedial bill the government did more than half the talking. It publishes a table, which shows that 697 pages of Hansard are occupied by government speeches, 596 1-2 by

the liberals and 64 pages by the McCarthys. The Laurier organ's calculation is hardly fair if it intends to show that the opponents of the measure had not their share of the time. For the government list, as it appears in L'Electeur, includes the speeches of Wallace, Craig, Sprout, MacLean, Weldon, Cockburn, McGillivray, Hughes and McNeill 116 1-2 columns in all. This leaves 580 1-2 columns of talk in favor of the measure, to which must be added the speeches of Devlin, Angers and Beausoleil, opposition members who spoke in favor of the measure to the extent of 30 columns. Against the bill there are recorded 476 1-2 columns from the liberal side, 116 1-2 from the government supporters and revolvers and 64 from the McCarthys, making 657 in all. We have included Mr. Moisaao's speech among those against the bill, for though he voted for it he spoke against it. If his speech is transferred to the other column the anti would still be several columns ahead. The longest speech was that of Mr. Mills, which fills 80 1-2 columns. The next is that of Mr. McCarthy, who occupies 47 1-2 columns. The debate on the second reading was a spirited discussion, with little or no attempt at obstruction. It was only when the opponents of the government and the bill found themselves in a minority that the obstruction began.

AN INTERESTING CAREER.

Sir John C. Schultz, late lieutenant governor of Manitoba, whose death in Mexico is announced today, had a share in some stirring events of Canadian history. His escape in mid-winter from Fort Garry and the power of Louis Riel, and his long solitary tramp through the woods to Lake Superior and thence to civilization, is one of the romantic incidents in the story of Manitoba. The tragic death of his comrade, who was shot by order of Riel, shows that Dr. Schultz was safer in the forest than at Fort Garry. But he never fully recovered from the exposure and privations of the journey. Dr. Schultz was the son of a Norwegian, who settled in Ontario. At twenty years of age, when a medical student, he had visited Rupert's Land, and a year later, when he had taken his diploma, he was settled there, employing much of his time in botanical work. When the union of the British American provinces was projected he was in advance of most of the statesmen in urging that confederation should at once include the western country. The Hudson Bay Company was then opposed to such a course, but was ultimately induced to accept the situation and a handsome appropriation. The Canadian sympathies of the young doctor led to his imprisonment by Riel, who considered him the leader of the Canadian party. Dr. Schultz was back in the country in time to be elected the first member of the house of commons for the constituency of Lisgar. He sat in four parliaments, and served six years in the senate before his appointment as lieutenant governor of Manitoba in 1888. The latter position he held two years beyond his term. Sir John Schultz was a man of very considerable attainments, well read and a keen observer. In many subjects connected with the West he was the highest authority.

NO COERCION.

A contemporary accuses the government of "coercion parliament." This seems to be absolute nonsense. If there is coercion parliament is coercion itself. A majority of the house can close a sitting at any moment. But a majority of the house wants to get along with business and prefers to sit until those who are delaying business get through with their obstruction. The feeling of parliament is shown by the vote of parliament. During this week and last the members who proposed motions in opposition to the government did not as a rule venture to call for a count of the vote. In the cases where a division has been taken the position of the government has been endorsed by majorities never less than two to one, and sometimes more than two to one. Where is the coercion of parliament in that?

THE TRUE COERCIONISTS.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 8th, Mr. McNeill moved that the committee rise. The government was prepared to put the question to the vote at once and abide by the result. But the very men who proposed and supported the motion continued the obstruction to prevent the vote on it. They talked on all subjects under the sun. They read copious extracts from books of all sorts, including the Bible, of which Mr. Charlton read many chapters. They continued the discussion on this motion all the rest of the night, all day Wednesday, and Wednesday night and on Thursday until ten at night, forty-three hours in all. Then they allowed the vote to be put on the motion that the committee rise. The same members who carried on this programme complain that the government is rushing through the remedial bill without allowing time for discussion. It is a clear case of a minority trying to coerce a majority by tiring them out.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS HAS RECOGNIZED THE CUBAN CLAIM TO BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

But as President Cleveland has not been heard from in the recognition is not natural.

TWO KILLED.

A Shocking Accident Near Coldbrook on Saturday Afternoon.

An I. C. R. train, which was a Milk Wagon and Joseph Stevenson and Robert Carson Moot Their Death.

An accident that resulted in two deaths and injury to a third person occurred Saturday afternoon when the fast express from Halifax, just before reaching the city, ran into Joseph Stevenson's milk wagon, instantly killing Stevenson and another man, Robert Carson, aged 12 years, and breaking the leg of the third occupant of the wagon, Allan Carson, 26 years old, a brother of Robert.

When the train pulled into the depot there was the usual crowd present, some expecting fathers, brothers, sisters, and friends, but none with any thought for the awful sight that they were soon to witness. Instantly the train stopped it was seen there was something wrong, and an inquiring crowd gathered around the baggage car, the floor of which lay the bodies, not yet cold, of the two unfortunate men, who but a few minutes before had been in the full enjoyment of their health and strength. On a with little or no attempt at obstruction. It was only when the opponents of the government and the bill found themselves in a minority that the obstruction began.

The accident occurred at what is known as the McLean crossing, just at the Coldbrook school house, hardly three miles out, No. 23, the fast express from Halifax that goes through Montreal, is due here at 4 25 p. m., local time, Saturday she was in charge of Conductor Milligan, with Driver Tait and Fireman John Lascelles in the cab. When the train arrived, at the McLean crossing, the driver gave an order to come right through. The train was a few minutes late in leaving Rotheray, and at Lawlor's lake he was settled there, employing much of his time in botanical work. When the union of the British American provinces was projected he was in advance of most of the statesmen in urging that confederation should at once include the western country. The Hudson Bay Company was then opposed to such a course, but was ultimately induced to accept the situation and a handsome appropriation. The Canadian sympathies of the young doctor led to his imprisonment by Riel, who considered him the leader of the Canadian party. Dr. Schultz was back in the country in time to be elected the first member of the house of commons for the constituency of Lisgar. He sat in four parliaments, and served six years in the senate before his appointment as lieutenant governor of Manitoba in 1888. The latter position he held two years beyond his term. Sir John Schultz was a man of very considerable attainments, well read and a keen observer. In many subjects connected with the West he was the highest authority.

At the hospital it was found that Carson's only injury was a simple break of the left leg, close to the ankle. Yesterday, when he was resting easily, he told the following story of the accident: "He was employed by Stevenson and came to the city early in the day, as usual, to deliver the morning milk to the customers. He whistled for the milk wagon, and when he saw it he whistled a little longer than customary. As the train approached the crossing he saw the team coming slowly along the road, the horse walking with its head down and no sign of any one driving. As he saw the horse did not stop he gave the danger signal and some one looked out of the wagon. The horse seemed to quicken his gait. Realizing that they were endeavoring to cross ahead of him and the impending danger, he did all he could to stop, hoping he could slow up enough to give them a chance to get past, but to no purpose, as the engine struck the wagon, the milk and everything flying in all directions. As soon as the train stopped he opened the door of the cab and ran out on the engine, where hanging on the left front hand rail was the cover of the wagon. Throwing this off he went back to the cab and backed the train until he could see the engine. He saw the bodies being placed in the baggage car, but did not leave the cab. There was no need of them trying to cross in front of the engine, as they could easily have stopped, the horse was only walking; or they could have turned around. Joseph Stevenson, who was killed, is well known in the city. He leaves a wife, but no family. He was thirty-six years old and esteemed by all who knew him. Stevenson's father and sister live at French Village, Kings Co. The Carson boys are supposed to be Alexander Carson, who until ten days ago lived at Nauviggewauk. Some of the

family not being in the best of health they moved to the city, taking up their residence on Brussels street, near the corner of Waterloo. In addition to the boy killed, Robbie, who was only 12 years of age and the one in the hospital, there are two very young daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Carson are both living.

Coroner Berryman examined the bodies of Stevenson and Carson, considerably bruised and cut. Death was instantaneous. Yesterday the families took charge of the remains. An inquest will be held this evening.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Fatal Accident at Coldbrook.

The coroner's inquest into the cause of the death of Joseph Stevenson and Robbie Carson, was held Monday night. At 7 o'clock the jury, which had viewed the bodies before their removal to their respective homes, was called to the hospital, where the evidence of Allan Carson, who was injured in the accident, was taken.

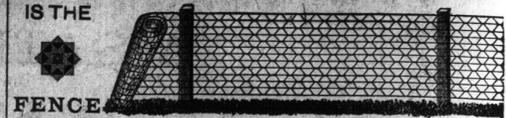
Station Master Robertson of the I. C. R. was present, and Coroner Berryman accorded him the privilege of asking any questions he might wish. Carson said he had been in the employ of Stevenson as a farm laborer for about a year. On Saturday last he, his brother Robert and Joseph Stevenson left the farm, which is situated near Peter's lake, about 4 o'clock for the city to deliver to Mr. Stevenson's customers' milk for Sunday's use, as was their custom. He was sitting on the right hand side of the wagon, which was a covered express, and Stevenson and Robbie were seated in the cab. The train from which the train approached; the latter was driving. Behind them his brother Robbie sat on a box among the cans. He had a partial view of the country to his right, and Robbie had the same to his right. Robbie could only see straight ahead. In the sides of the cover of the wagon were look out holes, or small glass windows. Robbie saw the milk wagon about fifty yards. Did not think for a moment of the train; was conversing with Stevenson. The wagon was a brand new one and did not make any noise. Robbie heard the whistle of the train. Did not here the train approaching; did not hear whistle or bells. Neither Stevenson or Robbie made any mention of train. Think we would have heard the whistle or bell had they been sounded. Stevenson did not make any effort to stop or get ahead of the train. Did not know there was a train approaching until he saw the milk wagon. Felt myself going through the air, was only conscious a moment. Did not think the accident was due in any way to carelessness on our part. Had never met train at that time before; think if there had been that the accident could not have occurred.

The jury then went to the court house. The first witness called there was John B. Greer, a commercial traveller of Peterborough, Ont., who testified that he was a passenger on train No. 25 on Saturday; was reading in first-class car at time; did not know whether whistle or bell was sounded; never noticed such things. Got out when train stopped and saw bodies. James Millican, the conductor who was in charge of the train, testified that he told the accident as he saw it after the collision had occurred. Distinctly heard danger signal: jumped off when the train stopped and ran to the baggage car, where he saw the bodies of the two men. He saw the train strike something; ran train back until he saw the bodies, then stopped. Millican told of the custom in regard to crossings and stations, danger signals and the distance from Coldbrook to the McLean crossing.

Hugh Tait, the engineer in charge at the time of the accident, said he had been a driver for over twenty years. He testified that the milk wagon had a clear line in front of it, as usual; was then running at about forty miles an hour. When they got into the straight, about the Coldbrook crossing, he saw the milk wagon. He stated in connection with the rules for station crossings, curves, etc. Had complied with all these as was his habit. Did his utmost to stop the train, but to no avail. James W. Gallagher, station master at Coldbrook, corroborated Mr. Tait's testimony. Heard the blow for Coldbrook and the danger whistle after train had passed. Ran to the platform, but could not see what the trouble was on account of smoke and steam. He further told of the engineer's duties and the distance from station to crossing. The crossing was included in the blow for the station, as it was within the eight hundred yard limit. John Lascelles, the fireman on the engine with Tait, testified of ringing the bell at stations and crossings. He was ringing as the train passed Coldbrook station; let go the bell rope after they passed, when about three car lengths from the crossing, to put in some coal. Heard the danger signal and jumped up to look out just as they struck the milk wagon. He saw the train strike the milk wagon and saw the bodies of the two men. Station Master Robertson, who was the last witness, told of receiving the bodies on arrival here.

The coroner then charged the jury to bring in a verdict in accordance with the evidence. They retired at 10 40 p. m. and returned at 11 20 o'clock with the following verdict: "We, the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of Joseph Stevenson and Robert Carson, find that they came to their death by being struck by train No. 25

The Best, Cheapest & Most Durable



Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

WATER STREET, ST. JOHN N. B.

ASK FOR THE "STAR." NO OTHER FENCE CAN EQUAL IT.

A. J. MACHUM, E. B. KETCHUM, Manager, Secretary.

while crossing the track at McLean's crossing, and we find by the evidence that it was purely accidental and no blame is attached to the train officials. We suggest that gates should be erected at public crossings which will afford better protection for the public."

MUST BELIEVE HER.

Thousands of Others Have Made Similar Declarations.

A LADY COMPLETELY CURED.

She Used Paine's Celery Compound.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN WEIGHT.

The Great Spring Medicine for Building Up Weak and Sickly People.

The surest and most positive cure in the world for disease is Paine's Celery Compound. It strengthens and invigorates the run-down system, and builds up quickly flesh, tissue, bones and muscle. No other medicine can so fully and quickly meet the desires of the sick and diseased. It should be borne in mind that the seat of disease is the blood and nerves. The peculiar composition of Paine's Celery Compound enables it to reach all the centres where disease is working, and it soon banishes all pain and trouble. At this season, Paine's Celery Compound is a heaven-sent blessing to every nervous, weak, debilitated and sleepless mortal. The diseases that have held men and women in bondage during the winter, can now be effectually removed by the use of Paine's Celery Compound. If you care truly and earnestly seeking for renewed health and long life, let the example of Mrs. Lloyd lead you to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair trial. You are certain to reap the same happy results that she and thousands of others have experienced. Mrs. Joseph Lloyd of Gananoque, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to tell you what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I was always a sufferer from nervous debility and very bad headaches, and found it impossible to obtain regular rest and sleep. Two years ago I read of your Paine's Celery Compound, and bought a bottle of it. After I had used it I found I could get rest and quiet. I have used altogether seven bottles and find myself completely cured. "Your medicine purifies the blood and regulates the system; and I would not be without it in my house if it took my last dollar. "Before using Paine's Celery Compound my weight was only 100 pounds; now I weigh 141 pounds. Is this not sufficient reason for me to praise the Compound highly? "Before I knew of your valuable medicine I was treated by the doctors, but never received any good. Five of my friends are now using your great medicine since they have seen what it has done for me. "I wish you to use my statements, as they may be of encouragement to others."

S. B. Kelly, the well known River Hebert lumber manufacturer, says the cut of logs in Cumberland last winter has been large. The operators are all ready for stream driving, but the water is very low as yet. NOTES FROM P. E. ISLAND. The people of this little island know a good thing when they try it, and splendid reports are coming from every part, very highly praising and praising PRUSSIAN OIL. Mr. Thomas Cameron of Georgetown, also has proved it for a severe sprain and for a cold in the chest, and strongly recommends it. Also Mrs. Peter Boudrow and Mrs. Donald McLeod, of Georgetown, have used it for Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tooth-ache and Headache, and declare that it is the quickest and most effective remedy that they have ever had in the house. It costs only 25 cts. Sold everywhere. "Use It and Prove It."

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The funeral of Mrs. Price, widow of the late Jas. Price, tailor, took place at 2 30 o'clock Friday afternoon from her residence, Princess street. The services at the house and at the grave in the Church of England burial ground were conducted by Rev. A. D. Dewdney. The pall-bearers were Wm. Keen, Charles Laird, John A. Jones, D. Lynch, S. Scribner and S. Turf. Mrs. Price died in New York while visiting relatives there.

The Pictou Charcoal Iron company—some of whose officers reside in New Brunswick—have started at their Bridgeville works two double puddling furnaces, a steam hammer and a train of rolls. The new mill was put in operation on Friday last. The company has nearly 1,000 tons of pig iron on hand, and it is expected that the bar iron made from this charcoal pig will take the place of imported Swedish blooms. Several sample carloads of the new product has been sold to the rolling mills in Montreal and St. John.

Fraser, Fraser & Co. are fast making the name of Chesapeake known through the city and country as the best place in St. John in which to purchase men's, boys' or children's clothing. They have leased the store, joining their present premises, King street, and before commencing extensive alterations will have a large sale of spring and summer stock. In order to get a large portion of the stock (which is all new goods for this season) out of the way while workmen are busy at the alterations they will offer such bargains as have never before been given here. Their sale of pants and suits begin today. See advt. in this paper.

Emerson & Fisher made a shipment of their well known Royal and Favorite ranges to England by the Lake Huron this week. This is the second shipment made by this firm recently to the mother country, and it speaks well for their goods. They also report recent orders from Newfoundland for the same lines.

An Upham, Kings county, correspondent, writes that "there is considerable dissatisfaction among the residents and ratepayers of school district No. 8 on account of the county draft for term ending December 31st being withheld." The correspondent intimates that this draft is withheld for no good and substantial reasons.

Westmorland county appears to have got tired of the do-nothing immigration policy of governments in general and has decided to go in on its own hook. A trader in a fine village in that county, writing to a wholesale firm in this city this week, concludes his order for goods with this request: "Please send five or six dozen nipples for children. The crop is large."

Brigt. Evangeline of Harborville, which was chartered by parties in Canning to load potatoes for Demerara, has met with misfortune. She grounded near Pearsa and lost both anchors. She has since been gotten off and is now undergoing repairs, which it is expected will be completed in time for her to load and proceed on her voyage this week.—Kentville Advertiser.

Immense quantities of eggs are coming here from Nova Scotia. The sch. J. D. Payson, which arrived here from Meteghan on Good Friday, brought 1,800 dozen, and the same vessel landed 1,000 dozen yesterday.

NO MONEY INDIGESTION

Required if you suffer from any form of

GO FREE

Order samples of K. D. C. and K. D. C. Pills. They

to any address.

K. D. C. Co. Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., 127 State Street, Boston, Mass.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Fresh and Reliable Vegetable, Garden, Flower and Field Seeds; also Endless Corn, Grass Seed, Clover and Lawn Grass. We have the largest and most complete stock of Fresh Seed including almost all kinds, of any house in the city.

W. ALBEX, PORTER, Grocer and Seedman, Corner Dutton and Waterloo and 78 Mill Street, St. John, N. B.

W. J. FORBES,

Boot and Shoe Dealer,

Corner Main and Kennedy Streets, North End, St. John, N. B.

I am now ready for spring trade with larger store, larger stock and better facilities for doing business. A carefully selected stock, BOUGHT right, will be SOLD right.

W. J. FORBES.

BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES

CITY

The Chief Week in

Together With from Corres

Exc

When ordering WEEKLY SUN the NAME of the which the paper is sent.

Remember! Office must be sure prompt requests.

NOTICE TO C News comes mailed in time not later than to ensure insert SUN of the following

The steamer St. urday.

W. D. Baskin candidate for the school board. The school board has postponed

46 dia pr

A SATISFACTORY WAY TO BUY MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

PEOPLE who live in the small towns and villages of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will find buying their clothing through our mail order department a sure, safe and quick way of buying whatever they need. We have more than five hundred regular mail order customers who buy all they wear of us, both for themselves and for their boys. Some of these people have never seen this store, yet we fit and satisfy them in such a satisfactory way that they send again and again for what they want.

There are people whose employment and other circumstances make it necessary for them to live at a distance from the large cities. Perhaps in some small town where opportunities to buy such clothing as they would like are never known. Our mail order department offers the best service of its kind in Canada. We have such a large and varied stock. We keep all extra large and small sizes, slims and stouts, and can fit almost any man or boy perfectly. Our prices are lower and the goods are better than can possibly be supplied to you by the small store near at hand.

We want your trade and we make it easy and safe for you to buy of us.
 Easy—Write to us, tell us as near as possible what style of garment you require, the color, whether you prefer light or dark. Tell us your height and weight, chest, waist and inside leg seam measures. In a day or two you will be wearing the garment.
 Safe—If whatever we send you turns out not to be exactly what you want, send it back at our expense, and we will send you another or return your money, as you prefer.

- Men's Suits.**
 Regular, Long and Stout Sizes, 35 to 46 inches chest.
The Sunday Suit.
 Heavy blue diagonal worsted cutaway coat (the proper length), vest has a collar, trousers are medium width, linings are good and strong. The same cloth in single and double-breasted sack suits for men who don't like to wear a cutaway—\$10.00.
 Cutaway suit, very fine quality black clay diagonal and corkscrew worsted. Our own make, finely tailored and trimmed. Our own make means made on the premises by our custom tailor and work people. Ordinary ready-made all comes from Montreal, Toronto, etc. These suits are as well made and of as good cloth as your tailor can make for you—\$15.00.
Business Suits.
 For ordinary the sack suit, either single or double-breasted, is usually worn. The preference is for single-breasted, and consequently that's what we've the most of.
 Tweed suit, single-breasted sack, sizes 35 to 46 in. chest, plain, mixed, check, plaid, stripe, light and dark, beautifully made and trimmed—\$8.00.
 Tweed suits, single-breasted sack, sizes 36 to 46 in. chest, plain, fancy, mixed, check, plaid, diagonal, light and dark, trimmed with appropriate linings and beautifully made—\$10.00.
 Tweed suit, single-breasted sack, sizes 36 to 46 in. chest, light and dark, rough and smooth, plain, mixed, check, plaid and diagonal, best quality linings and perfect making—\$12.00.
 Navy blue serge suits, single and double-breasted, light, medium and heavy weights, sizes 36 to 46 in. chest, good, substantial trimmings and strongly made—\$10.00.

- Navy blue serge suits, double-breasted only, rather rough finished cloth, medium weight, well made and trimmed—\$12.00.
 Navy blue serge suits, single and double-breasted, fine quality linings, beautifully tailored. We know it to be fast color from actual tests and exposure. \$15.
Slim Young Men's Suit.
 Mostly single-breasted, 35 and 36 in. chest. The ordinary young man is usually tall and slim, tall as ever he will be, but not so stout. The regular young man's suit won't fit him, so we have the special "slim" suit made for him.
 Slim Young Men's suits, single-breasted, mixed plain, check and fancy tweeds and navy blue serges 35 and 36 in. chest—\$8.00.
 Slim young men's suits, single-breasted, 35 and 36 in. chest, tweeds in fancy mixtures, plain, check and plaid, navy blue serge—\$10.
 Slim young men's suit, single-breasted, 35 and 36 in. chest, navy serges, dark, medium light tweeds in fancy mixtures, plaids and checks. Some have watch pockets, beautifully made—\$12.00.
 We have double-breasted suits for slim young men, but not such a large stock or so varied patterns as of single-breasted.
Youth's Suits
 Boys 14 to 18 years of age wear long trouser suits, 32 to 35 in. chest, single and double-breasted. Dark and light tweeds and serges. \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00.
Boys Suits.
 Boys' suits are short trouser suits, 2 piece pleated suits, sailor suits and 3 piece knicker suits.
 Sailor suits, blue serge and fancy tweeds, to fit boys three to eight years, loose blouse, sailor

- collar trimmed with braid and in a variety of ways and colors. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.
 Boys' suits, 2 piece pleated variety, for boys 4 to 10 (the school suit), fancy tweeds and serges, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.
 Three piece suits (knicker suits), coat, pants and vest, cut like a man's only the pants are short. Tweeds and serges, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50.
Fancy Suits.
 Read the description of these fancy suits for little boys.
 Eaton jacket suit, for boys aged 3 to 6 years. Light brown cassimere jacket, large sailor collar of dark brown cloth, cuffs of the same, both trimmed with four rows of narrow silk braid, two rows of small, half-round covered buttons down each side of the front. The effect is very pretty. \$8.00.
 Eaton jacket, for small boys only, small check, brown tweed, large sailor collar, trimmed with silk braid, double row of buttons down the front. \$8.50.
 Eaton jacket suit for small boys, small check, brown tweed, dark brown sailor collar and cuffs, are trimmed with wide black braid, edged with narrow red braid. \$4.00.
 Eaton jacket, grey check tweed, large sailor collar of fine blue serge. Collar and cuffs are trimmed with wide black braid, edged with narrow red braid. Large pearl buttons on each side of the front. \$4.50.
 Eaton jacket, fawn shade tweed, hair line stripe, large sailor collar and cuffs of red felt, trimmed with narrow silk braid. \$5.00.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO., KING STREET, CORNER GERMAIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Most Durable
 Manufacturing Co.,
 H. N. B.
 FENCE CAN EQUAL IT.
 B. KETCHUM,
 Secretary.

AND PROVINCIAL.
 General of Mrs. Price, widow of Jas. Price, tailor, took place at 10 o'clock Friday afternoon from her late residence, Princess street. The service was held at the grave in the English burial ground conducted by Rev. A. D. Dewdney. The pall-bearers were Wm. Kee, Laird, John A. Jones, D. Scribner and S. Tutts. Mrs. Price died in New York while visiting there.

Charcoal Iron company whose officers reside in New Brunswick have started at their works two double puddling steam hammers and a train mill. The new mill was put in operation Friday last. The company has produced 1,000 tons of pig iron and it is expected that the bar will place of imported Swedish. Several sample carloads of product has been sold to the mills in Montreal and St. John.

Fraser & Co. are fast making name of Cheapside known the city and country as the men in St. John in which to purchase boys' or children's clothing have leased the store for their present premises, King street, and before commencing operations will have a large sale of summer stock. In order to make a large portion of the stock all new goods for this season the way while workmen are the alterations they will offer gains as have never before. Their sale of pants will begin today. See advt. in paper.

Fisher made a shipment well known Royal Art and ranges to England by the iron this week. This is the first made by this firm from the mother country, and it is all for their goods. They also sent orders from Newfoundland the same lines.

King's county, correspondent writes that "there is considerable satisfaction among the ratepayers of school district account of the county draft ending December 31st being \$100,000 less than the estimate. The corresponding item at this draft is withheld for substantial reasons."

Island county appears to have the do-nothing immigration governments in general and to go in on its own hook. In a fine village in that county to a wholesale firm in this week concludes his order for this request: "Please send six dozen nipples for children. Is large."

Evangeline of Harborville, is chartered by parties in to load potatoes for Demermet with misfortune. She near Ferris and lost both. She has since been gotten is now undergoing repairs, is expected will be completed for her to load and proceed on this week.—Kentville Advertiser.

quantities of eggs are coming from Nova Scotia. The school, which arrived here from Good Friday, brought, and the same vessel landed yesterday.

MONEY

DIGESTION

FREE

SEEDS!

FORBES,

and Shoe Dealer,

and Kennedy Streets,
 North End, St. John, N. B.

ready for spring trade with larger stock and better doing business. A careful stock, BOUGHT right, OLD right.

W. J. FORBES,
 LOWEST PRICES

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 News correspondence must be mailed in time to reach this office not later than Saturday afternoon to ensure insertion in THE WEEKLY SUN of the following week.

The steamer Star went up river Saturday.

W. D. Baskin of Carleton will be a candidate for mayor. The school board case has been further postponed till the 15th inst.

On and after today the country market will close on Saturdays at 11 o'clock, P. M.

A larger quantity of lumber will be shipped from St. Martins and vicinity this season than last.

Rothsary rectory was sold by J. Lee Fiewelling on Friday to the Rothsary Water and Power company for \$1,500.

James Patterson of the South wharf received from British Columbia, Friday, a thousand pounds of fresh salmon.

A number of the 12th Field Artillery of Woodstock passed through the city last week on their way home, having completed a three months' course in Quebec.

Jane McArthur, who attempted to kill Mrs. Sherwood at Moncton on Wednesday night, is now in the land of the "free" having passed through here Thursday.

The Royal Gazette contains the names of the applicants for liquor licenses under the new act. Under the heading of clubs the Union, Pelican, Social, and St. John clubs have applied for license.

The Lake Ontario will take away this trip about 300 head of cattle and 100 horses.

At an examination recently held by the examiners for marine engineers, in this city, John Russell of Newcastle and William Smith Stewart of Chatham, N. B., were both granted third class engineers certificates.

The death occurred Friday evening, after a short illness, of W. C. Morrisey, a well known citizen. Deceased was at one time an undertaker in this city. He leaves a widow and family, his wife being Miss Coates.

The total number of apples shipped from Middleton by rail this year is 17,215 barrels. The number at this date last year was nearly 25,000. It is probable that a larger number were shipped from bay ports this year than last—Middleton Outlook.

The work of loading the steamer Warwick was begun Saturday afternoon by the Ship Laborers' Union men under Steveadre John Killen. The Montreal laborers were withdrawn prior to the noon hour and they left for Montreal in the afternoon.

A party numbering 105 passed through here last week on their way to the New England states. They comprise part of the floating population who make their home between the eastern part of Nova Scotia and the states just across the line.

The Lake Ontario will take away this trip about 300 head of cattle and 100 horses.

Captain Shand of the steamer St. Isidore went to St. John last week to bring the schooner Ada from that port to Miramichi. The Ada has been purchased by Mr. Snowball and is intended to ply during the coming season between Chatham and Tracadie—Chatham Advance.

Bart Duffy, Canada's well known skater, has taken Jack Davidson in hand and intends to put him on the race track this season. Davidson intends to enter the sports at Halifax and also the championship races to be held at Toronto, and he is showing great improvement under Duffy's care.

The managers of the Halifax driving park, have each got their posters out, calling attention to their race meetings, and amount of purses offered in each case. At Halifax the meetings are May 25th, June 22nd, and Sept. 7th. Bridgetown May 25th, July 1st, and August 12th.

Matthew John Walker, a printer, 42 years of age, died suddenly at his residence, 118 Hollis street, yesterday afternoon. The deceased was out Monday evening, and yesterday morning he complained of feeling unwell and took to his bed, and Dr. Silver was called in. The deceased worked at various times in the newspaper offices in the city. He was a member of the Typographical union. He leaves a wife and a number of small children.—Wpnesday's Halifax Chronicle.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED.
 Parties having postage stamps that were used before 1870 can get good prices for them by writing to Jno. Lindsay, lock box 3, Paris, Ontario. Best of references furnished and from \$1.00 to \$150.00 each paid for the rarer kinds. Leave the stamps on the envelopes when possible. Old collections also bought.

At Chubb's corner, Saturday, Geo. W. Gerow offered for sale Woodside farm, formerly owned by the late Robt. Jardine. The farm contains about 22 acres, and was sold to satisfy a mortgage claim. The property was bid in by A. H. Hamington for the mortgagees at \$3.50.

The question is sometimes asked, What does the Horticultural association do with the flowers from its green houses? The public will learn with pleasure that each week a large quantity of these flowers is taken to the general public hospital, with the request that they be distributed among the different wards.

A white ensign, with St. George's cross, will hereafter fly from the flag staff of the Mt. Allison college residence. It is the gift of Mrs. L. P. Fisher of Woodstock, N. B. The students will heartily appreciate this expression of interest in their college home, and token of sympathy with their loyal sentiments.

The appearance of Union street, Carleton, was much improved a year ago by the fitting up of the Mahoney building at the corner of Rodney street. Lately more changes have been made in the building by the putting in of a plate glass front in the shop on Union street, which will be occupied by the owner, Samuel Watters, as a drug store. The work of refitting has been done by Joseph B. Whipple, and is a very neat job of carpentering.

The causes of death reported at the Board of Health office for the week ending April 11th, were: Old age, 2; cancer, 1; diabetes, 1; jaundice, 1; bronchitis, 1; paralysis, 1; still born, 1; leukemia, 1; premature birth, 1; accidentally killed, 1; liver derangement, 1; softening of the brain, 1; consumption, 1; crop, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; laryngo tracheitis (group), 1; total, 18.

Alex. Milne, Wm. Coutts, Charles Johnson, Jr., of St. George, and John D. Chitman and J. T. Whitlock of St. Stephen apply for incorporation as Milne, Coutts & Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$25,000 in 100 shares. C. C. Hennessy, Stephen Couley, O. Frederick Bogue, Jas. R. O'Brien, J. Henry Frawley and H. Frank McDougall, all of St. George, apply for incorporation as the Victoria Granite Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$5,000 in 100 shares. Both companies are to operate granite quarries at St. George.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

CHEAPSIDE

Great Sale of Men's, Boys' and Children's

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

AT CHEAPSIDE,

FRASER, FRASER & CO'S, ... 42 KING STREET.

Having leased the adjoining Store we will have to tear down the walls, but before doing so we will have

A GREAT CLEARING SALE,

And now this is what we will do: All our Spring and Summer Stock was made for us and is new this season, and in offering the public such Bargains in New, Fresh Goods, we are doing what no other firm ever attempted.

MEN'S PANTS, -	75c, 90c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2, 2.50
CHILDREN'S SUITS, -	70c, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00
BOYS' SUITS, -	\$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00
YOUTHS' SUITS, -	\$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00
MEN'S SUITS, -	\$3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00

"Cheapside.".....FRASER, FRASER & CO.....42 King Street

THE CANADIAN WEST.

Sir Charles Tupper Will Visit Winnipeg First Week in May.

Greenway's Organ at Last Comes Out in Favor of School Concessions.

Is the Premier Bound for Ottawa?—Largest Locomotive Cylinder Ever Made in Canada.

Winnipeg, Man., April 14.—Sir Charles Tupper has wired the conservative leaders here that he will make a western tour immediately after the close of parliament. He expects to be here the first week in May and a provincial conservative convention will be held and a plan of campaign outlined. The last Winnipeg at the general elections. The liberals declare that if he does they will invite Mr. Laurier to run against him. It would be a battle royal.

The Tribune, organ of the Greenway government has a long leader in the edition tonight, which thus concludes: "There are thousands of the most intelligent and liberal of our Catholic fellow subjects who would be deeply grateful for any adjustment of the question that would remove the obvious advantages of their children's education. There are many who believe that our legislature would do wisely were it immediately to enact amendments to the act of 1894 the changes proposed in the conference by our constituents by making the concessions as to religious instruction purely permissive. The second proposition practically includes the first, while all its provisions can be formulated in strict harmony with the governing principle that there shall be no statutory preference granted to any religious sect. This would prove to the world the sincerity of our government and make our provincial position unassailable, save by the blind bigotry and hopeless partisanism."

Winnipegans are still speculating on the mission of Premier Greenway to the east. That he will have a consultation with Mr. Laurier is undoubted, but whether he will have another conference with the government on the school question is problematical. The arrival of Archbishop Langens at Ottawa creates great surprise here. When he left, the archbishop declared he was not going on the school question and would not go to Ottawa at all. Premier Greenway also said he did not think he should go to Ottawa. People are now curious to see whether he too will turn up there.

The largest locomotive cylinder ever made in Canada, has been finished at the C. P. R. shops at Winnipeg and will be shipped to Montreal tomorrow to be fitted into a very large mountain engine which is being constructed there. The men at the shops are busy with another cylinder of the same size, as it is the intention of the C. P. R. to increase the strength of all engines working in the mountains.

Winnipeg, Man., April 12.—Robert Moran, the young man charged with the murder of Hannah Hutton at the village of Holland, was brought to the Winnipeg jail last night. Apart from the letter he wrote the murdered girl making an appointment with her the night of the murder, the crown seems to have no evidence against him. There is a growing conviction that his arrest has been made to frighten him into telling all he knows, which is believed to be much more than he has yet disclosed.

At the last session of the Manitoba legislature, in spite of persistent lobbying against it by the agents, a bill was passed taxing insurance companies, loan companies, etc., which maintained branches in Manitoba. The Manitoba government thought to raise considerable revenue from this source,

MORE HELP NEEDED.

Five Thousand Dollars for Armenian Relief Required at Once.

Boston, April 14.—Frank H. Wiggin, No. 1 Somerset street, Boston, has followed from the treasurer of the International relief committee at Constantinople: "The demand made upon us by our relief committee is urgent in the extreme; the more we examine into the great calamity the more extended and dreadful the suffering appears. You have asked in regard to our success in sending money into the interior. We have been very successful thus far and have succeeded in overcoming every difficulty which has presented itself. All our remittances to the interior have been fully acknowledged and up to this time not a single piastre has been lost or failed to reach its destination."

A correspondent from Harpoot writes: "I think there will be no difficulty in getting the money to those for whom it is intended. They throng upon us in crowds. We have had \$5,000 additional at once. We have already assisted some \$1,000 after the most careful scrutiny of those who can care for themselves, and yet the number increases."

Portland, Me., April 13.—T. Peter, a member of the local colony of Armenians, received a letter from his brother, who is in Armenia, today.

The letter describes the burning and massacre of the inhabitants of Tadmek, Koc, the soldiers closed in on the Armenians and the sheik cried out: "How many believe in Mahomed?" "None," replied the Armenians. Then the butchery began and fully 200 were killed. The women and children, sister and mother were killed. The writer says that 10,000 Armenians have lost their lives.

NEITHER JEST NOR FUN FOR THEM.

Enjoyment Does Not Come Easy to the Sick.

DISCOURAGEMENT AND DEPAIR IS THEIR LOT.

South American Nervine Drives Despair Away.

It is an unflattering remedy for indigestion and nervous troubles. "He jests at scars that never felt a wound." Well he may, but perhaps 90 per cent. of the human race experience many scars in ill-health and broken constitutions. Take the thousands who are today suffering from nervous troubles of various kinds. They are wont to do their work, but the uncertainty of their health is such that they can make no safe calculation of what they will do. It is the mission of that great discovery—South American Nervine—to come to the aid of every man and woman so afflicted. No parallel can be drawn between it and any other medicine, for it is unlike all others. For nervousness or indigestion, which in many cases is an outcome of nervousness, it is unfailing and certain to cure. Strong, positive words these, but South American Nervine merits them all.

VICTORY FOR THE MATEBELES.

Capt. Brand's Column Compelled to Retreat After a Small Loss.

BUWAYO, APRIL 12.—Details have been received here of the encounter with the Matebeles by Captain Brand as the result of which he suffered a reverse and was compelled to ask for assistance from Bulawayo.

The Matebeles surrounded and attacked Captain Brand's column sent to relieve Gwanda, 25 miles south of here on the Tull road. Captain Brand formed a laager for the purpose of offering a better defense against the attack. Some desperate fighting ensued. The enemy were found to be well armed with Martini rifles, and they directed a strong and well aimed fire against Captain Brand's Maxim gun with such good effect that it became disabled. Captain Brand's ammunition ran short, and the fierce attack of the Matebeles continuing the situation of his force began to grow desperate. They were finally obliged to fight their way through the beleaguering enemy's lines. They succeeded in cutting their way out with a loss of five troopers killed and ten wounded. It is estimated that one hundred and fifty of the Matebeles were killed. In response to Capt. Brand's message, calling for assistance a relief force of two hundred and fifty men with artillery was despatched as quickly as possible. This force met Captain Brand's column returning.

The rebellion in Matabeleland seems to be spreading in spite of the vigorous efforts that have been made to suppress it.

The enemy's forces come and go within short distances of Bulawayo, and the excitement here is most keen, and there are many fears expressed of an attack by the enemy in force.

Confidence is felt that Bulawayo will be able to offer a successful defense. The coming of the relief force from Mafeking will, however, be greeted as a welcome assistance in the possible case of an attack.

PROOF OF PROGRESS.

The New Glasgow Chronicle (liberal) sometimes forgets that the country is going to the dogs. Speaking of the return of J. R. Murray for a visit to the town it says: "Twenty-one years ago Mr. Murray was engaged with his brother, Hugh Murray, of the 'Norfolk' in a general grocery business here. He left here so long ago, nearly a quarter of a century, to seek a fortune in the far west. What changes Mr. Murray saw on his return, in New Glasgow, twenty-one years ago the town was little better than a country village; last week he arrived in one of the most enterprising go-ahead towns in Canada, with electric light, a magnificent service of water, and the health of the town properly protected by sewerage."

LOBSTERS CANNERS.

W. C. Trenholm of Port Elgin has about 2,000 cases of cans ready for shipment to his lobster factories. He expects to make about 1,500 cases more. A correspondent from Cadam's Corner writes: The Portland Packing Co. is making extensive preparations for this season's lobster fishing. The company employ here during the spring and summer months from forty to fifty persons. Wm. Farquharson, the manager of the business at this place, arrived on Monday and has a number of men at work on the gear and repairing the old factory. The headquarters of the company are at Cape Tormentine and during the winter they manufacture cans and other supplies which are shipped to various parts on the coast and to Nova Scotia. Mr. Farquharson has a number of teams trucking supplies to the factory from Cape Tormentine.—Sackville Post.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

The Spindles Well Employed and Cloth Shows a Fair Business.

Manchester, Eng., April 12.—The market has shown the usual holiday dullness for the week, but there has been no depression. Yarns were better employed than in recent times. Stocks were fairly cleared, and there were some Japanese orders, while it was noticed that the profit margin was more satisfactory. The cloth market showed a fair aggregate of business for miscellaneous articles. Latterly the India and China demand is again more prominent, and some staple lines have been booked for both markets. South America is doing better, printing cloths selling readily. Altogether the market was cheerfully hopeful in spite of the surface dullness.

PORT ARTHUR NOT CEDED.

St. Petersburg, April 12.—An official denial has been issued here of the statement published all over the world that Port Arthur has been ceded to Russia by China as a result of offensive and defensive alliance between the two powers.

Suakin, April 12.—The Dervish forces under command of Osman Digma continue to hover in the neighborhood of Suakin watching their opportunity to do mischief.

Minor skirmishes between the Dervishes and friendly Arabs on the plain before Suakin are continually occurring, and several men have been killed. It has been learned that the Dervishes in the tract between Suakin and the Red Sea whatever prisoners they may take.

Osman Digma with two hundred cavalry and five hundred infantry has attacked the position of a Sheikh who is friendly to the British, but he was repulsed with heavy losses. This victory of the friendly Sheikh secures the safety of the plain before Suakin.

It is now stated that Osman Digma has a force numbering 3,000 troops. It is well known that large numbers of the Arabs who have been counted as friendly to the British are deserting to the enemy.

MISERABLE FRAUDS.

Some Dealers Substitute Cheap and Worthless Dyes

When the Popular Diamond Dyes Are Asked For.

The great popularity of Diamond Dyes has resulted in many worthless imitations—adulterated and cheap materials—that are bought by some merchants at a very low price; and for the purpose of extra large profits, these dealers urge their customers to buy these weak and worthless substitutes. The substitution of common dyes for the wonder-working Diamond Dyes is one of the grossest frauds now being worked on the ladies of Canada. Beware of the dealer who tries to induce you to take the common dyes that give him large profits.

Diamond Dyes are from two to three times as strong as any of the imitations. The best materials that science can produce are used in the manufacture of Diamond Dyes, and you get your money's worth when you buy them.

"My friends," said a politician the other day with a burst of indignant eloquence, "I will be honest." The terrific outbreak of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about to make.

DORCHESTER'S NEW HOTEL.

The new Hotel Windsor, Dorchester, was formally opened Thursday, April 10, by a grand ball, which will long be remembered as the greatest event of the kind ever given in Dorchester.

ITALIANS IN HALIFAX.

Halifax, April 10.—Steamer Alpha, which brought forty-five Italian paupers from Jamaica, is liable to a penalty of \$100 for each of them. One of them who fell on the street in a starving condition is at the poor house, where the clothing was found to be so filthy that it had to be destroyed.

FRIGHT OF THE COPS.

Frishtman to American citizen—Yis, bedad, there's a million of us Oran, ready an' willing to free the old sod from the Sartin yoke, an' 'er yer livin' in America."

American citizen—Then why don't you do Frishtman—So we wud, if it wasn't fur the bloody polis.

HEART DISEASE CURABLE.

Evidence Hardly to be Questioned Points that Way.

OSMAN DIGMA REPULSED.

In general opinion the doom is fixed of the man or woman who finds heart trouble growing upon him, and the most observant is aware that this disease has fastened its fangs on a very large percentage of Canadian people. Men and women are dropping dead daily from heart failure. It has been proven beyond a doubt that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is possessed of such elements as give back to the individual—who may have been a lifelong sufferer from heart trouble, his usual vigor and endurance. It will give relief in thirty minutes. The slightest exertion proved fatiguing to Thomas Peiry of Aylmer, Que., who had suffered for five years from heart complaint. He had not taken one bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart before his good effects told, and having taken four bottles of the remedy he says: "I am entirely free from every symptom of heart disease."

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

NEWS FROM

Clause Ten of the Repealed L.

Liberals Still Keen of Obstruction

Revenue Returns Made Show—Capt. Pratt

Ottawa, April 10.—The committee showed by Mr. Fraser should clock this morning, continued talking until Sir Richard Cartwright, in a manner Richard discussed inet crisis and ament of obstruction. Hon. Mr. Ives repeated there are only eight clauses of this particular acumen, ing clauses of a character. Therefo is still time enough not end for fourteen this bill and the mates as well. If only consent to pr Now, what is the Carthyites, who ce real opponents of lation, have left th hear.) And upon of obstruction, I do sure the committee Richard Cartwright go on and make b perhaps could be a house. The minister has handed me a bill, continued Ho shows that besides sed the bill, I do bill upon which discussion, and th over for further these should be p members of the Quebec would use they might use, th honorable gentlem political consider the bill, which cou change its course, honorable member Dr. Landerkin— man should be at morning, in his h From which obs continued Mr. Ives one of these hono laughter.) But I ask in all the honorable men a county where n of whom are Rom went in earnest to tleman who insist and insisted upon the people of Que for their co-relig and if the more M Quebec joined hi demand, they o minutes force up parliament the m ties to the mine (Cheers.) Mr. Ives conclu the member for the government, posed upon it in the Manitoba ming As Mr. Scrier conceded, doubtless, there was no respo honorable member, member for Wellin That was at 5 a. Mullen came Mr. I denounced his cost ing the McCarthy their obstructive The discussion Messrs. Gibson, B who challenge the ment as to the ur commons chamber Mr. Patterson e ence to the alleg ment of his govern was responsible, not proceeding w Hon. Mr. Daly ready to answer t take the floor, to rise was disposed Mr. Patterson's lity to do so. The hour to defend t Mr. Wallace fol 3.30 Fresh as a dals brand new red ne took left upon the dry. First came who, he said, ha pardon of Riel an gular feeling of criminals ever s Mr. Bergeron's st the commutation was lost upon t Mr. Wallace fol 3.30 However, the co said another criti the minister of p kicked himself ch, subsequent and then kicked sory he was th had not stayed on undertaken to party," said the he was not goni driven out by suster of public w ready to do fo went on, "when front on one tra (from the field ter.) Mr. Mencrier warmth that th reason for indign that word "rene pled to him by conservative was Terwhit was a s servative as eve ment side of the Mr. Kenny—Ho Hon. Mr. Ives's m he hoped, direct Speaking for him while he gave a tious vote on th believed that th gentleman gave the other direct able member (Cheers.) Of the ity in their dete

NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

Clause Ten of the Remedial Bill Reached Last Night.

Liberals Still Keep up Their Policy of Obstruction.

Revenue Returns Make a Most Gratifying Show—Capt. Pratt a Fishery Officer.

Ottawa, April 10.—The motion that the committee should rise was made by Mr. Fraser shortly after two o'clock this morning. Mr. Fraser continued talking until three o'clock, when Sir Richard Cartwright, in his most insinuating manner, took the floor. Sir Richard discussed the January cabinet crisis and accused the government of obstruction.

Hon. Mr. Ives replied—"Sir," said he, "there are only at the most about eight clauses of this bill requiring any particular acumen, the remainder being clauses of a merely technical character. Therefore I contend there is still time enough (the session does not end for fourteen days yet) to pass this bill and the supplementary estimates as well, if the opposition will only consent to proceed to business."

Now, what is the position? The McCarthys, who constitute the only real opponents of the remedial legislation, have left the chamber. (Hear, hear.) And upon whom did the duty of obstruction devolve? He could assure the committee that with Sir Richard Cartwright leading they could go on and make better progress than perhaps could be effected with a full house. The minister of public works has handed me a marked copy of the bill, continued Hon. Mr. Ives, which shows that besides those already passed there are but three clauses of this bill upon which there needs to be any discussion, and these might be laid over for further consideration while these should be put through. If the members of the liberal party from Quebec would do the influence which they might use, they could force those honorable gentlemen who are led by political considerations to obstruct the bill, they could force the party to pass the bill.

Dr. Landerkin—Where every honest man should be at four o'clock in the morning, in his bed.

But I ask in all sincerity where is he, the honorable member who represents a county where more than one-third of whom are Roman Catholics? If he went in earnest to the honorable gentleman who leads his party at present and insisted upon the principle that the people of Quebec demand justice for their co-religionists in Manitoba, and if the more liberal members from Quebec joined him in that reasonable demand, they could in twenty-five minutes force upon their party and parliament the policy of doing justice to the minority of Manitoba.

Mr. Ives concluded by calling upon the member for Huntingdon to help the government to do the duty imposed upon it in securing justice for the Manitoba minority.

As Mr. Scriber was somewhat uncooperative, doubtless, comfortably in bed, there was no response from that honorable member, but in his stead the member for Wellington took the floor. That was at 5 a. m. After Mr. McMullen came Mr. Belley, who severely denounced his compatriots for abetting the McCarthy-Laurier combine in their obstructive tactics.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Gibson, Borden and Ferguson, who challenged Dr. Borden's statement as to the unhealthfulness of the common chamber.

Mr. Patterson (Brant) made reference to the alleged absence of members of the government, which, he said, was responsible for the committee's not proceeding with the bill.

Hon. Mr. Daly replied that he was ready to answer any question regarding the bill so soon as the motion to rise was disposed of.

Mr. Wallace followed, speaking until 3.30.

Fresh as a daisy and blooming in a brand new red necktie, Col. Tyrwhitt took the floor. He dealt blows right and left upon the bolters all and sundry. First came the deputy speaker, who, he said, had stuck out for the pardon of Riel and had evinced a singular feeling of resentment towards criminals ever since. This allusion to Mr. Bergeron's stand on the matter of the commutation of Riel's sentence was lost upon the honorable gentleman, as he was not in the house.

However, the colonel went on. He said another critic of his position was the minister of public works, who had kicked himself into the speaker's chair, subsequently into the cabinet and then kicked himself out of it, and sorry he was that Hon. Mr. Guimet had not stayed out "for he's one that's undertaken to read me out of the party," said the colonel, adding that he was not going to be read out or driven out by such a man as the minister of public works. "Talk of being ready to die for one's country," he went on, "when I was going to the front on one train, I met him returning from the field on another." (Laughter.)

Presently Mr. McGillivray finished his speech and then Mr. Casey entertained the house for an hour, filling in time by reading from Abn ballads the yarn of the Nancy Bell, with appropriate comments.

Mr. Flint was speaking when the house rose for dinner, and the charwoman commenced to clear up.

After recess the discussion was continued by Messrs. Wallace, McCarthy and Cartwright. The latter asked for the official statement regarding Mr. Masson's appointment to the judgeship.

Sir Charles Tupper said Hon. Mr. Dickey would make explanations when he came into the chamber.

At ten o'clock Mr. Fraser's motion of the committee to rise was negatived, and the consideration of clause ten was taken up.

bill through there could be no doubt, he said, and the large majority which had sustained its course was evidence of the feeling of the country.

The debate was continued by Mr. Semple, who spoke for an hour giving way to Dr. Macdonald (Huron), who set out at 11.30 o'clock to read a whole speech delivered by Mr. Bennett last session. The result was cross fire between the two, which was not altogether in favor of the member for Huron, although he proceeded to the extreme at one time of pulling a hypodermic syringe out of his pocket and threatening to put his adversary to sleep therewith.

Dr. Sproule followed, and then Mr. Charlton took up the parole.

Mr. McGillivray taunted Mr. Laurier with never having denied the statement that he had said he thanked God there were no Orangemen in the liberal ranks.

Mr. Laurier at once rose and said he would answer. He had stated, he said, on the floor of parliament more than once that he would not be responsible for any words attributed to him in any speech, unless that speech was reported to be verbatim. No verbatim report of his Chicutimmi speech had been taken and printed. It was not fair, therefore, to ask him to be answerable for the imperfect or garbled newspaper reports.

Mr. McGillivray said Mr. Laurier did not say he had not used the words attributed to him.

Mr. Belley—I affirm that Mr. Laurier said the words, and I can produce fifty people to prove it.

Mr. Choquette—If any one says that he says a lie.

Loud cries of order, withdrawal, and general confusion.

The chairman—The honorable gentleman will withdraw that word.

Mr. Choquette—I have nothing to say. Mr. Belley will deny that he said those words I will accept his declaration. The words were taken down in shorthand by the mayor of Chicutimmi, and I can produce fifty people to prove that he said them.

For the next few minutes the house was in an uproar. Mr. Mills (Bothwell) endeavoring to speak.

The chairman—Mr. Choquette must take back the word "lie."

Dr. Bergin—I move that Mr. Choquette's words be taken down.

Mr. Choquette—I have no objection. Then there was further uproar, during which Mr. Casey essayed to speak.

Mr. Laurier asked if Mr. Belley was present at the Chicutimmi meeting.

Mr. Belley—I say this: I affirm that Mr. Laurier uttered the words imputed to him, and I defy him to disprove them.

Mr. Laurier—If Mr. Belley was present at the meeting and heard me use the words I would request Mr. Choquette to withdraw his statement. If he did not hear me then the ruling of the chair must be different.

Messrs. Davies and Cartwright rose simultaneously, when some one called out "The heavenly twins," and then there was an explosion of laughter.

The chairman said he misunderstood Mr. Belley. He thought that honorable gentleman had said he had heard Mr. Laurier say the words. However, the matter would be settled if Mr. Choquette would say that Mr. Belley was misinformed.

Mr. Laurier thereupon asked Mr. Choquette to withdraw the expression.

Mr. Choquette—Well, Mr. Chairman, I will say that Mr. Belley has been misinformed, and the men who told him that told him lies. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carroll then rose to speak, whereupon Mr. McGillivray amid much laughter asked when he was going to get his turn again.

Mr. Carroll said he was present at the Chicutimmi meeting and was sitting next to Mr. Belley. Mr. Belley was not at the meeting. He (Carroll) affirmed that Mr. Laurier did not use the words attributed to him. (Loud cries of what did he say?)

Hon. Mr. Foster said it would be far more satisfactory if Mr. Laurier who made the speech, would say just now that he never uttered the sentence.

The leader of the opposition, so far as he knew, had never denied it and La Patrie had purported to give a verbatim report of what he had said. Would he deny the matter now and settle it for ever?

Mr. Laurier said that if Hon. Mr. Foster thought his cleverness would draw him out from his position he was very much mistaken. (Derisive laughter.) He had spoken for many years in parliament and out of it and thought he knew how to govern his tongue. The two speeches which he had delivered, one at Chicutimmi and one at Les Eboulements, a verbatim report had not been taken and he did not know of the statement attributed to him by Mr. Smith, the liberal organ in Ontario. He wrote to Mr. Smith a letter which was published in the Globe, which contained all the denial that he had to give. Was there any man in the house who could believe that he would make such a statement as that? Why, his friend from Adlington (Mr. Dawson) was an Orangeman. He did not think he would be called upon to make any more denial than he had given.

Mr. McGillivray continued his speech until Mr. Somerville rose and said the leader of the house should be sent for to choke him off.

A great uproar followed and it took Mr. Bergeron all his time to restore order.

Presently Mr. McGillivray finished his speech and then Mr. Casey entertained the house for an hour, filling in time by reading from Abn ballads the yarn of the Nancy Bell, with appropriate comments.

Mr. Flint was speaking when the house rose for dinner, and the charwoman commenced to clear up.

NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Foster gives notice of a bill tonight to provide for the inspection of horses for export.

The government is strongly protesting against the proposal to deposit five hundred Cree Indians from Manitoba to Manitoba.

Capt. Pratt of St. John has been commissioned a fishery officer.

Hon. Mr. Dickey said that he was not aware of the legislation which had been passed by the Ontario legislature during the session just closed. Mr. Masson was a supporter of the government and it was not unusual for appointments to go to friends of the government of the day. He distinctly denied, however, that Mr. Masson's appointment was due to his vote on the Remedial bill. He had recommended Mr. Masson for a judgeship because after personal inquiry, he felt he was well qualified for it. With regard to the salary of the office he thought the emolument should be sufficient to maintain the position. Personally he (Dickey) thought the judges of this country were not sufficiently paid, although this was not the view of the majority of the house.

Mr. Edgar vigorously protested against Mr. Masson's appointment and said the bench had been prostituted for political purposes.

Sir C. H. Tupper said it might be desired to examine the list of speakers of the list of liberal members of parliament who were appointed to office during the Mackenzie regime. There was E. B. Wood, who became chief justice of Manitoba, E. H. Bodwell, who became superintendent of the Welland canal; A. A. Dorian, chief justice of Quebec; W. Ross, collector of customs at Halifax; D. A. McDonald, lieutenant governor of Ontario; F. Fournier, judge of the supreme court of Canada; Thos. Moss, chief justice of Ontario; J. Cauchon, lieutenant governor of Manitoba; B. G. Tremblay, county judge of Nova Scotia; David Laird, lieutenant governor of the N. W. Territories; J. Lorne McDonald, auditor general; D. Sturton, postmaster at Guelph; H. Horton, first lord of the treasury; and the Hon. D. C. Roy of Montreal, who will be appointed D. C. of this district to perform a portion of the work hitherto done by Col. Aylmer.

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Masson appointment. Noticing the minister of justice in his place he wanted to know from him how it came about that Mr. Masson had been appointed to this judgeship last Monday.

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ROOF OF PROGRESS.

New Glasgow Chronicle (liberal) says forget that the country is the dogs. Speaking of the J. R. Murray for a visit to Murray was engaged with his Hugh Murray of the "North" a general grocery business left here so long ago, nearly of a century, to seek a fortune in the west. What changes saw on his return, in New Twenty-one years ago the little better than a country boy he arrived in one most enterprising go-ahead Canada, with electric light service of water, and of the town properly sewerage.

OBSTERS CANNERS.

Trenholm of Port Elgin has 500 cases of cans ready for to his lobster factories. He to make about 1,500 cases more, respondent from Cadman's Cove. The Portland Packing Co. is extensive preparations for its lobster fishing. The company here during the spring months from forty to 500. Wm. Farquharson, the of the business at this place, Monday and has a number to work on the gear and re- the old factory. The head- of the company are at the Cape and during the winter manufacture cans and other such are shipped to various the coast and to Nova Scotia. Farquharson has a number of fishing supplies to the factory Cape Tormentine—Sackville

MANCHESTER MARKET.

ables Well Employed and Shows a Fair Business.

ster, Eng., April 12.—The has shown the usual holiday for the week, but there has depression. Yarns were sold and the spindles were better than in recent times. Stocks cleared, and there were sense orders, while it was that the profit margin was satisfactory. The cloth market fair aggregate of business miscellaneous articles. Lately and China demand is again eminent, and some staple lines in booked for both markets. elling is doing better, printing lically. Altogether the cheerfully hopeful in spite face dullness.

ARTHUR NOT CEDED.

burg, April 12.—An official is been issued here of the published all over the world Arthur has been ceded to China as a result of offensive alliance between the

WEEKLY SUN Leads Them All

