# RING PRINTS

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AIG W. NICHOLS, 19 Charlotte Street,

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

treal. Feb. 3.-Three new world's is set is the result of the seventh al race meeting of the Canadian ng association, held on the M. A. rink yesterday afternoon, nich records were made by the 's champion, John S. Johnson of apolis, and the other by John of the same place, the dark of the aggregation of fast skathe time of 2.42 4-5 was aned there was a cheer such as is n heard on the M. A. A. A. stand. world's record was cut down ve mile race. Last year Donoeat Johnson, who fell in making urt, and placed the figures at but this year Johnson kept his and defeated his most dangerous ent, Neilson, and cut down the record to 15.151-5, nearly a e's difference. The other record Harley Davidson, Rudd, Neilnd Mosher started. The contest etween Neilson and Rudd, but ds the end the latter dropped ed nearly half a lap ahead of in the remarkable time of 8.48 2-5, v 17 seconds better than the pre-

econd event, half mile junior, tht out eight competitors, and W ell finished first, with R. Boone Crystals second.

half mile came next and eleven competed. McCulloch again fincond to Davidson, the winner's being 1.241-5, or 1-5 second be-the record. A limit of 1.28 was the race, but it was left in the Mosher finished third and thue fourth.

next event was the boys' half ohn, N. B., was a mite compared other competitors, and natuen by W. Skelly, of Mount St. s college, who has a very graceaction and is a fast youngster. also won the 440 yards boys'

mile race, in which Johnlowered the record so easily, had ompetitors, but they dropped out by one, leaving Johnson and Neilto do the fighting, with Mosher g easy in third place. Johnson's was the finest ever seen on the . A. A. ice.

summary of the races follows: yards, in heats, the first in each to skate in finals-First heat-J. IcCullough, Winnipeg, 1; T. Moore, L., 3rd; time, 21 2-5 sec. cond heat-Harley Davidson, To-

o. 1st; J. Neilson. Minneapolis. L. H. Hogan, M. A. A. A., 3rd; nird heat-John S. Johnson, Minneis, 1st; Jim Donohue, Newburg, W. S. Mitchell, M. A. A. A., 3rd;

ourth heat-Howard Mosher, Sto g, N. Y., 1st; D. Brown, Crysta H. Halse, Toronto, 3rd; tin

inal-H. Davidson, Toronto, 1st; McCullough, Winnipeg, 2nd; Hoy Mosher, Storm King, N. Y., 3r

e. 21; world's record, 20 1-5; Ame record, 20 2-5. Half mile, junior, under 15 years o -W. Caldwell, Crystals, Montreal R. Boon, Crystals, Montreal, 2nd;

Berthelot, Montreal, 3rd; A. Benoit, ntreal, 4th; time, 1.424-5. Half mile chanmpionship—Harley vidson, Toronto, 1st; J. K. McCulgh, Winnipeg, 2nd; time, 1.241-5. dian record, 1.24; American rec-

. 1.22.

Boys' half mile, 12 years and under-Skelly, Count St. Louis college, 1st; Higgins, St. John, N. B., 2nd; D. wan, Montreal, 3rd; time, 1.43 2-5. ne mile, time limit three minutesin S. Johson, Minneapolis, 1st; J. lson, Minneapolis, 2nd; Davidson Cullough and Moore also started, dropped out; time, 2.42 4-5. Preus Canadian record, 2.58; American,

Half mile backwards J. K. McCuligh, Winnipeg, 1st; H. Routh, M. A.

A., 2nd; time, 1.41 2-5. 40 yards, boys 12 years and under-Skelly, Mount St. Louis, 1st; N. ill, M. A. A. A., 2nd; E. Higgins, St.

hn. 3rd; time, 48 1-5. Three miles, time limit 9,15-J. Neil-Minneapolis, 1st; O. Rudd, 2nd; e. 8.48 2-5. Previous world's' record,

# PAGES. ST. JOHN WEEKIY SUN. PAGES.

# ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNE DAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1895.

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NEW PRINTS AND CAMBRICS For Spring, 1895, just opened. Good washing colors.

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

ON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Tobago, Most Southerly of the But when they had reached latitude West Indies.

Fits in Every Particular the Descripof the Island on Which Crusoe Was Wrecked.

Defoe's Intimate Knowledge of the Place Evident-A Native Opinion as to the Source of His Information - Little Change in Two Centuries.

"Fion: Barbados to Tobago the distance is 120 miles, and if one of our New York millionaires wished to make the journey he could do so readily by chartering a schooner at an expense of from \$75 to \$150. For the ordinary traveler like myself, however," said young botanist, "going from Barbados to Tobago is about equal in time consumed in a trip from New York to Sitka, but much cheaper. Tobago does much of her local busiiess with Port of Spain, Trinidad, because that city is close by; but she also does some of it with Barbados, and at intervals a schooner

found going from Bridgetow borough. The fare in such a maning schooner is \$10 between the two places. I was lucky as usual when the time came for me to go, having to wait only eight days for a vessel.

name 'Barbados leg,' sometimes given to elephantiasis, is a sufnt indication that that disease is prevalent on the island. It is very mmon in Bridgetown, and I saw a large number of cases. One leg swells up to an enormous size always as far as I saw, between the knee and foot, till it is thought to resemble an elephant's leg. The victim of this disease walks with great difficulty, and when he rides he seems to prefer a donkey, upon which he sits woman fashion. Every case of elephantiasis I saw was upon a colored person, and always in one leg only. From the knee down the leg looks like an immense dark-colored carrot, largest at the foot, so large sometimes that the foot seems to be obliterated. Some of legs that I saw must have been inches through at the ankle. It would be an easy matter to hide these unsightly limbs with the clothing, but those seen in public usually belong to

ONCE AN IMMENSE SLAVE PEN. points of Barbados and look all over the island it seems incredible that that little dot of land should ever pen. The slaves of the British West Indies were all freed in 1834, and at that time Barbados had 83.176 African The owners were allowed £1,720,345 for them, or £20 14 shillings each. As far back as 1683 there were nearly 50,000 slaves on the island, and the whole population at that time was over 66,000, of whom more than 2,000

were convicts and political prisoners

who had been sent over from England and sold into servitude. "It was to Robinson Crusoe's island of Tobago that I was about to sail, and thirty hours after leaving Bridgetown I was in Scarborough, the quaint little capital of Tobago, a town of about 1,200 inhabitants, nearly all colored. Let me use that thirty hour interval to show you beyond a doubt that Tobago is the island Defoe took great pains to describe in Robinson Crusoe and upon which his hero lived solitude. If you have any idea of Juan Fernandez being Crusoe's is-land you cannot dismiss the idea too scon. It is Defoe's genius that makes us all look upon Crusoe as the real man, and Alexander Selkirk as the Selkirk was the man who was e had nothing to do with Robinson Crusoe, except that his real experiences may have suggested the idea to Defoe. Crusoe spent several years in slavery in Morrocco, you will remember, and then escaped to Brazil where he became a planter near Bahia, and made money. He was induced after a few years to undertake a voyage to Africa after more slaves for was on that voyage that he was wrecked on the desolate island—a voyage across the Atlantic ocean from east coast of South America to

the west coast of Africa. The same day I went on board we set sail, he says, 'standing away to the northward upon our own coast, Africa coast when they came about which it seems was the manner of their course in those days. They had crossed the equator and were in 7 degrees 22 minutes north latitude when they were overtaken by a vio-

The twelfth day they took an observation and found themselves in 11 degrees north latitude, and therefore resolved to stand away for Barbados 12 degrees 18 minutes 'a second storm came upon us, which carried us away with the same impetuosity westward. A glance at the map will show that in driving westward in that latitude Tobago was the inevitable land for the vessel to strike. The descriptions of the island, however, make the upon one of its hills with a pad on his knees he could not have written a

better description of it." "Tobago is not an island that the early explorers would have been likely to select with the whole West Indies to choose from, and it is probable that two centuries ago it was uninhabited. But there was inducement for the occasional visit of vessels, for there is abundance of good '.sh water. Besides Scarborough, the capital, there is a small town called Plymouth, and these are the only settlements. Twothirds of the island is still covered with forests, and the small portion of cultivated land is planted with sugar cane and 'provisions,' meaning vege-

"One of the planters took me under his particular charge and gave me considerable information. This gentleman had Robinson Crusoe at his fingers' ends so thoroughly that I think he could repeat half of it from

· verify or disat the island, he selected passage after passage to show how well Defoe knew his ground, "He did not describe it at random, you may be sure of that,' said my planter friend, 'Nor did he get his information from cyclopedias or other books. Even at this day there is no other book that gives half as many facts about Tobago as Robinson Cru-soe does. Yet it was an easy matter localities, and when he had schooner drifting westward in this latitude any map would show him that it was Tobago she must strike about Tobago, and the natural thing gent ship master who had been here That was no hard matter in London, and you will find that all the information in the book is precisely such as a ship master would pick up in coming here for water, or, perhaps, taveling a little over the island."

'You remember,' he continued 'that Crusoe climbed to a high hill and from its summit saw land off to the south and west, which he afterward found was "the great island of Trinidad." We will climb that hill ourselves if you like, and let you have

that same view of Trinidad, "Travelling in Topago is not an easy matter but I could not neglect Robinson Crusoe's hill when I was within sight of it. Roads are few and the bridle paths not pleasant for strangers, and the greater part of the little journey was made on foot. A climb about an hour and a half took us to the top of the hill and there lay Trinitad in the distance as plain as anyone could ask it.

ON CRUSOE'S ISLAND. 'You see, Defoe had positive infornation about this hill,' my friend said He knew to a certainty that this isand is not mountainous. like most of he others. Our highest elevation is only 900 feet and those higher hills are all on the northeast corner. This hill we are on is only about 450 feet high. but it is high enough to command a gcod view of Trinidad. Now look off here to the westward. Do you see these big detached rocks well out from shore and the two little islands in the distance? They go to show how thorough Defoe's knowledge was. member. "I saw that I was in an isno land to be seen except some rocks, which lay a great way off, and two small islands, less than this, which lay about three leagues to the west. That was before he had discovered

Trinidad. "'Now about that cave,' he tinued. 'The cave is what always inerests the young folks. I could show you a dozen 'Crusoe caves' on the isand, for we have no lack of caves and, of course, not one of them would be authentic. The cave is valuable only to show that Defoe knew we had such things. In this soft limesto ock it is an easy matter to enlarge a eave with a pickax, for rock that ha not been exposed to the air is almost as soft as chalk. It would be foolish to elect any one as the identical cave, because old ones crumble and disappear and tricking water forms nev ones, with the occasional assistance

of a slight earthquake shock. "'Here,' he said, stopping after we had descended the hill and plucking a tall plant that had a familiar look your knowledge of plants will tell you that this is wild tobacco. Crusoe, you know, found tobacco growing and it still grows without cultivation. It was this wild tobacco that gave lent storm that lasted for twelve days. Tobago its name. But you found no

wild to acco on any of the other is land. Tobago is the only one.
"'A general knowledge of these is lands would not Jo,' he said, because our seasons are a little different from the eacons anywhere else. We are

out of the true hurricane track here, although Barbados, only a few miles away, is in it. We have two dry and two rainy seasons every year, exactly as he describes it—rainy from mid-February to mid-April, then dry till the middle of August, raining again till the middle of October, and dry till mid-February, and that is precisely the way Detoe describes it.

'Then look at the grapes,' he continued, 'Crusoe found so many growing wild that he dried them as a made raisins. These were what we call the sea-grapes, and I am sure you have seen hundreds of the vines growing wild on the island. We have them yet, though we do not dry them And turtles? Do you remember how Crusoe went to the west side of the island and saw hundreds of turtles, though on the east side he had seen only two or three? Well, sir, it is the same thing to this day. Our people take large numbers of green turtles on the west beach, and on the east side they are hardly ever seen. The warm cur-rent flowing out of the Orinoco has something to do with this, for that affects us here.'

"It seemed to me in going about the island that the conditions have not changed much since Crusoe's time, except that there is more company and the inhabitants have a little more communication with the world. Some of the rural negroes live in as great simplicity and almost as complete se-clus on as Crusoe did. I found many cabins whose occupants lived entirely upon their own resources, pounding their own corn between stones, buting cocoanut oil, and handling money from year's end to year's end.

Any: dy who has a best year's Crus e life will find the way open for can go out into the forest there, where no one will interfere with him, and rock, and dry his raisins and raise goats, keep his calendar by notching a stick, find turtles on the beach, and tured by a heavy, blunt instrument. frink water from pure streams. There is nothing in the world to prevent itbut such an adventurer will do well to keep a return ticket constantly in his goat-skin pocket.'

Bedeque, Jan. 29.—Yesterday one of the oldest inhabitants of P. E. I. was aid in rest in the Freetown Methodist burying ground.

David Crossman, died on the 26th, aged 99 years. So her age was placed on the coffin plate, but your lieve she had passed the century bounred years of age. She leaves a large family, and one son living is 76 years of age. She had enjoyed excellent health up to about a month ago, when she accidentally fell and broke her leg. She has gradually been failing ever since that accident, and after severe suffering, having sat in her chair night and day, with but very little relief, she quietly passed to her rest on Saturday night last. Her maiden name was Morrel, and at one time there lived in and around Bedeque

R. J. McDonald, aged 23, a young priest, takes place from his father's (Angus McDonald) residence, Wilmot, North Bedeque. He was a young man of great promise, but after spending wo years in Rome, hoping to improve his health, that fell destroyer consump tion claimed him as its prey, and the hurch and his many friends mourn the loss of a student and prospective priest. We understand he had not yet

The special services in Bedeque Methodist church have been continued since the week of prayer and have een very well attended.

eceived a parish.

Captain R. McKay of Bedeque is very sick just now. Dr Sutherland consulted with Dr. Kerr of Malpeque vesterday and his case is considered it least critical.

A sad accident occured at the Kinkora school yesterday, when a boy struck a son of Mrs. Philip Smith with a slate without a frame, breaking the slate and driving pieces into he skull. Dr. Sutherland has removed one piece of slate, but is not sure but that there is still a piece left in the head. Should this be so the doctor is lubious as to the result. Willie Bowness, who has been in

he employ of Wright Bros., Summerside, is at home laid up with quinsy. Prince Edward Islanders will thank he Sun for its timely and sound editorial on the Cape's mail route. Capt. Arthur Irving (deceased) told your correspondent last spring that he had not known one day last winter that the Stanley could not have crossed between the capes. Here is practically only a ferry route, and why can the Stanley not try its utility? There can be no difficulty even between Sum-merside and Cape Tormentine. Once this route was opened and regularly run the tunnel question would soon

B. B. B. B. B. B.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, billousness, rheumalism, dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, dver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes ull impurities from the system from a comnon pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. Canada is an Indian word meaning

A CURE FOR HEADACHE. Dear Sirs—I have been troubled with leadache for a number of years. I started to take B. B. B. and now I am perfectly the and Dizziness.

MRS. MATTHEW MARTIN.

NOTHING NEW. W. S. Gilbert's New Opera.

otic is his enterprise, and hopeless his adventure is,
Who seeks for jocularities that haven't yet
been said.
The world has joked incessantly for over fifty And every joke that's possible has long ago

started as a humorist with lots of mental fizziness fizziness,
But humor is a drug which it's the fashion to abuse;
For my stock in trade, my fixtures and the good will of the business
No reasonable offer I am likely to refuse.
And if amybody choose
He was circulate the news
That no reasonable offer I am likely to refuse. some railroad man who was familiar with the running of the express car.

made a pun at all— Who, when a joke occurred to him, however poor and mean, Was Absolutely certain that it never had been

The doormat from the scraper, is it distant very far?

And, when no one snew where Moses was when Aaron put the candle out.

And no one had discovered that a door could be a-jar!

But your modern hearers are In their tastes particular,

And they sneer if you inform them that a door can be a-jar!

### DETECTIVE LAWTON'S STORY.

Lcoting of the New England Express

"I received an official notification," said Detective Lawton, "of the New England express car robbery from Boston, and, as the details had not been fully gathered owing to the dazed condition of the car messenger, I got Crus e life will find the way open for aboard a special engine and was him still on Crusoe's very island. He whisked off to Boston at a mile a minnte. I found the messenger-his name was Hartwell, I think-suffering from several severe wounds on the scalp, and the doctors were of the opinion that his skull had been frac-

"He was then just able to talk, not in a very connected way, but suffi-ciently well to give me an idea of how the robbery happened. It was to his credit that he did not conceal the fact that he was sleeping in the car alongside of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property when the thieves gained an entrance. He did not hear or see anything, therefore, until the thieves woke him with a bang on the head and tied him before he could make any show of resistance. He did not get a good look at any of the crooks, and about all that he knew was that there were three in the party, all large and heavily built men. The men had on black lary. At the last taking of the P. E. masks when he first saw them and Island census she gave her age to the after they had gagged and tied him Island census she gave her age to officer as 99, and he has frequently in a towel or hag was put over his later formed me that although she couldn't. "An examination of the car gave me remember her accurate age she bear idea as to the methods employed by the thieves to get in and I confirm that my first impression was fess that my first impression was that the work had been done by some person familiar with the construction of cars, presumably railroad employes. The car was divided into a large and small room by a partition and the outer door opened from the platform to the smaller room. The messenger was locked in the car in

> was closed. A hole had been made in the door on a line with this inside bar and all the thieves had to do after knocking off the outside was to lift the inner rod and into the little room. Hartwell confessed that he had often gone to sleep because there was no danger of the car being robbed, owing to the fact that no one knew except those directly interested in the safe carriage of the money when it was sent. In the car was a coupling pin with blood on it, which rather confirmed the notion that railroad men were in the deal, for this is a weapon used more frequently by rail road people than a club or a revolver. Hartwell said that there was no display of weapons. The burglar proof safes and the fire proof safes simply wrecks, and I thought from the work on the smaller safes that profesional cracksmen had been with

from the centre of the door and the

end dropped into a slot when the door

the party, as the blow-pipe and putty had been used to get powder into the "Hartwell had not the least idea at tacked, and all that he could recall was that shortly after the thieves left he heard cries of fire and the ringing church bell. The thieves had pounded his head before leaving, but he was unconscious. When the crooks they fastened the door with the lock on the outside, and stuffed a black hat into the hole in the door to prevent the light from shining from

"My first work was to try and locate the place where the thieves left the train, and my only clew was the cracked bell and fire. I went by train along the road, stopped at all stations, but did not strike anything un til I reached New Haven. I learned there that just before the night Boston express reached the depot a fire had broken out in the lower part of the city, and the bell rang from a Presbyterian church. This was the he is going to have a hard time. last thing which Hartwell remem bered until he was aroused in his car in Boston, and I concluded that the thieves got off at New Haven. My judgment in this was confirmed by the finding of a new bit and augur a quarter of a mile from the depot, which had been used to bore a hole in the car door.

between New York and New Haven, gang, that in some places where the

and that was at Bridgeport. It was evident that the thieves had boarded the train either in Bridgeport or New York, and that all that I found which might have thrown light on the robbery was that three men had bought tickets for New York on the last train from New Haven, which soon after the Boston express had passed through. No one had got on the train at Bridgeport, or at least no one was seen to, and it was my notion that the thieves started from New York after receiving a tip from

I came to this city to continue my work.
"I made inquiry at the freightyard where the express car was stored when not in use, and I got my first tip there from a day watchman, who told that several days before a stranger, who said that he was a car builder, asked permission of him to look at the express car for the purpose of getting some data to make as

similar car. "There was thus very little ground work to begin on, and attention was directed to railroad men who had been discharged recently, and also to railroad men in general who had any-thing to do with the handling of the express car in the depot or while it was in transit. The usual cards of warning were sent out to pawnbrokers and jewellers who were in the habit of handling stolen jewelry. The case moved on very slowly, and it seemed as if the thieves had successfully hidden every trace of their movements. At the office of the express company I learned that only three men there knew when the money was shipped and they were all above suspicion None of the messengers knew what part of the country they were going to until they got on the train, and

the company had provided sufficient safeguards to prevent collusion with "The case ran on for a week or ten days without any developments, and then I got a telegram to hurry to the

express office. I found there a great deal of excitement over a story told by Jacob Hoffman, the assistant secretary of the company. It was, in brief, that he had met a man named Robert Howe in a billiard saloon, a perfect gentleman, who had saved him from being whipped by some drunken scrapper. They became good friends, used to have jolly times together, and he remembered in casual conversation telling Howe about the express car and money traffic business. He would never have thought of it again if he had not met Howe that morning. Howe told him he had been away burying his mother. I saw from the way the young man had been led along by Howe that he had who got correct information about everything done in the money busi-

ness, even to the time of shipping the boodle. "Howe had agreed to meet Hoffman in the evening and take dinner in Broad street. I knew that if Howe really was in the robbery that his business with Hoffman was to get in-formation about the work being done to catch the thieves. I had several men in the restaurant, and to my sur-prise Howe met Hoffman. Howe had a partner, and when I got the light on them I recognized them at once as old Billy Kenny, the prince of confidence men, and Solly Myers, the meanest crook I ever heard of. After this city by one of the express agents in Boston. This kept the messenger from getting out and the car door name was Morrel, and at one time there lived in and around Bedeque quite a large number of familes of Morrels and Crossmans. Now only a few of the older people are living.

Today the funeral of the late Rev.

Today the funeral of the late Rev.

Today the former of the late Rev.

Today the funeral of the late Rev.

Today the funeral of the late Rev.

THE CROOK'S SIDE OF IT. "Did you ever notice," said old Bill Kenny, "how it is that one fellow gets along with his work without any fuss and feathers, while another puts on a great burst of speed and don't half as far in a day as the quiet fellow? Some people make hard work out of very simple and easy things. Just look at Molly Matches there, a quiet, happy-go-lucky chap, was never known to hurry in his life, but when it comes to getting a watch leather out of anybody's kick without interfering with the ordinary rules of politeness, there's nobody can give Molly any points.

"Then, take Molly's partner there. little Jim Brady. He's the sport to make a fuss about everything. Why he could not get a watch without putting a hole in a guy's ribs to save his life. That's just the difference between crooks the world over, and I acted as a sort of balance wheel when I acted with him or he would have ent his whole life in jail. "There was all the difference

the world between me and

Myers in the methods of doing

work when we were railroading safes and mail bags. Solly was a rough diamond, and he had the biggest heart of anybody I met. He loved opposition, and he would sooner win bank roll in a fight than pick it up in the street or from a sleeping gent He had nerve that the devil himself would have been glad to possess; but his splendid courage destroyed all his caution, and if it had not been that he was clever there would have been trouble. I guess the same thing goes in everything else, whether its croc ed or honest. Brains are what counts in everything, after all. It d make much difference how big and strong a fellow may be in pus his way along, if he has not got the wit to appreciate that brute force be longs only to brutes, and ingenious tricks are safer and more profitable "Solly and I were partners from the time we were kids, and we did a long bit in the reformatory together. was always my rule to be a gentle man, drunk or sober; and I have raised many a smile among my partners by being so polite when I was doing the masked burglary business on the famous tour I made up the Hudson villages with Denny Lyon's

people who had given up their valuables were actually sorry to have me great thing to give you a push along

"Solly and I had struck a lot of tame ducks, and it seemed as if there was some sort of a hoodoo going along with us. We were running on stretch for months when there was not a dollar came our way, and then all of a sudden came the boom that gave us a little fame and a big bcodle. I was in Mullin's billiard parlors in East Fourteenth street one night when there was a nice looking young fellow got into trouble with a tough young scrapper from the east side over a game of billiards. The good boy had been drinking a little. When I saw that the thug was trying to take an unfair advantage of him and was getting up a muss so that in the confusion he could win the lad's watch, why, I interfered in my usual polite manner and dumped the whom I had stood by told me that a liking to me right away. I stuck to him a bit to find out whether or not he had any wealthy relations, that it might pay me to get acquainted with, and I found out that he was the assistant secretary of the New England Express company. That was good news for me, for I was an expert in the handling of express packages, and I became quite intimate with young Hoffman.

"I knew that this company used to

have the handling of about all the heavy money shipments between this city and all points east, and in my might call a coy game, I began to pump my friend agout the business. He was a very talkative chap, and when he saw that I was so deeply interested in matters pertaining to railto tell me all that he knew. I led him around gradually to the handling of the money packages so as not to it was equivalent to a discharge from the company to be found talking about such matters, but I had gained Hoffman's confidence and he did not hesitate for a moment to tell all that he knew. He described in detail how the money was counted in the office before being put into little burglar-proof boxes. Then the seals were put on over the locks, and they were taken to the care and put into a large fireproof safe in the express car. and that for that reason only one exthe boodle in the car. The time when was kept a profound secret, but Hoffman knew all about it because he had to sign the receipts after the money had been counted in the office I learned from him who the messengers were, and where the express car was kept, while lying in this city, all of which information I gave to Solly, with instructions to find the car and look if carefully over from the outside, and inside, if possible. Solly did his part of the work in great shape and the next time I saw him he had a complete diagram of the car when the car was provided with the car. The car was provided with only ordinary outside locks and an inside bar over the dear door, and did not present the slightest obstacle

to a couple of experts.
"I kept careful tabs on my young friend after all preliminary work had been done, and to draw him out I said to him one evening that his fingers looked as if he had been handling prise and delight he said that my next day there was going to be a heavy shipment of money and jewelry for the holiday trade. I got from him and I invited him to have a supper with me the following evening. was done, so that he would not suspect that I had anything to do with the work, and to be sure that the goods had gone. We had supper down own, and he told me that the con pany had sent out the most valuable eating I told him that I had received word that my mother was very ill in Baltimore. About the time I would have to start to reach the Centre street depot, a telegraph message, which I had arranged for, was delivered to me. It was to the effect that my mother was dead. I left my dear young friend and started for Balti-

more by the way of Boston,
"I joined Solly and Jingo Horn at
the depot. We went singly to the platform at the first station. There side of the door, and a hole was cut crossbar. The bar was pushed aside, and the door opened into a small room. There was a door from this that was not locked. I threw it open and found the messenger asleep. I apologized for waking him up, then tied and gagged him. We opened the open the burglar-proof safes as we passed through a cut near Haven. Everything was cleaned up when we reached New Haven, and after fixing the messenger so that he could not give an alarm until he got to Boston, we left the train with a pagful of money and jewels."-New

Costa Rica isa Spanish expression ignifying "richcoast."

IT NEVER FAILS. Noway Pine Syrup cures coughs, cold asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat and lungs. Price 5 and 50 cents.

Corsica has a Phoenician name, neaning "wooded islands."

CAUSE AND EFFECT. Neglected colds cause coughs, troubles, bronchitis and consumption troubles can only be cured by the use of Norway Pine Syrup, the besand lung remedy in the world:

Abyssinia was the land of the Ab-

### LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Provincial Secretary Mitchell Deliveres the Budget Speech,

And Tries to be Cheerful Over the Growing Debt of the Province.

Mr. Powell Moves an Amendment and Supports it in a Powerful Address.

Fredericton, Feb. 1.-In the house of assembly Dr. Stockton gave notice of motion for details of all expenditures made since October 31st last; also for a statement in detail of the expenditure made last year or this, but not paid out of the expenditure of last year and remaining unpaid Feb-1st. 1895.

Dr. Stockton also gave notice of motion for particulars of the government's banking operations.

The order of the day, the consideration of the address being reached, Phinney resumed. He said it was idle for the attorney general to explain away the government defeat in Carleton county, or to claim that the government were not responsible for keeping that county nearly a year out of its proper representation. Iin his (Blair's) own letter to Mr. Connell, written on February 2nd, last year, the attorney general sufficiently answers one of his present statements. That letter appears in the official de-bates of last year. In that letter to Mr. Connell, written a year ago, Mr. Blair said:

My Dear Connell—I have yours of the 31st ult., enclosing your resignation as a mem-ber of the government, and intimating your intention also of resigning your seat in the

In another part of that letter the attorney general says:

If political life is distasteful to you (Mr. Connell) it would not be a great strain to remain for a short time longer. Just on the eve of a session is a most inconvenient time to force an election on, with the work of the session beginning to demand our attention we could not fairly take up that involved in an election campaign.

Mr. Connell withheld his resignation at the request of the attorney genera and out of the latter's own mouth. His letter to Mr. Connell we have in evidence that he was responsible for keeping Carleton county out of its representation for nearly a year. This year, after delaying the election for a whole year, an election announced for Carleton. When? Within a week of the opening of the legislature, regardless of the state-ment of the attorney general in his letter to Mr. Connell that the eve a session of the house was a most inconvenient time to force an election upon the government. The election had been brought on so that the Woodstock bridge might be completed, so that the county might be bought. The secretary, chief sioner, solicitor general and surveyor general attended a public meeting Woodstock on the occasion of the bridge opening. At that meeting it was stated by the sporting member of the government that Mr. Dibblee wanted a running mate and the government were going to give the county a chance to select one, and this same sporting member of the government advised the people of the county to see that the one selected would not kick over the traces. The government made every effort to get a candidate to run against Dr. Atkinson but had failed. The names of Messrs. Hale, Walsh, Moore and Smith had been mentioned in that connection, but the government were unable to induce any one to contest the county against Dr. Atkinson, and the at torney general talked nonsense and political trash when he tried now to make it appear that Dr. Atkinson had been allowed to take his seat unopdoctor's health. The attorney gen-eral found fault with the amendment moved by Dr. Stockton, and pretended to believe that such action was not unusual. The attorney general, when in opposition, had moved just suc iments to the address himself What nonsense it was to expect the use to wait until the report of the chief commissioner regarding the Sus-pension bridge investigation was bethe house. The evidence been taken at that investigation by one of the best stenographers in the province, and had been circulated all over the country by the press. The old system of trying governments is legislature is a thing of the past At the present time the people are able to form their opinions regarding governments by what they see in the ss, and it was absurd to say that such an amendment as the one pro posed should not be offered be the commissioner's report had not presented, He (Mr. Phinney) read the amendment. It contained n charge against the government no the chief commissioner. It merely condemned the existing sys tem, and the carrying of it into effec would protect the treasury from vul tures who were ever ready on the lookout for prey. The case of the Susmade desperate efforts to find a candidate, and no one dared to oppose Dr. pension bridge job was similar to the Atkinson. Whoever heard of the at-Lachine bridge steal. In both case torney general displaying sympathy there had been stealing of public mon or magnanimity for a political opponeys. In the latter case the dom government had appointed detective against himself to gratify personal in order to be better able to punis animus? Didn't he bring a libel suit

guilty parties. Did this govern

of the Suspension bridge steal? No

they threw the responsibility of work

ing up the case on Messrs. Stockto

and Smith. The government took no

steps to get at the men who got the

noney improperly. Was that because

the men who got the money and who

were in the steal were too closely con

recently in the government? In the

sel were allowed the witnesses at the investigation. That was in marked

contrast with the action of this gov

ernment in regard to the Quinn inves

tigation, in which counsel were re-fused witnesses and in which the at

vestigate matters in connection with

in the province the same disclosure

general was both judge and He (Mr. Phinney) believed if

scions were appointed to in

nected with the government or

case of the Lachine bridge steaf of

ment appoint detectives in the

would be revealed as in the case of on bridge.

What about the Woodstock bridge and the extras paid on account of it? It is common talk that thousands of llars that are paid in extras on bridges go into the government elec tion funds, and in this way the extras on the Woodstock , bridge and the Queen's county election are closely

Referring to the promised probate bill, Mr. Phinney said there had been an extraordinary shuffle of offices in St. John recently. Under that shuffle the gentleman for a long time recorder of St. John found it neces sarv to resign. He (Phinney) would that pressure had brought to bear upon him, which forced him out. The judge of probate became recorder and another gentle man was appointed to the office of judge of probates. The rumor is that the gentleman who resigned the ofof recorder is to receive \$1,000 a year out of the income from the office of judge of probates. The whole transaction was most regrettable. There was no doubt that there had been a swap of offices, a sale and barter of offices, and that the whole thing was not only against morality. but also against the criminal law of the country.

Mr. Phinney occupied some time in reading from the common law, and from the provincial act of 1892 to show that the parties to this transaction were guilty of a criminal offence. The earless man, had called attention to this barter in public offices, and yet the government attempted to tie the ngues of the members of this house by calling upon them to vote down the proposed amendment. Mr. Killam said that although Mr.

Phinney had spoken eloquently, as he generally does, he had advanced little, if any, argument in support of ndment that had been moved by the leader of the opposition. was glad to welcome the new members, and no member of the house was better pleased that Dr. Atkinson had been permitted to take his seat better pleased that Dr. Atkinson by acclamation than himself. If the position could not see anything in the speech to commend it, he would say that the farmers and the people at large would be able to see

in it that would meet with their ap-Mr. Pitts said he felt it an honor to follow the last speaker, the chief justice in the Quinn case. He heartily welcomed the members on behalf of the people of Fredericton. The present was an opportune time of year for the house to meet. The speech delivered by the mover of the address was highly creditable to him, though that gentleman had said he would oppose the government if Sheriff Douett was dismissed. He proposed to take a kind of flashlight photograph address. The rearrangement of the fiscal year had simply been made to suit the exigencies of the political occasion and to enable the government to avoid disclosing the enormo deficit that has piled up last year. He predicted that there would be a gen eral election before the people really knew how the finances stood. He be lieved the province had gone behind in 1894 at least \$100,000. The dairy industry was simply a "fad" of the gov ernment, of which they were espe cially fond, because it was so chear They were able to realize larger divi-dends from that investment of political capital than from anything else They could almost afford to pay that \$4,000 out of their own pockets. He gave the government no credit for their dairy policy, because they had to be in the procession with the other provinces or else the farmers would not stand it. He did not know what scheme the government had on foot in regard to the readjustment of the representation. It might drive him in the nine-hole, but he did not think he would have to hustle around for a corner as hard as the attorney general was hustling now, nor would it issue a search warrant to find his political principles He advised the government not to touch anything that wasn't touching them. Some years ago they had en franchised the young men, thinking it was going to benefit themselves, but the young men had relegated the at torney general to oblivion in York county. He thought St. John deserved to have a grant for the exhibition, which could be made of great benefit to the agricultural interest. He was not going to find fault with the govrnment because of the dearth of ma terial in the speech, because he thought it was not wise for them to introduce too much legislation. If the government were going to change the repre sentation, they ought to change the franchise and place it on an educational basis. The franchise should only be given to those who had sufficient knowledge to know what they were voting about. He was sorry the address contained no reference to migration. He took no stock in the government's profession of sympathy for Dr. Atkinson. He (Mr. Pitts) had been irresponsible, but he never said anything so irresponsible as the attorney general's remarks on that subject yesterday. The government had-

at an enemy? Mr. Pitts said the asylum was still being run in the same old way. Dr. Steeves was still in it, and the lunatics were getting out of it just as usual. Last year York county charged with forty-three lunatics; now it was cut down to three. After the next general election the bills forced upon the counties would be omewhat larger. The by-road money of the province was getting less every year. York county was not now re-

Didn't he bring libel suits

against Mr. Crocket, at the expense

of the country, simply to get a whack

ceiving its fair share. Hon. Mr. Emmerson—It is getting he same amount as usual. Mr. Pitts-Then it goes into pockets of a few political favorites, or it is not placed on the roads.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-You are m Mr. Pitts-O, I have got the hayseed

pretty well threshed out of my hair. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Better take

and at the burdocks. Mr. Pitts-Well, you have got a good many burdocks sticking fast to you, on those back seats. What the country wanted, said Mr. Pitts, was an honest, economical government, upon whom the people could place dependence. The object of this government was to deceive and bewilder the people. The government were afraid to grapple with the subject of reent. They were simply putting the evil day afar off. It existed for the classes and not the masse as shown in Northumberland county and elsewhere. Every investigation that had ever been held since this government came into power had shown its corruption and incompe-The people all felt that no contract was ever let that did not mean oodle. He was glad to say for chief commissioner that he had made no effort to shut out legitimate evidence in the Suspension bridge quiry. Nevertheless, he had not the grasp of his position that enabled him to prevent corruption. His position was one of many temptations, and he was not a man of sufficient calibre to withstand the pressure. He (Pitts) would not take the position if it was offered to him. The government had displayed lamentable intency in regard to the horse Harry Wilkes: still it was a good thing that he had gone out of the country, for he did not amount to much. was simply an illustration of the "fads" of the government. He de-nounced the deal of offices in St. John, where an old man had been routed out of his bed at midnight and driven round to the attorney general's hous and made to surrender his position for a consideration of \$1,000 a year The government wanted to hurry this session through, in order that the law clerk might devote himself Kings county, and that several other gentlemen might grind their political axes, but he was going to see that plenty of time was taken to scrutinize the acts of the government close ly. The house was not going to be made the medium through which the political schemes of a few individuals could be promoted. It would not be wise for the opposition to wait fr fur ther information before they took ac tion, for if they did they would get no information until the end of sion, when it would be too late to

do anything The debate was continued until re cess and again after supper, the speakers being Messrs. Shaw, Atkinson, Emmerson, Smith (St. John), Howe and Wells.

The amendment was lost, the vote being: Yeas - Messrs. Stockton, Phinney

Smith (St. John), Pitts, Allen, Howe Pinder, Atkinson, Perley-9. Nays-Hon. Messrs. Mitchell, Emmerson, Labillois, and Messrs,

gain, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Mott, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Robinson, Veniot, Dibblee, McLeod, Wells, Far ris, O'Brien (Charlotte) +20.

and Mr. Dunn was paired with Dr

Mr. Blair was paired with Mr. Shaw Fredericton, Feb. 2.-In speaking on the address on Friday, Mr. Shaw said he endorsed all that had been said as to the creditable manner in which the mover of the address had performed his duty. The reply to the speech had not much in it of interest. fully concurred in its references to Lord Aberdeen's visit and to the untimely death of Sir John Thompson He also approved of the proposals with regard to the dairy industry. His own section of the province had not yet reaped much benefit from the dairy grant, but he hoped it would before another session. He did know what the government really intended under the head of redistribu tion of the representation.. If the boasting done by some of the governgerrymandering some might be expected down there to pro vide a seat for a gentleman who was low regarded as a seventh member of the government. As to the probate court reform, he had never known a change being made in regard to court procedure that did not benefi the lawyers, and he supposed this would be in the same direction. He wondered how substantial the government's guarantee in aid of the St. John exhibition would prove to be. Probably the usual \$1,000 given to other exhibitions in recent years would be given. He sincerely hoped that if an exhibition was held this year its promoters would not have to call upon he government for the guarantee, but if they did he hoped it would be naid more promptly than was the case with the subsidy for wharves and elevators, which had not been paid yet. He would like to know from the govern ment why this money was not forthoming? There ought to have been another paragraph in the speech, informing the house of the warm reception two of the members of the gov ernment got when they interviewed Mr. Haggart with regard to the re-pairs on the Marsh bridge. He was afraid the bridge would become very much the worse for wear if it had to wait until it was repaired by the doninion government. He regretted that the attorney general was not able to be present to vote on this occasion. (Mr. Shaw) would have voted for the amendment, but had paired with the attorney general. He did not express his opinion with any hope of defeating the government, for if that took place and an election was brought on he was afraid he would never meet good many of his friends on the opposite side of the house again.

be coming up on delegations from St. Mr. Shaw thought the manner in which the money was expended on the Suspension bridge was more than -it was disgraceful-especially when \$50 of the hard earned money of he men was taken from them and given to others. Some legislation should be adopted to remedy such

that

back to the house.

evils. Dr. Atkinson said the mover of the address had proved himself a worthy representative of a race which had produced some worthy men, and to which this country owed a deep debt of gratitude. At the time of the Am-

erican revolution it depended on the action of the French people of Canada whether we would have a British America or not. Advised by their clergy, they had remained true and loyal to the British connection. Every wellwisher of the country must be glad to see today the harmony which existed between the two great races. The proposed readjustment of the representation was not a new thing. It was proposed even before confederation and many times since. He was glad that some action was being taken by the government to remove existing inequalities; if the government brought forward an equitable measure he would support it. The combined population of Kent, Gloucester and Carleton was about 75,000, whereas the combined population of Albert, Sunbury and Restigouche was about 25,000, yet the latter counties had as great a force upon

the floors of the house as the former. The proposed aid to the dairying industry had been spoken of favorably on all sides. The opposition, as long as he had been a member of it, had always been in favor of giving liberal aid to this industry. The farming industry of the country was undergoing a change. It had been necessary to make changes in the methods of farmthose articles which would find a ready sale, such as the products of the dairy. The market for these products in the mother land is practically un-

imited.

He was somewhat surprised at the attitude taken by the leader of the government with respect to the amendment. The statement that the house knew nothing about what took place at the Suspenson bridge inquiry certainly was not complimentary. It was absurd to say that the house could not vote intelligently on this question, in view of the full and ample information given by the press. He felt that if the opposition did not outline to some extent their policy with respect to what took place at that inquiry they would be recreant to their duty and inefficient as an opposition. In view of the fact that the sources of revenue of the government had been narrowed by their own act, that the debt of the province amounted to about \$2,400,000, that the interest charges from this time forward could not be much less than \$130,000, the time had arrived when steps should be taken to guard the public treasury, especially when its sworn guardians had been unable to protect it. Referring to the Woodstock bridge,

Dr. Atkinson said that while the contract for the superstructure was \$62,-The government well 400, he was informed that the actual outlay was not much less than \$100 .-000. The government had early and complete information as to the inefficient manner in which the work was being done. It was true the work was stopped, and the engineer was dismissed after the piers had been damaged, but he would like to know who had profited by the imperfect work? Did the engineer or the contractor reap knew that an improper amount of was mixed with the cement, and that the work was dishonestly done. He defied them to find an individual Carleton county who would say that the work was honestly done by the contractor from start to finish; vet the government had kept him on and given him fresh contracts and naid him \$30 000 as a premium on his dishonesty. The way in which the public money was wasted on that job was disgraceful to the administration. Dr. Atkinson said he could not but eel deeply the sympathy which the government had shown towards him.

That sympathy had begun as ago as 1888, and continued to be of the same character down to January 17th, 1895. There was an election in 1892 in which after a very hot contest, he believed he had received a majority of the votes, and the sympathy of the attorney general was such that he advised the sheriff by telegraph to throw out the vote in the parish of Simonds, when he found it would deorive him (Atkinson) of his election. Finding that he had no redress courts, he (Atkinson) had then petitioned the house to rectify the wrong which he believed had done him. The sympathy then shown by the government was of a most exraordinary character. When, in 1888. Mr. Nadeau came to the house with his case, which was similar to his own. he had as champion the leader of the government, and nobody suggested that he should be required to put up \$1,000. Nor was any such made of Mr. LeBlanc in 1891. But so great was the sympathy of the government for himself that a new rule was established, and he was called upon to advance \$1,000 before he could he heard before the committee on privileges and elections. It was shameful that the government had influence enough to induce the house to for so unfair and British a proposition as that. The parliamentary records of the province might be searched in vain for another instance where such a burden had been blaced upon a petitioner to prevent his obtaining a hearing. When Mr. Connell's seat became vacant that gentleman was induced by the solicitation of the attorney general to hold his resignation until the beginning of the session, and such was the sympathy of the governmen for himself as a sick man that they allowed all the fine weather months to pass by, and selected the bitterest month in all the year in which to hold the election. With regard to his card, Dr. Atkinson said it was his deliberate opinion of the government and was written in the greatest possible calmness of mind many months before the writ was issued. He knew of no less than Hon. Mr. Emmerson-O, you would

thirteen men who had been approached and besought to run against him, but no man could be found to enter the contest. He did not say not have found a candidate, nor that he could not have been beat-en, but he believed they would have found it a difficult job to do so. In view of the persistent antagonism of the attorney general towards he had felt it to be a special honor to be elected by acclamation as he had. He wished to express his sincere apeciation of the uniform kindness with which he had been

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the proposed amendment moved to the ad dress was of such a character, and affected the department over which h presided so directly, that he felt his duty to offer some remarks. It was perhaps pardonable that the last speaker should have indulged in a little post-mortem, and that he should have taken unto himself that martyr dom which he seemed to have courted that of being the special object of hatred on the part of the government Dr. Atkinson-O, no, not of the gov-

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the gov nment did not look with any disfaver upon the member's presence, and thought the attorney general had correctly voiced his own sentiments as well as those of his colleagues and supporters, last evening. Mr. Emmerson thought the house should look at the amendment that had been proposed more seriously than some hon. members had done. It was to be hoped that no honorable gentleman really wished the house to place itself on record in such a way that it would be the laughing stock of the country. Did anyone ever hear of any person ever being tried by any court upon a synopsis of evidence published ing and to encourage the production of in the press? If the argument of these honorable gentlemen was wel founded it would be sufficient for juries to remain in their homes, and after reading the comments and synoptical reports of the newspapers, con vict or acquit as the case might be. Did they presume to tell the house that it was well informed as to the evidence given at that investigation? The hon, gentlemen opposite had acquitted him of all attempt to shut out evidence. That evidence would shortbe placed before the house and ountry. Until that took place did the leader of the opposition presume to say that there was anything be fore the house on which its judgment could be asked? Perhaps the hon. member (Stockton) and himself were sufficiently informed, but no one else was in a position to form a judgment. Surely the house did not desire to pass sentence upon the men who were in a sense charged with an offence upor the synoptic reports of the newspaers. Surely the hon, member from St. John did not wish hon, members to anticipate his knowledge or his opinions upon this subject. Suppose hese opinions were all true, what was the change in the law that he would ask for? Wherein is the statute now defective? If the hon, gentleman

> As long as human nature remain it is governments must always dependent upon the integrity and or of public servants. The country must to a certain extent take the chance of their being honest or dishonest. The amendment was a childish one

knows he has not stated it.

knows that these expenditures are

made according to law-that they are

made in the interests of the public,

money in the hands of individuals.

that it is necessary to entrust public

Was it possible by act of parliament

away with their mercenary des

to abolish the cupidity of men or do

Recess till 7.30 o'c'lock.

Mr. Smith (St. John) was the next speaker. After a brief reference to the paragraphs of the address dealing with the visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeta, and the death of Sir Thompson, he said that probably the most important paragraph in the address was that which referred to the dairy interest. It was most important that that industry should be fostered in every way possible consistent with the revenue of the country. This great industry is rapidly being developed, and he believed if more attention was paid to it by the farmers, they would find it to pay them better than by devoting themselves to other branches of agriculture. He was willing to say that he believed that if a proper person was appointed inspector of cheese and butter, there would be a great improvement in the quality of butter produced by some of our farmers. It was a matter of regret, speaking generally, that the butter product of New Brunswick was not at all of the same quality as the cheese. Indeed, owing to the poor quality of our butter, very little of it could be shipped to the Eng. lish market. In saying this he did not wish to be understood as stating that we did not produce any good butter, but it was unfortunately too true in the majority of cases that our but er was of an inferior quality. If it re other wise, a good market could be found for our butter, as well as cheese, in the old country. He was afraid that some of the butter factorles now in existence in the province would not pay as well as many their promoters had hoped. He desired right here to say that the cheese produced in New Brunswick ranks quite as high in the English market as cheese from any part of the dominion. Our cheese stands quite as high in the English market as the Ontario cheese, which, for so many years, had so high a reputation there. He thought that at present there were some thirty or forty cheese and butter factories in New Brunswick. He halieved this number could be quadru pled and as good prices maintained as at present. The English market could take all the cheese that the dominion could produce, so our farmers need not fear over-production. received large consignments of dairy products from Denmark, Holland, Belgium and the Australian colonies, and there was no reason why, if New Brunswick paid proper attention to the manufacture of butter, it could not find a splendid market in England as well as those countries. He was willing to assure the government that they would have his hearty support in any effort calculated to further benefit the farmers of the country, particularly in this matter of the dairy interest.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell-Might I ask, Mr.

Smith, if your firm handles any of the butter made in our factories? Mr. Smith-We have got some buter from the creamery at Harvey, which has proved very satisfactory My fear is, however, that the facto ies have been holding for too high prices, and I would not be surprised if considerable quantities would have to be kept on hand. Mr. Smith said would now devote his attention to the amendment that had been moved by the leader of the opposition. use might reasonably hold him

# D. ATHERTON,

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R. McD. MURRAY.

(Smith) responsible for that amendment. Had it not been for his action reference to the Suspe bridge repaits, it is not likely that the amendment would now be before this house. He described at length his efforts in 1893 and again in 1894 to obtain all the papers he had asked for in connection with the work of repairing the Suspension bridge. He was willing now to say that he had seen more in the conduct of the chief commissioner in connection with the investigation itself to commend than he had seen in connection with his production of the papers in the first instance. The examination had been fairly complete, and he had to thank the leader of the opposition for the assistance he had given him in conwith it. The investigation

ied about two weeks, and

uld not go to the full length

nmissioner's remarks that in that investigation he (Emn had been as patient as Job. he thought very little fault could be found with the way the inquiry had been conduct-He (Smith) had thought, however, that he observed sometimes dur ing the proceedings a disposition on the part of the chief comm be in a hurry. Probably that was because he wanted to return to his private business as soon as possible. All the facts in connection with the matter had been pretty well brought be willing to admit that he (Smith) had been perfectly justified in calling the attention of the chief comr er to the matter. The evidence taken had been pretty well reported in the press, and the house and country were in quite as good a position to express an opinion now as they would

when the chief commissioner's report was formally brought in Mr. Smith said he believed that he had done his duty in this matter, and he desired the house to understand that whenever he again heard of the had any evidence of official dishe he would not hesitate about calling attention to the matter. He would do that as long as he was honored with the people's confidence, and when the people were dissatisfied with his course they had their remedy in their own hands. The leader of the opposition was perfectly justified in moving the amendment. The disclosures made in connection with the Suspension bridge job showed that greater safeguards were required in order to protect the public treasury. He feared that the Suspension bridge case was only one in many where the funds of the country were being misappropriated. Considering that returns were made to the then chief commissioner every week, it was very strange that after the first pay-sheet had been sent to the department there had been no inquiry as to whether the men in charge of the work were paying to the men under them the amounts charged op-posite their names. It had been understood when arrangements were made with the men in charge of the work that they were to hire men as as low a rate a day as possible, and that the province was to be only charged the amount actually paid to the men. It had been thought that the majority of men could be had for \$1.50 a day. That being so, was it not strange that when the returns were sent to Frederiction, and the province had been charged \$2.50 a day the men working on the bridge, the department had not taken steps to accertain whether ir not the men were actually receiving the amounts which the returns made it appear they were getting? The moutry had shown that many of the men had not received the wages the province had paid for them, but on this score he did not intend to have much to say until the matter came before the house in connection with the chief commissioner's report. He desired, however, to say that he had not called the attention of the government to the matter with the hope of getting any particular individuals into trouble. He had done so ecause he believed, and the facts proved, that there had been a misappropriation of public funds. He was ot sure yet as to who the really guilty parties were in connection with the mis-use of the funds of the province, but the whole country believed that he (Mr. Smith) had been perfectly instified in having the matter inves tigated.

for the dairy intere wick, and that this simply co-operated government in th would be willing to ernment in any meas further improve the riculturists of the gretted to see by the house that the lead ment had attempted false position. He said that no stater of the horse import government had bee What he had detailed statement appeared in the pul remembered having ney general if the H had not published in ficial records of the of their importation general in answer that this government ly what the Fraser done, and that no me ment had been given by the Fraser gover this administration. was in a position to statement. He was say that the Fraser not only given the e cattle, horses and she also given the exact gations in connection chases. This inform ence to the importation government is on rec seen today. He woul and country, there thought of a gentler torney general, who, his inquiry, had mad a statement? The ch that the government the grant to the dair; 000. This governmen nearly as much as th do in the interest of the agricultural repo we find that the tota culture was only \$21, cluding the dary inte discover exactly how mers got it would be duct from that sum expenses of the depe fund: and right here confess his ignoran was the meaning of \$2,000 to the receiver nection with agriculti

Hon. Mr. Mitchell-

expense of the travell

Mr. Howe That is and I am willing to ding the different

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Mr. Howe agreed

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matter. He had alw

what it said rega

\$7,000 to deduct from der to find out just farming industry. The a little less than \$15 sum expended on th with the importation why should the provinterest on the \$30,000 original cost? If it pay this interest, charged against th try? He believed th great industries of couragement from t sury as that other is lumber business. In the stumpage a pre 000 a year was made agriculture be put o less than \$15,000? W ing to say against a the great lumber in a fact that when th is stimulated it me of the forests and a natural wealth, whi stimulate agricultur enhance the value of erally. The hon. m morland (Killam) h it appear that nearl tures made were of the farmers, and the railways as an truth of his declar gard the farmers of fair share, and while as a farmer for wh for them, yet he he deal more would be He was astonished that had been mad ment. It had been the amendment that was sufficient to p the funds of the pr that had come to l with the Suspensi showed that the else, was very defic a great responsible the shoulders of the sioner. In view of made at the bridge was right and prop amendment as that be offered in orde should be given an o ting themselves fair their feelings regard priation of public fo Mr. Wells said he the time of the ho the first few section

becaue on these su of the house were r In reference to the f sides seemed to be i dairy interest should ouragment. The (Mr. Phinney) was f view that this inter encouragement from authorities than from ment. He (Mr. We to take issue with t accord the dominic credit for what the matter, but it was they had done more ment to aid the dair

Dr. Stockton-Wh

Education, school houses poor dia tricts
Fisheries, protection
Free Grants act.
Legislative library, librarian.
Insurance
Legislative assembly—
Assistant clerk.
Secretaries of committees and engrossing clerks (3).
Thaplain
leggt-at-arms

Chaplain
Sergt-at-arms at \$4 per diem...
Doorkeeper, \$2 per diem...
Messenger, \$2 per diem.
Six messengers, \$1.50 per diem.
Two pages, \$1 per diem.

Lunatic asylum, maintenance.... Natural History society..... Public health, contingencies, etc...

outidings, etc., ings and offices.... ment house

Total expense public works...

Unforseen expenses.

for 1895

now improving.

a true one:

Refunds crown lands...... Surveys and railway inspection.

as that now accorded to men

Dr. Alward presented the petition of

the New Brunswick branch of the

Dominion Women's Enfranchisement

association, praying that full parlia-

mentary suffrage be conferred on the

women of New Brunswick, upon the

same terms and under the conditions

In submitting his financial state-

ment of the year 1894 and the estimates

HON. MR. MITCHELL

said he would endeavor to discharge

the duty devolving upon him as clear-

thought he could, at the outset, con-

gratulate the house and country upon the fact that the past year had been

province. The great farming indus-

try had been fairly prosperous. The

mers were facing the winter hopefully.

The lumber industry had been some-

had been felt to some extent, but in

view of the financial distress reported

from other countries, this province had

little to complain of. He referred to

a conversation he had heard among

a number of commercial travellers

better during the past year in New

Brunswick than in any part of Can-

ada, or in any part of the United

States in which they had travelled.

Although very few foreigners were

coming to our country to settle.

yet we had a better class coming,

namely, many of the people who had

left the province years ago and gone

to live in distant lands, who were

birth, satisfied that after all there

were many places in the world worse

than the province of New Brunswick.

(Applause.) We could not hope to

detain any considerable share of the immigration from the old country

here, for the saying of the poet was

Vestward the tide of empire takes its way.

For many years this tendency had

In the states of Maine, New Hamp-

shire and Vermont there were three

was a tendency on the part of steam-

was calculated to send the people else-

our young men at home and make

When we are able to produce our own

pork, our own beef, and to export

facts will do more for us than all the

clap trap guide books that could be published. Then we will see the young

men and young women who had left our province, come back to it, one of

whom is worth half a dozen foreign

Turning to the subject of the finan-

cial condition of the province, Mr. Mitchell said, that at the end of the

fiscal year of 1893 the bonded indebted-

ness of the province amounted to

\$2,628,000. During the past year there

had been very little railway building,

and to his mind if there had been less

for many years past it would have

been better for the province and for

had been pledged for them. The in-

crease of bonded indebtedness during

was incurred for the building of the

At the present time the total bonded

debt of the province was \$2,675,000.

During the year \$30,000 of bonds bear-

ing 6 per cent. interest had been re-

par. This was the best possible evi-

dence that the financial position of

the province was good. Many people

were prone to say that under the pres-

ent dominion government the finan-cial standing of the dominion had

been seriously impaired. The fact.

float a loan recently upon such favorable terms was the best possible an-

swer to this criticism. The same was true as to the position of New Bruns-

wick. No bonds of any of the prov

inces are more eagerly sought for than

those of this province. During the

coming year about \$109,000 of deben-

would fall due, which would be taken

up and replaced by 4 per cents. From

Years ago the province was paying

bearing 6 per cent. interest

Woodstock bridge.

some things to other countries,

immigrants.

been exhibited, not only in this prov-

and in the New England states

now returning to the land of

harvests had been good and the far-

8,500 00 300 00 3,500 00 4,000 00 2,850 00

.\$192,150 00

200 00 2,000 00 1,000 00 2,000 00

.\$282,830 00

Total legislative assembly.

Total public health.

## ATHERTON rainer and Driver. rites:

would advise every to try MANCHESTER'S C CONDITION POWand LINIMENT."

ST. MARTINS, N. B. MANCHESTER & CO.: s-Flease send me by e, with bill, one-half n bags of MARSEL-E POULTRY FOOD. It plendid thing for poulthe increased producof eggs being very ked.

R. McD. MURRAY.

responsible for that amend-Had it not been for his action eference to the Suspension repaits, it is not likely that the iment would now be before this He described at length his efin 1893 and again in 1894 to obill the papers he had asked for ection with the work of repairg now to say that he had seen n the conduct of the chief comer in connection with the in ation itself to commend than he of the papers in the first in complete, and he had to thank ader of the opposition for the with it. The investigation

ied about two weeks, and

uld not go to the full length nmissioner's remarks that at investigation he (En n as patient as Job, he thought little fault could be found with ly the inquiry had been conduct-He (Smith) had thought, how that he observed sometin ne proceedings a disposition on of the chief commis a hurry. Probably that was e he wanted to return to his business as soon as possible. facts in connection with the had been pretty well brought and he believed everybody would illing to admit that he (Smith) en perfectly justified in calling ention of the chief commission the matter. The evidence taker en pretty well reported in the and the house and country in quite as good a position to ss an opinion now as they would

en the chief commiss was formally brought in. Smith said, he believed that he done his duty in this matter, and sired the house to understand whenever he again heard of the inv evidence of official dishonesty ld not hesitate about calling tion to the matter. He would de long as he was honored with ople's confidence, and when the were dissatisfied with his course hat their remedy in their own s. The leader of the opposition erfectly justified in moving the dment. The disclosures made in ection with the Suspension bridge owed that greater safeguard required in order to protect the c treasury. He feared that the sion bridge case was only one any where the funds of the counvere being misappropriated. Con-ing that returns were made to then chief commissioner every , it was very strange that after first pay-sheet had been sent to lepartment there had been no inas to whether the men in charge work were paying to the men them the amount's charged optheir names. It had been unwhen arrangements were with the men in charge of the that they were to hire men ax v a rate a day as possible, and the province was to be only amount actually paid t men. It had been thought that ajority of men could be had for a day. That being so, was it not ge that when the returns were to Frederiction, and the province een charged \$2.50 a day for all men working on the bridge, the tment had not taken steps to rtain whether r not the men were ally receiving the amounts which returns made it appear they were ing? The moutry had shown of the men had not received the s the province had paid for them, on this score he did not intend to much to say until the matter before the house in connection the chief commissioner's report lesired, however, to say that he rnment to the matter with the of getting any particular indinals into trouble. He had done so ause he believed, and the facts ved, that there had been a misapriation of public funds. He was sure yet as to who the really ty parties were in connection with s-use of the funds of the provbut the whole country believed he (Mr. Smith) had been perfectly fied in having the matter inves

out Prof. Robertson?

Mr. Wells-I say that I am willing to admit that the dominion government has done more to educate the farmers of our country as to certain theories, but, after all, is not the real encouragement the giving of bonuses the starting of cheese and butter factories all over the province? This government has given the substantial assistance that is necessary in order to start such establishments, and he was glad to know that his county (Westmorland) had been greatly benefitted by the government's dairy policy. He referred to the establishment of two factories in the parish of Botsford, and said the people of that sec tion were becoming thoroughy alive to the importance of having such factories in operation. The hon, member for Kent (Mr. Phinney) had also found fault with this government because it had not taken any steps to bring about prohibition. Considering that it had been decided that the local legislatures had no jurisdiction in this matter, he could not see the force of that argument. He would be glad if the day came when there would be prohibition of the liquor traffic all over this dominion, but it was absurd to fault with the government for not taking steps in respect to a matter in which they had no jurisdiction. He could not agree with the hon. member for York (Mr. Pitts), who was opposed to all kinds of class legislation. The farmers of the country were a class, and a very important class, and he thought that any legislation that helped them was in the interest of the whole province. He repudiated the remark of the hon. member for York that the government supporters on the back benches were "burdocks' sticking to the government, if that ob-servation was intended to mean that the government supporters were pre pared to support the government whe ther right or wrong. If, however, it meant that they were prepared to stick to the chief commissioner, be cause of his magnetic influence, and because of his great ability, and because of his being a member of a gov ernment that was trying to honestly administer the public affairs of the province, then he had no objection to the observation. It was all very wel for opposition members to talk about government corruption, and to declaim loudly about the selling of public offices, but it was one thing to assert and quite another to prove. Because the opposition members are willing to insinuate that the government had been guilty of corrupt acts did not make it true. The people of the country two years ago had shown by the overwhelming majority they gave the government that they took no stock in the cries of the opposition. Dr. Stockton-A change of just 180

votes would have swept this govern-Mr. Wells-I do not believe in voting the government out on such a flimsy amendment as that offered by the leader of the opposition. The leader of the opposition has not shown that the present law is insufficient to properly safeguard the public treasury and if he had shown that there was any defect in it his amendment does not propose a remedy. The attempt to make it appear that the bye-road money was getting beautifully less had not been successfully supported. There was just as much bye-road money expended now in Westmorland was not as much bye-road money exmake that statement a correct one. at the country itself in view of the

The address was then passed as al-Fredericton, Feb. 4.-In the house today Dr. Stockton moved his resolu tion for particulars of the warrant ex penditure, etc., during the ten months ending October 31st, 1894.

Mr. Phinney said he rose to a que tion of privilege. The matter was one which affected his integrity and truthfulness. It would be remem bered that last session, at the close of the Quinn investigation, a resolu tion had been moved in the house con taining allegations which reflected somewhat severely upon himself, and putting in his mouth statements which at that time he denied having made namely, that he had "indig nantly repudiated having had any par in procuring the statutory declaration of Mr. Quinn. He said then, and I affirmed now, that he could not as an honorable man have expressed any such repudiation, for if he had h would have been telling a deliberate untruth. He had carefully examined the newspapers containing the report of that debate, but had been unable to find that he had so expressed him self, and he had a most positive memory that he had not done so. Yet on page 107 of the printed debates of the house he found the following col-

Phinney-Does the attorney mean to insinuate that T. as one of this side of the house, went osing' about Mr. Quinn's premises or had anything to do with the mak ing of this charge?"

Hon. Mr. Blair-I said nothing o the kind. I imagine, however, I see some men identified with the opposition party, and who are anxious to injure me, prowling around in the dea hours of the night to procure that

declaration. Mr. Phinney-I demand to know i the attorney general refers to any member of this house in that connec

Hon. Mr. Blair-I had no such thought that any member of the house has been guilty of such conduct. Dr. Stockton-I desire to say that I was not a party in any way to the bringing forward of this charge, and no one will be better pleased myself if the attorney general is able

to show that there is no foundation in the accusation.'

It was a strange thing, said Mr. Phinney, that these words which now appear in the printed debates had not appeared in any of the newspapers to which the report of the rebate was in the first place sent, while at the same time every other portion of the report as given in the printed debates had appeared in the newspapers verbatim. It was further to be noted that this alleged colloquy embraced the only language in the report of the discussion that could in the slightest degree justify the language of the resolution. He accuitted the members of the government from intentionally misrepresenting him in the language of that reso-lution, because he had used language during the discussion which might have construed as bearing that meaning, and which was correctly re-ported on page 113 of the printed deoates, wherein he had remarked, "the leader of the government had charged that members of this house had nvaded Mr. Quinn's residence at the lead hour of night with the hope of getting evidence to support this charge." At that point the attorney general interrupted him by saying "I did not say they were members of this house." He (Phinney) would admit that, finding by this remark, that the attorney general was on a wrong scent, he had not thought it sary to put him on the right track, and had not followed it up by stating freely just what his connection with the declaration was, as he would have done but for the interruption. On the face of it the language to which he referred appeared to be an interpola-tion in the official report of the debates. He did not believe it was in he official report in the first instance. Dr. Stocton said the language atributed to him, that he was not a party in any way to the bringing forward of this charge; he had never ed. What he did say was, that he did not know at the time he brought it that the member for York (Pitts) vas going to bring it forward. Personally, he cared very little for the reflection cast by the language of the resolution upon himself, for he would ather be condemned by that resoluusing language that he did not use ution which charged a member with tion than be guilty of voting for a redisclaimed the use of language attri-buted to him, he had a right to have

his disclaimer accepted Hon. Mr. Blair said the remarks of the hon, members seemed to involve to some extent a reflection upon the fficial reporter, and the accuracy of his report. It was not to be expected that a synoptic report would embrace every word that was said in the house It was certainly true that something was said by these gentlemen that left, an impression in the minds of a very large majority of the members of the

Dr. Stockton-I do not believe that Hon. Mr. Blair-That they repudited any connection with the charge ontained in the declaration. The case simply one of lapse of memory. Dr. Stockton-Not at all. I am pre ared to go on the stand and swear

large majority of the house statement, and so expressed thems red to was not based on what appear ed in the official report, but on ell's remarks, would be found, from an opposition source, a partial cono, namely, "afterwards ers with prowling around at ame from this side of the house. Mr. Phinney-I think that cuts

Hon. Mr. Blair-Well. I think that s quite an admission to come from the opposition side. He thought hon. members on all sides had no reason o be dissatisfied as to the reporting of the debates which was fairly and

Mr. Phinney-I do not form my opinon by reason of the absence of this dialogue from the reports in the newspapers, but from my own clear mem ory that I did not use the language. It would not be natural for the pub isher to strike out an incident of that character. I do not place the responsibility upon anybody, but leave it for omebody to explain. I do not say the language could not have been misconstrued. I rather acquit hon members on the other side from intentionally placing a wrong interretation upon it, but I say, as my colleague ha said, that according to parliamentary usage, when a gentleman denies the use of words, his denial ought to be ccepted, instead of a resolution being brought forward, forcing down his throat, and the throats of other hon. members, language that he did not

today Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the estimates of sums required for the services of the province, not otherwise provided for, for the current year, as

deporting decisions of equity court. Guity chambers, St. John. Guity chambers, St. John, janitor udges' chambers and law library,

dairying

ing indebtedness of the province wa \$146,016,79. In 1893 it was \$125,296,58. Last year it was back to very nearly the figure of 1892, or \$146,483.61. This increase over the figure for 1893 was more than accounted for by the over 500 00 expenditure in the board of works de partment. During last year a large number of steel bridges had been bulit, such as the Douglastown bridge which cost \$4.546.42; the Cusick bridge costing \$7.274.51: the Elgin bridge, cos ing \$4,735.97, and the St. George bridge 1,000 00 which had cost last year \$2,611.25 \$3,895 00 \$40,000 00 This was not the whole cost of the latter structure, but a balance paid upon Then there were the St. Stephen bridges, purchased by the government in conjunction with the city of Calais and upon which the sum of \$9,974.93 had been paid, making in all \$29,143.08 expended upon permanent steel struc-

> These bridges had stone superstructures and were properly chargeable to capital account. In addition to these, in the county of Kent there had been some bridges built which ought properly to be charged to capital ac count, because they would last for generations, and it was not right that whole charge should be borne by the revenue at the present time. Had the amount thus expended upon per manent bridges been charged to capi tal account, instead of their being ar increase in the floating indebtedness this year there would have been decrease of \$7,956.05.

Turning to the current revenue a count of the year. Mr. Mitchell said the govenrment had estimated that the revenue would amount to \$650. The actual receipts of course were only for ten months, and amounted to \$619,297.87. It was absurd to say, as some hon, members opposite had said, that the govenrment had any ly and concisely as possible. He advantage to derive by way of financial showing, because of changing the term of the fiscal year. Every one would aknowledge that a fairly successful one throughout the fiscal year was made to terminate with the calendar year, the se of the house was held too late in the season, and the lumbermen, farmer and merchants in the house found that it seriously interfered with their var

what depressed, but the outlook was government had made the The In commercial circles the depression change without the slightest thought existing in other parts of the world as to what the effect would be upon the financial statement. It would of course be difficult to contrast the penditure for the ten months of 1894 with that of the full term of 1895. Dr.Stockton-You must have a state-

ment of the expenditures and receipts for the months of November and Dewho agreed that business had been mber. Let us have them.

Hn. Mr. Mitchell-They will be duly brought down. I have not got them at the present time. There had certainly been a serious falling off in the revenue, which, as everyone aware, was due to the decrease in territorial revenue. Instead of receivin 105,000 from stumpage, as they had the year before, the amount was only \$65,401.30, a falling off, as compared with 1893, of \$40.338. This was due to the extremely severe winter the lumrmen had experiencd last season. The receipts from taxes upon incom poated companies, of course, only showed one-half year's payments. If that item were doubled, it would just about reach the estimate. The receipts from succession duties were \$4,804.01, the estimate being \$5,000. The entire income for the year would have come fully up to the estimate had there not been this falling off in ter-

ince, but in all the maritime provinces ritorial revenue The estimated expenditures for th year were \$669,372.48; the actual outdeserted farms today for every one lay was \$661,521.28. The largest item to be found here. Then, again, there of over-expenditure had been great roads and bridges, namely, \$30, ships and railway companies who were 593.19, of which amount, howe doing all they could to induce travel he had already pointed out, \$29,143.08 over their lines to draw immigrants had been expended upon permanent as far as possible to the west. That bridges, which should properly be long as it was the case, little was to his memory was that the board of be hoped for from immigration in this works over-expenditure had been \$33,province. He did not believe in adver000. It would seem almost impossible tising in the old country the fact that to keep this expenditure within we had deserted farms here, as it Continual claims for new hounds. bridges were being made upon the where. Our object should be rather to chief commissioner, and of course build up our own country and keep these works were of public necessity No hon. member would venture to say that any of these were unnecesthe farming profession attractive. sary bridges. It was also to be noted

that the cost of labor and of materia was increasing from year to year. Twenty-five years ago the very best and most durable of lumber for construction of bridges could be had at a reasonable figure right in our province. That day had gone by; the nality of pine now cut is inferior and little better than spruce, and bridges built from such must be very short lived.

If southern pine is used it is ex pensive and very often it happens to "bled," and then is very little better than our own common pine spruce. Then again there was th endency to unload upon the government as much as possible the respon sibility for the care of roads its financial position. Many useless roads had been built and a large amount of the credit of the province oridges. In many counties the statute labor is done in a very perfunctory manner.

A good deal had been said in th press as to money being wasted in the past year had been \$47,000, which the department of public works. had represented the county of Charlotte for a good many years, and h did not suppose the moral tone of that county was much higher than that of other counties, and he had yet to learn of an instance of the fraudu deemed and replaced by 4 per cent. bonds, which were sold a little above lent expenditure of money in tha county through the board of works. It was an easy matter to make thes charges in the press, but they had absolutely no foundation. He did not believe that any of his colleague from Charlotte had made any mone out of the construction of bridge there. A very fine bridge had be built at St. Stephen, next to the however, that Mr. Foster was able to Stephen, next to the Woodstock bridge, the finest structur in the province.

Mr. Powell-What was the cost of

Hon, Mr. Mitchell-I think where in the neighborhood of \$30,000. Only a portion of that was included in the year's account. The city of Calais had paid half, and paid it cheerfully, too; the citizens of that town were taxed directly for it. And though that large expenditure had nose, and he did not pretend to be a gentleman opposite, he had been unloans. Now the average was a little able to steal a dollar out of it yet. over 41-2 per cent. In 1892 the float- (Laughter.)

An honorable member-The Yankees atched you too close. Hon. Mr. Mitchell said it had been crarged in the press that a big steal had been made in connection with the repairing of the Suspension bridge in St. John. The particular point ought to be driven into the minds of the people was, not that the money had been stolen, but that it had been stolen and put into an election fund. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Stockton-There was an elec-

tion going on at that particular time. Passing on, Mr. Mitchell said the amount expended last year for the en months upon the administration of justice was \$10.543.93. The outlay for the whole year would be less than the estimate, and very much less than it was in 1893. There was cause for congratulation that the province had een fairly free from serious crime during the year. There were no very lengthy trials, and the criminal busiess was attended to by the crown officers. The expenditure for jury fees had been lessened by the legis lation of last session, by which provision was made for the trial of cases by the judge, without the intervention of a jury. There had been expended upon agriculture during the ten months \$14,651.43.

Of this amount the agricultural society grants had amounted to \$8,150; interest and insurance, \$1,380; dairying association, \$2,400; farmers and dairymen's report, \$150. A part of that report had been bound up with the agricultural report, and the government had 1,000 extra copies struck off at the request of the Farmers and Dairymen's association for general disribution.

The travelling dairies cost \$1,690.52; ecretary's salary, \$833.33; hand-b and register, \$47.58. There were other amounts expended in the interest of agriculture, amounting to \$1,666.17, namely: The herd-book, \$507.40; agricultural report \$1,107.77, and a few other small items. The entire amount expended upon agriculture, therefore, was \$16,317.60. The agricultural work of the year by the department had been conducted on the same line as in revious years. Mr. Powell-The auditor's report

says that the amount was \$14,600. Hon. Mr. Mitchell-Well, I have ointed out other amounts aggregatng \$1,666 that were expended in the interest of agriculture. There had been a disposition on the part of some hon members to belittle the work done for agriculture by the government. The latter were satisfied to be judged by the results. There was a disposition to claim that the work had all been done by the dominion government, and that the local government had simply performed the function of fifth wheel to the coach. The government acknowledged thankfully the great services which had been renlered by Prof. Robertson. It was his duty, and he did it with pleasure, to instruct the people of the different provinces. But he (Mitchell) would appeal to hon members to say how many factories would have been es-tablished in the province but for the assistance given by the local govern-ment. He would appeal to the hon. member for Westmorland, who always took a most active interest in agricul ture, to say what the opinion of his constituents was.

Mr. Killam—They say they would have had no factories but for the sub-

sidy given by the local government. Hon. Mr. Mitchell said whatever might be the opinion of the opposition the people of the country knew and fully recognized the credit due the ment for its unceasing efforts on behalf of the farmer. Wherever you went throughout the province the beneficial results were visible, of the importations of horses, sheep and cat-tle, made in 1887 and 1888. No doubt this would always be the case. satisfied that the people of the was great county of Carleton, than which no county had received more benefit from the agricultural policy of government, would say though they had sent the hon. member (Atkinson) to the house to oppose the govern-ment, that the government had done a good work in the interest of agricul ture. A few years ago the province was importing butter and cheese, and the only cheese factories doing any-thing at all were in the county of Carleton. Today there are 33 factories in operation in this province, producing 894,200 pounds of cheese, 11 of which factories were built last year; and seven creameries, producing 128,954 pounds of butter, two of which were

built last year.

The increase of butter made in 1894 was 57,413 pounds; of cheese, 303,311 pounds. Last year instead of importing cheese, as formerly, the province exported from Montreal for England, 150,000 pounds of cheese, valued at \$14,437.50; to the West Indies, 50,000 pounds; to Liverpool, direct, 3,000 unds; to Newfoundland, 2,000 pounds. and in addition to that merchants of St. John shipped a considerable quantity of cheese to the southern and western counties of Nova Scotia. Of butter there was shipped (from Hall-fax 40,000 pounds, valued at \$7,800, making in all a dairy export of \$27,-

It may be said that this is not a large sum, but it is a large sum when it is considered that three years ago nearly all the cheese used in this province was imported from Ontario. (Applause.) During the year the government had in their employ John Robertson, who had been the content of the con Robertson, who had devoted all his time and energy to dairy work, and who was particularly well adapted thereto; and also Mr. Alward of Butternut Ridge, with a travelling dairy, and in addition to sending Prof. Robertsen down here to lecture, the dominion government had sent a couple of gentlemen through the province with a portable dairy. Mr. Mitchell quoted from a letter written by Hodgson & Sons, a large cheese dealing from in Great Britain, showing the very high position taken by New Brunswick cheese in that mar-ket. With regard to our creameries, the difficulty was to find a sufficient the dimenty was to find a sufficient market. As yet our Canadian butter does not rank with the Danish product in England, and it was to noped that the dominion governm with the greater resources at their to securing a market for Canadian

further improve the status of the agriculturists of the province. He regretted to see by the debates of the house that the leader of the government had attempted to put him in a false position. He (Howe) had not that no statement of the cost of the horse importation under this government had been laid before this house. What he had said was that no detailed statement of the cost had appeared in the public accounts. He remembered having asked the attorney general if the Fraser government had not published in detail in the official records of the country the cost of their importations. The attorney general in answer to that had said that this government had done exactly what the Fraser government had done, and that no more detailed statement had been given to the country by the Fraser government than by this administration. Now, he (Howe) was in a position to challenge that statement. He was in a position to say that the Fraser government had not only given the exact cost of the cattle, horses and sheep, but they had also given the exact cost of the delegations in connection with such pur This information, in reference to the importations of the Fraser government is on record and can be seen today. He would ask the house and country, therefore, what they thought of a gentleman like the attorney general, who, in answer his inquiry, had made so misleading a statement? The chief commissioner had failed in his attempt to show that the government had not reduced the grant to the dairy interest by \$2,-000. This government was not doing much as they pretended to do in the interest of agriculture. Take the agricultural report for 1893, and we find that the total grant for agriculture was only \$21,700, all told, including the dary interest. In order to discover exactly how much the farmers got it would be necessary to de-duct from that sum interest and the expenses of the department, besides the amount provided for the sinking n with agriculture Hon. Mr. Mitchell-That is for the

Mr. Howe agreed with the address

of Sir John Thompson and with the

eloquent tribute paid to the memory

of that great statesman by the pre-

ceding speakers. Coming to the para-graph in the address dealing with

the dairy interest, he had to confess

that he was somewhat amused to

find that according to this government

it was the dominion government that had co-operated with them in the

natter. He had always been under

the impression that it was the domin-

on authorities that had done so much

wick, and that this government had

simply co-operated with the federal

government in that direction. He

would be willing to support the gov-

ernment in any measure calculated to

for the dairy interests of New Bruns-

what it said regarding the death

fund; and right here he might as wel confess his ignorance, and ask what \$2,000 to the receiver general in conexpense of the travelling dairies. Mr. Howe That is a fair answer, and I am willing to accept it. Addifferent sums together which did not go directly to the farmmers, we have an amount of nearly \$7,000 to deduct from the \$21,700 in order to find out just what went to the farming industry. That would leave a little less than \$15,000 as the total sum expended on the farmers. The as there was formerly, and he believherses that came here in connection ed the same remark would apply to with the importation having been sold, all other counties. The statement of why should the province have to pay any opposition member that there interest on the \$30,000 which was their original cost? If it was necessary to pended as in former years did not pay this interest, why should it be charged against the farming induscharged against the farming indus-try? He believed that as one of the of his (Wells') statement in this regreat industries of the country agrigard. As he had already pointed out, culture should reveive as much enthe statement of opposition members sury as that other great industry, the the core was not only unsupported lumber business. In the reduction of by any evidence, but was also a fing the stumpage a present of some \$20,-000 a year was made to the lumber opfact that the country had placed no erators. That being so, why she confidence in the assertions of these agriculture be put off with something gentlemen, and had, as he had already said, given the government an ing to say against aid being given to overwhelming majority in the last the great lumber industry, yet it was a fact that when the lumber s stimulated it meant the depletion of the forests and a decresase in our natural wealth, while the more we stimulate agriculture the more we enhance the value of the province generally. The hon, member for West-morland (Killam) had tried to make it appear that nearly all the expendi-

tures made were in the interests of the farmers, and had pointed to the railways as an evidence of the truth of his declaration. In this regard the farmers only received their fair share, and while he was thankful as a farmer for what had been done for them, yet he hoped that a great deal more would be done in the future. He was astonished at the objections that had been made to the amend-ment. It had been argued against the amendment that the present law was sufficient to properly safeguard funds of the province. The facts that had come to light in conne with the Suspension bridge inquiry showed that the law, or something else, was very deficient. If not, then great responsibility rested upon the shoulders of the ex-chief commis siener. In view of the disclosures made at the bridge investigation it was right and proper that some such amendment as that proposed should be offered in order that members

priation of public funds. Mr. Wells said he would not take up the time of the house by discussing the first few sections of the address becaue on these subjects both side of the house were pretty well agreed. In reference to the fourth section, both sides seemed to be in accord that the dairy interest should receive every encouragment. The member for Ken (Mr. Phinney) was inclined to take the view that this interest received more authorities than from this govern-ment. He (Mr. Wells) was prepared to take issue with the hon, gentleman accord the dominion government full credit for what they had done in the matter, but it was idle to say that they had done more than this govern-

ment to aid the dairy interest.

Dr. Stockton-What would the far-

should be given an opportunity of put-

ting themselves fairly on record as to

their feelings regarding the misappro-

mers of the country have done with-

that I never said it. Hon. Mr. Blair—I have no doubt you are sincere in that belief, but persons who heard what you said are ust as well able to judge of what was said as you yourself would be. A stood the hon, members to make this ves by adopting the resolution. The fficial reporter cannot be held responsible for the fact that all he sends to the newspapers does not appear, for the publishers cut and carve the reports to suit their own convenience. So that, the fact that the collogus referred to may not have appeared dence that it did not take place. As a matter of fact, the resolution referrecollection of hon. members of what was said. On page 155, in Mr. Powfirmation of the language referred attorney general charged hon, memmidnight hour, there was some disent expressed, but no repudiation of the preparation of the declaration

rather the other way.

faithfully done.

Hon, Mr. Blair introduced a bill in further amendment of the act incorporating the St. John Horticultural as-

ociation.—Adjourned. Fredericton, Feb. 5.-In the house

300 00

year to year the average rate of in-150 00 terest paid by the province had been an average of 6 per cent .upon its

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### NEW BRIINSWICK SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Inch is not a pessi-

mist. In his report of the New Brunswick schools for the past year he men tions the continuance of certain progressive tendencies. There is once more an increase in the number of pupils and of teachers, an increase in the average number of days on which school is held, and greater regularity of attendance. The number of high class teachers relatively to the whole number of teachers grows larger; there is increased intellectual activity among teachers and students, and an increase in the number and extent of school libraries. The superintendent laments the fact that teachers do not command higher pay than formerly. The returns show rather a decline than an advance during the past ten years in the income of teachers. By way of offset, it might be stated that a dollar goes a great deal farther now than it did in 1884. Perhaps it is not quite exact to say that the income of teachers has not advanced, for though the salaries in any particular grade are no higher than formerly, the increase in the pro portion of advanced teachers brings up the average income to a higher figure. If the school districts do not increase the pay of the same grade of teacher, they increase their appropriation and engage a teacher of a higher The whole number of teache in 1894 was 112 larger than in 1891, and of this increase no less than 86 was in first class teachers. There are now 14 Grammar school teachers in the province, all of whom are university

### SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

The provincial deficit for 1894 on current account is admitted to be over \$42,000 for ten months, or at the rate of something more than \$50,000 a year. It is really much larger, because the income of the ten months is practically the whole year's income, while the expenditure went on for November and December the same as the earlier part of the year. Mr. Powell, in his reply to the provincial secretary yesterday, made a fair presentation of the financial position. It is quite clear that the succession of deficits cannot go on. Mr. Powell in trying to bring the legislature to look the matter fairly in the face and deal with it as plain business question, is doing the province a service. When there is a succession of dominion deficits parliament recognizes the necessity of meeting the case. For the province of New Brunswick it is surely enough to have to borrow money to pay for extraordinary expenditure such as the Woodstock bridge, without floating bonds to meet the ordinary every day

The opening of Provincial Secretary Mitchell's speech contained an account of the condition of the country that Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies would do well to study.

The provincial secretary says that public works are more expensive than they formerly were, because material and labor costs more. So under the national policy the workingman does get an increased wage after all?

The richest man in the new United States congress made his money out of tobacco. He bears the fine American name of Paul Sorg.

THE EFFECTS OF PROTECTION.

When the Sun announced that a firm of iron workers in Pennsylvania was likely to capture a large contract from Russia for armor plate, in the face of the competition of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany, the statement was received with some doubt. Nevertheless the Bethlehem concern has obtained the contract. Naturally the British producer is set to thinking by this occurrence. Mr. Bindless, of the council of the Liverpool chamber of commerce, who discussed the matter in a recent meeting, is thus reported by the London Times:

Liverpool, he said, had benefited largely from exports to the United States in the past, but of late years the states had developed their own resources, and by heavy tariffs had so stimulated production that they could not only supply themselves but severely in not only supply themselves, but severely in-terfered with England in foreign markets, and he would not be surprised if they by-andatened competition even in this coun Pennsylvania company had lately re try. A Pennsylvania company had lately received from the Russian government an order for 12,000 tons of armor plates, work hitherto given to Sheffield. This meant a difference of £500,000 or £600,000 to that town. Our trade with Italy was also being threatened, and last of all Canada, which had cost more in blood and treasure than all our other colonies, had imposed a most severe tariff, which practically meant the annihilation of our trade with that country. We had also to face an intense German competition with India, and indeed with all parts of the world. It involved a loss of business to this country as well as a loss of freightage to Liverpool.

The admission that the United States

The admission that the United States

has become a cheap producing country through the instrumentality of her protective policy is important, considering the source from which it comes. As to Canada, we do not suppose that Mr. Bindless has any cause of complaint. Up to the present Great Britain has given Canada no advantage in tariffs over foreign countries, and has officially not looked with favor on any suggestion of discrimination in favor of Great Britain by Canada. Whenever the mother country is prepared to enter into closer trade relations with her colonies, than with the rest of the world, the colonies will be the best British market. Meanwhile it is interesting to observe a weakening of the old British theory that protective tariffs were only injurious to the countries that adopted them.

### THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's speech makes no mention of reform of the house of lords, and has no reference to the home rule bill. The programme of Lord Rosebery has apparently been narrowed down. The disestablishment of the church in Wales, which was a feature in last year's programme, is to be taken up. Ireland is promised a new landlord and tenant bill, and a measure of local option in respect to the liquor trade is to be brought down. Though this is a considerable modification of the old programme, it is more than probable that the scheme for the session will not be carried out. The government may live through the session, but the chances are against it. The net debt of the United States of January last past. This is about equal to the increase of the Canadian debt in the past six years. And the

### A HAPPY UNION.

t and a reformed tariff.

Toronto has had four morning papers, all political journals. Three of these were liberal conservative and one was grit. A few years ago there were only two conservative morning papers, which is quite enough for the place, but the more important of the two struck out on a sectarian crusade which alienated many influential men of the party. They thereupon started a new paper. Mr. Dalton McCarthy being the leader in this movement. The paper which Mr. McCarthy tried to kill came to be the exponent of his particular views after he had been denounced by the journal he took the lead in establishing. But of late the Mail has become a good government paper once more, and Toronto has more liberal conservative papers than there is room for. Out of this state of things has come the consolidation of the Mail and Empire. The result of this union of resources and circulation should be the produc tion of the best newspaper in Canada.

It has been some time since a citizen of St. John has given so large a single donation for church purposes as has been made to the Centenary by Mr. Allison. We understand that this is not a matter which the donor cares to have discussed, but there is no doubt that transactions of the kind give the people generally a higher and truer opinion of the business men of the city. The public is too apt to assume that the sole object in the life of the commercial man is to amass money. Perhaps this is true of too many, but St. John has never been without a number of business men with whom the acquisition of wealth was not the only or even the chief object of life. In this last instance the benefaction has fallen to a particular church, but the donor has shown within the past two or three years that he includes the whole town within the range of his sympathy and TRADE OF ST. JOHN.

The imports of St. John for the menth of January were valued at most exactly half these goods came in free of duty. The exact figures are: Dutiable goods, \$131,643; free goods, 130,637. A large part of the free goods are raw material for manufacture, including raw cotton to the value of over \$60,497; iron wire rods, \$6,646; material for fishermen's nets, \$4,992; material for soap, \$3,563; and bristles, \$1,540. Hard coal to the value of \$12,-629 came in free. The total value of imports was \$62,368 more than for the same month last year. There was a gain of \$44,131 in exports.

Mr. Laurier informed the young lib erals in Toronto the other day that "for sixty years no public man in England had a breath of suspicion on his name." On the same day and about the same hour the lord high chancellor of England, who is something of a public man, was defending himself from the charge that he had corruptly displaced a judge to keep him from exposing the criminality of other English public men.

Somebody has put in circulation a statement said to have been made by somebody in Moncton: "I am nat a liberal, but I am free to confess that for the first time in twenty years I believe that the liberals are going to carry the elections." The man in Moncton is mistaken. This is not the first, but the fifth time in twenty years that the liberals have been going to carry the elections.

Mr. Laurier discussed the Manitoha question at length the other day. The conclusion he reached was that it was not yet time for him to express an opinion. When the government decided what to do then he would speak. And of course he will say that the government ought to have decided the other way. It is the Riel question over again.

### THE NEWER AGRICULTURE.

The growth of the co-operative dairy industry in this province is set forth in the agricultural report just issued. The number of cheese factories in 1891 was eight. There was then not more than one creamery. At present the number of cheese factories is twenty-seven, while there are seven factories for both butter and cheese making, and four for butter only, making forty-five in all. In three years the number of patrons has increased from two hundred to twelve hundred, and the value of the product from \$18,000 to \$100,000. In 1891 the province imported a great deal of cheese and some be full." butter, and exported neither butter nor cheese. The exports last year were \$2,000 worth of cheese and \$8,000 worth of butter. This, as the secretary for agriculture says is a fair beginning. Ten cheese factories and five creameries were established last year in eight counties. We do not quarrel with anyone who says that much of the credit for this development is due to a provincial grant, or with those who attribute ncreased \$13,500,000 during the month it mainly to the direction and inspiration of the Dominion dairy commissioner and his staft. The growth of the co-operative a class in Sunday school," she asked, cheese and butter industry is a matter "that would be a star in my crown." United States has a reform govern- which is a subject of congratulation to all And when, to soothe her in her sufferwho have had anything worth while to do with it, and especially to the farmers who owned the cows that gave the milk that work together for good to those who made the butter and cheese.

Mr. E. H. Wilmot has added to his magnificent gift of a park to the city of Fredericton, with money to put it in order, a further donation as \$10,000 as an endowment to provide for the future care and improvement of the grounds. Nothing more handsome than this has ever been done in New Brunswick.

It is stated that Mr. Kennedy, of Curran oridge fame, will oppose Solicitor General Curran in the next election. That is good news. If only Mr. McGreevy will remain n the field against a government candidate in Quebec, we shall be able to congratulate Mr. Laurier on his new allies

The abdication of Liliokalauni, formerly queen of the Hawaiian Islands, has the orm of a voluntary statement. But as the author has been a prisoner with the penalty of death or imprisonment hanging over her, t will be understood that she has abdicated under compulsion.

Nicholas Flood Davin, senior represen ative of western Canada, says that Manitoba and the Northwest will send as many supporters of Sir Mackenzie Bowell to the next parliament as they have sent to support any previous conservative government No tory would expect much more.

The Telegraph contends that agricultural implements which pay twenty per cent. duty, are dearer by that much than they would be under a reform bill. Does the Telegraph say that in the event of a change of government agricultural implements will

Mr. A. C. Smith, referring to the Suspension bridge enquiry in the budget debate gave it as his deliberate opinion that the services for which the province paid \$16,000 could have been performed for \$8,000.

Hon. John Costigan is to be banquetted by his friends in Montreal. The minister of marine has many friends in the metropolis, who will be glad of this opportunity to do him honor.

### IN MEMORIAM.

(Forthe Sun.)

Seldom has the heart of any quiet \$262,280. It is worth noting that al- country village been so deeply moved most exactly half these goods came as was that of Andover, when on Jan. ie" Miles had been called from her earthly home to the peace and rest of Paradise. Not a heart of old or young in the village but what was visibly affected. When only ten days before, in the midst of the solemn service at the church, her pastor had made announcement that "the prayers of the corgregation are desired on behauf of Vera Miles." not a few but were deeply touched, and from many a heart both of old and voung went forth the earnest prayer that child now lying on a bed of pain and sickness might be comforted and relieved according to her necessity, given patience under her sufferings, and happy issue out of all her affliction. In her own happy home what that tell But through all those dark and sorrowful days there was seen steadfastly shining from the sick-bed of darling child the bright, clear light of simple faith and true Christian hope and confidence, which must indeed ever be a rich blessing to the loved and loving ones in that Christian home. And the history of those last few days on earth of that saintly tion and of help to all the many comand friends to whom bright and happy life was ever as a beam of light. She had prepared for confirmation in mid-autumn, and when so sadly, through the illness of the chief shepherd of the diocese, the gift blessing were deferred,

strove to perfect her preparation that blessing in abundance might not only be poured upon, but remain with came, and as hodily weakness increased so faith seemed strengthened, and when at length the day of confirmation came, though unable to go to her Heavenly Father's house, there to seek through that "principle of the dectrine of Christ"-"the laying on of hands" the promised gift, how glad the moment when in her earthly father's house she meekly received at the hands of her bishop that which she had longed and waited for. And then, after that, when parents and dear friends stood by her bed and sang at ner request, it was that lovely hymn:

### "The King of Love my shepherd is, I nothing lack if I am His And He is mine forever."

It was that sne choose, and then, in broken words, hard for her to utter. she said: "That means the same as the twenty-third pealm." And then when the words of David's song were read how wonderfully choice and appropriate for her they all did seem Surely there was in her mind thought-happy in each case-of her approaching death and of her recent confirmation. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadows of death I will fear no evil. for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff comfort me. \* \* Thous hast anointed my head with oil, and my cup shall the midst of her fever, and tossing to and fro, she asked for "some of God's

beautiful snow,' and having received it, clasped it in her hands, and (looking at the battery upon the table from which she had received an electric shock shortly before) she exclaimed, "This is God's shock, it is better than that." On one of his visits her pastor entering the sick room, she asked beseachingly, "Pray for me; pray that I may die;" and he replied, "No, let us pray that you may live and be a blessing to us all." "Then may I have child's heart, her pastor said, love Him." she replied in that same thoughtful, spiritually minded way (Oh, that there were many more who possessed that same trustful faith) Yes, my text for all the year is, 'He doeth all things well." How true inleed, and now that He has seen it well to take her to Himself, who could wish to call her back again? Not, indeed, her deeply sorrowing parents, nor her loving brothers, not, indeed, hese affectionate schoolmates, whose love her own loving ways had wholly von; whose wreath of choicest flow ers lay upon her narrow bed, and who oflowed her in a body with sorrow ful hearts to her last resting place. And when in that solemn evening hour, with twilight stealing over all the land, the beautiful words of the burial service were read, and "in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to etenal life through our Lord Jesus Christ," she was gently laid to rest in God's acre, there were indeed not a few of those who stood upon that holy ground but knew and realized that her short life here had not been lived in vain, for in that saintly life and in her still more saintly death she had done us all much good and been indeed a blessing to this whole ommunity. Requiescat in Pace. SCOVIL NEALES.

### TURKEY APOLOGIZED.

London, Feb. 8 .- A despatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says that the Turkish officials arrested the abbot of the French Catholic Bro-therhood at Ismidt for a trivial offence. The French minister demanded that an apology be made by Turkey and that the officials who made the arrest be dismissed. He further lemanded that the abbot be reinstated in his office with full pomp. porte apologized for the arrest, but refused to do anything further in the matter, whereupon the French despatch boat Petrel yas sent to Ismidt, landed sailors and formally where she landed saile reinstated the abbot.

Greece was formerly Graecia. had its name from that of its inhabi-

GRANGER They Remove Fever Worms, Swell CONDITION POWDER of Heu

### BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Provision for Lady Thompson and Family Discussed in House of Commons.

The Government to Consider the Extent of Distress in the United Kingdom.

Reports Concerning Armenian Outrages will Not be Presented by the Government.

London, Feb. 7.-In the house of commons today John H. Johnston.con servative, representing the Horsham division of Sussex, asked the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, whether it was the intention of the government to make provision for Lady Thompson, the widow of the late premier of Canada, and the younger members of the family of the late Sir John.

The chancellor replied that the government had reason to believe that the people of Canada would make provision for the family of the late premier in recognition of his distinguished services to the dominion. Replying to J. H. Dalsee, Kirkaldy district of Scotland, Sir Vernon Harcourt announced that the government intended to move for the appointment of a committee to consider the extent of the distress due to want of work in the United Kingdom and to report upon the steps which should be taken by the local authorities and upon the legislation necessary to prevent or to mitigate the distress.

During the debate on the amendment to the Queen's speech, Henry R. Chaplain, conservative, formerly the board of agriculture, urged the demands of the husbandry whose situation, he asserted, was ex tremely grave, and suggested that the government should help to mitigate it by placeing a duty on foreign barley. He also expressed the belief that the adoption of bi-metallism by Great Britain would prove the salvation of husbandry. James Keir Hardie, democratic and

socialist, announced that in view of the promised inquiry into the extent of the distress due to want of work in the United Kingdom, announced by Sir William Vernon Harcourt today, he would not move his proposed an endment calling attention to the question of the unemployed.

Sir John E. Gorst, conservative, decared that the object of the government in appointing the committee to inquire into the question of the distress was to gain time and in order to shelve the matter.

Chas. E. Schwann, liberal, asked the government to produce the consular reports for Armenia from 1890 to 1894 The parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, Sir Edward Grey, in reply said that the government declined to produce these papers, as the publication of their contents would tend to the disadvantage of the Armenians To this Mr. Schwann retorted: "Are the reports so terrible as to be unfit

for publication?" "No," said Sir Edward, "but the report received about the Sassoun incident is much graver than anything contained in previous reports.' Timothy M. Healy, M. P. for North Louth and leader of the section of the Irish parliamentary party now known as the Healvites, has resigned his membership of the new parliamentary committee of the Irish parliamentary party. Mr. Healy's resignation is the result of the action of the anti-Parnellite members, who at their meeting on Tuesday last elected Messrs Condor and Abraham, Dillonites, to succeed Messrs. Michael Davitt and Timothy

re-elected. London, Feb. 8.-The Standard says that Timothy Healy denies the rumon that he intends to resign his seat in

D. Sullivan. Mr. Healy was the only

member of the committee who was

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir Wm. Whiteway's New Ministry Financial Help May be Required.

St. Johns, Nfld., Feb. 6.-It is rumored that St. Johns, Nid., Feb. 6.—It is rumored that the Whiteway ministry will be gazetted to-morrow. It is probable that the new cabinet will be made up of Sir Wm. Whiteway and Messrs. Bond, Morris, Woods, Emerson and Duff. The allotment of offices has not yet

Duff. The altotach been made.

Much disappointment exists among the rank and file of the Whitewayites. They claim that they have not been consulted. It is expected that the new ministry will meet with an unfavorable reception when it faces the legislature.

St. Johns, Nfild., Feb. 7. After a

week's endeavor, Sir Wm. Whiteway completed his ministry this afternoon. The new cabinet is made up as fol Sir Wm. Whiteway, premier, attor-

ney general and leader in the upper house; Robert Bond, colonial secretary and leader in the assembly; H. J. B. Woods, surveyor general; P. J. Scott, receiver general; E.Dawe, chair man of the board of works; E. P. Morris, A. W. Harvey and G. H. Emerson without portfolios.

Messrs. Scott and Dawe are not in

tor general and finance secretary are

The ministry is a strong and canable one, but it is thought in some quarters that it will not be able to extricate the colony from its present straits un less by the help of the British gov

### TO MARRY PRINCESS MAUD London, Feb. 8.-A despatch from

Rome to the Chronicle says that in-quiry in well informed quarters conirms the news of the betrothal of the crown prince of Italy and Princes Maud of Wales. The wedding has been fixed to take place in May, pre vious to which time the Princess Wales will visit Italy. Victor Eman vember 11, 1869. He holds the rank of lieutenant general in the Italian

SITTINGS AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

The following is the assignment of the sittings and circuit courts for 1895 THE CHIEF JUSTICE. Charlotte

Tuesday, 14th May, 1895
\*\* Sth October,
\*\* 26th November,
\*\* 14th January, 1896
\*\* 21st January, Queens, Saint John, Westm Albert JUSTICE TUCK. Kent, Westmorland, Albert, Kings, Victoria, 12th March, 7th May, 25th June, 10th Sept., 24th Sept., 1st October, 7th January, Madawaska Saint John 1896 MR. JUSTICE HANINGTON. MR. JUSTICE LANDRY. Tuesday 21st May,

14th January MR. JUSTICE VANWART. Tuesday, 12th March, Sunbury, Restigouche, 14th May, Judges assigned for the trial of election petitions, under the Dominion

Controverted Elections act, for the year ending Hilary term, 1896: The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Landry: The electoral districts of the city of St. John and of the counties of St. John, Carleton, Kent and Victoria. Mr. Justice Tuck and Mr. Justice Barker: The electoral districts of the of York, Westmorland, Queens, Gloucester and Restigouche. Mr. Justice Hanington and Mr. Justice Vanwart: The electoral districts of the counties of Charlotte, Kings,

VOTERS' LISTS IN ALBERT CO.

Albert and Northumberland.

Judge Wedderburn was unable to hold his revision court in Albert, owing to the storm and the cancelling of the trains on the Albert railway on the 5th. They stand adjourned, under the 28th section of the act, and are now appointed as follows: Hopewell, 20th; Harvey, 21st; Alma, 22nd; Elgin, 25th; Coverdale, 26th, and Hillsboro, 27th. The judge had proceeded as far as Petitcodiac when he received word that travel was almost totally suspended in all directions by the snow drifts.

The word Ceylon is of Sanskirt or-vos igin, signifying the "Island of Lions."
Algeria is so called from the Arabic words Al-Jezair, meaning "a penin-

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**PROVI** 

Orange Hall ville Burne

E. H. Wilmot's ( a Park to F

General News of Sections of N

Sussex, Feb. 5.—The county east, Loyal On their regular annual is hall today, and notwistorm the attendance great deal of business following officers were suing term and duly Past County Master Ja James M. McIntyre, Howes, D. C. M., Ed tary; George Dryden, ton, D. of ceremonies T. Moore, D. C. L.; He tar Markhamville on the KING

able sickness in Ha ity of Havelock just ael McGloun of Low week, aged fifty-t Wednesday of last v of Canaan died very been apparently we and went to the bar tle, and there he w

On Tuesday even officers were elected I. O. G. T., for the Dimock, chief temp son, vice templar superintendent of Minnie Price, seco Mackin, fin. sec.; I treasurer; Lottie Clyde Gilbert, mars rey, organist; T. V chief templar.

Apohaqui, Feb. 2.ficers have been el
lodge, I. O. G. T.,
quarter: Geo. Jam Geo. I. Veysy, V. Miles, S. J. T.; Miss S.; J. Harry Wiles, ner, T.; Harley, S. Mercer, M.; Geo. F. McCready, S.; G. I. The ladies of the of this place purpos supper in the chur day evening, 6th ins towards paying for p

Jas. and Wm. Sr went to Rothesay for the purpose of in fishing for hake a ceeded in hooking The Foresters of

this place are mak build a public hall. be started in the large amount has The public school

ers at Sussex skat nebeccasis as far and after resting turned on the Suss J. E. McAuley ha to this station dail St. John. The milkmen are in their summer's

Westfield, Feb. 1.
rectory was the scent, when Amos N
Pitt of Westfield w riage. The bride in brown, with poming, with hat a with plucked otter While two little H. S. Parlee we bounded on them,

Archie, a severe b claw of the paw face just below th a deep wound. was uninjured. This is a favora bering operations. operators are Lea Willie Eccles.

Joshua Little, near his home, so with his axe. Wh handle of the axe sending the blade The cord of the pletely severed. The people of the electric railway b Fredericton prove

The ladies of Westfield Beach, bean and oyster su in the Temperand on Tuesday eveni shed for horses ne Markhamville, F vice in the hall or 7th inst.

A large sleighing paid Markhamville

John Lynch and eight teams empl to Sussex. They ber more, as it is have all their lun fore the snow leav Robert Mills had considerably injur logs to the mill. Rev. H. W. Litt ecture in Orang

vening next.

Paddock, Kars, er has been quite and pratty cold, pronounced one of ing that has been many years. Quit is being got out t Bros are getting are numerous other Yesterday Mrs. 1 ow of the late Jess cer taken out of h

the temple. The formed by Dr. McIntyre, the fo January, 1896: THE CHIEF JUSTICE. Tuesday, 14th May, 1895 8th October, 26th November 14th January, 21st January, MR. JUSTICE TUCK. Tuesday, 12th March. 7th January 1896 MR. JUSTICE HANINGTON Tuesday, 5th March 1895 18th June, berland. 3rd Sept., JUSTICE LANDRY Tuesday, 5th March 189;

14th January, MR. JUSTICE VANWART. MR. JUSTICE VANWART.

John, Tuesday, 12th March, 1893
ry, 14th May, 1900che, 27th August, 1900che, 24th Sept., 1900.

John, 15th October, 15th October, 1900ches assigned for the trial of elec-

petitions, under the Dominion roverted Elections act, for the ending Hilary term, 1896: e Chief Justice and Mr. Justice The electoral districts of the St. John and of the counties of hn, Carleton, Kent and Victoria.

ustice Tuck and Mr. Justice Bar-The electoral districts of the of York, Westmorland, ns. Gloucester and Restigouche. Justice Hanington and Mr. Jus-Vanwart: The electoral districts ne counties of Charlotte, Kings, rt and Northumberland.

TERS' LISTS IN ALBERT CO.

ige Wedderburn was unable to his revision court in Albert, owing storm and the cancelling of ins on the Albert railway on They stand adjourned, under th section of the act, and are appointed as follows: Hopewell, Harvey, 21st; Alma, 22nd; Elgin Coverdale, 26th, and Hillsboro. The judge had proceeded as Petitcodiac when he received. that travel was almost totally ded in all directions by the drifts

word Ceylon is of Sanskirt orsignifying the "Island of Lions." ria is so called from the Arabic

### R. FOSTER & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF Nails, Steel and Iron Cut Nails. Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe ails, Hungarian Nails, etc. JOHN, N. B.

### NT JOHN DYE WORKS.

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es and Gentlemen's Clothing LEANSED or DYED

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

-All enterprising merchants in every town in Canada sell our seeds.

et them sure or send direct to us

# YEARS

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

rp's Balsam of Horehound Never Left the Front Rank Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 49 25 Cents a Rottle Sa

ISTRONG & CO., Proprietors.

earn to rite.

entirely new method of learning to write y and legibly recently introduced. Sup-tesults gained quickly and surely. With ystem imperfect practice and imperfect are impossible. We want 100 students this system, and in order to get that

JUST RECEIVED:

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

FOR SALE BY F. HARRISON & CO., Smythe Street.

### PROVINCIAL.

Orange Hall at Florenceville Burned Thursday.

E. H. Wilmot's Generous Offer of a Park to Fredericton.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

KINGS CO. Sussex, Feb. 5.—The county lodge of Kings county east, Loyal Orange association, held their regular annual meting in the Masonic hall today, and notwithstanding the heavy storm the attendance was very large and a great deal of business was transacted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term and duly installed into office by Past County Master James R. McLean, viz.: James M. McIntyre, W. C. M.; Richard Howes, D. C. M., Ed. L. Morrison, secretary: George Dryden, treasurer; James Ashton, D. of ceremonies; L. Crawford, C. L.; T. Moore, D. C. L.; R. F. Keith, D. C. L. The next meting of the lodge is to be held at Markhamville on the 14th day of June next. At the close of the meeting the newly elected county master, James M. McIntyre, invited the lodge to accompany him to R. Keltie's restaurant, where oysters and other good things were partaken and a pleasant hour was spent.

Havelock, Feb. 1.-There is considerable sickness in Havelock and vicinity of Havelock just at present. Michael McGloun of Lower Ridge died last week, aged fifty-two years; and on Wednesday of last week Joseph Perry of Canaan died very suddenly. He had been apparently well all the morning and went to the barn to feed his cattle, and there he was found dead.
On Tuesday evening the following

fficers were elected by Reform lodge, I. O. G. T., for the quarter: LeBaron Dimock, chief templar; A. H. Robinson, vice templar; Mrs. W. Killam, superintendent of juvenile temples; Minnie Price, secretary; Tilley Mc-Mackin, fin. sec.; Miss Mott Thorne, treasurer; Lottie Price, chaplin; Clyde Gilbert, marshal; Lula McMurrey, organist; T. V. Freeze, assistant

Apohaqui, Feb. 2.-The following officers have been elected in Ambition lodge, I. O. G. T., for the ensuing quarter: Geo. Jamieson, C. P.; Mrs. Geo. I. Veysy, V. T.; Miss Bessie Miles, S. J. T.; Miss Dora Sinnott, R. S.; J. Harry Wiles, F. S.; S. T. Scribner, T.; Harley, S. Jones, C; Burton Mercer, M.; Geo. Fenwick, G.: R. H. McCready, S.; G. I. Veysey, P. C. T.

The ladies of the Methodist church of this place purpose holding a bean in the church next Wednesday evening, 6th inst, proceeds to go towards paying for painting of church. Jas. and Wm. Sproul of this place ent to Rothesay on Thursday last for the purpose of trying their ack in fishing for hake and cod. They succeeded in hooking a fairly good num-

The Foresters of Court Kings of this place are making an effort to build a public hall. It will probably be started in the spring, as quite a

The public school pupils and teachers at Sussex skated down the Kenbeccasis as far as here yesterday, and after resting for some time rethe Sussex express.

J. E. McAuley has men hauling deal to this station daily to be shipped to

The milkmen are now busy getting in their summer's supply of ice.
Westfield, Feb. 1.—Last evening the rectory was the scene of a happy event, when Amos Neal and Miss Alice Pitt of Westfield were united in mar-riage. The bride was prettily attired brown, with passamenterie trimming, with hat and jacket trimmed

with plucked otter. While two little sons of the Rev. H. S. Parlee were playing with a handsled a very large dog, in play, bounded on them, striking the eldest, Archie, a severe blow in the face. The claw of the paw entered the child's face just below the left eye, inflicting a deep wound. Fortunately the eye

This is a favorable winter for lumbering operations. Two of the largest operators are Leander Lingley and Willie Eccles.

Joshua Little, while cutting wood near his home, severely cut himself with his axe. While descending the handle of the axe caught in his coat, sending the blade well into the foot.

The cord of the great toe was completely severed. The people of this vicinity would be much pleased should the propos electric railway between St. John and

Fredericton prove a reality. The ladies of St. James' church, Westfield Beach, propose holding a bean and oyster supper and apron sale in the Temperance hall at that place on Tuesday evening, February 12th, eeds to go towards building a shed for horses near the church there. Markhamville, Feb. 4.-Rev. A. W. smithers of Waterford will hold service in the hall on Thursday evening, 7th inst.

A large sleighing party from Su paid Markhamville a visit on Friday

John Lynch and Sons have now eight teams employed hauling deals Sussex. They will put on a number more, as it is their intention to have all their lumber in Sussex be-

Robert Mills had one of his horses onsiderably injured while hauling ogs to the mill.

Rev. H. W. Little of Sussex is to ecture in Orange hall on Friday vening next.

Paddock, Kars, Feb. 5.-The weather has been quite rough here of late and pritty cold, but the winter is pronounced one of the best for hauling that has been in this vicinity for nany years. Quite a cut of lumber is being got out this season. Palmer Bros are getting the most, but there

Yesterday Mrs. Mary A. Jones, widow of the late Jesse Jones, had a can-cer taken out of her head, right over the temple. The operation was per-formed by Dr. Macdonald and Dr.

field, Kings Co. The woman's condi-The school here is taught by Miss M. Snodgrass of Young's Cove, Queens

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. augurs well for the mildness and shortness of the winter, as the sun is not visible and a slight fall of snow is in

Mr. Graham of Montreal, one of the capitalists who is interested in the proposed new pulp factory, was in town this week. In company with Mr. Allison and some of our town folk he examined the proposed site, which is situated in the parish of Newcastle, and is what is known as the old water mill property. It is said that Mr. Graham has expressed his approval of the site, and that if his company is granted the usual exemption from taxation for a term of twenty years, such as was grant d by the town of Chatham to the factory which is there located, the work will be gone on with. It is said that the "water mill' property possesses very great facilities for the manufacture of pulp, having an almost inexhaustible supply of fresh water, and with a large area of land in the rear from which any quantity of spruce for pulp can be obtained, as well as 'ir'h and beach wood which may be used for fuel. In addition to these facilities a further supply of fresh water can be procured at a small outlay by joining another spring with that which was formerly used to drive the old mill; this can be done by the construction of a short canal or by laying pipes. Deep water with a fine wharf, affords the best means of shipment of the manufac tured article, as well as for landing any supplies needed for the use of

The mock parliament had another session since my last letter. The speeches were not at all remarkable and nothing of a legislative character resulted from their deliberations A notice of a resolution was presented asking that Canada be empowered by the home government to make its own treaties with foreign powers. Mr. Speaker Stewart made a speech advocating the dividing of the house of commons on party lines. The subject was debated by the members, but it was not acted upon. There is no doubt but that this is the proper method bring out the latent powers of the in dividual member, and will be produc-tive of the best results if it is adopted, which it no doubt will.

Sheriff Shirreff has returned from pleasure tr' to the upper provin ces. He seems to have benefitted by his jaunt and is in excellent spirits. Senator Snowball has arrived home from Ottawa, and leaves tonight, it is said, for England via Ottawa, It is not known fle has p: ured any information regarding the elections, but as he is to again visit the capital be sailing for England it is likely he will be in a position to define the situation and instruct his follower how to act.

The Social club has been "pulled" by the Scott act inspector and two or three cases against the steward are ow in progress at the police court. remarks upon the subject of fire matters n our town have raised he ire : f one of the town journalists, but I am of the opinion that he struck a mare's nest," as the item was pure ly in the line of news and gave the opinions of the public for and against. One of the gentlemen attacked has come out over his own signature in the World of this date, denying some of the allegations made against him

by a local contemporary.

Surveyor General Tweedie is bearing his accident with the most com-mendable patience. He will not be able to attend the session at Fredericton for some weeks yet.

YORK CO. Fredericton, Feb. 6.-The following letter, read at last night's meeting the council, is self-explanatory: Mayor and City Council of the City

To the Mayor and City Council of the City of Fredericton:

Gentlemen-It gives me much pleasure to announce to the board that it is my intention to convey, by deed of gift, to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Fredericton, the lot of land lately acquired by me from Elizabeth A. O'Dell, comprising twenty acres, situate within the city, to be held by the corporation and their successors ferever, in trust, for the free use and enjoyment of the citizens, to be called and known as "Wilmot Park." In order to insure the permanency and to provide for the future care, preservation and improvement of the park, I propose to donate to the corporation the sum of \$10,000 as an endowment fund, to be invested and the accruing interest, or income, to be applied to this purpose by a board of commissioners, to be incorporated by act of the legislature.

The draft bill of incorporation has been prepared and is now in the hands of the city clerk, who will submit it to the council for their approval.

I respectfuly ask the city council to signify their willingness to accept the proffered gift, and the trust connected therewith, and to join with me in an application to the legislature, now in session, praying that the bill of incorporation may be passed and enact-

ure, now in session, praying that the bil incorporation may be passed and enact-I remain,

Respectfully your obedient servant,

Fredericton, Feb. 1, 1895. Fredericton, Feb. 6 .- The following judgments were delivered in the su preme court this afternoon: Ex parte Owen Saunders, John Mc Farlane, Julius T. Garden (two cases), W. Waugh (two cases), Thomas Cav enaugh (two cases). These were Woodstock cases.—Rules nisi were granted to bring up the convictions and also the orders of destruction o seized liquors in some of the cases.

Ex parte Titus J. Carter-Rule abclute for mandamus, with costs to compel the municipality of Victoria pay the applicant, who is clerk of the peace, his fees and charges for attending the preliminary examina tions in criminal cases as certified by

the crown officer. John Milne v. Municipality of Kings county. This was an appeal from ruling of Vanwart, J., allowing challenge to the array in this case when the sheriff, being a ratepayer of the county, had summoned jury. The court sustained the ruling

made by the trial judge. Vassie v. Chesley-This was a review from the city of St. John civil court Held that the plea of abatement could not be pleaded in that court and that the only plea was a plea in bar. One of two or more co-contractors might be sued separately. Judgment, sus-

Ex parte Patrick Doherty. This is a Sussex Scott act case.

The court held that the magistrate formed by Dr. Macdonald and Dr. could not amend an information for McIntyre, the former of Wickham, "selling" liquor to one for "keeping for sale," and make a conviction for

defendant. Rule absolute for certiorari. Tuck and Landry, J. J., dissent-

Ex parte Henry Nugent-This was a case under the Liquor License act. Chatham, Feb. 2.—Candlemas day The conviction in-teralia adjudged the defendant in default of payment of penalty to be imprisoned labor. The court were of the opinion that the words "with hard labor" were wrong, but that the conviction when brought up could be amended by

the court. Rule absolute. In the Senator Botsford will case the court held that specific legacies were liable to succession duty, costs to be paid three-fifths by the specific legatees and two-fifths by the residuary estate.

the York county court; dismissed with costs. This decides all the cases argued prior to the present, with the excep-tion of two-Baird v. Dunn, and Snowball v. Donovan.

In the case of Cormier v. Bourque the judgment of the court was for the defendant on demurrer and not for plaintiff, as stated in previous re-

The court adjourned till Friday.

A number of ladies and gentlemen met in the High School building on Saturday evening last for the purpose of organizing a Natural History

Dr. Bailey of the University, who has been the prime mover in the matter, addressed those present on the work and aims of the proposed society. He said he had long felt the need of congenial companionship in the pursuit of scientific knowledge, and in the discussion of scientific topics, and expressed the hope that this, the new society, would largely supply that lack, not only in his own case, but in that of others of similar tastes. He pointed out that the vicinity of Fredericton presented a most inter-esting field for the student of nature. Within a few miles of the city is the site of an old volcano, which once belched forth its melted floods over miles of surface. In the country around this volcano the plants and animals were similar to those which now abound in the semi-tropical regions of the earth. This tropical climate was succeeded by one of Arctic rigor The whole country was buried beneath thousands of feet in thickness. Many of the blocks of stone which are scattered over our hillsides were transported hither from distances of from ten to fifty miles-some of them even from the hills on the north side of the St.

Lawrence Valley.

Our noble river once flowed in a channel at least 100 feet below its present depth, and its volume was then many times greater than at present. Moreover, instead of flowing southward into the Bay of Fundy, it ran eastward into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Strange as these facts are the proofs of them are within the reach of all who choose to seek for them. The speaker also pointed out the amount of work to be done in working out the history of our more recent deposits, such as the brick clays which abound in this vicinity; in determining and catologuing our plants, quadrupeds, fishes, reptiles, mollusks and insects and in working out the origin and habits of the historic races who once inhabited our river valley. He hoped that this society would be especially useful to our teachers; that through its aid many of them would be able to gain a wider and more intelligent and exact acquaintance with the works of nature about them. He desired, also, that many of the more advanced pupils in our schools would attend our meetings and take an active part in

the discussions and work of the society. The following officers were elected: Dr. Bailey, president; Dr. Cox, vicepresident; John Brittain, secretary; Principal Foster, curator. Dr. Coburn, G. N. Babbitt, Frank Owens, Geo. A Inch and W. T. L. Reed were elected

members of council. The regular meetings of the society are to be held on Monday evenings, once a month or oftener. Besides these, natural history excursions and picnics will be held in the spring and sum-

mer months. The president will read a paper of Our Surroundings at the next ordinary neeting, and discussions will follow. Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 7.—The con versazione given by the students of lege

university in the col-building tonight was brilliant affair. The interior was most tastefully decorated and presented an attractive appearance. The attendance was very large, and included guests from different sections of the

Judge Barker heard the following usiness in the equity court here to-

day: Frank A. Shields v. Wm. Quigley and others: Duffy moves to take bil pro confesso against defendants, Michael Quigley, Sylvester Witham and wife, and Eliza Quigley; granted. MacKay and others v. McGaffigan-Bill dismissed for want of prosecu

tion on motion of Vanwart. In the matter of the estate of Scott Fairley; Gregory moves for an order to compel the specific performance of the sale of lands made by Scott Fairley in his lifetime with Alex. Gibson;

ourt considers. Andrew Douglas v. John and Robert Sansom and Frank I. Morrison, was then taken up and continued all day. The plaintiff seeks to set aside a trust assignment from Sansoms to Morrison, and to reform a mortgage Douglas; Gregory, Q. C., and F. St. John Bliss for plaintiff, and Vanwart Q. C., for defendants.

WESTMORLAND CO. Moncton, Feb. 6.- The hospital

cheme received bad a set-back last night, the special meeting of elector called to consider the question disposing of it in a few minutes without discussion. The six months' hoist was carried by a vote of 15 to 7, and the meeting broke up just as several electors had arrived to take part in the proceedings. The friends are not satisfied with the action of the meeting, and say that they will bring the matter up at the annual meeting of electors, which takes place in a few days.
J. W. Y. Smith, M. P. P., and Mrs.

Smith left today for an extended trip

the latter offence in the absence of the to Florida and other points in the south. They will be accompa W. C. Milner of Sackville and Mrs. Milner

A. R. Bliss, electrician, was in town yesterday putting an electric motor in the Metropolitan rink. Thomas E. LeBlanc of the Queen hotel was yesterday fined \$100 and costs for violation of the Scott act. O. Jones, one of Moncton's wealthy

men, has donated \$50 for the relief of the poor in Newfoundland. The clergymen are interesting themselves in securing subscriptions. The Wallace Hopper company is playing here this week to small

The storm of the past two days has left the streets and sidewalks very badly blocked. The city snow \*plow Crocket v. McFarland-Appeal from was utterly unable to keep the sidewalks clear on Tuesday and Wednesday, but today the balance of the streets have been plowed out. snow is piled eight or ten feet high in places, giving the town quite a picturesque appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Gallagher of the Commercial hotel will celebrate their silver wedding on the 25th instant. Invitations are out for the event. The special services in the churches are bearing some fruit. Rev. Mr. Read

added nine persons to the membership of Wesley Memorial on Sunday The meetings are being con-

tinued. Civic politics are beginning to engage some attention. It is understood that3 Mayor Sumner will not offer, having already served four terms. H. A. Whitney, formerly mechanical superintendent of the I. C. R, is spoken of as a candidate, and in the event of his offering, would possibly be elected by acclamation. It is likely that the aldermanic seats will be contested. Ald. A. C. Chapman and R. W. Hewson or Dr. Bourque are talked of in Ward 2, Ald. Givan and ex-Ald. Forbes in Ward 1, while ex-Ald. Martin will, it is said, be in the field again in Ward 3 with a good man, in opposition to the present members. For alderman at large will also, it is likely, be a contest

CARLETON CO. Woodstock, Feb. 6.-The grand liberal rally in Cole's hall last night was not a large gathering. This may be accounted for in several ways; the weather was not very pleasant, and it is said that none of the kickers were present, consequently the number of true liberals who constituted the meeting was little more than thirty. The meeting was harmonious. Officers were elected as follows: Col. Dibblee, president; M. McManus, vice-president, and C. L. S. Raymond, secretary-treasurer. The meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening of next week. Florenceville, N. B., Feb. 7.—The Orange hall was burned here this afternoon. The building cost about two thousand dollars and was insured for eight hundred dollars. All the furniture belonging to the Orange or-

der was saved. The fire was caused by a defective flue. CHARLOTTE CO. Standrews, Feb. 6.-Stevenson & McKenzic, contractors for building the addition to the Augenquin, arrived in town yesterday, and today excavation for the foundation was commenced. Hauling stone for it will give employment to a number of truck-

LADIES, WALK CORRECTLY.

Hip movement must be in "lengths;" hip movement in the "breadths" is not only bad form, but vulgar and inconvenient, as for instance, in a crowd and in rainy weather, when the swaying figure carries an umbrella that pitches and rolls like a sea-beaten ship. Step in the turn the toes or the knees out. The idea is to get along on an imaginary chalk line and not interfere with other pedestrians. Keep light feet. Try to have the feeling that all the weight and size are at the chest and shoulders. Forget the feet. Keep an "up' feeling. Let the toes come down first, not the heels. A graceful walk is more expressive of refinement than

## Baird's Balsam of Horehound!

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

ALEX. LINDSAY, Highlands, N. B.

I have sold Baird's Balsam of Horshound for the last two years, and find it the best selling cough remedy in the market, and it gives entire satisfaction to all my patrons. Please ship me half gross at once. Yours truly, C. H. PHILLIPS, General Dealer.

Bolestown, Northumberland Co.
I take much pleasure in recommending
your Balsam of Horehound. I sold some of it
this fall to Mrs. Hunter here who was suffering from a most severe cold, and she tells
me that she really thinks it saved her life.
I sell more of it than any other cough remedy. Yours very truly,

BENJAMIN THIBODO.

Rosedale, Carleton Co., N. B.
Mr. M. F. Sherwood says:—I find Baird's
Balsam of Horehound a most excellet remedy for coughs and colds. I have frequently
recommended it to others, who were equally
well pleased with it. well pleased with it.

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

Mr. Alfred Edgecombe, Fredericton, says: I have used your Baird's Balsam of Horehound in my family, and found it the best cough preparation I have yet met.

Mr. H. Abner Weyman, Apohaoul, writes:—

Mr. H. Abner Weyman, Apohaqui, writes:—
I have used your Balsam of Horehound for the past three years, and for Bronchitis I have never found its equal. I have used Baird's Balsam of Horehound and find it just the thing for a cold and charles HILL.

Temple, York Co., N. B.
Mrs. Moir having an obstinate cough, after a severe attack of la grippe, could not obtain anything to do her good until she was advised to obtain Baird's Balsam of Horehound by Mr. W. T. Hatfield, store keeper. It took only one bottle and a half to effect a cure.

ALEX. G. MOIR.

treal with her husband, and insisted that detectives should be engaged to remain at the house of her brother-in-law.

A detective was engaged and remained in the house several days. Mr. Horne wrote to the various companies

ST. VITUS' DANCE.

A New Treatment Always Attended with Success.

(From the Niagara Falls Review.)

There are, perhaps, not many readers of this paper who have St. Vitus dance, or who have seen many cases of it. However, to those who may be interested on account of some friend, and to the physicians of this country we commend the method of treatment given below, and a further investigaon of the case herewith described. The patient was Mabel Dorety, the eight-year-old daughter of the Doretys, living on Ontario avenue, this town. The child was perfectly helpless, could not be left alone an instant, could not use her limbs at all, nor take food or drink without assistance. Three of our best physicians treated her and gave up the case as hopeless. Mrs. Dorety finally gave her the celebrated nerve building preparation called Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and she tells the result in her own words: "It was not long before I noticed a good effect, in less than three months she was so much better that the dread disease almost entirely disappeared, and the pills were discontinued. In a few months, however, she showed that the symptoms had not been entirely eradicated from her system, so I had her again commence the use of the Pin Pills. I feel certain that all traces of the awful malady will be swept away, for she goes to school now, and we have not the slightest anxiety in leaving her alone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my little girl's case have accom plished what physicians could not, and I am only too glad to let others know of this miraculous cure." Dr. Williams Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., for 50c. per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Refuse imitations and

### WEDDING BELLS.

The house of John Robinson of Fairfield presented a gay appearance on the evening of Wednesday, January 30th. It was the occasion of the marriage of his daughter. Mamie, to C. J. Steeves of Hillsboro, Albert Co. The bride was tastefully attired in brown silk, with lace trimming. Rev. Carey of Brussels street church John, performed the ceremony. At the close of the ceremony the assembled party were startled by a yell which came from outside. It was the college yell of Mr. Steeves' fellow students from St. Martins seminary, who had driven out to the wedding, but had arrived, unfortunately, only in time to hear the conclusion of the ceremeny. About ten o'clock supper was announced and about thirty couple sat down to a sumptuous repast which had been prepared. After supper had been partaken of Dr. Carey ma congratulatory speech in his inimi-table style. On behalf of Mr. Steeves' brother students Mr. Pidgeon in a few words proposed the health of the bride and groom, which toast was drunk with cries of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" from the "boys." Mr. Steeves reparty broke up about two o'clock Thursday morning with many wishes for Mr. and Mrs. Steeves' future happiness. Many beautiful and handsom presents were received from friends at home and abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Steeves will reside in St. Martins.

### LIFE INSURANCE.

straight a line as possible. Do not Toronto Men Discussing a Strange Case in Connection with Their Business.

> Toronto Feb 7-The life insurance men of this city are discussing a strange case which has just come to light, of an alleged attempt to insure the life of a young married woman in various companies for \$300,000, which failed because half of the insurance had been placed, the woman became alarmed, engaged a lawyer to secure the cancellation of the policies, and had a detective employed to guard

her night and day. The issuance of a writ by Horn & Barrett, barristers, against the Nev York Mutual Life Insurance company to effect the cancellation of a policy for \$50,000 on the life of Harry P. Hyams, made public the story.

Mrs. Hyams is 24 years of age, and the wife of a Jewish broker and money lender. The latter came here nine years ago with his twin brother from New Orleans. They conducted a wareouse in Colborne street. In company there was a young man named Wells making repairs at the foot of a freight hoist one day in January, 1898, the weight which balances the hoist became unhooked in some mysterion manner and fell on Wells' head, killing him. Wells carried \$36,000 insurance on his life. It was payable to his sister Martha, who shortly after coming into possession of the money

married Harry P. Hyams. The Hyams Bros. abandoned the Colborne street warehouse and opened an office as financial brokers. La ter Mr. and Mrs. Hyams removed to Montreal. The applications for insurance were with the Equitable Life Assurance company for \$80,000; Mutual Life of New York for \$50,000; Sun Life ard of Edinburgh (additional), \$75,-000; United States Life, \$20,000; Mutual Reserve Fund, \$25,000, and Confederate Life, \$10,000.

The applications in each instance described Mrs. Martha Wells Hyams of Montreal; born on March 11th 1870, at Somersetshire, England, When Mrs. Hyams learned the amount of insurance which had been applied for she became alarmed and consulted her solicitors, Horn & Barrett, of this city. She declined to return to Mon treal with her husband, and insisted

asking for the cancellation of all po-licies. Several of them responded, but the New York Mutual declined to cancel its policy, and a writ was issued to compel them to od so.

## EQUITY SALE

There will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, ON SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1895, at twelve Colock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1894, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein James Stirling is plaintiff and James Straton and Lucy A. R. Straton are Defendants, with the approphation of the Endersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill of Complaint and in said Decretal Order as: Defended of the control of

Being all those two separate lots of land and premises, situate and being in Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, and described as follows, namely: Beginning on the eastern side line of Garden Street, at a point where it intersects the northern side line of Coburg Street in an eastern side line of Coburg Street in an easterly direction one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to the southwestern ocrner of Lot G. on the plan of subdivision of a portion of Lot No. Ten in Class L. on the partition of the Estate of the late Honorable William Hazen, filed in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds of the City and County of Saint John, thence north fifty-two "egrees thirty-seven minutes west along the southwestern side of the said lot marked G., seventy-one feet three inches, thence south reventy-seven degrees thirty minutes west seventy feet, more or less, to the said eastern side of Garden Street in a southerly direction one hundred and fifty feet more or less to the place of beginning;" the said described lands and premises conveyed to said Lucy A. R. Straton by the Executors and Trustees of George A. Hamilton by deed dated the fifteenth day of Jure, A. D. 1889, and registered in Libro 32, page 157 and fellowing pages, in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John, together with all and singular the buildings, fences, and appurtenances to the said lands or premises Being all those two separate lots of land in provements thereen, and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands or premisabelonging or appertaining. belonging or appertaining.

For terms of sale and other particulars ipply to the Plaintin's Solicitor or the underligned Referes. dgned Referee. Dated this fifth day of December, A. D.

### EQUITY SALE.

A. H. HANINGTON, E. H. MCALPINE,

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the sixteenth day of February next, at the hour of Tweive o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein pending, wherein Sarah Nicholson, Murray McLaren and Joseph R. Stone, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of John W. Nicholson, deceased, are plaintiffs, and Thomas Kyffin and Mary Jane Kyffin, his wife; Margaret Kyffin, widow of George Kyffin, deceased; Thomas Kyffin, John Kyffin, Charles Kyffin and George Kyffin, john Kyffin, Charles Kyffin, guardian of Charles Kyffin and George Kyffin, infants, are defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed in and for the said City and County of Saint John, the mortgaged premises described in the said Decretal Order as:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land. Situate lying and took of the land situate lying and those the sain decretal order as: of Saint John, the mortgaged premises described in the said Decretal Order as:

"All that certain let, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the parish of Portland (now city of Saint John), and bounded as follows: That is to say, Beginning at the southeast corner of the house on the said lot formerly occupied by the late William McDermott, decased, fronting on Portland street (so called); thence running northerly along the eastern side of the said house to the northeast corner of the same; thence north nine degrees, east one hundred feet, more or less; thence south eighty-seven degrees, west twenty leet; thence south nine degrees, west to the prolongation of the northern side line of said house; and thence southerly by the southeast corner of the old McMakin house now Divine house), to the main or Portland street aforesaid; and thence easterly by the northern line of said street twenty feet to the place of beginning, together with the said dwelling house and all other houses, buildings, erections and improvements thereon standing and being."

"Also, all that certain lot, piece or parceled land, situate, lying and being in the said parsh of Portland (now city of Saints and parsh of Portland (now city of Saints heavy the Mill Bridge (so called), the house now on the said lot being known as the olds McMakin house, and the said lot being known as the olds McMakin house, and the said lot being known as the olds McMakin house, and the said lot being the saint server and se now on the said lot being known as the olds McMakin house, and the said lot beings bounded and described as follows: Having a front of forty feet on the said street, and extending back in a northerly direction one-hundred feet, more or less, losing in width with said distance of one hundred feet, six inches in width in the rear, the said lot being bounded on the west by a lot on piece of land heretofore sold by the said ithen trustees to one John Haggerty, and on the east by a lot or piece of land also sold by the then trustees to one William McDermott, together with a right of way on the western side of the said lot have inbefore described, six feet three inclies, or thereabouts, on Portland street afcressaid, and extending northerly from the said street, preserving the same width thirty feet, or thereabouts, the said right of way to be held and enjoyed in common with the proprietors of the adjoining lot. "Also all that certain lot, piece of parsel of land, situate, lying and being in the said parish of Portland (now city of St. John), and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning upon the northera line of Portland street (so called), at the southeast angle of the dwelling house fermerly in the occupation of John Dalton; thence running easterly along the said line of the said street, south eighty-three degrees, east thirty-six feet, or until it comes to a line two feet eleven inches west from the west line of the house, there (called Cars house); thence on a line parallel to the said street and feet to the northeast angle of the fence there; hence north eighty-two degrees, west the northeast angle of the fence there; hence north eighty-two degrees, west the northeast angle of the fence there; hence north feet to the east line of the said line, south four degrees, sest one hundred and ten feet to the northeast angle of the magnetic stake standing on the essent side of a marked fir tree; thence north five degrees, sest thirty-nine chains and twelve links to an arked fir tree; the said lenges, w

The above lots will be sold separately in the order described. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to JAMES JACK, ESQ., the agent of the Plaintiffs, or the Plaintiffs' Solicitor.
Dated this seventh day of December, A. D. 1894.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Referee in Equit J. G. FORBES.
Flainting Solicitor.
GEORGE STEWART.
Auctioneer.

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### LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from . Page 3.) butter on the other side of the water. For the present, his opinion was that it would be much better for our farmers to invest in cheese factories than

In the past, Mr. Mitchell said, the present government had endeavored to do what they could to improve the different breeds of cattle in the pro-vince, and to assist the farmers in grading up their present stock. was impossible to carry on dairy farming successfully without good breeds of cattle, and there was no use farmers having good breeds cattle unless they were educated to take care of them properly.

It was the intention of the government in the very near future to make a further and larger importation of cattle, and he hoped also of sheep and swine. The necessity for such importation was becoming more and more apparent. He was glad to know that greatly increased interest was being taken by the farmers in the question of breeding good stock. The time was not far distant when the province of New Brunswick would occupy as good a position as any other in the dominion. (Applause.)

Turning to the estimates for the current year, Mr. Mitchell said the amount expected from the dominion subsidy was \$483,560.25. The territorial revenue was placed at \$145,000. Br. Stockton-Upon what do you base that calculation, seeing that you only got \$65,000 from stumpage last

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the mileage renewals were known and the revenu from other sources was nearly same from year to year, viz., from The estimate for stumpage was based on the information received from sca lers, which indicated that more opera tors were at work, that they into the woods earlier than usual and that the operations would be larger than for some years past. Then again the season had been the most favor

In the year 1893, which was a fairly le year, \$105,000 had been re ceived from stumpage and it was rea sonable to suppose that this year the receipts would be as large, if not larger. In 1893 the amount received from renewals was about \$18,000, and from stumpage \$106,000.

In 1894 the amount received from renewals was \$29,400, and from stumpage \$65,401; this year it was thought that about \$10,000 more would be received from renewals and land sales than in 1893, so that he thought the estimate of \$145,000 from territorial revenue would prove to be within th Mr. Mitchell then enumerated the other items of estimated receipt as given in the statement, making a total of \$670,560.25.

Passing to the estimated expenditure, Mr. Mitchell said \$14,160 had been calculated upon the item of adminis tration of justice. As he had stated, a decrease was expected in the amount of jury fees. This year an appropriation of \$500 was asked for the publication of equity reports, the importance of which all legal gentlemen would recognize.

Dr. Stockton—Do you think the jury

fees will be even less this year last year, when they were only \$4,000, as compared with \$9,000 in 1893.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the govern ment could not exactly foresee what operation of the law would be The amount expended in 1893 was ex-The appropriation ceedingly large. asked for agriculture was \$21,650. For boys' industrial home, \$1,500. He had not yet received the annual report from this institution, but the innation he had received showed that it was doing excellent work, and It was certainly meeting a want that had long been felt in the province. For elections, \$900 was es

MR. POWELL

said the duty devolved upon him, as it had on some previous occasions, of calling the attention of the house to the view of public finances which presented itself to the members of the opposition. While he was pleased to ear the provincial secretary take a rather roseate view of the country, which doubtless was better than to view it from the standpoint of blue ruin, yet it were better under the tances to fairly face the position as it existed, and in the presentation of the figures by the provincial secretary he had drawn deductions which were entirely at variance with the deductions warranted by the facts. The details of the financial situation he would not enter into, but would briefly state the effect gener-

attention to the alarming state of the provincial finances, and had been met at times with the reply that the ex-penditure was on capital account. He cared not on what account it might be, the result was the same, the indebtedness would have to be spaid, and meanwhile the province went on borrowing and borrowing, irrespective of the future consequences, but soon-er or later this borrowing must come to an end, and direct taxation must be resorted to, and it would be but money had been expended on capital

On turning to page four of the auditor general's report it woud he seen that during the past year there had been a large increase in the indebtedness, but beyond this apparent indebtedness there were other large accounts not charged up because the accounts simply showed the warrant expenditure. He would emphasize point that the auditor general's report was not a complete history of the year's financial affairs. Additionms were incurred on account of Buctouche, Cocagne, St. Steph and other bridges. In judging of the year's finances they must remember that the public accounts only cover ed ten months, and while the provin cial secretary claims that the revenue for the year would be larger it must be borne in mind that the expenditure the year would also be larger. He had figured the expenditure up to the end of January on the basis of other The additional expenditure amounted to at least \$23,000 in 101 tion to at least \$20,000 expended on the against needy friends, and unfortun-

St. Stephen, Cocagne and other brid- ate newspapers clamoring for pap. ges which did not appear in the pub-

lic accounts. The additional expenditures during the year which they must take into account are, first, the coupons falling due on the bonded debt in the month of November, which amounted to \$4.500. He would omit those falling due in December, as the December coupons had year after year been counted in the following year, and the interest account of last year, following the rule, omitted the December

The next addition would be in the would not estimate on the basis of last year's expenditure, as it was exceptionally high, and such a course would be unfair to the government. He would reckon it on the basis of 1892, and the additional expenditure for November and December would amount to \$2,748.90.

In agricultural expenditure, taking 1893 as a basis, the expenditures for November and December would be \$6.147.91.

In contingencies, the additional expenditure for the two months would be \$175.18, while the expenditure on executive government for the same months would be \$3.199.88.

The lunatic asylum expenditure would be increased to the 1st of January by \$14,272, and public printing by \$1,966.41. The additional expenditures, therefore, for the year, including warrant account and floating indebtedness, would be \$53,000, in round numbers. From this the reductions for the in

reased revenue during that time would be, on the basis of previous years, \$12,288.51, leaving the net increase on these items of say \$40,000. This amount must be added to the net indebtedness, which was shown in the auditor general's report to be \$69,266.41, leaving us \$110,000 more in debt than we were last year. This statement cannot be controverted. One could well understand the anxiety of the leader of the government and the lawyers engaged in re the Consolidated Electric company to scoop out their fees from the fund, amounted to some \$19,000, the government having laid hands the balance, amounting to about \$70,-000. It has vanished, with it too has gone the \$47,000 of bonds for the Woodstock bridge, and, in addition to that, those other sums up to the 1st of January made \$40,000 more. Looking at the matter from another standpoint, take that of the yearly expenditure alone, we can summarize more per-

fectly and briefly.

The total expenditure on ordinary varrant account during the ten months was \$661,521,28, while the total revenue for the same time was \$619,297.87, showing the deficit on warrant accoun for ten months to be \$42,223.41. this must be added first the \$47,000 for the Woodstock bridge; secondly, the \$20,000 odd estimated excess of expenditure over income for the remaining two months of the year, and thirdly, the \$20,000 on other bridges which, so far, had not passed into warrant account, and about \$8,000 for overdraft in connection with public works and lunatic asylum, and making all allowance for inferences we must draw in absence of figures, the deficit on the

first day of January last could not possibly have been less than \$120,000. The record of the government has een debt, debt, varied by more debt, and what now, he asked, would the provincial secretary do. The province ould not go on at such a rate indefinitely; the end had to come and had to come shortly. The government night borrow sufficient money to run the province until some of its members abandoned local and entered dominion politics, but the members of use generally should face the difficulty. In view of the state of rincial affairs he purposed moving the following amendment, which was

econded by Mr. Shaw: That Mr. Speaker do not leave the chair, ut that it be resolved:

1. That the financial state of the province

but that it be resolved:

1. That the financial state of the province, owing to a succession of yearly deficits, calls for the immediate adjustment of expenditure to income, and to accomplish this the most rigid economy should be practised in all branches of the public service.

2. The enormous proportions of our public debt, in view of our limited sources of income, imperatively demand that there should be no further increase; and that an amendment of our constitution is desirable so that the executive cannot, without the consent of at least a two-thirds vote of the legislative assembly, incur expenditure in excess of the income of the province.

3. That in view of the direct taxation recently imposed upon the municipalities a general system of municipal reform be adopted by which municipal affairs be more economically and efficiently managed, and by which all officials paid out of the municipal fund be appointed and controlled by municipal attorities.

4. That all work paid for out of municipal tinds be put un to public commetition.

4. That all work paid for out of muni-ipal funds be put up to public competition

as far as possible.

5. That in view of the importance of our the great pages. 5. That in view of the importance of our agricultural interests and the great necessity of encouraging and developing those interests, the duties of the office of surveyor general be amalgamated with and discharged by some other executive department, and that a member of the executive, as minister of agriculture, have charge of this important provincial interest.

6. That the membership of the executive is in excess of the requirements of the province, withdraws annually from the necessary services of this country a large amount of money, and being disproportionate to the membership of the house, imperils the independence of the legislature.

He would not trouble the house with

He would not trouble the house with a discussion of the necessity to adjust the expenditure to income. Every member, he trusted, believed this to be desirable. The same would apply to further additions to the public debt. The different states in the republic south of us had gone through the experience which the provinces are now undergoing. There the difficulty was so great that some states compelled to repudiate their debt entirely. Very many of the states adopted constitutional amend-ments respecting the powers of the legislature to incur indebtedness; in some no debt could be incurred, the amount that could be incurred was limited. What had proved a salva-tion there would prove a salvation here. The government should hall should hail

such amendment with delight. The leader of the government had said that railway and other large subsidies had been forced on him against his better judgment. There was doubtless much truth in this statement, but were it made by our constitution impossible for the government to incur such debt without a two-thirds vote of the house, they ould have a shield and a protection

They would simply say we have power to grant your requests; our only control over financial expenditure beyond the revenue is not a party control, but one delegated to us by two-thirds of the representatives of the people. In respect to letting work by public tender, as far as possible the policy was a most wholesome one, in respect to which the government had ignored year after year the advice of the public accounts committee, the majority of whom were their strong supporters Had this pobeen adopted, the Suspension licy administration of justice. This time bridge steal would never have occur-

red. Within two miles of his own re sidence in Sackville a bridge that could have been built for \$200 or \$300 cost two or three times as much, simply, he was informed, because it not sold at public auction. to the executive, he was of opinion that five, or even less, would be sufficient.

The provincial secretary boasted of subsidizing the cheese and butter industries to the amount of \$24,000. The census returns of 1891 showed there were forty thousand farmers in the province over fifteen years of age. He had a few years ago called attention to the fact that they proposed to give the farmers one three cent postage stamp a piece, now they offer to give dustries they are doing well, but the saving that could be saved in executive expenses would do as much more. In these times of agricultural depre sion something substantial should be done to encourage agriculture. A prac tical farmer having a seat in the government would be the best guarantee that could be afforded that this important industry would be fairly

The debate was continued until re cess, and again after supper and until one o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, the speakers being Messrs. Killam, Pinder, Alward, Venoit, Howe, Flewelling, Smith (St. John), Shaw, White, Atkinson, Pitts, Phinney and Wells.

moved by Emmerson.-Adjourned. Fredericton, Feb. 6.-In the house today Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill securing to wives and children penefits of life insurance

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the re-

turn of the indebtedness of the St. John municipality. Dr. Stockton gave notice of the following motion for Friday: Resolved, in the opinion of this house it is desirable that the elec-

toral law of this province should be so changed that no person be entitled to vote in more than one electoral dis trict for any general election to the legislative assembly. Hon, Mr. Blair introduced a bill to exempt members of the active militia

in certain cases from serving on juries. The order of the day being reached Mr. Emmerson spoke at length in de fence of the government's policy. The amendment was lost, the vote being:

Yeas-Powell, Stockton, Phinne Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward Pitts, Allen, Howe Pinder, Atkinson Perley-12. Nays-Blair, Mitchell, Em White, Labillois, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis

Harrison, Martin, Russell, Mott, Killam, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Robinson, Venoit Wells, Farris Dibblee, McLeod, O'Brien (Charlotte)-24. The motion that Mr. Speaker do not

leave the chair was then put and carried by the same vote reversed. The house then went into committee of supply, Mr. Killam in the chair. On the item \$12,000 for contingencies Dr. Atkinson moved an amendment

that the amount be \$10,000. This was lost, the vote being: Yeas Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Atkinson, Perley-

Nays-Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson White, Labillois, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Mott, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (North umberland), Robinson, Venoit, Dibblee, McLeod, Wells, Farris, O'Brien (Charlotte)-23.

On the item of \$1,000 for the law clerk Mr. Phinney moved an amend ment that the amount be \$500. The amendment was lost, the being: Yeas-Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Perley-

Nays-Blair, Mitchell, Emme Thite, Labillois, Dunn, Gogain, Lew is, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Mott, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Venoit, McLeod, Lewis, Farris, O'Brien (Charlotte.)-

Mr. Dibblee was paired with Dr. Atkinson The house remained in committee of upply all night and until a quarter ast two o'clock this morning, pas-

ing all the items of supply. Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved that the use further consider supply on Wedesday next, 13th inst.

FORESTERS' HALL OPENED.

The Foresters' hall at McAdam. after extensive alterations, was fornally opened on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30th, the event being commemorated with a supper and dance, the orchestral part of the entertainment eing provided by Prof. Berry of Woodstock. During the intermission in the dancing, J. Callaghan treated the audience to a cornet solo, which was greatly appreciated. The evenentertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, and the For-esters heartily thank the ladies of the vicinity for their help and services in connection with the supper. proceeds of the affair amounted to a little over fifty dollars, which will go a long way towards reducing the debt on the hall. Great credit is due to the 'past officers" for the able manner in which they have worked towards the completion of the hall, and it is hoped that the "present officers" will have even a more prosperous session before

mcLean's The best rem edy for Worms Vegetable in children or WormSyruD adults.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

David Johnson, one of the leading umbermen on the St. Croix, lost a valuable grey stallion recently in the

Dr. Moore of Stanley, York Co., in tends building a brick residence in the spring, and Andrew Douglass proposes erecting a brick store. KINGS.

Whooping cough is quite prevalent at Penobsquis The home of H. E. Freeze at Penobsquis has been gladdened by the advent of a son.

VICTORIA The funeral of Miss Vera, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles LeB. Miles of Andover, which took place on Wednesday, Jan. 30th, was largely attended, the grammar school scholars marching in the procession, 70 strong. They laid on the casket of their late school mate a beautiful wreath of roses and hyacinths. There were many other floral tributes.

KENT. The Methodists of Richibucto are anxious to retain the services of the present pastor, Rev. J. S. Allen, the long term. He will be there three years in July.

John T. Caie has completed the revising of the electoral lists for Kent The Acadian vote shows a decrease as a great many have left the county since the last revision. A large number of English have been added SUNBURY

at Hartland, Carleton Co.
C, Humphrey Taylor has purchased a building lot in the centre of Hartland village and will erect a large three story block thereon in the spring.

An interesting temperance meeting held in the Baptist church at Centreville. Carleton Co., on the 29th ult. The meeting opened with reading of scripture and prayer by Rev. Jos Perkins. The singing was appreciated. The solo by Charles White was very heartily applauded. Speeches wer given by Rev. Jos. E. Flewelling and Rev. Jos. A. Cahill, Colection was en up by Miss Campbell and Miss Nicholson. The two ministers differed considerably in pointing out the best

way to obtain a prohibitory law. David Dickinson is putting out 300 cords of two feet sawed wood for the R. R. at Havelock, Carleton Co. Hay is worth \$6 a ton and oats from 30 to 32c. at Newburg Junction.

QUEENS Thomas Hassan has the contract for building a residence for Robert at Armstrong's Corner Queens Co. C. M. Wiggins' hoop factory at Young's Cove. Queens Co., is running

full time. Half a million hoops will be turned out this year. basket social in Waterborough hall recently realized \$25 towards the new Episcopal rectory at Cambridge Rev. O. N. Mott, pastor of the F. C. B. church at the Narrows, was very generously remembered by his con-

gregations a few evenings ago. Rev. Mr. Hanington preached the sermon in the new Church of first England place of worship at Bagdad, Queens Co., on the 3rd inst. to a large

The I. O. G. T. lodge at Shannon Queens Co., has been resuscitated and is now working actively, thanks to efforts of deputations from the Queens Own and Cambridge Star lodges.

ALBERT

Abram Bray and Gideon Bray have leased their lower mill on Calkin's Creek, Albert Co., to Geo. Nelson and Wm. Bray.

George Kennie and Miss Jennie Lewis daughter of John Lewis, and granddaughter of the late Hon. John Lewis, -Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, were recently married at the Baptist parsonage, Edgett's Landing, Albert Co., by Rev. S. H. Cornwall, B. A. The plaster quarry at Edgett's Landing is being operated by King and Howe!l.

Drs. Marven and Lewis recently removed a tumor from the shoulder of Capt. John Edgett of Albert Co. Mount Pleasant lodge, I. O. G. T., of Hopewell Hill, Albert Co., has elected the following officers: Chesley Smith, C. T.; Almira Robinson, V. T.;

Allen Robinson, S. J. T.; Alden Peck, ec.; John W. Peck, F. S.; Clifford C. West, Treas.; James G. Stuart, Chap. Gordon A. Stuart, M.; Oliver G. Kinney, G.; Albion Stewart, S.; Alfreda Smith, A. S.; Edna M. West, D. M.; Lena C. Nichol, P. C. T. Mrs. Lawrence, wife of the proprie-

tor of the Lawrence house, Harvey, Albert Co., who recently returned from the General Public hospital, St. John, where she underwent the surgical op-eration of having thirteen cancers re-moved from her right side, is rapidly egaining her health. Mrs. (Capt.) Jacob Wilson of St.

ohn, who died at Cambridge, Queens Co., was interred at the Narrows, Jan. 24th. She leaves a husband and nine children, Mrs. W. C. King of Salmon Creek, Queens Co., will give a parlor concert

here on the 14th inst. The congregation of the Baptist church of Chipman, Queens Co., are joyous over the return of their pastor, Rev. W. McIntyre.

PANCAKES AND BACON.

The Bristol Observer of January 19th contains an interesting account of how the boys from the Park Row Industrial school in that city fare as emigrants. The account is mainly nade up of extracts from letters received during the 36 years that have assed since Miss Mary Carpenter ounded the home.

In a letter full of detail of farm life, the writer, who dates from New Brunswick, boasts that he is the fastest corn planter on the farm. "The boss likes me and I like him." Several companions located in the neigh porhood he referred to as doing well. "This is a fine country," writes an other, speaking of New Brunswick Tell the boys to come out here. Pan cakes twice a day. Why, I wouldn't come back to England if you paid

Still more emphatic is the opinion of a fresh arrival: "Tell the boys this is the place to come to. Pancakes and a rasher of bacon as big as your foot breakfast every morning.

FROM THE ANTIPODES.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-About a fortnight ago there reached me-about 35 days only in transit—a very interesting letter from the antipodes. The writer, Sizar Elliott. Esq., is a respected citizen of Melbourne, Australia, who in his younger days resided in this city. Altho more than eighty years of age. Mr. Elliott retains all his faculties in full

vigor, and still cherishes an affectionate remembrance of the days when he was a citizen of St. John. His stenfather, Anthony R. Truro, was a famous school master of the olden time, and several of our older citizens, including Mr. J. R. Ruel, ex-Chief of Police J. R. Marshall, Dr. S. T. Gove of St. Andrews and Mr. James Barnes of this city have a keen recollection of Mr. Truro's personality and the vigor with which he conducted his school in the old Madras building on the north side of King square.

Thinking that Sizar Elliott's reminscences of his school days, etc., may be of interest to your readers I sen you some extracts from his letter for publication in the Sun. Mr. Elliott kindly encloses his photograph, to which he has appended the words: feet 2 inches and straight as an ar row:

'My age is as a lusty winter,

Frosty, but kindly.' The late Thomas McAvity was a particular friend of Mr. Elliott's when he latter was in the employ of the late John V. Thurgar on South wharf W. O. RAYMOND.

> Melbourne, Dec. 18, 1894. Dear Sir-Some friend has sent me your article on the Madras System of which appeared Education, Educational the Review August last. I have

with great pleasure the description of the Madras school. I cannot call Mr. Barnes to mind, from whom you appear to have derived your information, but he is correct in all he says about Mr. Truro and in his description of the school. I well remembe that heavy flat ruler! Mr. Truro used to take me on his knee and lay it on in great style, until one day I over balanced myself and kicked him in the face. He then took to thrashing me on my hands, and usually finished up with a rap over the head, which my mother had on several occasions to plaster and bind up. Here in our or a complaint is made to headquar ters by some over tender mother, and he is perhaps reprimanded for doing his duty-result, Larikens without end, no respect to age or superiors in

any way. I have often been laughed at for saying I was taught singing by the governor of New Brunswick, but I can produce your printed article as confirmation of the fact that old Governor Smyth taught the Madras school ooys how to sing.

When I came to Melbourne in 1853 there was a Lieut. Brunswick Smyth n the regiment stationed here and I often proposed to call upon him and ee if he was the son of our old St. John governor, but we were then the height of the gold fever and I did not do so, but still fancy he was th

I am closing a long life, and I trus useful one to my adopted country. Have just received a handsome testimonial from one of our large hospitals for having introduced here some twenty years ago the plan of 'Hospital Sunday." by which the charities have received nearly £200,000.

The cry here at present is "I have lost my all." The old men have ruined by the collapsing of banks and other institutions—the country pull through, but we old men are ruined. Still, I have much to be thankful for, good sight, hearing and health, and the Great Father who has sup-ported through many difficulties will

still do so. Two of Mr. Truro's daughters are still living here; one is stone blind, but supported by one of my relatives

residing in England. time of year our thermome ter registers 80 degs. to 100 degs. in the

> I remain. yours, etc., Sincerely, S. ELLIOTT. THE DAIRY.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-I have been waiting for some person more capable than myself to centy to the suggestion in your issue of last week from "Cheese Maker concerning branding and inspection of

This move, it seems to me, is one of vast importance to the cheese makers, as well as the milk producers of this province, and if we desire to secure remedial legislation at the present sitting of the house there is no time for one to wait for another to reply.

The maritime provinces have already received a set back in trying to compete with the world in the British narket by some agent or shipper passing off the July and August make of cheese for September. There is but one effective way of preventing a repetition of this evil and the sooner we act the better.

It must be remembered that Australia is coming rapidly to the front n the dairy line, promising to be a powerful competitor to Canada, and if every precaution is not taken on our part to not only retain, but to further build up our already good reputation, the sister colony will certainly wrest more or less of the British mar ket from us. Legislation requiring all se to be inspected and properly branded is what we require. If "Chees Maker" would state a time of meeting and notify his brother cheese nakers to meet in some central point I believe all interested would readily nd to the call, when matters could be discussed and the necessary

Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor, I remain, CHEESE MAKER, Kings Co.

Bass River, Feb. 2.-At a public meeting held here this p. m. the fol-lowing were appointed directors of the Kent Dairy Co.: W. H. Warman, H. H. Warman, Jas. Starrak, Thomas Atkinson, J. M. Ford, John A. Campbell. J. McG. Powell. It is proposed to take immediate steps towards building, so that the butter factory may be in operation by the last of March.

1080.

H. LAWRANCE STURDER,
Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John. take immediate steps towards buildbe in operation by the last of March.

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

Dramatist-"Well, what do think of the last play I gave you for reading—'The Last Word?'" Maneading—'The Last ager-"It's well written, and there's ots of talent in it, but I won't handle it." Dramatist-"And why?" Manager-"You've gone and made a man have the last word. You're no real ist."-Syracuse Post.

## 5,000 APPLE

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

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

HENRY T. PARLEE.

Westfield, N. B.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the matural laws which govern the operations of digention and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast at J suuper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many beavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually brill up until strong enough to relist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whereve there is a weak point. We may escape many a faul shaft by keeptt attack whereve there is a weak coint.
We may sacape many a fatal shaft by keepgr ourselves well fortified with oure blood
and a properly nourished frame. "Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with bolling water or milk.
Sold only in packets by Grocers.
iabelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homosooathie
Chemista, Lendon England.

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Do You Feel Like Increasing Your Cigar Trade?

NOTHING EASIER

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HOW? Why, Send in an Order for a Sample Lot of

# SOMETHING GOOD

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR ON EARTH.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO. MONTREAL.

# NOTICE OF SALE.

To Patrick Donnelly of the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John. Province of New Brunswich Farmer, and Margaret, his wife, and all others whom Margaret, his wife, and all others whom it may concern:

Take notice, that there will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Conner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in said Province, on Saturday, the Sixteenth day of February next at 12 o'clock, noon, certain laads and premises, with the improvements and appurtenances described as, All that certain farm, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the said parish of Simonds, now in the occupation of the said Patrick Donnelly, bounded and described in deed recorded in the occupation of the said Patrick Donnelly, bounded and described in deed recorded in Book Z, No. 3, of Records for said County, page 201 etc., as all that lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Portland, now Simonds, at Loch Lomond, and butted and bounded as follows: On the northwest by the lots granted to John Kerr and John Ferguson, on the southeast by land ungranted, on the northeast by ungranted land likewise, and on the southwest by a lot granted to John McBratme, containing three hundred acres, more or less, with the usual allowance of ten per cent. for roads and waste, together with all improvements and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging, being so also described in the deed frair. John McBratme and wife to John Murray, dated December 6th, A. D., 1823, and duly registered.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Second day of August, A. D., 1887, recorded in Libro. XXV of records of the City and County of Saint John, pages 196, 197 and 188, and made between you, the said Patrick Donnelly and Margaret, your wife, of the one part, and the undersigned, Hugh R. Aiton, of the other part, default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured thereby. Dated at Alameda, California, U. S. A., this 19th day of December, A. D., 1894.

J. R. ARMSTRONG, Mortgage. J. R. ARMSTRONG,

for Mortgagee, St. John, N. B. SHERIFF'S

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-Fifth day of April next, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock in the afternoon:
All the undivided Estate, right, titte and interest of Allison Wishart, of, in and to the western half above the public road of that certain lot, piece and parcel of land known on the plan of lots of land in the Parish of Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John, in said Province, as Lot Number Fourteen (14), in the oid grant, said one-half being in width thirty-seven and one-half (37½) poles, and bounded on the east by lot Number Fifteen (15), on the west by the other half of said Lot Number Fourteen (14), on the south by the highway, and on the north by land originally granted to one Samuel Floyd on the new grant, and containing by estimation one hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less; and all the undivided estate, right, title and interest of the said Allison Wishart of, in and to the buildings, erections and improvements on said to of land standing and being, the same having been levided on and seized by me, the undersigned Sheriff, on and under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, against the said Allison Wishart, at the aut of Stephen S. Thorne and J. Lefferts Thorne.

Dated this third day of January, A. D. 1896.

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

Formal Opening a of the Queen'

BRITISH PAR

Legislation Promise Trade Between

Speeches by Salisbury an

Vincent, Justin McCa

London, Feb. 5.-T of the thirteenth par Victoria opened at afternoon. A large bers of parliament e visited the house of to secure seats. Previous to the op sion the lord chambe rington, accompanie

of the guard, four m a number of policeme tomary Guy Fawke vaults of the house order to see that no been made to blow The Queen's speed My Lords and Gentlemer My relations with the main friendly and on a An arreement has been tracted negotiations between the frontier of Sierra Leone and the possessions.

possessions.

I regret to say that the and Japan still continues. a close and cordial undepowers interested in the shall lose no favorable moting a peaceful termitest. consequence of reached my government mitted by Turkish troo lar. on Armenians in Minor. I thought it right the other powers to mak the porte. The sultan h tention of severely punis ficers or soldiers who h such acts, and has sent a duct an investigation of

duct an investigation gates from the powers at Erzeroum will acco Gentlemen of the House The estimates will be without dolay. without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemes I am happy to observe that in Ireland offences the law have sunk durit the lowest level hithertocial records. Proposals veyou for remedying defect has brought to light in law of landlord and terfor dealing with certal whose situation will consorder.

order.

A bill will be presented the church establishmer will also be submitted f of liquor traffic a plural voting and a pro-ment of the charges of ment of the charges of elections.

The speech further say cation of London and f struction of a light rail will benefit the rural dist continual agricultural de the promotion of concili putes and an amendme acts; a bill for the comp of country government of further legislation for t submitted to you.

I pray that the blessin during the year on you sponsible labors.

The form of busing in the house of com with the swearing in etc. The party lead ministers then gave would introduce, or the different bills Queen's speech.

Mr. Hobhouse, who

in moving the addre

Queen's speech, house on the fact conciliation of the toward Ireland, he happy result of qui The Right Hon. conservative leader gistic terms to the would not refer as the opposition embarrass the governatters by criticism lic so long as the ed to take care of But Mr. Balfour w Queen's speech, en's speech, an suggestion tha of affairs in Irelar conciliatory policy years. This impro to Mr. Balfour, has for some years pa-vent of John M chief secretary speaker ridiculed gramme of the go which was not me opinion, the whole ernment was so cu some authoritativ move an amendm so that the house opinion on the sub Sir William Vern cellor of the exch Balfour. After pay the memory of Lor chill, he said in re that the govern

> ernment believed tranquility in upon a wise syst ment. They would tinue to pursue the regord to the bills Queen's speech, Si that he did not of either the Irish las option bill. The ris per for East Man four, had sarcastic some of the meas the speech had be country, and he is add that they we the country until t and became laws. Justin McCarthy, Longford, and lead nellite section of t tary party, said h proved condition to the Irish people they had strong Britain, and had g action of the pres

from the supporte

He trusted that the

consider that the extending amnesty

loyally carry out i

he wished to state that the conserva

tives had not necessarily assented to the course taken by the government,

because they had abstained from cri-

government was the only government

which ever proposed to reform the

the mouths of the government to re-

this particular government held an

opinion on the subject of the modifi-

cation of the constitution of the house

of lords, when it came to a question

and a pernicious thing for any gov-

made on the rejection of the home

country would have to give.

state would be worse than before.

said that the reduction of crime in

that country was certainly due to John Morley's wise, kind and firm ad-

ministration and to the hope that Ire-land would have a legislature for the

management of Irish affairs consist-

ently with the maintenance of imperial

Referring to the complaint of Lord

Salisbury that the question of the

adhered to what he had already said,

that the relations between the two

opinion of the government the consti-

tutional method of dealing with the

situation was by a resolution which

it was not necessary or expedient to introduce immediately, as it must

always necessarily be followed by a

dissolution of parliament, for which he (the speaker) did not see any im-

mediate necessity.

After the Duke of Devonshire had

declared that the measures mentioned

in the speech from the throne were

not intended to pass, the house adopted the address in reply to the speech.

The Pall Mall Gazette this after-

noon says that the result of a ballot today for the members who are to

form the new parliamentary commit-

tee of the anti-Parnellite party, was a little startling to the Healeyites, only Mr.Healy being elected. Michael

Davitt having resigned his place on

that committee, his seat and that of

Timothy D. Sullivan were filled by

Messrs. Abraham and Condon, both

INCONTROVERTIBLE EVIDENCE.

Bed.

Hope for Those Suffering from Nervous Pros-

tration, Weakness and Low Spirits.

(From the St. Mary's Argus.)

The accumulation of evidence is

wha: convinces. A man bringing a

case before a jury without evidence

o convince them of the justice of his

lea has a poor chance, but when

witness after witness is produced to back up his plea, then the jury easily

find a virdit in his favir. This is

the case with one of the greatest life

preservers known to the world at pre-

ent. The evidence of hunles is an

thousands of witnesses has been pub

ishe? testifying to i's priceless valve

convinced. St. Mary's has many wit-

lesses who could bear golden testi-

moniala The Argus gave recently a

remarkable case in the cure of M1

Gide in Elliott. Again we present an

other. Miss Mary Scott, daughter of

Mr. John Scott, had become complete

ly pr strated; was pale, nervous, low

spirited and in such a condition as

to alarm her parents and friends. She

had not been ab: to leave her bed for

over six weeks. Doctors' medicines

were : ot helping her. Mrs. Scott had

been reading of the wonderful cures

effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

for Pale People and some acquaint-

chased three boxes, and before th

first box was finished an improvement

was noticed, and continuing the use

of the pills Miss Scott was soon able

is now enjoying better health than

to the benefit she herself had derived

Pills and declares that they would

An impoverished condition of the

the nerves are the fruitful sources o

Pills offer speedy and certain cure.

which is the strongest proof that Dr.

Williams' Pink Pills accomplish al

that is claimed for them. Sold only

in boxes bearing the firm's trad

mark, never in bulk, and any dealer

who offers substitutes in this form

such great and continued

not be without them in the house.

ances recommended them.

having adopted the reform.

proach the house of lords with not

house of lords, it could hardly lay in

ticism.

LES! PILES! ITCHING PILES! TOMS—Moisture; intense itching and g; most at night; worse by scratching, wed to continue tumors form, which leed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. NE'S OINTMENT stops the tiching and g, heals ulceration, and in most cases she tumors. At druggists or by mail cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadel-Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, whose tents. TOMS-Moisture; intense itching and

natist-"Well, what do you of the last play I gave you for g-'The Last Word?'" Man-"It's well written, and there's talent in it, but I won't handle ramatist-"And why?" Man-You've gone and made a man the last word. You're no real

## 10 APPLE TREES

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

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

HENRY T. PARLEE, Westfield, N. B.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

a thorough knowledge of the natural which govern the operations of digeshich govern the operations of digeshich with the properties of well-selected Mr. Epps has provided for our break-I supper a delicately flavored beveraith may save us many beavy doctors. It is by the judicious use of such a of diet that a constitution may be so that the properties of the properties of the properties are footing around us ready ack whereve there is a weak soint, as assessed with the property nourished frame. "Civil Serazette." thorough knowledge of the matural

simply with bolling water or milk, bid only in packets by Grocera. labelled thus:

SEPPS & CO. Ltd., Homoscoathic Chemista Landon England.

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Do You Feel Like acreasing Your Cigar Trade?

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# METHING GOOD

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MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE PIRE TOBACCO CO.

# TICE OF SALE

atrick Donnelly of the Parish of Sim-s, in the City and County of Saint John, vince of New Brunswick Farmer, and garet, his wife, and all others whome ay concern:

notice, that there will be sold at Pubction at Chubb's Couner (so called), in ity of Saint John, in said Province, on lay, the Sixteenth day of February at 12 o'clock, noon, certain laads and ses, with the improvements and appurces described as, All that certain farm, I or tract of land situate, lying and in the said parish of Simonds, now in ecupation of the said Patrick Donnelly, led and described in deed recorded in Z, No. 3, of Records for said County, 20i etc., as all that lot, piece or parcet and, situate, lying and being in the Parf Portland, now Simonds, at Loch Lomand butted and bounded as follows: On northwest by the lots granted to John and putted and bounded as follows: On northwest by the lots granted to John and John Ferguson, on the southeast and ungranted, on the northeast by un-ted land likewise, and on the southwest lot granted to John McBratme, contain-house hundred area.

registered.
e above sale will be made under and by
ie of a power of sale contained in a cerIndenture of Mortgage bearing date the
nd day of August, A. D., 1887, recorded in
b. XXV of records of the City and County
saint John, pages 196, 197 and 128, and
between you, the said Patrick Donnelly
Margaret, your wife, of the one part,
the undersigned, Hugh R. Aiton, of the
part, default having been made in the
nent of the moneys secured thereby,
ted at Alameda, California, U. S. A.,
19th day of December, A. D., 1894.
HUGH R. AITON,
ARMSTRONG,
Mortgagee.

ARMSTRONG.

will be sold at Public Auction, at bb's Corner (so called), in the City of at John, in the Province of New Brunst, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-Fifth day April next, at fifteen minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon: the undivided Estate, right, titte and set of Allison Wishart, of, in and to vestern half above the public road of certain lot, piece and parcel of land in on the plan of lots of land in the of Saint Martins, in the City and by of Saint John, in said Province, as Number Fourteen (14), in the old grant, one-half being in width thirty-seven and call (374) poles, and bounded on the by lot Number Fifteen (15), on the west the other half of said Lot Number Fourtel (14), on the south by the highway, and he north by land originally granted to Samuel Floyd on the new grant, and ming by estimation one hundred and reseven areas, more or less; and aff the rided estate, right, title and interest of said Allicon Wishert of the said the read and interest of said Allicon Wishert of the said the read the said ided estate, right, title and interest of aid Allison Wishart of, in and to in-ings, erections and improvements or lot of land standing and ceing, the same of hoos legisler or the standing and ceing.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Formal Opening and the Reading of the Queen's Speech.

Legislation Promised to Promote Trade Between the Colonies.

Speeches by Salisbury and Rosebery, Balfour, Vincent, Justin McCarthy and Others.

London, Feb. 5 .- The fourth session of the thirteenth parliament of Queen Victoria opened at two o'clock this afternoon. A large number of members of parliament earlier in the day visited the house of commons in order to secure seats.

Previous to the opening of the ses-

sion the lord chamberlain, Lord Car-rington, accompanied by ten yoemen of the guard, four marshals, etc., and a number of policemen, made the customary Guy Fawkes search of the vaults of the house of parliament in order to see that no preparations had been made to blow up the buildings. The Queen's speech was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

My relations with the foreign powers remain friendly and on a satisfactory footing. An arreement has been concluded after protracted negotiations between my government and that of the French republic for the settlement of the frontier between my colony of Sierra Leone and the neighboring French prosected and the settlement of the frontier between my colony of Sierra Leone and the neighboring French prosected and the settlement of the frontier between my colony of Sierra Leone and the neighboring French prosected and the settlement of the french my colony of of

possessions.

I regret to say that the war between China and Japan still continues. I have maintained a close and cordial understanding with the powers interested in those regions, and I shall lose no favorable opportunity of promoting a peaceful termination of the contest.

In consequence of reports which have reached my government of execesses committed by Turkish troops, regular or irregular, on Armenians in a district of Asia Minor. I thought it right in conjunction with the other powers to make representations to the porte. The sultan has declared his intention of severely punishing any of his officers or soldiers who have been guilty of such acts, and has sent a commission to conduct an investigation on the spot. Delegates from the powers which have consuls at Erzeroum will accompany the commission.

The estimates will be submitted to you without dolay.

without dolay.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I am happy to observe the striking fact that in Ireland offences of all kinds against the law have sunk during the past year to the lowest level hitherto marked in the official records. Proposals will be submitted to you for remedying defects which experience has brought to light in the working of the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland and for dealing with certain evicted tenants whose situation will constitute peril to social order.

ter.

A bill will be presented to you dealing with church establishment in Wales. Bills il also be submitted for the popular cond of liquor traffic and the abolition of trail voting and a provision for the paynt of the charges of returning officers at colors.

ment of the charges of returning officers at elections.

The speech further says: Bill for the unification of London and facilitating the construction of a light railway, which I trust will benefit the rural districts in view of the continual agricultural depression; a bill for the promotion of conciliation in trade disputes and an amendment to the Factory acts; a bill for the completion of the system of country government of Scotland and for further legislation for the crofters will be submitted to you.

I pray that the blessing of God will rest during the year on your arduous and responsible labors.

The form of business was resumed in the house of commons at 40 clock, with the swearing in of new members, etc. The party leaders were cheered on taking their seats, and the various ministers then gave notice that they vaughan Williams from the Queen's would introduce, on Thursday next, bench division of the high court of the different bills mentioned in the Queen's speech.

in moving the address in reply to the Queen's speech, congratulated the house on the fact that the policy of concillation of the last three years change aroused implied that it was toward Ireland, had produced the brought about by the fact that Jus-

conservative leader, alluded in eulo-gistic terms to the late Lord Ran-called that it was owing to this cenhe would not refer to foreign affairs, as the opposition did not intend to embarrass the government in these matters by criticisms uttered in nuhlic so long as the government appeared to take care of England's interests. But Mr. Balfour wanted to know why the navy was not mentioned in een's speech, and he objected to the suggestion that the improvement of affairs in Ireland was due to the conciliatory policy of the last three years. This improvement, according to Mr. Balfour, had been continuous for some years past prior to the advent of John Morley, the present chief secretary for Ireland. The speaker ridiculed the legislative gramme of the government as a farce, which was not meant to pass. In his opinion, the whole position of the gov-ernment was so curious that he hoped some authoritative member move an amendment to the address, so that the house could express its opinion on the subject.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, char cellor of the exchequer, followed Mr. Balfour. After paying a tribute to the memory of Lord Randolph Chur-Il, he said in regard to the navy, the government intended to loyally carry out its policy as already announced. He added that the government believed that the permanence tranquility in Ireland depended upon a wise system of self-government. They would, therefore, con tinue to pursue that great end. In regord to the bills mentioned in the Queen's speech, Sir William declared that he did not despair of carrying either the Irish land bill or the local option bill. The right honorable memfor East Manchester, A. J. Balfour, had sarcastically remarked that some of the measures mentioned in the speech had been long before the country, and he (Sir William) would add that they would remain before

the country until they were published and became laws. Justin McCarthy, member for North Longford, and leader of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish parliamentary party, said he believed that the condition of Ireland was due to the Irish people, who now felt that they had strong friends in Great Britain, and had great hope from the action of the present government and | particular claims were to receive outfrom the supporters in Great Britain. He trusted that the government would extending amnesty to the Irish pol-

itical prisoners. That would be accepted as another proof of the desire of the government to terminate the memory of past struggles and would enable Ireland to enter upon a better era. Something, he added, should be done for the laborers in Ireland, and there should be legislation in regard to Irish land, which would tend to relieve the agricultural depression in Ireland, where depression meant star-

Charles Howard Vincent, conserva-tive member for Central Sheffleld, said he regretted that the Queen's speech did not mention the colonies or the Ottawa intercolonial conference. He moved an amendment to the address in reply to the speech, declaring that steps should be taken to remove statutory or treaty obstacles to a customs union between the different parts of the empire. result of such action, he declared would be to immensely develop the trade between Australia and Canada. The Right Honorable George J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's second adminis-

tration, seconded the amendment. Sydney Buxton, parliamentary secretary of the colonial office, replied in behalf of the government. He said that the Queen's speech at the closing of the last session of parliament referred to the Ottawa conference, and therefore any further reference was considered needless on the present oc-casion, though the government had no intention to slight the colony, He wished to say that the colonial office was deeply indebted to the Earl of Jersey for the great tact with which he had conducted the conference.

Mr. Buxton assured Mr. Vincent

that the government had given the matter the greatest attention and proposed to take action on one point during the present session. Action on the other points would follow. He agreed that the Australian, like other self-ruling coclonies should be allowed to enter into fiscal arrange-ments with one another. The government intended to introduce for that purpose during the present session a bill that would meet the case.

As to whether England under her treaty obligations could prevent intercolonial fiscal arrangements, he could assure Mr. Vincent that so far as the opinion given the government went, these treaties would not pre-vent England from giving preferment to her colonies against foreign na-

In view of the statement made by Mr. Buxton, Mr. Vincent withdrew

his amendment.

In the house of lords business was resumed at the same hour as in the commons. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were seated on the cross benches. The Earl of Kimber affairs: the Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies; the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Monks-well, the Earl of Cadogan and several other prominent ministers were pres-ent. The attendance was large and the galleries were crowded by peer-esses and their friends.

To the surprise of nearly everybody present, the lord high chancellor, Baron Herschell, arose amid profound silence and asked the indulgence of the house while he referred to a personal matter. He said that for the past few weeks imputations of misconduct had been made against him.
The lord chancellor then proceeded to refer to the newspaper criticisms of his replacing Justice Sir Roland Vaughan Williams from the Queen's justice to another court, thus prevent ing him from conducting the proceedings in connection with the winding up of certain public companies, and the assignment of Justice Romer to his place. The criticisms which this happy result of quietude there.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the severe in his enquiries into the doings as a director of a New Zealand loan company case, that Mr. Mundella rened his position in the cabinet as president of the board of trade. allegations caused quite a sensation and especially as it was intimated that the change had been brought about by the influence of certain eminent politicians and financiers, and as summons has just been issued for the appearance of the directors of the notorious Liberator Building society, of which the fugitive Jabez Balfour, for merly a member of parliament, was

Lord Herschell said that the charges made or hinted at in the newspapers were absolutely untrue. He had never been actuated by such mean and ridiculous motives. He proceeded to show that the change referred to was only made in order to facilitate public business, and concluded with remarking, amid cheers, that the great seal might pass into other hands, but it would not be held by any more im-

partial man than himself. Lord Welby, in moving the address in reply to the Queen's speech in the house of lords, said that he regretted that British farmers had not sufficiently utilized the market for their produc instead of allowing foreign countries

send so much here. After Lord Battersea had seconded Lord Welby's motion, the Marquis of Salisbury expressed satisfaction at the fact that the troubles in regard to the frontier of Sierra Leone had been terminated in a manner gratifying to all concerned. In regard to Armenia, the marquis said he would not make definite observation, as the matter was still sub judice. At the same time he would say that if the statements he had seen were correct there were outrages committed by persons who were not officers or soldiers of the sultan, and it was ertain that if the outrages were committed they were perpetrated by one or the other of the two religious communities of that country. He had nothing to urge against the government's action, but to submit that this was one of the thorniest problems involving divisions of race and religion. The worst policy they could pursue would be to give any section of that community the impression that their side support. By such a policy the

government would incur an immense Continuag, the marquis said

QUEEN LIL RETIRES.

What She Says in Her Abdication Referring to the agitation against the house of lords, the marquis said that as the conservative Address.

> She Declares the Government of Republic of Hawaii to be Lawful.

House Searched After Her Arrest - U. S. Minister Willis' Protest.

of limiting the power of that body, he thought they would find that the coun-Honolulu, via San Francisco, Feb. 6. try was quite opposed to it. He could understand wanting to reform the -Liluokalani has abandoned in favor of the republic. This is by far the house of lords, or to sweep it away, most important outcome of the late but in his opinion, the proposal to rebellion. The document was drawn keep the huse in existence as a sham, up by Mr. Hartwell, at the request of is ridiculous. It would be contemptible for their lordships to accept it the ex-queen. It was presented on the 26th ultimo to President Dole. The document, according to the wording. ernment to undertake. The speaker was executed freely and voluntarily admitted that before the proposal could be carried, there would be an It was addressed to the president, and goes on to say that the action was taken after full and free consultation appeal to the country; but that appeal, he continued, ought to have been with her personal friends and adrule bill instead of now, which would 'In her abdication Lilioukalani says

multiply the matters to be decided I do hereby fully and unequivocally and confuse the decision which the admit and declare the government of the republic of Hawaii to be the only Lord Rosebery, the premier, replying to the Marquis of Salisbury, said lawful government of the Hawaiian that the government was able to act Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended in the Armenian matter with the corand no longer of any legal or actual validity, force or effect whatever; and dial acquiescence of France, Russia and Italy. Continuing, he said that I de hereby forever absolve all even this would show that these sons whomsoever, whether in the Ha-waiian Islands or elsewhere, from all powers were able to watch the inquiry of the Turkish commission and and every manner of allegiance ascertain the truth. If the enquiry official obligation or duty to me and into the allegations made shows them my heirs and successors forever; and to be true, then it would not be poshereby declare to all such persons in sible to leave the Armenian Christians the Hawaiian Islands that I consider in their present condition, or they as bound in duty and honor hencewould be subject to reprisal and their forth to support and maintain the government of Hawaii. In regard to Ireland, the premier

The queen has made a plea for the Hawaiians and others who took part in the rebellion. She hopes executive clemency will be exercised in their case. She expresses a desire to live in absolute privacy henceforth.

The document includes a copy of the oath of allegiance taken by her. The queen's abdication was not unexpected. In many quarters it is looked upon as a ruse to secure clemency house of lords was not referred to in the Queen's speech, Lord Rosebery when she appears before the military court now sitting. It is not generally considered that she is sincere in making these protestations. Lilioukanali was arrested on future of the country, and that in the

military warrant on the 16th ultimo No protest was made when the papers were served on her, and without delay she was escorted to the executive building and confined in a room, where she now remains under guard. On the evening of the day of her arrest her house was searched, with the result of finding the largest amount of arms and ammunition at one time since the present trouble began. The munitions tols, several swords, a large amount of cartridges and 21 dynamite bombs. The discovery of the small arsenal caused a great deal of indignation among all classes. The following day the premises were searched again and a number of damaging papers were found. They showed the ex-queen felt certain of restoration, as she even went so far as to have a new cabinet made out. It was to be composed as follows: Robert W. Wilcox, minister of foreign affairs; Samuel Nowlein, minister of the interior; Chas. T. Gu lick, minister of finance, etc. For as lick, minister of finance, etc. For as sociate justices she named Antone Ros and V. Vashford. W. H. Richard was to be marsha. Governors for the different islands were selected. A new constitution was probable by the months of the constitution was probable by the months of the constitution was probable by the months of the constitution was probable by the consti A Young Lady Raised from a Sick constitution was prepared by Chas. T. Gulick.

Arrests for treason and conspiracy have been numerous—in all there are about 350 men under lock and key. This number includes the prisoners of war. It is thought the government has under arrest nearly all who took part in the rebellion. The last of the leaders to surrender was Lot Lane. He is half white and was considered self up on the 17th, after wandering about the mountains for five days. On the same day the first military court in the history of the Hawaiian Islands was convened by Pre

After deliberation the court decide to allow the prisoners counsel. In most of the cases Paul Noumann was

Since the arrival of the Philadel phia Minister Willis has protested against the military court in ses He thinks that as the offences were committ d before martial law was declared, they should be tried by civic courts. His observation is understood to be of a nature to cause the government more uneasiness anything that has taken place since he beginning of the rebellion. British Commissioner Hawes has not given the government any trouble. He had pursued a policy of moderation sine the rounde began.

MAY GO TO VANCOUVER.

C. I' Batson, whole ale fish aler, Campobello, N. B., and who likewise has a business at Eastport, Me., writes the Vancouver World: "I would like to perform work about the house and to obtain full information of the kinds of fish caught on your coast. " interested would you kindly hand this for years. Mrs. Scott also testifies as to some person who would tell me if herring are plentiful. We are experts from the use of three boxes of Pink at catching, canning and smoking this kind of fish, also cod, haddo k and other salt water fish. We think seriously of coming out if there is a chance of success. We observe the name of the World in the New York plood, or a disordered condition of most ills that afflict mankind, and to any thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink ishing Gazette. This is our explain ation for writing you." It is to be hoped some of our readers who are No other remedy has ever met with amiliar with this important industry will forward the information desired

IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.

Montreal, Feb. 6.-The Star cable says: London, Feb. 6.—The new year began well for emigration. The total for January shows 2,500 of increase over January, 1894. The emigration to the United States was nearly doubled and the emigration to Canada inreased 25 per cent.

## "We always fry ours in Cottolene."

Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts, Vegetables, etc.

Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which it often d d) we said it was "too rich." We finally tried:

and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lastly Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So that's

> why we always fry ours in Cottolene. Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails, by all grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Streets,

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Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorthea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use Before and After of Tobacco, Optumor Stimulants, which soon lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of Has been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address, The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in St. John by Parker Bros., Market Square, and G, W. Hoben, Union Hall, Main St., N.E., druggists. Orders by mail prompt-ly filled.

### WHEN THE SNOW COMES



and Cattle are
taken off grass
they should
have a tonic
until they get
accustomed to
the change of
feed, or they
will lose flesh
and condition very quickly

To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter, and it may die in the spring.
DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found the very best condition powder to use. Its action is quick and sure and SATISFAC-

Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c., Dick's Blister, 50c., Dick's Liniment, 25c., Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & CO.. P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

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and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immedi ately. Babies and children thrive Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated

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timulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bron-chitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Con-sumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. Send for pamphlet. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1,



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Dear Sirs-I have used several bittles of you "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. think it the best Liniment I ever used. Hase runced one Curb, one Blood Spavin and kille too Bone Spavins. Have recommended it to several of my telepast. ina. Have recommended it lends who are much pleased wi Respectfully, S. R. RAY, P. O. Box 348. For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,

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Speculat on a c.e sfully hand. d. Scholor Prospectus and full information Fitt E. Increase your income. Lav. scheents placed. Address MORTON, WARD & CO., 2 and divalist., New York. NOTICE.

Pursuant to the requirements of Sub-section 4, Section 33, of the Insurance Act, the Dominior Safety Fund Life Association of St. Jonn, N. B., hereby gives notice that on the eighth day of March, 1885, application will be made to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General for the release of its assets and securities, and hereby calls on its Canadian and other policy holders, if any, opposing such release to file their opposition with the Minister on or before day so named.

Dated at St. John, N. B., the 28th day of November, 1894.

J. DeWOLF SPURR.

J. DeWOLF SPURR,
CHAS. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.
President.
1424

### Harper's Weekly IN 1895.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a pictorial history of the times. It presents every important event, promptly, accurately and exhaustively in illustration and descriptive text of the

event, promptly, accurately and exhaustively in illustration and descriptive text of the highest order.

The manner in which, during 1834, it has treated the Chicago Railway Strikes and the Chino-Japanese War, and the amount of light it was able to throw on Korea the instant attention was directed to that little-knowin country, are examples of its almost boundless resources. Julian Raiph, the distinguished writer and correspondent, has been sent to the seat of war, and there joined by C. D. Weldon, the well-knows American artist, now for many years resident is Japan, who has been engaged to co-operate with Mr. Raiph in sending to HARPER'S WEEK-LY exclusive information and illustration. During 1895 every vital question will be discussed with vigor and without prejudice in the, editorial columns, and also in special articles by the highest authorities in each department. Portraits of the mes and women who are making history, and powerful and austic political cartoons, will continue to be characteristic features. THIS BUSY WORLD, with its keen and kindly comment on the lesser doings of the day, will remain a regular department.

FICTION—There will be two powerful serials, both handsomely illustrated—The Red Cockade, a stirring romance of oldes cays, by Stanley J. Weyman, and a novel of New York, entitled The Son of His Father, by Brander Matthews—several novelettes, and many short stories by popular writers.

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THE GOOD AND THE BETTER ADVERTISEMENT.

BY NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR., DOCTOR OF PUBLICITY.

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COLE'S

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Ladies' Hand Welt Button Boots, B to E. \$3.00 Ladies' Double Sole, Lace Skating Shoes, 2.00 Men's Wool Boots and High Buckle Overs, 2.50 Ladies' High Button Arctics, - 2.00 Ladies' Overgaiters, - - 25. Men's Snag-Proof Rubber Boots. - 3.75. Men's Working Boots, - - -

W. COLE & SON.

Corner of South and White Sts., Pittsville

This advertisement is reduced from a fiveinch double column announcement in a Massachusetts city paper. It is fifty per cent.
above the average. I don't like it because
it tells about seven articles instead of one,
and the firm name is too prominent. "Cole's
Shoe Stors" is sufficient. There is no need
of adding a "corner" to it. The word corner
has no significance, takes up valuable space,
and makes the store title lengthy. There is
no need of printing "Cole's Corner Shoe
Store," and "W. Cole & Son," in the same
advertisement. Choose one form of business
name, and stick to it. If one must advertise
skating shoes, overs, arctics, overgalters and
rubber boots at the same time, better use
some general heading, like: "Winter Foot
Protectors," "Cold Resisters," "Foot Coverings," "Are "or Foet Va"," or "Weather
Foot Wear." There is no objection to printling prices, providing not too many are given—one is generally sufficient. This advertisement doesn t n'-ret anybody, because
it is addressed to everybody in general and
nobody in particular. Shoes, and other necessities, are always in demand. Advertisements of this class must mushe folv think
they need the articles advertised, for half
the people don't know what they want "till
somebody tells 'em; and must convince the
reader that it will pay him to look at the
particular thing advertised. There can't be
more than one particular thing at a time.
The appended advertisement is one form of
a supposed-to-be-profitable announcement. It
needs much more space for its proper displey.

# **BOOT**

Unfit footwear Doesn't wear -No style to it-No comfort-Look out for the Fellow who has

-------------• FITS FOR SALE

------------For less than \$3.00 ( He may fool you-He can't fool your feet. 

COLE'S FIT STORE, South and White Streets.

TALMAGE BREACHED ON THE DANGERS OF PESSIMISM

A Disposition Abroad to Distrust Every. body-The Coming Creed Implies That All Men Are Liars, Scoundrels, Thieves

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-When Rev. Dr. Talmage came upon the stage in the Academy of Music this atternoon, he found before him an audience such as is seldom seen in any public building in America. The vast space was crowded from auditorium to topmost gallery, and the sides and corridors literally blocked, while many thousands who had blocked, while many thousands who had come to hear him preach crowded 14th street and Irving Place, unable to gain admission. He took for his subject, "The Dangers of Pessimism," the text selected being: Psalm 116: 11, "I said in my haste, all men are liars."

Swindled, betrayed, persecuted David, in a paroxysm of petulance and rage, thus insulted the human race. David himself falsified when he said, "all men himself falsified when he said, "all men are liars." He apologizes and said he was unusually provoked, and that he was hasty when he hurled such universal denunciation. "I said in my haste," and so on. It was in him only a momentary triumph of pessimism. There is ever and anon, and never more than now a disposition abroad to distrust now, a disposition abroad to distrust everybody, and because some bank em-playes defraud, to distrust all bank employes; and because some police officers have taken bribes, to believe that all policemen take bribes; and because divorce cases are in court, to believe that most, if not all, marriage relations are unhappy. There are men who seem rapidly coming to adopt this creed: All men are liars, seoundrels, thieves, libertines. When a new case of perfidy comes to the surface these people clap their hands in glee. It gives piq-uancy to their breakfast if the morning nancy to their breakfast if the morning newspaper discloses a new exposure, or a new arrest. They grow fat on vermin. They join the devils in hell in jubilation over recreancy and pollution. If some one arrested is proved innocent, it is to them a disappointment. They would rather believe evil than good. They are vultures, preferring carrion. They would like to be on a committee to find something wrong. They wish that so something wrong. They wish that as eye glasses have been invented to improve the sight, and ear trumpets have been invented to help the hearing, a corresponding instrument might be in-vented for the nose, to bring nearer a malodor. Pessimism says of the church, "The majority of the members are hypocrites, although it is no temporal and therefore there is no temptation to —and therefore there is no temptation to hypocrisy." Pessimism says that the influence of newspapers is only bad, and that they are corrupting the world; when the fact is that they are the mightiest agency for the arrest of crime and the spread of intelligence; and the printing press, secular and religious, is setting the nations free. The whole tendency of things is towards explicited. tendency of things is tewards cynicism and gospel of smash-up. We excuse David of the text for a paroxysm of disgust, because he apologizes for it to all the centuries, but it is a deplorable fact that many have taken the attitude of parpetual distripts and another metication. perpetual distrust and anathematization.
There are, we must admit, deplorable facts, and we would not hide or minify facts, and we would not hide or minify them. We are not much encouraged to find that the great work of official reform in New York city begins by a proposition to the liquor dealers to break the law by keeping their saloons open on Sunday from two in the afternoon to eleven at night. Never since America was discovered has there been a worse insult to sobriety, and decency, and religion than that proposition. That proposition is equal to saying: "Let law, and order, and religion have a chance on Sunday forenoons, but Sunday afternoons open all the gates of gin, and alcohol, and Schiedam schnapps, and sour mash, and Jersey lightning, and the variegated swill of breweries, and drunkenness, and crime. breweries, and drunkenness, and crime. Consecrate the first half of the Sunday to God, and the last half to the devil. Let the children on their way to Su day schools in New York at three o'clock in the afternoon, meet the alcoholism that does more than all other causes combined to rob children of their fathers

combined to rob children of their fathers and mothers, and strew the land with helpless orphanage. Surely strong drink can kill enough people and destroy enough families, and sufficiently crowd the almshouses and penitentiaries in six days of the week, without giving it an extra half day for pauperism and Although we are not very jubilant over a municipal referm that opens the exercises by a doxology to rum, we have full faith in God, and in the Gospel, which will yet sink all iniquity as the Atlantic Ocean melts a flake of snow. will have, is a great religious awakening that will moralize and Christianize our great populations, and make them superior to temptations, whether unlawful or legalized. So I see no cause for ful or legalized. So I see no cause for disheartenment. Pessimism is a sin, and those who yield to it cripple themselves for the war, on one side of which are all the forces of darkness, led on by Apollyon, and on the other side of which are all the forces of light, led on by the Omnipotent. I risk the statement that the vast majority of people are doing the best they can. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of the officials of the municipal and the United States governments are honest. Out of a thousand bank presidents and cashiers, nine hundred and ninety-nine are worthy the position they occupy. are worthy the position they occupy. Out of a thousand merchants, mechanics and professional men, nine hundred and ninety-nine are doing their duty as they understand it. Out of one thousand engineers, and conductors, and switch-men, nine hundred and ninety-nine are men, nine hundred and ninety-nine are true to their responsible positions. It is seldom that people arrive at positions of responsibility until they have been tested over and over again. If the theory of the pessimist were accurate, society would long ago have gone to pieces, and civilization would have been submerged with barbarism, and the wheel of the centuries would have turned back to the dark ages. A wrong impression is made that because two men falsify their bank accounts, those two wrongdoers are blazoned before the world, while nothing is said in praise of the hundreds of bank clerks who have stood at their desks year in and year out while nothing is said in the state of the hundreds of bank clerks who have stood at their desks year in and year out until their health is well nigh gone, taking not a pin's worth of that which belongs to others for themselves, though with skilful stroke of pen they might have enriched themselves, and built their country seats on the banks of the

"ALL MEN ARE LIARS." | Hudsgon, or the Rhine. It is a mean hin in human nature that men and women are not praised for doing well, but only exceriated when they do wrong. By divine arrangement the most of the families of the earth are at peace, and the most of those united in marriage have for each other affinity and affection. They may have occa-sional differences, and here and there a season of pout, but the vast majority of those in the conjugal relation, chose the most appropriate companionship, and are happy in that relation. You hear nothing of the quietud and happiness of such homes, though nothing but death will them part. But one sound of marital discord makes the ears of a continent, and perhaps of a hemisphere, alert. The one letter that ought never to have been written, printed in a newspaper, makes more talk than the millions of letters that crowd the postoffices, and weigh down the mail the postoffices, and weigh down the main carriers, with expressions of honest love. Tolstei, the great Russian author, is wrong when he prints a book for the depreciation of marriage. If your ob-servation has put you in an attitude of deploration for the marriage state, one or two things is true in regard to you. or two things is true in regard to you; or two things is true in regard to you; you have either been unfortunate in your acquaintanceship or you yourself are morally rotten. The world, not as rapid as we would like, but still with long strides, is on the way to the scenes of beatitude and felicity which the Bible depicts. The man who cannot see this is wrong, either in his heart, or liver or is wrong, either in his heart, or liver or spleen. Look at the great Bible picture gallery, where Isaiah has set up the picture of aborescence. girdling the world with cedar, and fir, and pine, and boxwood, and the lion led by a child; and St. John's pictures of waters and trees, and white horse cavalry, and tears wiped away, and trumpets blown, and harps struck and nations redeemed. While there are ten thousand things I do not like. I have not seen any discour-While there are ten thousand things I do not like, I have not seen any discouragement for the cause of God for twenty-five years. The Kingdom is coming. The earth is preparing to put on bridal array. We need to be getting our anthenis and grand marches ready.

our anthems and grand marches ready. In our hymnology we shall have more use for Antioch than for Windham; for Ariel than for Naomi. Let "Hark! from the Tombs a Doleful Cry," be submerged with "Joy to the World, the Lord is come!" Really, if I thought the human race were as determined to be had and certifing worse as the needs. be bad, and getting worse, as the pessi-mists represent, I would think it was mists represent, I would think it was hardly worth saving. If after hundreds of years of Gospelization no improvement has been made, let us give it up and go at something else beside praying and preaching. My opinion is that if we had enough faith in quick results and could go forth rightly equipped with the Gospel call, the battle for God and righteousness would end with this nineteenth century, and the twentieth century, only five or six years off, would begin the millennium, and Christ would reign, either in person on some throne set up between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, or in the Institutions of mercy and grandeur set up by His ransomed Rockles, or in the institutions of mercy and grandeur set up by His ransomed people. Discouraged work will meet with defeat. Expectant and buoyant work will gain the victory. Start out with the idea that all men are liars and scoundrels, and that everybody is as bad as he can be, and that society, and the Church, and the world are on the way to demolition, and the only use you will Church, and the world are on the way to demolition, and the only use you will ever be to the world will be to increase the value of lots in a cemetery. We need a more cheerful front in all our religious work. People have enough trouble already, and do not want to ship another cargo of trouble in the shape of religiosity. If religion has been to you a peace, a defence, an inspiration, and a joy, say so. Say it by word of mouth; by pen in your right hand; by face illumined with a Divine satisfaction. If the world is ever to be taken for God. If the world is ever to be taken for God, it will not be by groans, but by hallelujahs. If we could present the Christian religion as it really is, in its true attracreligion as it really is, in its true attractiveness, all the people would accept it, and accept it right away. The cities, the nations would cry out: "Give us that! Give it to us in all its holy magnetism and gracious power! Put that salve on our wounds! Throw back the shutters for that morning light! Knock off these chains with that silver hammer! Give us Christ—His pardon. hammer! Give us Christ-His pardon, peace. His comfort. His heaven! Give us Christ in song; Christ in ser-mon; Christ in book; Christ in living As a system of didactics, religion has

As a system of didactics, religion has never gained one inch of progress. As a technicality, it befogs more than it irradiates. As a dogmatism, it is an awful failure. But as a fact, as a reinfercement, as a transfiguration, it is the mightiest thing that ever descended from the heavens, or touched the earth. Exemplify it in the life of a good man can accord woman, and no one con help. Exemplify it in the life of a good man or a good woman, and no one can help but like it. A city missionary visited a house in London and found a sick and dying boy. There was an orange lying on his bed, and the missionary said, "Where did you get that orange?" He said, "A man brought it to me. He comes here often, and reads the Bible comes here often, and reads the Bible to me, and prays with me, and brings me nice things to eat." "What is his name?" said the city missionary. "I forget his name," said the sick boy, "but he makes great speeches over in that great building," pointing to the Parliament House of London, The missionary asked, "Was his name Mr. Gladstone" "Oh, yes," said the boy, "that is his name; Mr. Gladstone." Do you tell me a man can see religion like that and not like it? There is an old-fashioned mother in a farm house. Perhaps she a man can see religion like that and not like it? There is an old-fashioned mother in a farm house. Perhaps she is somewhere in the seventies; perhaps seventy-five or seventy-six. It is the early evening hour. Through spectacles No. 8 she is reading a newspaper until towards bed-time, when she takes up a well-worn Book, called the Bible. I know from the illumination in her face she is reading one of the thanksgiving Psalms, or in Revelation the story of the twelve pearly gates. After awhile she closes the book, and folds her hands, and thinks over the past, and seems whispering the names of her children, some of them on earth and some of them in heaven. Now a smile is on her face, and now a tear, and sometimes the smile catches the tear. The scenes of a long life come back to her. One minute she sees all the children smiling around her, with their toys, and sports, and strange questionings. ren smiling around her, with their toys, and sports, and strange questionings. Then she remembers several of them down sick with infantile disorders. Then she sees a short grave, but over it cut in marble: "Suffer them to come to Me." Then there is the wedding hour, and the neighbors in, and the promise of "I will," and the departure from the old homestead. Then a scene of hard times, and scant bread, and struggle. Then she thinks of a few years with gush of sunshine, and flittings of dark shadows, and vicissi-

tudes. Then she kneels down slowly. tudes. Then she kneels down slowly, for many years have stiffened the joints, and the illnesses of a lifetime have made her less supple. Her prayer is a mixture of thanks for sustaining grace during all those years; and thanks for children good, and Christian, and kind; and a prayer for the wand ring boy, whom she hopes to see come home before her departure. And then her trembling lips speak of the land of reunion, where she expects to meet her union, where she expects to meet her loved ones already translated; and after telling the Lord in very simple language how much she loves Him, and trusts Him, and hopes to see Him so m. I hear her pronounce the quist "Am n," and she rises up—a little more difficult effort than kneeling down. And then she puts her head on the pillow for the night, and the angels of safety and peace stand sentinel about that couch in the farm house; and her face ever and anon shows signs of dreams about the Heaven she read of before retiring. In the morning the day's work has begun downstairs, and seated at the table the remark is made, "Moth r must have overslept herself." And the grandchild-remais o notice that grandmother is abren also notice that grandmother is absent from her usual place at the table. One of the grandchildren goes to the foot of the stairs and cries, "Grandmoth-cr!" But there is no answer. Fearing something is the matter, they go up to see, and all seems right. The spectacles and Bible on the stand, and the covers on the bed are smooth, and the face is calm, her white hair on the white pil low-case like snow on snow already fallen. But her soul is gone up to look upon the things that the night before she had been reading of in the Scriptures. had been reading of in the Scriptures. What a transporting look on her dead old wrinkled face! She has seen the "King in His beauty." She has been welcomed by the "Lamb who was slain." And her two oldest sons, having hurried up-stairs, look and whisper, Henry to George, "That is religion!" and George Heury, "Yes, that is religion!" In There is a New York merchant who has been in business I should say forty

has been in business I should say forty has been in business I should say forty or fifty years. During an old-fashioned revival of religion in boyhood he gave his heart to God. He did not make the ghastly, and infinite, and everlasting mistake of sowing "wild oats," with the expectation of sowing good wheat later on. He realized the fact that the most on. He realized the fact that the most of those who sow "wild cats," never reap any other crop. He started right, and has kept right. He went down in 1857, when the banks failed, but he failed honestly, and never lost his faith in God. Ups and downs—he sometimes laughs over them—but whether losing or gaining, he was growing better all the time. He has been in many business ventures, but he never ventured the experiment of gaining the world and losing his soul. His name was a power both in the Church and in the business world. He has drawn more checks for contributions to asylums and churches and schools than any one except God knows. He has kept many a business man from failing by lending his name on the back of a note till the crisis was past. All heaven knows about him, for the poor woman whose rent he paid in her last days, and the man with consumption in the hospital to whom he sent flowers and the cordials just before ascension, and the cordials just before ascension, and the people he encouraged in many ways, after they entered heaven kept talking about it; for the immortals are neither deaf nor dumb. Well, it is about time for the old merchant himself to quit earthly residence. As, it is toward evening, he shuts the after puts the roll of newspapers in his pocket, thinking that the family may like to read them after he gets home! He folds up a five dollar bill and gives it to the boy to carry to one of the carmen who got his leg broken, and may be in need of a little money; puts a stamp on a letter to his grandson at college, a letter with good advice and an enclosure. a letter to his grandson at college, a letter with good advice and an enclosure to make the holidays happy; then looks around the store or office, and says to the clerks, "Good evening," and starts for home, stopping en the way at a door to ask how his old friend, a deacon in the same church is getting on since his last bad attack of vertigo. He enters his own home, and that is his last evening on earth. He does not say much. No last words are necessary. His whole life has been a testimony for God and Righteeusness. testimony for God and Righteousness. More people would like, to attend his obsequies than any house or church would hold. The officiating clergyman begins his remarks by quoting from the Psalmist: "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth: for the faithful fail from among the children of men." Every hour in heaven for all the million years of sternity that old merchant will see estimony for God and Righteen of eternity that old merchant will see the results of his earthly beneficence and fidelity; while on the street where he did business, and in the orphan asy-lum in which he was a director, and in the church of which he was an officer, whenever his geniality, and benefit and goodness are referred to, bank director will say to bank director, and merchant to merchant, and neighbor to

neighbor, and Christian to Christian, "That is religion. Yes, that is religion." There is a man seated or standing very near you. Do not look at him, for it might be unnecessary embarrassment. Only a few minutes ago he came down omy a rew minutes ago he came down off the steps of as happy a home as, there is in this or any other city. Fifteen years ago, by reason of his dissipated habits, his home was a horror to wife and children. What that woman went through with in order to preserve re-spectability and hide her husband's disgrace is a tragedy which it would require a Shakespeare or Victor Hugo to write out in five tremendous acts. Shall I tell it? He struck her! Yes, the one who at the altar he had taken with one who at the struct he had taken with vows so solemn they made the orange blossoms tremble! He struck her! He made the beautiful holidays "a reign of terror." Instead of his supporting her, she supported him. The children had often heard him speak the name of God, but never in prayer, only in profanity. It was the saddest thing on earth that I can think of—a destroyed home! Walking along the street one day an impersonation of all wretchedness, he saw a sign at the door of a Young Men's Christain Association: of a Young Men's Christain Association:

'Meeting for men only," He went in, hardly knowing why he did so and sat down by the door, and a young man was in broken voice and poor grammar telling how the Lord had saved him from a dissipated life, and the man back by the door said to himself, why cannot I have the Lord do the same thing for me, and he put his hands all atremble over his bloated face, and said, 'O God, I want that! I must have that!" and I want that! I must have that!" and God said. "You shall have it, and and you have it new!" and the man came out and went home a changed man and though the children at first shrunk back, and looked to the mother, and began to cry with fright, they soon saw that the father was a Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN, ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY SUN

changed man. That home has turned from "P. rodiso Lost" to "Paradisa Regained." The wife sings all day long at her work for she it so happy, and the guided period of the table's key in the door lately to welcome find with caress s, and out stions of, "What have you brought me." They have family prayers. They are altogether on the road to Heaven, and when the journey of life is over they will live for journey of life is over they will live forever in each other's companionship. Two of their darling children are there already, waiting for their father and mother to come up. What changed the man? What reconstructed that home? What took that wife who was a slave of fear and drudgery, and made her a queen on a throne of affection 1 hear a whispering all through this assemblage. I know what you are saving:
"That's religion! Yes that's religion!"
My Lord and my God, give us more of

Why, my hearers from all parts of the earth, do you not get this bright, and beautiful, and radiant, and blissful, and beautiffi, and radiant, and bissful, and triumphant thing for yours alves, then go home telling all your neighbors on the Pacific, or in Nova Scotia, or in Louisiana, or Maine, or Brazil, or England, or Italy, or any part of the round world, that they may have it, too; have it for the asking; have it now? Mind world, and the set they want have it have consisted the secondary of the set of the secondary of the s you. I do not start from the pessimistic standpoint that David did, when he got mad and said in his haste, "All men are liars!" or from the creed of others that every man is as bad as he can be. I rather think from your looks that you are doing about as well as you can in the circumstances in which you are placed, but I want to invite you up into heights of safety, and satisfaction, and holiness, as much higher than those which the world affords as Everest, the highest mountain in all the earth, is higher than your front doorstep.

Here He comes now. Who is it? I might be alarmed and afraid if I had not seen Him before and heard His voice. I thought He would come before I got through with this sermon. Stand back and make way for Him. He comes with scars all around His forehead; scars in the centre of both hands stretched out to greet you; scars on the instep of both the feet with which He advances; scars on the breast under He advances; scars on the breast under which throbs the great heart of sympathy which feels for you. I announce Him. I introduce Him to you: Jesus of Bethiehem, and Olivet and Golgotha. Why comest Thou hither this winter day. Thou of the springtime and summery heavens! He answers: To give all this audience pardon for guilt; condolence for grief; whole regiments of help for day of battle; and eternal life for the dead? What response shall I give Him? In What response shall I give Him? In your behalf and in my own behalf I hail Him with the ascription: "Unto Him who hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and His Father; to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen."

### WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS.

Carelessness of People With Colds Annoys Him Very Much.

Sometimes when a woman comes to see me with her complexion the color see me with her complexion the color of ashes, her eyes as bleary as if she had been running in the teeth of a gale for a week without veil or glasses, and her lips a pale pink-blue combination of tints, I feel very much like ordering an ambulance and sending her to a hospital, for there and there only will she be kept in bed and have the care which she needs. A specimen of this type of woman came to ask my medical advice a few days ago. She coughed like a person in the last stages of consumption, her tongue was yellow, her skin was hot and dry, and she said cold chills were chasing each other up and down her back. To begin with, I ordered her home to bed, and she at once rebelled. I asked why. "Well, I have been so busy going out every day that I have busy going out every day that I have hardly had a moment even to come to see you, but I have come simply so that you will give me something to take for my cold and brace me un for my after.

mon tea to-merrow."

"And you will receive your guests in a nightgown madam, or be a dead woman to-morrow night," I said. Of course she took offence and called me a most ungracious and harsh thing, and started to go. Finally she calmed down and told me hew she had caught cold. she had it for nearly three weeks; she had taken a hot bath, changed ber heavy fiannels for light ones, and gone to the house of a friend, a block away to attend a dance. She had walked there with only a long, loose wrap around her besides her light evening gown, because it was such a short distance. The next day she had a cold in her head and chills and fever; so she her head and chills and fever; so she took a dose of quinine and went out to make calls. She had spent three weeks of activity which makes one exhausted to simply think of. Balls and dinners every night, calling and shopping by day, thin clothes and light shoes, wet feet and no lunch! Oh, such a list of misdemeanors! Such crimes against health as she had committed! And

now she refused to obey my orders! I was very much out of patience. I scolded until I was in a fever. I wrote a note to her husband. I stood over her while she indited notes cancelling all her engagements for the coming three weeks. I sent her home, and said I weeks. I sent her home, and would go to see her that evening. I did, and of course she was in a raging half conscious. She fever and only half conscious. She didn't get pneumonia. How she escaped is a marvel, but it took a good month to make her look anything like a normally wholesome woman!

I have no interest in the woman who sends her child to school when he coughs sends her child to school when he coughs and has a sore threat, and I am sorely tempted to blister the woman who par-ades the streets this weather without rubbers, and then wants to know how she got a cold. The first law of health and sense is to keep the extremities warm. Wear woolen mits and thick stockings and shoes. All the fur around your neck or pads of unwholesome stuff on your chest will not keep you from on your chest will not keep you from getting cold if your hands are frozen and your feet wet. And while grip and kindred insidious horrors are rampant in the land have good, hot. plain food, warm clothes and keep regular hours.

Teddy-I wish I hadn't kicked Jimmy Brown this morning.

Mamma—You see now how wrong it was, don't you, dear?"
Teddy—Yes, 'cause I didn't know till noon that he was going to give a party.
see" (verse 25).

CHRIST AND THE MAN BORN BLIND

FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEBRUARY 24.

Text of Lesson-John ix, 1-11; Golden Text-I Am the Light of the World-John ix, 5; Commentary by Rev. D. M.

1. "And as Jesus passed by He saw a man which was blind from his birth." In the o der of events this lesson probably preceded that of last week. It is the only one civen the last from their the only one given to us from that whole section of John's gospel from chapter vii, 2, to x, 21, in which we find Jesus at Jerusalem teaching in the tem-ple and hated by the chief priests and Pharisees. In chapter viii, 12, 28, He proclaims Himself as the light of the world and the light of life, speaking only what the Father told Him and doing always those things that please Him, not seeking His own glory (verses

29, 50).
2. "And His disciples asked Him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind? It is a common thing to suppose that special suffering is caused by special sin and that sickness is the result of in-dividual sin. That is sometimes the case as with the men whom Jesus healed at the pool of Bethesda (chapter viii, 14), but let us carefully observe the teach ing of Jesus in this lesson, and we shall see that while sin lies originally back of all sickness and suffering, for had there been no sin, suffering would not have been, yet we must not suppose in the case of any individual that there has been any special sin or that there is any lack of faith in God back of the 3. "Jesus answered, Neither hath this

man sinned nor his parents, but that the works of God should be made manifest in Scripture, and as it is written that "all have sinned" (Rom. iii, 23) Jesus did not say that neither this man nor his parents had never sinned, but in answer to the disciple's question He said that this blindness was not the result of any special sin. Why, then, was this man born blind? Here is the answer, That the works of God might be seen in him. We are reminded of the question in Ex. iv, 11, "Who maketh the dumb or deaf, or the seeing or the blind? Have not I, the Lord; 4. "I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day. The night cometh, when no man can work." Jesus cometh, when no man can work." Jesus delighted to honor the Father and to call Himself "Sent of God." More than 30 times in this gospel He is so called, and when He finished His ministry He, said gladly to His Father, "I have glor-fied Thee on the earth" (John xvii, 4). As to all the works wrought by Him He confessed that it was the Father in Him who did the works (John Father in Him who did the works (John xiv, 10). For our comfort He tells us that, as the Father sent Him, so He sends us (John xvii, 18; xx, 21); that He is with us all the days having all power in heaven and on earth; that He will hold our hand, be with our mouth and work in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure (Math. xxviii, 20; Isa. xli, 13; Ex. iv, 12; Phil. ii, 13).

5. "As long as I am in the world I am the light of the world." Compare chapthe light of the world. Compare chapters viii, 12, and xii, 35, 36. See a proof of His divinity, for what mere man would dare to use such words, being in his right mind? Then hear Him as He says to His disciples, "Ye are the light of the world" (Math. v, 14), and consider well the fact that, whether blind are scaled to the world world world with the says to the sa or seeing, deaf or hearing, dumb or speaking, sick or well, rich or poor, unto each one is given the offer of having God work His works in us, and of having Jesus live His life in us. He came to save sinners, to take lost ones and redeem them, filthy ones and make them whiter than snow; that in these redeemed and blood washed souls He might reproduce His lite and speak the words and work the works of God (II.

Cor. iv, 10, 11).
6. "When He had thus spoken, He spat on the ground and made clay of the spittle, and He anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay." Sometimes with a word, sometimes with a touch and sometimes without being present a all He wrought His works and glorified God. but whether we may see it or not there must have been always a reason casions we read of His using spittle, as in Mark vii, 33; viii, 23, and by means of this spittle from His tongue both sight and hearing are restored either in-stantly or gradually, as it pleaseth Him. 7. "And said unto him, Go, wash in the pool of Siloam (which is, by interpretation, Sent). He went his way, therefore and washed and came seeing." All is saggestive. Jesus is the "Sent of God" (Gal. iv, 4). He also is the fountain of living water (Jer. ii,13). He was God manifest in the flesh (I Tim. iii, 16(, so that both spittle and earth and Siloam are suggestive of Him by whom the blind eyes were made to

8. "The neighbors, therefor, and they which before had seen him that he was blind, said, Is not this he that sat and begged?" The poor blind man had been utterly helpless, he could give nothing and he could do nothing by which to merit or obtain his sight. Such is truly the real condition of all the un-saved, but because they fancy they saved, but because they tancy they are not blind (verse 51) and not helpless they insist on saying, "We see," and "We can do very well," and thus they continue blind. When, however, any become willing to be healed by Jesus and are truly healed, their old according to the same and the same hardly tell. acquaintances can hardly tell whether it is they or not, the change is

9. "Some said. This is he; others said, he is like him, but he said, I am he." If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature. Old things are passed away, and all things are become new. Only one who was always blind and had his eyes finally opened could sympathize with finally opened could sympathize with this man in his newly found joys and ex-

periences.
10. "Therefore said they unto him, 10. "Therefore said they unto him, How were thine eyes opened?" Since the world began no one had ever heard that a man opened the eyes of one born blind (verse 32), and this was such an unheard of thing that some now questioned as to whether the man ever had been blind (verse 18). To doubt the miraculous is still a common sin.

11. "He answered and said, A man that is called Jesus made clay and anointed mine eyes and said unto me, Go to the pool of Siloam and wash, and I went and washed, and I received sight." These are the plain, simple, unvarnished facts given by a competent witness who could say. "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see" (verse 25).

Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

### EQUITY SALE

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Chubb's Corner to called, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Friday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1894, in a cause therein cending, wherein Charles A. Palmer is Plaintiff and William Esson and Julia E. Esson, bis wife, Charlotte Romans, James C. Robertson and Calista C. H. Robertson his wife, John N. Thornton and Annie G., Thornton his wife, James Mowat, and Laura P. Mowat his wife, Louisa, E. Wilson, Augusta J. Harris, and Julia E. Esson, Executris and Trustee, Laura Pauline Mowat, Executris and Trustee, and James C. Robertson and Dudne Breeze, Executors and Trustees of and under the last will and testament of James Stanley Harris, deceased, are de-Defendants, with the approbation of the tradersigned Referee in Equity, duly abounted in and for the said City and County of Saint John, all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all the freehold, leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, and also all the freehold. leasehold leasehold and personal property remaining of the said James Stanley Harris, deceased, so the said saforesaid, is situate in the City of Saint John and comprises:—

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

comprises:—

1.—All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, with the pulldings thereon, siwate on the corner of Paradise Row and Harris Street, having a frontage of two hundred and twenty-seven (227) feet, two (2) incare on Paradise Row, and three hundred and one (301) feet eight (8) inches on Harris Street.

Street.

2.—All those three several freehold and leasehold lots, with the buildings thereon situate on the west side of Water Street, and the north side of Peters' Wharf (so, called), having a frontage of fifty (60) feet on Water Street, and extending back therefrom ninety Street, and extending back therefrom ninety (90) feet, more or less, and a frontage of twenty-four (24) feet on Peters' Wharf (so called); the leasehold lot being under a renewable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two Tundr.d and Sixty-four (\$264.60) Dollars

newable Lease subject to a ground rent of Two Yundr d and Sixty-four (\$284.00) Dollars per annum.

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

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

3.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land, with the buildings and machinery thereon, known as the Portland Rolling Mills, having a frontage of four hundred and fifty-seven (457) feet on the Straight Shore or Short Ferry Road, and extending from said Road southerly to the harbor line; two hundred and twenty (226) feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable Leases subject to a ground rent of Three Hundrd and Twenty-Eight (\$238.00) dollars per annum.

4.—All those four several freehold and leasehold lots of land with the buildings, machinery and improvements thereon, known as the Foster Nail Factory, situate on the western side of George Street, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet on said street, and extending back westerly eighty (80) feet more or less; sixty-four feet of this frontage being freehold, and the remainder being held under renewable leases, subject to a ground rent of One Hundred and Thirty \$(130) dollars per annum.

The property known as the Portland Rolling Mills and the Foster Nail Factory will be sold en bloc, the stock of raw and manufactured materials to be taken by the Durchaser at a valuation.

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

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

Dated the 24th day of September, A. D., 1894 CLARENCE H. FERGUSON. M. G. B. HENDERSON,
Plaintin's Solicitor,
W. A. LOCKHART,
Austianeau

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

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

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON,

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

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

## EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at public auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Branswick, ON SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directively

Saint John, in the City and Countryos saint John, in the Province of New Franswick, ON SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at the thour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the Twenty-seventh day of November, A. D., 1894, in a cause therein pending; wherein Sarah E. Nicholson, Joseph R. Stone and Murray McLaren, trustees of the last will and testament of John W. Nicholson, deceased, are plaintiffs, and John Cowan and Helen Cowan, his wife, George R. Ellis, trustee of the creditors of John Cowan, &c., and the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, duly appointed in and for the said City and County of Saint John.

"All that lot, piece and parcel of land situate in Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, on the northerly side of Hazen Street, beginning on the said side of the said street at the south-westerly corner of a lot of land sold by the parties of the first part thereof to William Turner, thence from the said corner running westerly on Hazen Street fifty-five feet, thence at right angles northerly one hundred feet, thence at right angles northerly one hundred feet, thence at right angles southerly on the western line of the said lot one hundred feet to the place of beginning; and also all that other certain lot or parcel of land described as follows, that is to say: all that lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in Wellington Ward, in the said city on the northerly side of Hazen Street, beginning on the said side of the said treet at the south-westerly corner of a lot of land sold by the said parties thereto of the first part to John McCready and others, by deed bearing date the Eighth day of Called), thence at right angles northerly one hundred feet, thence at right angles northerly one hundred feet to the place of beginning," being the lands and premises conveyed to the said John Cowan by Henry Lawrence Sturdee and wife b thereof, as well as all the estate, right, title, interest, dower, right, title and claim of dower, use, property, possession, claim and demand, whatsoever, both at law and in Equity, of the said Defendants, or any or either of them in and to the said premises.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to James Jack, Eag., Prince, William Street, the agent of the Plaintiffs, or the Plaintiffs' Solicitor.

Dated this seventh day of December, A. D., 1894.

J. G. FORBES,

GEO. STEWART,

Auctioneer.

1457

Quizly-Do the trolley cars stop for fugitive pieces?" Pa—The pieces that get away with his time and money.—

Ottawa, Feb. 5.— the militia list o by Major Bliss of ment, was issued sors, both in arra and typographical The report that of Hamilton will st as commissioner neous. Mr. Kilver greater salary tha

missioner. C. Falconer of partment died toda illness. Deceased liked in Ottawa. best known Christ city, having been dent of the Y. M. Mission Union, an originators of Ci-Union. Mr. Falcon years of age, a na N. B., and was a g dericton Universit ty years and was ter of City Tax C

Ottawa, Feb. 6.-J. T. Watters, lat sioner of customs, the police court t poned for a week, counsel a little mo the defence.

The next term of conmentes "uesdat following maritime have been inscribed v. Moncton Sugar R v. Roche; Law v. F. v. the Queen; Chatha v. McKeen; Bradsha sion Board; Conno lips v. McGrath.

Mont. McDonald 1 deputy judge of adn trict of New Bruns A letter received tleman from one of Blenheim states tha perienced very bois the return trip from land. Frequently t were under water. however, behaved throughout the trip of fourteen knots Portsmouth was rea Probate of the wil

Monck, governor g The personalty is Sherbrooks, Que., ance minister's greaterday is the talk o and now that the mi in the coming camp Ottawa, Feb. 8.—7 ganizing the depart and fisheries, which had in view duri ister, is being ener by Hon. Mr. Costign

little while it is exganization will take templated changes v ent superintendent of S. P. Beauset, fisheries department will be abolished, the formed by Prof. Pri of fisheries. The financial sta

months is issued. A proclamation ar roguing parliament The ministers are city. Hon. Messrs. Montague came bac

A tremendous sto day. All trains wer The governor gen eight additional l Lieut. A. E. Curren tillery is the only man chosen. The revised votes umberland have b

this week.
Judge Forbes' ap gazetted tomorrow.
Ottawa, Feb. 10. the cancellation of trains in this secti or mails have read onto for two days. ell and Tupper wer Queen City last nig

here tomorrow.

Despite the trem and the great drift tric railway kept without difficulty. Castell Hopkins, pire staff, is here for the forthcoming John Thompson. Mrs. Tyrrell, wife

rrell, and daughter of St. John, left the The attack of dipl she had been suffer a very mild one. Toronto, Feb. 9.— of the Georgian Bay won his libel suit the World. The ver ages and costs. Ottawa, Feb. 11.-1

practical sympathy of the passengers French liner La Ga today. Representa received early this r York that possibl was wrecked on S the object of verifying of rendering assista the minister of man tions for the gov Newfield to proceed Island. Fortunatel came early this after

Gascogne was safe New York. Sir Mackenzie Bow Tupper arrived here two gentlemen left of day night by the G Whole of Sunday at not reach Ottawa un

after having been

on the way. Lady Thompson

...-MEERLY SUN, S. J. D. S. J. D. B. P. B. 1893.

freehold, leasehold and personal remaining of the said Jar

ses:—
Il those certain lots, pieces and par-land, with the ouldings thereon, situate corner of Paradise Row and Harris having a frontage of two hundred centy-seven (227) feet, two (2) incaser radise Row, and three hundred and on) feet eight (8) inches on Harris

it those three several freehold and id lots, with the buildings thereon situte, the west side of Water Street, and the ide of Peters' Wharf (so, called), havfrontage of fifty (50) feet on Water and extending back therefrom ninety. more or less, and a frontage of pur (24) feet on Peters' Wharf (so the leasehold lot being under a re-Lease subject to a ground rent of ir d and Sixty-four (\$264.00) Dollars

of Saint John, and comprises:—
those four several freehold and
lots of land, with the
and machinery thereon, known
Portland Rolling Mills, havfrontage of four hundred
-seven (457) feet on the Straight
Short Ferry Road, and extending
the Road southerly to the harbor line:
dred and twenty (220) feet of this
be ing freehold, and the remaindar
id under renewable Leases sup-

held under renewable Leases sub-a ground rent of Three Hundrd and r-Eight (\$328.00) dollars per annum. Il those four several freehold and old lots of land with the buildings, maold lots of land with the buildings, may and improvements thereon, known Foster Nail Factory, situate on the side of George Street, having a go of one hundred and twenty-saven eet on said street, and extending back ly eighty (80) feet more or less; sixty-eet of this frontage being freehold, and mainder being held under renewable subject to a ground rent of One Hunnd Thirty \$(130) dollars per annum. operty known as the Portland Roll-s and the Foster Nail Factory will en bloc, the stock of raw and unanu-materials to be taken by the bur-

orms of sale and other particulars the plaintiff's solicitor. the 24th day of September, A. D., CLARENCE H. FERGUSON. HENDERSON,

Plaintiff's Solicitor.

W. A. LOCKHART. of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this

above sale is postponed until SAT-the fifth day of January, 1895, at a hour and place. this 24th day of November, A. D. CLARENCE H. FERGUSON,

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

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Referee in Equit

e will be sold at public auction at 's Corner (so called), in the City of John, in the City and Country of Saint in the Province of New Brunswick, ATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY EBRUARY NEXT, at the hour of o'clock, noon, pursuant to the direct of decretal order of the Supreme in Equity, made on Tuesday, the y-seventh day of November, A. D., n a cause therein pending wherein E. Nicholson, Joseph R. Stone and McLaren, trustees of the last will stament of John W. Nicholson, deare plaintifia, and John Cowan, acc., e Welland Vale Manufacturing Comire Defendants, with the approbation undersigned Referee in Equity, duly ed in and for the said City and Counsaint John: that lot, piece and parcel of land te in Wellington Ward, in the City of John, on the northerly side of Hazen the south-westserly corner of a land sold by the parties of the said city of land to the said city of Legisland on the said side of the said at the south-westserly corner of a land sold by the parties of the said the parties of the said and sold by the parties of the said the parties of the said and sold by the parties of the said the south-westserly corner of a land sold by the parties of the said the south-westserly corner of a land sold by the parties of the said the south-westserly corner of a land sold by the parties of the said the south-westserly corner of a land sold by the parties of the said the south-westserly corner of a land sold by the parties of the said t

et, beginning on the said side of the said of at the south-westerly corner of a of land sold by the parties of the first thereof to William Turner, thence a the said corner running westerly on an Street fifty-five feet, thence at right less northerly one hundred feet, thence right angles easterly fifty-five feet to north-westerly corner of Turner's lot, thence at right angles southerly on western line of the said lot one hundred to the place of beginning; and size all to the place of beginning; and also all other certain lot or parcel of land de-bed as follows, that is to say: all that place and parcel of land situate, lying being in Wellington Ward, in the said on the northerly side of Hazen Street, uning on the south-westerly corrected at at the south-westerly corrected that the south-westerly corrected to lot the said at at the south-westerly corrected. inning on the said side of the set at the south-westerly corner of a lot land sold by the said parties thereto of first part to John McCready and others, deed bearing date the first day of May, 1856, and afterwards known as "Cal-urch Lot," thence from the said corchurch Lot," thence from the said cor-running westwardly on Hazen Street feet, thence at right angles northerly hundred feet, thence at right angles terly ten feet to the north-westerly cor-of the Calvin Church Lot aforosaid, (so thence at right angles south-westerly western side of the said Calvin Lot, (so called), one hundred feet place of beginning," being the lands sises conveyed to the said John Cowenry Lawrence Sturdee and wife by bearing date the Eighth day of A. D., 1877; together with all and the improvements thereon, and the f. A. D., 1877; together with all and the members, privileges, hereditaments, purtances, to the said lands and premplenging or in anywise appertaining, e reversion and reversions, remainder mainders, rents, issues and profits, as well as all the estate, right, title, dower, right, title and claim of use, property, possession, claim and in, whatsoever, both at law and in of the said Defendants, or any or of them in and to the said premises.

of the said Defendants, or any or of them in and to the said premises. terms of sale and other particulars to James Jack, Esq., Prince William the agent of the Plaintiffs, or the for Sailette. this seventh day of December, HUGH H. McLEAN,
Referee in Equity.
J. G. FORBES,

Plaintiff's Solicitor

zly-Do the trolley cars stop for tive pieces?" Pa-The pieces that away with his time and money. on Transcript.

STEWART, Auc

### OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.-The new edition of the militia list of Canada, compiled by Major Bliss of the militia department, was issued today. The book is a vast improvement on its predeces sors, both in arrangement of matter and typographically

The report that Collector Kilvert of Hamilton will succeed T. J. Watters as commissioner of customs is erro neous. Mr. Kilvert today receives greater salary than he could as com-

C. Falconer of the post office department died today, after a lengthy illness. Deceased was universally liked in Ottawa. He was one of the best known Christian workers of the city, having been respectively president of the Y. M. C. A. and of Gospel Mission Union, and was one of the originators of Civil Service Prayer Union. Mr. Falconer was about forty years of age, a native of Newcastle, N B., and was a graduate of the Fredericton University. Deceased had idea without having their eyes spring been a resident in Ottawa about twen- a leak. And no shame to them either ty years and was married to the sis-

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The case against J. T. Watters, late acting commissioner of customs, will be called in the police court tomorrow, and by God bless him!—who tells how it was poned for a week, to give Watters' his mother thought of. He says tha

The next term of the supreme court commences "uesday, Feb. 19th. The following maritime province appeals have been insortbed: S. S. Mandalay v. Moncton Sugar Refinery; the Queen v. Roche; Law v. Hansen; Fairbanks v. the Queen; Chatham National Bank v. the Queen v. the Qu

Mont. McDonald has been appointed deputy judge of admiralty for the dis-A letter received by an Ottawa gen-

Blenheim states that the warship experienced very boisterous weather on the return trip from Halifax to England. Frequently the broadside guns however, behaved splendidly and ughout the trip a uniform speed of fourteen knots was maintained. was reached in safety. Probate of the will of the late Lord Monck, governor general of Canada from 1861 to 1863, has been granted.

The personalty is sworn at \$201,000. | ter, and by-and-bye the pain left him Sherbrooks, Que., Feb. 6.-The finance minister's great speech here yes-terday is the talk of the town today, and now that the ministers have come and gone there is increased interest in the coming campaign.

ganizing the department of marine and fisheries, which Sr C. H. Tupper had in view during the last fer months of his tenure of office as minister, is being energetically tackled by Hon. Mr. Costigan, and within a by Hon. Mr. Costigan, and within a little while it is expected the reorganization will take place. The contemplated changes will involve the retirement of Samuel Wilmot, the present superintendent of fish culture; and of S. P. Beauset, chief clerk in the schooless depositions. fisheries department. Wilmot's office will be abolished, the duties being permed by Prof. Prince, commissioner

The financial statement for seven months is issued. The expenditure exceeds the revenue by \$800,000. A proclamation appears in the Canada Gazette tomorrow formally pro-roguing parliament to March 25th.

The ministers are returning to the city. Hon. Messrs. Haggart, Daly and Montague came back today. A tremendous storm raged here today. All trains were delayed. eight additional honorary A. D. C.'s. Lieut, A. E. Curren of the Halifax Ar-

tillery is the only maritime province The revised voters' lists for Northumberland have been received here this week.

Judge Forbes' appointment is to be gazetted tomorrow.
Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The worst storm of the winter culminated yesterday in the cancellation of the running of all trains in this section. No passengers or mails have reached here from Toronto for two days. Hon. Messrs, Bowell and Tupper were to have left the Queen City last night for Ottawa, but

could not get away. They are expected ere tomorrow. Despite the tremendous snow storm and the great drifts the Ottawa Electric railway kept their cars running

Castell Hopkins, formerly of the Em pire staff, is here gathering material for the forthcoming life of the late Sir

Mrs. Tyrrell, wife of Surveyor Tyrrell, and daughter of Rev. Mr. Carey of St. John, left the hospital last night. The attack of diphtheria from which she had been suffering was fortunately a very mild one.

Toronto, Feb. 9.-E. A. MacDonald, of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal Tame, on his libel suit yesterday agains the World. The verdict was \$1 dam ages and costs

Ottawa, Feb. 11.-Hon. Mr. Costigan's practical sympathy with the relatives of the passengers on the delayed day, the 2nd. His remains were taken French liner La Gascogne was shown today. Representations having been received early this morning from New York that possibly the big vessel was wrecked on Sable Island, with the object of verifying this theory and of rendering assistance to the vessel, co.R. P. Whitney, who had his fac the minister of marine gave instruct badly frost-bitten, is recovering, and tions for the government steamer is now able to resume business. Island. Fortunately, however, word. Frank Parker of Whitneyville, is very

Tupper arrived here this morning. The able to resume work.
two gentlemen left Toronto on Satur- Miss Annie Murray of Portland, day night by the Grand Trunk rail- Me., who has been visiting her par-

from Western Ontario, Hon. Mr. Foster goes east tomorrow to attend the Kings county convention at Hampton, N. B.

The Roman Catholics of Ottawa are seemingly opposed to the granting of the demand for increased salar-ies of the Christian Brothers, eighteen of whom teach in the separate schools.

The brothers threaten that if their salaries are not increased they will leave the service of the board. In that event their positions will be filled by lay teachers.

IT WAS MOTHER WHO THOUGHT OF IT.

Many years ago there was a popu lar song that was in everybody's mouth. I don't remember the name of it, but one verse ran this way:

What is home without a mother? What are all the joys we meet When her loving smile no longer Greets the coming of our feet?"

How pathetic and suggestive it is. Even some grey-bearded old chaps can't let their minds linger on that The dear woman may be under the ter of City Tax Collector J. Thomp- sod long ago, but we shall never for get-there! I can't write any more on

ent of the crown will be post- that he got well through something punsel a little more time to prepare one day in March, 1892, while in Dunhe defence.

The next term of the supreme court suddenly seized with a pain in the v. McKeen; Chatham National Bank was inhuenza and atterwards that it v. McKeen; Bradshaw v. Foreign Mission Board; Connor v Vroom; Phillips v. McGrath.

Mont. McDonald has been appointed wife had to sit with him night and

A letter received by an Ottawa gendoctor said to the patient's mother, eman from one of the officers of the "I don't think there is any chance of that for five weeks he never once set foot on the ground. Finding that the doctor's medicine was doing no good his mother bethought her of a prepar ation which the husband and father had used with wonderful benefit for his liver and kidneys. She gave he son some of it, and made him keep or taking it. In three days he felt betand he could eat and digest his food From that hour all was plain sailing the storm was over. He gained strengt' daily, but it was some time before he was as good as new. The disease had almost made a wreck of him, but in ten weeks he got back to work a well man, and has since be strong as ever. He now does any kind of work and can eat anything. "Noth-

ing comes amiss," he says. But we are getting a bit ahead of the story. Before the attack in Dunnington Gardens he had not felt h self for quite a while. He felt tired guid, and out of condition. He a foul taste in his mouth, a slime on the tongue and teeth, pain in the tightness around the chest and his bowels were constipated, hard and swollen. Then came the attack

In ending his letter he says: "The licine that saved me was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. If I had not taken that I believe I should have scon made my way to the graveyard, and I should like others to know what it did for me. Yours truly, (Signed) WALTER HATTON, 13 Oxford street Caversham, Reading, October 28th

Yes, and if Mr. Hatton's mother hadn't thought of the Syrup probably he would never have taken it. So, under Providence, he owes his life to two good women, his own mother and Mother seigel who also had children and gave them the same loving care that other mothers do.

At the bottom of the whole trouble was that old mischief-maker and death-dealer, indigestion and dyspepsia, which we all have to keep on fighting, with Mother Seigel t help us win the battle.

### RICHIBUCTO.

The Heaviest Storm in Twenty Years -Secretary of the School Trustees.

Richibucto, Feb. 11.-Yesterday's storm, making the third one inside of a week, was the heaviest in twent; The Kent Northern railway was cleared after each of the first storms, but the last snowed it up badly. A large gang of men been engaged today shovelling out the yard. Two engines and a snow plow will start in the morning and it is expected the road will be opened

Robert Beers has been appointed secretary of the school trustees.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO.

Northesk, Feb. 6.-Daniel Mullin eldest son of Noah Mullin, died of hemorrhage of the lungs on Satur to the Red Bank cemetery for inter ment. Deceased was a very popular young man, and will be very

missed by his young comrades. James Highland is very ill with pheumonia. James Estey is also quite sick. Dr. Desmond has hopes of their

Miss Lottie Parker, daughter of came early this afternoon that the La. sick with typhoid fever. Mrs. Travis Gascogne was safe off Fire Island, is very low, and no hopes are enter Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir C. H. hey, who was ill with pneumonia, is

They were str-need nearly, the ents in Buctouche, is now paying a whole of Sunday at Brighton and did short visit to friends in Red Bank, not reach Ottawa until 10 o'clock today: Miss Porter, teacher in Strathadam, after having been thirty-eight hours went to her home in Douglastown on Friday night, and has been unable to Lady Thortson has returned home, return, owing to the storm.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 5.-One of the preutest political demonstrations ever held in the eastern townships took place here today, Hon. Messrs. Caron, Foster and Ives being the speakers. The finance minister spoke about two hours, and his success has never been surpassed here since Sir Charles Tupper's great effort at Knowlton years ago. Hon. W. B. Ives has again been nominated for Sherbrooke by the conservatives and today both liberals and conservatives board of trade said in their address: "We have much pleasure in assuring you of the continued confi-dence which we feel in the fiscal policy of the present Ottawa govern-

civic physician shows that 7,055 persons died in Montreal during 1894. In the police court today, Casimir Dault, proprietor of the Winnipeg hotel, Windsor street, was fined \$25 and costs or one month in prison for kissing by force one of his servants, named

Madame Farand. The fact that no word has yet been heard from the steamer Teutonic has occasioned uneasiress in this city. Among those on board are Sir Wm. VanHorne and Mr. Angus, and the C. P. R. officials look a little serious. They say they do not believe there is anything wrong, and that the delay may be occasioned simply by rough weather, which the Atlantic is now experiencing, but for all that there are

evidently feelings of misgiving. Montreal, Feb. 11.-Speaking today on the Manitoba school question Hon. J. A. Ouimet said: "I see no diffigulty, for our declarations are the same a those already made by the cabinet through the late Sir John Thompson We have bound ourselves to settle the question by the means placed at our sposal by const turion, and we shall settle it so as to protect the acquired rights and privileges without injuring the rights and powers of any prov-

The engagement of Miss Gould and Count Castellane is the favorite theme here, as it is said that while they were beautiful nosegay of orchids.

Quebec, Feb. 11.—Hon. H. G. Joly

de Lotbiniere writes a long letter on he political situation, in which he declares he will enter public life if the people desire it. Montreal, Feb. 11.-Archbishop Fabre has declined the invitation of the Protestant clergy to participate in the ministeral reception to Lord and Lady Aberdeen. His Grace thinks the

"Busted as a prophet and utterly discredied," was the characteristic descrition Sir Willam Van Horne gave himself when he arrived today. He had been asked to venture a prediction as to the continuance of the present financial depression and did not feel disposed to do so. ONTARIO.

Bowell is still in the city, while those of his colleagues who left for the east are snowbound between here and Ot-

MANITOBA. Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 6.-The Lisgar iberals have chosen J. B. McLaren, barrister, of Morden, as candidate for

Archbishop-elect Langevin announces positively that his consecration will take place at St. Boniface.

Aided by the C. P. R., one hundred neads of families in Winnipeg, out of employment, will take up homesteads in the Edmonton district. All deserving men desiring to go are given most favorable terms and every opportun- that cons Land Commissioner Hamilton of the

C. P. R., questioned as to the emigration prospetes for 1895, said he had no doubt that the influx from the United States will be of more extensive proportions than in any previous year. Numbers of people are preparing to move. In some instances they had started already for Canada, although it would be the middle of March before they would come in large numbers.

Winnipeg, Man, Feb. 10.-Winnipeg is rapidly filling up with curlers for the bonspiel, which opens Monday morning. Nearly five hundred curlers are entered in the various events, and they come from all parts of the Canadian northwest, with a few from Uncl Sam's domains. Governor Mackintosh of Regina is here helping the managto make the bonspiel a big go. The managers of the Northwest ex hibition have let tenders for all the

buildings at Regina and the fixed date opening the show is July 29. will continue until August 10th. the scene of a big blaze, which, be-fore it had been extinguished, had to-tally destroyed the Morden house;

Kilgour's dry goods store, G. W. Mc-Laren's drug store. Sparling's grocery store, Forrest's jewellery store, Heiman's liquor store, and the Commer cial hotel. Only a thick fire wall pr vented the greater portion of the town being wiped out. The total losses are between sixty and seventy thousand, with insurance of twenty-seven thousand.

ENGLISH. Montreal, Feb. 8.-The cable to the Star says: London, Feb. 8-The Imperial federation people are at last taking steps to give federation legis lation shape in the commons. Today Mr. Burnie, M. P., obtained leave to introduce a bill to establish nation assemblies and an imperial federation. This is Hon. Cecil Rhodes' idea of the probable outcome of home rule and other bills. A movement is on foot to attempt to make the merchandise marks act more effective against the colonial and foreign dairy and meat

imports. London, Feb. 10.-Tuesday will closing day for the subscription the first issue of the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway, and Senator Thibeaudeau and Charles N. Armstrong state that in spite of the Car dian Pacific and Grand Trunk railway opposition, the amount of five million will be taken up several time over and that the road will be pushed

aided by A. F. Gault's retiremen from directorate of the Atlantic and Lake Superior, there are bankers who say that Thibeaudeau and Arm-

strong's hopes will be realized. The privy council has dismissed the appeal of Alexandre v. Brassard from the judgment of the Quebec court of Queen's bench on the 27th day of June 1892, relating to the new parish of St.

The privy council today also dismissed, with costs, the appeal of Casgrain v. the Atlantic and Northwest railway, thus affirming the judgment of the Quebec court of Queen's bench, December 23rd, 1892.

London, G. B., Feb. 11.-The shipowners and farmers in the north of Scotland have decided to again approach Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, for the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle. There have been no recent cases of suspicion in Canacattle detected here, but the fact that Belgium has scheduled, Canada, insisted upon by the supporters of the embargo as a reason to deny the request of the Scotchmen.

During his recent visit, Sir Donald Smith has made further careful enquiries at Cambridge and elsewhere, with a view to filling the vacant principalship of McGill college. He said oday that no new principal of Mc-Gill had yet been appointed.

Knapp Henderson, the sub-manager

of the Bank of Montreal here, is dan-London, Feb. 11.-In the house of commons today, John Redmond, the relative. The fellow's good appear Parnellite leader, resumed the debate

on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He submitted the following amendment:

jesty that the time has come when vise your majesty to dissolve the po- consul" is now serving two months in litical parliament and to submit the the Charles street jail. The property question of home rule to the electors. gradual change of policy—they had kept home rule as a first item of the rule was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Redmond also said that Lord Rosebery's recent speech at Bradford showed that the next election would be feught on the question of the house of lords, and if the policy was persisted in, it meant the end of home rule. This was a complete reversal of the policy announced, and he (Mr. Redmond) called upon the government to fulfill its pledges to the Parnellites and other Irish members, dissolve parliament and submit the question

of home rule for Ireland to the electorate of the kingdom. chief secretary for Ireland, John Morley, replying to Mr. Red-nond, denied that Lord Rosebery had given up home rule, and said that no more serious blow was ever struck against home rule than Mr. Redmond's amendment. Mr. Morley added that Mr. Redmond's arguments were not important, but the fact of his moving such an amendment was a sad blow. Continuing, Mr. Morley said that Mr. Redmond had committed himself to the most absurd political paradox. He was trying, in the name of home rule, by an alliance with a party which as-serted that home rule menaced the

in the house of commons.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, conservative leader in the house, said he would vote for the amendment for Mgr. Satolli and it is understood that dissolution, for dissolution was what he wanted. It was perfectly certain United States Senators Chandler and

Redmond's amendment would not be misunderstood by the country. A vote was taken on the amend-ment and it was rejected, the government having a majority of twenty. The vote stood, 236 in favor of the ndment and 236 against it

### NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES.

The Total Debt of the Province is Over Three Million Dollars.

Halifax, Feb. 11.—The financial returns were brought down in the legislature today. The revenue amounted to \$888,213, exceeding the expenditure by \$25,310. The coal royalties amounted to \$242,053, falling below the estiof a quarter of a mililon by about \$8,000. An unestimated item of me was \$131,000 from the West-Counties railway, which been borrowed eleven years ago. The sum of \$40,000, estimated from the ssion tax, realized only \$1,549, accounted for by the fact that tax had not been received from the Cronan estate, the largest in the province. Premier Fielding expects to get the money this year. During the year the government had expended on capital account \$127,535. The total debt now

### THE STORM IN CAPE BRETON.

Some Particulars of the Destruction of Property.

North Sydney, C. B., Feb. 11.-The

following is from Meat Cove: A ter-

rible gale, with snow and a tidal wave, swept over this coast from Tuesday morning till Wednesday night, doing damage to the fishing property on St. Paul's Island. The tidal guage was swept away and thirty-two feet taken off the boat house by the sea.
The sea went over the Northeast ighthouse and keeper's dwelling and flooded the building. They had to bail constantly from 9 a. m. till 3 p.m. The boat houses, stores and fish houses, with contents, were swept away at New Haven ar sh. A. mile of wire and poles were away on the Ingonish beach.

ahead. Although the opposition to the scheme is strong and considerably ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY SUN

### BOSTON LETTER.

The Year's Imports Fell Off Over a Hundred Millions.

A Strong Effort to Put Up the Price of Spruce Lumber.

The Fish Trade Considerably Improved as Compared with that of a Year Ago.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Boston, Feb. 9.-This week has been one of genuine winter weather and the hearts of the coal dealers and clothiers have found good and sufficient cause to rejoince thereat. The past few days have been cold and disagreeable, with the thermomete at the lowest point of the season.

An individual calling himself Geo. E. Duval, alias Edward Hammond, got into trouble a few days ago, because of a little scheme of his that did not quite carry. He claimed that he was a French count and that he lived in Antigonish, N. S. He called on one Mrs. Catherine Bailey at 3 Anderson street, this city, and represented that he was the Canadian consul and would see that she got property in Antigonish that had been left to her by a ance deceived the woman, and as she had relatives in that Nova Scotla town, she placed credence in his story and gave him about \$6 for services which he promised to perform in secu-"We humbly represent to your ma- ring the property for her. The man went away and never returned, and it is the duty of the ministers to adthe police were given the case, with

has not been located. Mr. Redmond said that the liberals during the last three years had made Great Britain and the United States, which is supposed to have arisen over the Newfoundland fisheries. Af-Newcastle programme, but they went steadily on with other projects, shelving Ireland. With the retirement of ships, a syndicate of capitalists take in Montreal the count put his fate to the proof. It was his custom to present diss Gould every morning with a miserable position, seeing that home ded the United States government war-ships, a syndicate of capitalists take charge of the war and produce sub-beautiful nosegay of orchids. due the entire English navy. those of Bellamy and Jules Verne, the tale looks very well on paper, but it will be impossible for Newfoundland to cause a war until Uncle Sam gets his financial problem solved, so it will be useless to lose sleep nights on that score.

A rough estimate of the enormous shrinkage in values and trade in the United States last year may be hald when it is known that imports for the

The Massachusetts society of Col-onial Wars has decided to issue pamphlets giving a short history of the second siege of Louisburg in 1758. A monument will be erected in Louis during the summer in memory of the New England soldiers who fell

during the siege.

The January receipts of the Grand
Trunk railroad increased over 25 per cent. over the corresponding month of last year!

Prof. Alex. G. Bell, the telephone inventor, arrived in Boston this week from Cape Breton. He stated that the weather was colder up this way than it has been in Nova Scotia. The French Canadians of Daniel

constitution and was dangerous to the empire, to eject a government heads of late over the choice of pastor. The former want a man of their nationality to preach to them,

> Gallinger, the republican legislators from "the old granite state, where they all are brothers." who have in times past distinguished themsel in attempting to enact legislation affecting Canada, have buried the chet and are on speaking terms after silence of eight years.

The feature of the lumber market

is still the situation in spruce. The larger 'manufacturers are making strenuous efforts to put the price up and today a meeting is being held at the Quincy house, in this city, for the purpose of bringing this about. It is expected that frames by car here will be quoted at \$15 instead of about \$14, as at present. The larger manufacturing concerns in the east are said to have received advice from Boston agents to hold out for highe prices on all orders except those ship ents already entracted for. The demand for spruce just now is fair, and it is believed the spring trade, both by land and water, will be more encouraging than it has been for the past year or two at least. Clapboards are reported dull, with an easier market nd shingles are quieter. Laths, however, are in fair demand, with price better sustained. Pine is quiet, with prices not materially changed. Hemlock is selling well, and dealers are posing of most of their stock. This week's quotations are as follows.

Spruce-Mill random, by car, \$12 to 13 per M; yard orders, \$13 to 13.50; dimensions, \$13.50 to 14.50; wide and ng, \$15 to 16; cargo spruce, random, \$11 to 12; ordered cargoes, 11.50 to 12.50; dimensions, 12.50 to 13.50; frames \$13 to 14; 6-inch boards and upwards. \$12 to 13; narrow boards, clear, \$11.50 to 13; refuse,\$9 to 11; extra clapboards, \$29 to 30; clear, \$27 to 28; second clear, \$23 to 24; laths, \$1.85 to 2.20; shingles,

Pine-Eastern pine stock, No. 2, \$16 to 17; refuse, \$12 to 13; outs, \$8.75 to 9.50; rough edge stock, box boards, etc., \$9 to 12.50; extra sap clap boards, \$48 to 50; sap clear, 40 to 45; floorings from yard, \$22 to 26; stepping, \$30; ordinary dimensions, \$20 to

Hemlock, etc. - Rough hemloc pards, \$9 to 11; clipped, \$11.50 to 12.50; extra sawn cedar shingles, \$3 to 3.25; clear, \$2.50 to 2.75; second clear

Fish dealers and commission men re port the fish trade considerably improved over a year ago. The short age in mackerel continues, and dealers are in danger of runn most grades. The arrivals of dried,



KEEPS CHICKENS STRONG

It is a powerful Food Digestive.

MAKE HENS LAY LIKE HERIDANS, CONDITION POWDER Ifyou can't get it send to us. Ask First Samples for 25 cts. Five \$1. Large two-lb. can \$1.30. Sizcans, \$5. Exp' paid. Sample "Best Poultry Paper" free. Farm-Poultry one year (50 c.) and large can, both \$1.50 LS. JOHNSON & CD., 22 Custom House St. Boston. Mass.

the arrival of fresh fish is also smaller this week, owing to the severity of the weather. Prices are consequently higher. The codfish trade is good, and prices have not changed. supply of lobsters, live and boiled, is small, with a strong demand. There is a good, steady trade in barrel her ring from the provinces, and prices are holding well up. Smelts have been plentiful and cheap, the prices obtained for shippers by commission men being from 4 to 6 cents. Price

Fresh fish-Market cod, \$2 to 2.50: large cod, \$2.50 to 3 per 100 lbs; steak cod, \$4 to 4.50; haddock, \$1.25 to 2; large hake, \$3 to 3.25; small, \$1.50 to 1.75; pol lock, \$1.50 to 1.75; steak pollock, \$2 to 2.75; white halibut, 11 to 13c; gray, 8 to 10c; chicken, 12 to 14c; smelts, N B and N S, 5 to 6c; extras, 6 to 9c; natives, 9 to 12c; frozen herring, ex vessel, \$1 to 1.25; frozen mackerel, 14 to 16c; frozen salmon, 16 to 18c; fresh Oregon salmon, 14 to 16c; lake trout, 8 to 10c; flounders, 3 to 4c; live lobsters, 12c; boiled do, 14c.

Salt fish-Norway bloater mackerel, \$28 to 30 per bbl; provincial extras, \$19 to 20; No 1 natives, \$16 to 17; large No 2s, \$14 to 15; large 3s, rimmed, \$13.50 to 14; large 3s, \$13; Georges cod, \$6.75 per qtl; large and medium dry bank, \$4 to 5.25; dry shore, large and medium, \$5 to 6; pickled bank, \$3.25 to 4.50; hake, \$2 to 2.25; haddock, \$2 to 2.25; medium scaled box herring, 11 to 12c; length-wise, 10c; No 1, 3c; NF split pickled herring, \$4 to 4.25; large Scatteree, \$7 to 7.25; N B and N S shore split, \$8 round shore, \$2.75 to 3; N F salmon, No 1, \$20; No 2, \$17 to 18; Cape Breton

fancy split herring, \$7 to 7.50. Canned fish — Sardines, natives quarter oils, \$3 to 3.20; three-quarter mustards, \$2.80 to 2.90; one-half oils, \$5 to 5.25; domestic brands lobsters \$1.75 to 1:85; provincial packs, \$1.50 to 1.65; Columbia river salmon, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Alaska, \$1.20 to 1.25.

The horse market is very quiet jus now and transactions are moderate Edgar Snow, the International Horse Exchange, George Hobbs, Welsh & Hall and other dealers have been holdand business animals and well bred, sound horses, at fair prices, but the market at present has little use for common horses. 1,000 were offered at the West End Street Railway Co's stables this week, and the sales stables are flooded with cheap horses, which can be had at the buyer's own price. The situation does not give promise of early improvement.

PECULIAR BAY OF FUNDY COD.

(Digby Telegram.) Captain A. G. Adams, of the United States Fish Commission, has received a letter from a gentleman at Long Reach, Digby, which contains a passage of much interest.

The letter said that the men there are catching large numbers of codfish which have no fin on the left side of the throat, that member having evidently been cut off, as there seems to be a scar, which has healed up where the fin ought to be. The gentleman adds that these fish

have been caught for the past four or five years. When first noticed they about a foot long, and now they will average four feet in length. Son of them are handsome specimens of the cod, and there is considerable curihandsome specimens of osity to discover how they come to be multiplied as they be Some five years ago, Capt. Adams received a letter from the captain of

the Canadian cutter Dream, then at Grand Manan, calling his attention o a similar state of affairs among young cod some seven or eight inches These two provincial gentlemen surnised that the fins might have been taken off the fish in a hatchery, but Capt. Adams thinks not, and ventures

opinion that some weir-men have done the marking on the fish, which they probably found in their weirs while young, and turned them If any of our readers know anything matter, we will be glad to hear from whic! will satisfactorily explain the

them, as the informati n might prove of scientific value in further determining the growth and habits of the fish. Finland is properly Fenland, "the nd o fthe ma Chili is a Peruvian word, signifying

"the land of snow." Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

### PROVINCIAL.

General News of Interest From Many Sections of New Brunswick.

KENT CO.

Richibucto, Feb. 7.-The first big storm of the season reached here Monday night and continued all day Tues day. Nearly a foot of snow fell and the northwest gale blew it about live-During Tuesday night the wind changed to the northwest and the drifting continued all day yesterday. have been no trains over the Kent Northern railway for two days, but the road will be clear today. The highest tide for years came in on Tuesday night.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at Kingston is in a bad condition financially. Between five and six hundred dollars are due the pastor, Rev. William Hamilton. The latter's salary is nine hundred a year, but the subscription list only brings in six hundred The trustees held a meeting last week but decided on no definite action in reference to the matter. Twenty years ago St. Andrew's church was one of the leading Presbyterian institutions on the North Shore. Methodism has increased rapidly in this county within a few years, and while a Methodist minister preaches oftener and travels over more territory than the clergy men of other denominations, their sal-aries are small when compared with what the others generally receive. The state of St. Andrew's church points to the fact that smaller salaries will have to be the order all around.

R. Phinney & Co. commenced the manufacture of men's hand made strong boots in connection with their tanning business some two years ago The experiment took so well that they found it necessary last summ place a building alongside of their tannery works to carry on the boot making. Four experienced shoemakers have been employed ever since, and the boot has a fame reaching far outside of Kent county. More orders have come in than can be filled. R. Phinney, who has charge of the business is making arrangements to supply the demand in future. The article is known as the North Shore boot.

A smelt net belonging to Rory Robertson was carried away by the tide 

ly made a big cut in oil. The best American brands retail for twenty-four cents per gallon.

Rev. Henry Hackenly, rector of St. Mary's Church of England, has handed in his resignation, to take effect in 'April.

J. F. Black has placed a new engine in his carriage factory, purchased from Robb & Co. of Amherst. YORK CO.

Fredericton, Feb. 8.-The agrument on the cross rules for review of taxation of costs in the Ellis contempt case occupied the attention of the su-preme court nearly all day. Gregory, Q. C., and McLean, on behalf of Ellis contended that a number of charges amounting to \$500 or \$600, which had been allowed by the clerk, should be struck off. Currey, Q. C., argued that a large number of items had been dis-allowed to which he was legally entitled.

A heavy snow storm, with driving northeast wind, prevailed here all day, and has practically stagnated all out side business. The morning train from St. Jehn did not get here till one o'clock, and then only reached Morrison's, where it stuck in a snow block until about four this afternoon. roads and railways are badly blocked in all directions, and traffic will be delayed for some days.

Fredericton, Feb. 9.-The dominion electoral lists for Sunbury and Que were forwarded to Ottawa today by Revising Officer Coy. The actual number of names added to the list on the final revision was 470. The lists show a slight decrease when compared with the last revision in 1891, but it is the opinion of both political parties that about every qualified elector has been registered.

in charge of the concert fo the 14th in aid of the Victoria hospital should be encouraged by the fact that nearly all the reserved seats have already been taken. It is said by those who should know that the entertain ent will merit the patronage that i

will receive. medical staff of Victoral hosp tal have sent to the trustees their re signations, to take effect on the 15th inst. Two years ago the medical staff asked the trustees that one of their number be appointed on the directorate. At that time there were n vacancies on the board, but recently vacancies occurred, which filled by appointing Governor Frase and F. P. Thompson. The doctors regarded this as an indignity upon then and a good deal of correspondence between them and the trustees has resulted in consequence. The trustee believe that for the best interests of the hospital no member of the me staff should be a membber of the diferent opinion. They give their services gratuitously and demand a voice in the management of the hospital and when refused this conces refuse to have anything further to with the hospital.

In the supreme court this morning, in ex parte Robert McSheffrey, C. E. Duffy moves for rule nisi for manda mus to compel the municipality of Sunbury to pay McSheffrey, a constable, his fees in executing a warrant attending an examination before justice on a charge of larceny; nisi to be served on the secretary-

treasurer and warden Ex parte Victoire Albert—A. R. Slipp moves for rule nisi to bring up the order of the county court of St. John granting an attachment against the applicant for disobedience to an order for examination under for examination under chapter 38, consolidated statutes. The ground of application is that there was no valid igment in the county court, as there was no particulars served; court con-

CHARLOTTE CO. Milltown, Feb. 4.—The funeral of John Healy of Burnt Hill, St. Stephen parish, took place on Sunday

afternoon. A long procession followed his remains to the Rural cemetery. The sale at auction at St. Stephe of the celebrated pacing gelding, Tom took place on Saturday. He comes to Milltown again, having been bid in by his driver and owner, F. Thranum who says he can pace to harness faster than any horse on the St. Croix car

run hitched the same way. The Rev. Mr. Williams, who has been quite ill the past week with la

grippe, is recovering. James Carroll, formerly of this place met with an accident in the lumber woods, while loading logs on a car in Minneapolis, whereby his leg

Grand Manan, Feb. 5.-H. A. Lyle of White Head is getting up a petition for a breakwater at Gull Cove, White Head Island. It is much needed, as are others at Seal Cove and Grand

Harbor. Dr.Geo. B. Noyes is going his rounds again to see patients. All hope he may prolong his stay and pick up his old practice again. Newton Brothers have another or

der from Halifax for another cargo of bloaters for the West India market, and their vessel, the Freddie A. Higgins, will immediately load for Hali-The sch. Freddie A. Higgins arrived

from New York on the 2nd inst., with fifty tons of coal for ballast. She her maintopmast on the voyage home. Sch. Ella and Jennie cleared for New York on the 2nd inst, with a cargo of nerrings, shipped by Capt. Irvin Ingalls.

John Cronk, son of Benjamin Cronl of Grand Harbor, while in the woods on the 30th ult., felled a tree on his foot, badly bruising it.

On the 2nd inst, while a little daughter of Herman Green of Grand Harbor was playing at the stove, fire caught in her clothing and she nar-rowly escaped a terrible death. Her mother was quite badly burned extinguishing the flames in the child's clothing.

Rev. W. H. Perry is holding a series of special meetings at Grand Harbor in the F. C. B. church. The sch. Clara Dinsmore of Lubec

is here loading with smoked herrings for Capt. Irvin Ingalls for the Boston market, and the sch. Walter M. Young of Lubec is loading smoked herrings for Peter P. Russell of Seal Cove.

The St. Croix Courier of the 31st ult., contains a preliminary list of the plants or flora of Grand Manan by Principal Henry F. Perkins of the Grand Harbor schools, assisted by Rev. W. S. Covert, now studying me dicine at McGill college. The list comprises in all three hundred plants, and while it doesgrea t credit to Messrs. Perkins and Covert as botanists, should prove of much value to the future study of our island flora.

Roy L. Carson, one of the island graduates of the Provincial Normal school, is a young man of undoubted talent as a caricaturist and an artist Under proper training he would in all probability make a record in the orld of art, as some of his productions are very clever indeed.

The first fall of snow to amount to anything this winter came on the night of the 4th inst.

KINGS CO. Havelock, Feb. 6.-It has been snow ing since Monday night and the train did not attempt to leave here this morning; the superintendent sent the mail by teams.

Last Friday evening, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Seely, special train conveyed a large party of invited guests to Petitcodiac, where dence of the Rev. George Seely, A. H. Robinson, superintendent of the Elgin and Havelock railway, was the guest of the evening, it being the anniversary of his birthday. A musical and literary programme was carried out, with T. V. Freeze in the chair, Miss McMurray and Miss Killam; reading, Miss Mott Thorne; solo, Mr. Seely: reading, Miss W. Killam; duet, Miss Price and Miss McKnight; Miss McMurray: chorus, Skating Glee After the programme an addre purse were presented to A. H. Robinson by the guests. The recipient re plied briefly, after which the company enjoyed an exquisite collation It was nearly morning when the party returned to Havelock, delighted with

their excursion WESTMORLAND CO. Shediac, Feb. 5.-At the regular meeting of the Shediac Farmers and Dairymen's association on Friday last committees were appointed to ascertain the number of cows available in this district for the manufacture of cheese, the most popular site for the factory, and the cost of building and plant. It was thought best to erect building sufficiently large to manufacture both butter and cheese, but not to put in the plant for butter until the experiment of cheese making had

GRAND DRAWING AT SPRING-HILL.

een tried.

The drawing of prizes at St. John's church fair took place on the 28th of January. The winning numbers were

11	Prize.	Jersey cow.	Lett	er E,	No.	3.0
2	"	Gold watch,	44	M.	66	4
2 3	**	Parlor suite.	**	A.	**	2,5
4	46	Bed room suite,		В,	44	1,9
5	66	Cyclopedia,	- 44	C,	**	2,3
6	**	Silver cornet,	**	C.	**	7
7	44	Mantle clock.		I,	**	2,0
8	66	Silver tea service		G,	**	8
19	"	Gold chain,	**	K.	**	1,2
10	**	Sil. watch and ch	ain.	B,	**	1,8
11	**	Gent's gold ring.		F	**	3,2
12		China dinner set,		A,	**	2,7
13	46	Lady's gold ring.		K.	"	1
14	**	Riding sleigh,		I,	**	2,3
15	**	White cross,		J,	er	1,9
16	44	Mineral Spc.,		J, B,		1,7
17	-11	Gold headed cane		A,	4.6	1.8

### CAPTURED BY JAPANESE.

London, Feb. 8.-The Times tomer row will publish a despatch sent from Shanghai today, stating that the Is land of Liu Kung Tao, off Wei-Hai-Wei, was captured by the Japanese yesterday. The despatch adds that the Chinese warship Ting Yuen was sunk by a torpedo and that the re mainder of the fleet departed west ward. The fate of the vessels that

attempted to put to sea is not known. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

### THE FIRST ON RECORD.

Tampa. Fla., Has a Four Hours' Snow Storm on Friday.

The Weather Very Severe in Montreal and Toronto.

An Enormous Destruction of Property in Cape Breten-Bangor's Tidal Wave.

Montreal. Feb. 8.-The blizzard has detained all trains at the C. P. R. depots, no trains having arrived since p. m. yesterday. It completley demoralized street railway and other local traffic. It is a godsend, however, to the unemployed, 900 of whom have been engaged to clear the strets. Toronto, Feb. 8.-The street cars are stalled, trains are delayed, and the thermometer is 10 below. The Grand Trunk train due here at 8.15 a. m. got stalled near Weston, eight miles from nere, and was run into by a London The driver and fireman of the London train are badly scalded. Two

ed cars aught fire.

Halifax, Feb. 8.—The sea here teday is higher than for years. This forenoon the water reached the strength of a tidal wave, and reports are pouring in from all directions along the coast telling of the destruction to property.

male passengers are missing and two

others are badly injured. The wreck-

A despatch from North Sydney tells an awful story of destruction on the island of Cape Breton. The telegraph wires are all down and many feet of snow is on the ground, and rocks were washed upon the beach. From Ferry to Bakers, a distance of half a mile the poles have been broken off and

disappeared. Bangor, Me., Feb. 8.—An unusually high tide this forenoon was suddenly augmented by a tidal wave, which colled suddenly up the river and in to Kenduskeag stream, upon the shores of which are situated nearly all of the wholesale stores and many of the retail houses of this city. The water was lifted to a height of eight feet above the highest tide level, and reached the 'highest flood mark touched since the great flood of 1846, which carried away the Bangor toll bridge.

The stores along Exchange and Broad streets, between which runs the stream, were flooded before the owners were aware that anything was wrong. The water poured in upon the stocks of grain and groceries, fruit and produce, dry goods and clothing, glass and hardware hay, salt, superphosphate and general stores, causing damage which a careful estimate puts at \$30,000

During the excitement caused by the efforts of the merchants to save goods from a further rise of the flood, an alarm of fire was rung in and the firemen were called to quell a stubborn blaze in the lime store house of Edwin Chick and company in the rear of the Daily News in Exchange street. Scarcely had they begun to fight the flames Chick's house when flames were no ticed bursting from the storehouse of A. R. Hopkins near by. Both houses were encased in slate, which, while it protected them from fire without, made it difficult to fight the fire within.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 8.—Snow fell here for four hours today, the first time on record. The mercury fell to 24 degrees above zero last night. The orange trees are all killed and the damage is enormous

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 8.—Cold weather prevails here. The thermometer stood eight above zero this morning. Business in the small towns is practically suspended and the loss of

attle is heavy. North Sydney, C. B., Feb. 8.-Further reports of Tuesday's storm state that McLeod's factory at Little River was blown down; also some smashed and a number of fish house destroyed on the north shore of St Ann's. No loss of life is reported. Poday's easterly gale and snow storm will add to the blocked condition of the roads, and it may be some days before anything more can be learned of the damage in the southern sec-

Halifax, Feb. 8.-The effects of the wild storm which swept over Cape Breton on Tuesday are just beginning to be known, as the roads are being opened up. The telegraph wires are down along the shore and the roads have been blocked for two days. Port Morien (Cow Bay) had its usual experience of a southeast storm. A furious sea, which had swept over the breakwater, cut it in two and washed away a portion of it. But the greatest damage was done at South Ingonish, thirty miles along the gulf shore This is a little fishing hamlet of about fifty people. Nineteen houses and stores were built on the narrow peninsula of rocks called the Beach which divides the sea from the haroor. The Beach is very narrow and w at the base of Cape Smoky, which towers 1,300 feet behind it, and is exposed to the full fury of the sea when driven in by an easterly or southeast-erly storm. The houses are small and occupied by fishermen. Some are mere huts, and the whole nineteen would not average in value more than \$200

The three stores were those of Burke & McPherson, John D. Campbell and Henry Cann. One of the houses was a boarding house, kept by Miss Curtis. The others were unoccupied, the owners being farmers, who occupy them in summer and move back on their farms in the winter. The gale accompanied by an unusually high tide, which swept over the beach with great violence. The houses were soon undermined, then wrecked and floated out to sea with their contents. Everything was lost, but the inhabi tants escaped, and no lives are reported lost. Sixteen miles farther up the coast is New Haven, another small cove of some thirty families. the houses are built back on the shore. but the fish houses and store of Mc Leod Bros. are on the beach. These buildings with their contents, valued at about \$10,000, suffered the same fate

as the houses at South Ingonish. They were first wrecked by the sea and then washed away with their con-

At Middle Head and other places along the coast the fish houses, huts and fishing gear were destroyed. The telegraph line was blown down, roads blocked with snow, and this part of the country was cut off from munication with the outside world for

two days. Montreal, Feb. 8.—The tremendous snow storm which began in the early morning has begun to abate, but most of the outgoing trains are cancelled and none are in tonight either from

the east or west. The storm which began on Friday norning terminated shortly before midnight last night. From 6.30 Friday norning until last night seventeen inches of snow fell. This is by far greatest fall of snow that we have had this winter, and the only rival that the storm has had during the past few years was that of April 9th, 1894, when 18 inches of snow fell. But the storm of last week was a bad one. It interrupted traffic on the railways and on the street railway, made it almost impossible for teams either to reach the city or get about town, and gave pedestrians a hard time of it generally. The storm began on Friday morning at 6.30. The wind was from the northeast and the snow came down thick and fast. Between the hour mentioned and 10 p. m. three inches of snow fell. During the next twenty-four hours ten inches more were piled up on the already objectionable supply. On Saturday a southwest wind pre-

vailed and it was not very cold. At 6 p. m. the wind changed and came from the northeast. It continued from this quarter until vesterday morning, when it got to be from a northerly direction. From Saturday at 10 p. m. until 10

p. m. last night four inches of snow came down. The velocity of the wind all day yesterday was about twenty miles. The light snow drifted terribly, and the sidewalks which had been so cleared on Saturday afternoon were again made almost impassable. The thermometer registered about 29 degrees above zero all day, but it was not such a day as any one would have chosen for a walk about town. Only those who felt it to be their duty to attend service at the various churches and who had business to look after came out. The policemen who were on duty about town say they never saw the streets so nearly deserted.

King square was almost impassable all day, and this was just as true of some of the principle streets of the

The street cars had to stop running at 11 a. m. on Friday, the track being covered by several inches of snow. There was somewhat of a let up of the storm at noon on Saturday and the management put three hundred men and some twenty teams at work to clear the track between Indiantown and Reed's Point, The track was cleared and at 5 o'clock the cars began to run between the car stables and Reed's Point. This service was maintained up midnight last night, the usual hour of stopping for the night, but men had to be kept at work all Saturday night and yesterday to make this possible. This work gave employment to a large crew of men, and the people who had occasion to travel between Indiantown and Reed's Point thoroughly appreciated the enterprise of the railway com-

The interference with railway traffic was not as serious as it might have

The C. P. R. from the west was six nours late The western train yesterday morning was an hour and forty minutes behind

hand. The Quebec express due Saturday was cancelled. The Quebec train which should have arrived here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning was at Moncton at midnight. The train got stuck in a snow bank two miles east of Salisbury at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and nained there till 11 o'clock night, when it was released and taken ack to Moncton. The train was in a bank of snow between twelve and fifteen feet high. There were two engines attached and a snow plow propelled by two focomotives went out from St. John at 4 o'clock to open up the road. The Boston express left here on time last night, preceded by a locomotive and snow plow. The road is open as far as Vanceboro, so that the Boston

train will probably be on time this morning. Moncton, Feb- 10.-The most severe snow storm since 1873 set in last night and continued until eleven o'clock tonight. The wind blew a gale from the northeast and the streets were impassable, there being drifts on some of the streets ten and twelve feet

The storm extends north as far as Bathurst. The morning express, which eft here for St. John about 10.40, got stuck in the snow about one mile and half from the station and was completely snowed up till 10.30 tonight, when she was brought back with the assistance of several engines and plows. About sixty men have been shovelling snow in the I. C. R. yard today, keeping the switches clear. services were held in any of the churches here tonight.

Hailfax, Feb. 10.-A brief telegrahic spatch from Liverpool, N. S., states that the Gloucester schooner Clara F. Friend, struck on Eastern Head last night and became a total wreck. The crew, numbering fifteen in were drowned. The bodies of the fifteen have been washed ashore. An unknown vessel was in company with the Clara F. Friend when near Liverpool. The weather was shutting down thick. She went ashore during the night and no one knew of the came. The schooner went on the rocks between Coffin's Island and Brooklyn. The names of the crew ar The vessel in company with unknown. Clara F. Friend put out to sea before

nightfall. Boston, Feb. 10.-No tidings from the missing French liner La Gascogne were brought by the steamers which arrived at this port today. Boston harbor is covered with an immense ice pack, extending from below the passage through it. Navigation was

ssible for sailing vessels and several fishing schooners which attempt-ed to pass out became stalled in the midst of the ice floes. The ferry boats managed, by the help of tugs, to managed, by

make most of their trips. Among the foreign steamers which came in, were the Kolpano, of the Sanderson line, from Hull, Eng.; the Sachem, of the Warren line, from Liverpool, and the Boston from Yar-mouth, N. S. The Johnston liner Akaba, and the Pomeranian, of the Allan line, which arrived off quarantine Saturday night, also came up the harbor today. Each vessel was boarded at quarantine by an Associated Press reporter, who questioned officers for possible news of La Gas-

cogne. Though the missing steamer was not encountered, all the officers reported that they experienced unusually heavy weather, and seemed to be of opinion that La Gascogne's delayed arrival is due to those causes. New York, Feb. 10.—The steamship Umbria, from Liverpool; the Rhyne land, from Antwerp, and the Manitoba from London, arrived here to day, and all report having seen nothing of La Gascogne. Each of them encountered heavy seas and extremely bad weather. The Rhyneland, as sh entered the harbor, had a heavy list to starboard, her deck, rails, houses boats and rigging as high as the fore yard, being covered with ice, which in some places was three feet in thickness. Capt. Mills reported that it was the most tempestuous pas he had experienced on the North Atlantic. The Rhyneland sailed from Ant-

werp, January 26. While steaming down the English channel blinding snow squalls were experienced, neces sitating the ship's engines being run at reduced speed. On February 3, in vicinity of Sable Island, the wind blew with increasing fury until the afternoon of the 4th, when it moderated. The wind then suddenly shifted to the eastward and blew with hurri cane force, causing such a tremendou see that Capt. Mills was obliged to heave the ship to for fourteen hours. On the fifth the Rhyneland made only 99 miles in the twenty-four hours. On the morning of the sixth, the wind gradually hauled to the west and blew with great fury, with a heavy cross sea, which grew so violent that Capt. Mills, for the safety of his ship, was again compelled to heave to for twelve hours, when the weather moderated and proceeded, having made but 23 1-2 knots in the previous twenty-four hours.

The weather grew intensely cold, accompanied by furious snow squalls. heavy sea which washed over the decks and rigging caused much danger and difficulty in getting about the ship's decks. Life lines were made fast along the starboard sides of the vessel, which was heavily coated and weighed down with hundreds of tons of ice. The crew managed, with much difficulty, to attend to their duties, and suffered greatly from the biting winds and intense cold. The Umbria, which sailed from Liv-

erpool Feb. 2, via Queenstown, reached quarantine this morning. The vessel encountered strong gales and high seas, yet she made a remarkably quick passage. During the voyage the voyage was seen of the belated nothing French liner La Gascogne. On the norning of the sixth, the lookout on the Umbria sighted a vessel showing signals of distress, bore down on her and sent a boat to her assistance. The boat returned with four members of the crew of the French bark Jean Baptiste, of Havre, which was waterlogged. The remaining ten members of the bark's crew left the vessel in their own boats and were taken aboard the Umbria. The Jean Baptiste, Capt. Le Bot, hailed from Havre and was bound from Halifax, Jan. 13, for Cork, with a cargo of deals. She experienced a succession of heavy gales and high winds, which caused her to. spring a leak. On Feb. 3 she became vaterlogged. Signals of distress were hoisted during the next three days and fires were burned during the night to attract passing vessels. crew speak little or no English and saved none of their effects. She was an old vessel of 628 tons register. The saloon passengers of the Umbria subscribed to a purse, which was divided among the ship wrecked mariners. The Jean Baptiste was owned the captain. He said she was not insured. Captain Dutton said that after taking on the Frenchmen the voyage was without incident until he encountered a blizzard and heavy seas outside the Hook yesterday after At five o'clock, during the height of the storm, and while passing Shoals, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, he sighted a four masted schooner at anchor, riding very heavily. She had a flag up and ha no sails set. The latter was reported to me, but by that time we had los sight of her through the snow and haze. I had the vessel put about and ran close to her. We laid half an hour waiting for some signal, but got none. It was snowing, the weather was cold and the sea too heavy to run the risk of lowering a boat to merely make an inspection. Just as we steamed away, they ran up a flag again. We left them riding at anchor Owing to the severity of the storm no in a heavy sea in a very unusual place for a schooner of that character -right in the course of ocean steam ers. Captain Dutton had not heard

Dublin, Feb. 10.-A terrific sno storm prevailed in Ireland on Saturday night and today. The snow lies three feet deep on the level and in some places is drifted to the depth of from eight to ten feet. The mail serter till this morning when daylight vice has stopped throughout the north of Ireland. In Cork and elsewhere the running of trains has been stop ped.

of the fact that La Gascogne was so

much overdue, and when asked for

an opinion as to her fate, said; "I

think that she has broken down some

where and that she will probably turn

At Queenstown all telegraph lines have suspended business. The perature is the lowest recorded forty years. An unusually high tide flooded the custom house quay and washed away the stone paven Much damage was done along the shore. Several small craft have foundered. Traffic in the harbor and on quarantine station nearly to the docks. the river is entirely suspended. Quite and even the big trans-Atlantic lin- a fleet of cross-channel steamers and ers had great difficulty in forcing a ships are weatherbound in the harbor. The Norwegian bark Freya, from

Rio Janeiro, has arrived in a battered condition. She reports that she spoke on Friday last the Norwegian bark Carmel, from Savannah La Liverpool, with her rudder head smashed and otherwise disabled. The crew were in a famished condition and were almost completely exhausted by toil. The Freya supplied them with

Provincetown, Mass., Feb. 10.-The hooner Thomas W. Lawrence, which arrived here today from Pool's Landing, reports that on Saturday, about 15 miles east from Thatcher's Island. she saw a large steamer, apparently in distress, going westward.

Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 10.—All incoming vessels report having experienced a terrible week. The worst day was last Tuesday, when several vessels narrowly escaped being blown ashore, owing to high gales, tremendous seas, and crippled condition of the crew and the loss of sails. The schooner Lewis H, Giles, from Newfoundland, reports that her jibboom was broken and that her bulwarks were stove in during the storm of Tuesday. The schooners J. W. bell, Elector, Dayton, Martha A. Brad. ley and other small craft were also damaged. Schooner Augusta E. Han-cock, from Newfoundland, experienced a terrible passage, during which they were twice in danger of going ashore. Captain Peterson and his crew of seven men were almost overome by exhaustion, beside being bad-

### A MIRACLE IN TEXAS.

Bed - Ridden and Without Hone of Relief.

The Case Investigated by the Texas Christian Advocate, and Vouched For by a Well Known Physician.

From the Texas Christian Advocate.)

Our representative has made a care-

ful investigation of the H. E. Spauld-

ing case at Longview, which is here published for the first time, and which will be read with great interest by nedical men everywhere. In reply to the Christian Advocate's questions Mr Spaulding said: About eight years ago while running a locomotive I contracted sciatic rheumatism in my left side from my hip down. It came on slow but sure and in a few months I lost control entirely of that member; it was just the same as if it was paralyzed; I was totally unable to move out of my room for a year and a half, six months of which I was bed-ridden. I tried every remedy suggested, and had regular physicians in constant attendance on me. I was bundled up and sent to Hot Springs where I spent three months under the treatment of the most eminent specialists, all of which did me no good, and I came back from the Springs in a worse condition than when I went. I came home and laid flat on my back and suffered the most excruciating agonies, screaming in pain every time anybody walked across the room, the only ease I obtained being from the constant use of opiates. After three months of this kind of agony, during which time my entire left leg perished away to the very bone, my attention was called to a new remedy called Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People, by Mr. Allison, who is now train dispatcher at Texarkana, and who was relieved of locomotor ataxia of twenty years' duration. At his urgent and repeated solicitation I consented to give them a trial, after taking a few doses I began to improve. I continued taking the pills and kept right on improving until I was finally cured. My leg is just the same size now as the other one, and I am sure that Pink Pills not only cured me, but saved my life.

The reporter next visited Dr. C. H. Stansbury, a graduate of one of the medical schools of Kentucky, and a man who enjoys the confidence of everybody in Longview. He said: "I know that Mr. Spaulding had a terrible severe attack of sciatic rheumatism, of which I tried to cure him; used everything known to my profession in vain, and finally recommended him to go to Hot Springs. He came back from the Springs worse than when he went, and ught it was only a matter of time when his heart would be affected and ne would die. I also know that his cure is the direct result of the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"That is rather an unusual statement for a regular physician to make,

"I know it, but a fact is a fact, and there are hundreds of people right here in Longview who know what I say is the truth. I also know and know that Mr. Allison he was relieved of a genuine and severe case of locomotor ataxia of twenty years' standing."

### THE GERMAN ARMY.

London, Feb. 11.-A Berlin despatch the Times says that in his lecture at the Royal Military academy, to which the principal army and navy officers had been bidden, Emperor William enlarged upon the necessity of strengthening the German navy. The subject of the lecture was the essons taught by the Chinese-Japaese war, as showing the necessity of the co-operation of the army and navy.



WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

NOVA S The Result of th

tions at An

A Strange Experies Named McLeod

AMHEI

Amherst, Feb. 7.-bad fire this morning it was thought that story Pugsley block, stores of J. M. Curri and C. S. Cameron, fire was discovered a flames were then iss the cellar windows store. Mr. Currie asleep in his room o asleep in his room o and he, on being arou his escape in his ni a ladder which the fi to his bedroom wine building was so fi when the fire was o was impossible to re-fire originated from to cellar. A commerce cellar. A commerc McKercher, represent Montreal, had his sa they being in a sam Currie's store. The g stores in the block smoke. There was the building, nor had any insurance on h Cameron's goods wer M. Currie has \$1,000 \$500 in the Mancheste Queen.

Amherst, Feb. 10.— has for the past two pecting on his coal ar the purpose of discover al and larger seam believed to be on the his efforts and outla finding two three fe separated by a vein inches thick, at 100 feet slope. This i 100 feet slope. This is erties embraced in Scotia Coal Co. (Ltd Smith obtained a c Nova Scotia legislatu ago. The various are by the rivers Maccar of which are navigab by water on the sh Bay. They are also ity to the Joggins F R., the present shaft feet from both. Mr. negotiating with par States with a veiw properties. Coal is from the mine. HALIF

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unopposed. Annapolis, Feb. 4 is generally conside est months of the of the county say the greater part, l bermen have rece lumber, and mor plentiful.

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ALTER BAKER & CO. PURE, HIGH CRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS Industrial and Food **EXPOSITIONS** In Europe and America

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkaes or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations BREAKFAST COCOA is absolute

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

ALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

The Result of the Civic Elections at Annapolis.

A Strange Experience to a Miner Named McLeod at Springhill.

Amherst, Feb. 7.-Amherst had a had fire this morning, and for a time it was thought that the large three story Pugsley block, in which are the stores of J. M. Currie, C. S. Chapman and C. S. Cameron, was doomed. The fire was discovered at 6.30 o'clock. The flames were then issuing from one of the cellar windows of J. M. Currie's store. Mr. Currie was at the time asleep in his room on the third floor, and he, on being aroused, had to make his escape in his night clothes down a ladder which the firemen had placed to his bedroom window. The whole building was so filled with smoke when the fire was discovered that it was impossible to remain in it. The fire originated from the furnace in the cellar. A commercal traveller, Mr. McKercher, representing May & Co. of Montreal, had his samples destroyed, they being in a sample room next to Currie's store. The goods of the other stores in the block were damaged by smoke. There was no insurance on the building. nor had C. S. Chapman any insurance on his goods. C. S. Cameron's goods were insured, and J. M. Currie has \$1,000 in the Quebec, \$500 in the Manchester and \$500 in the

Amherst, Feb. 10 .- J. T. Smith, who has for the past two years been prospecting on his coal area at Maccan for the purpose of discovering an additional and larger seam of coal which he believed to be on the property, has had his efforts and outlay rewarded by finding two three feet seams of coal separated by a vein of clay some tweninches thick, at a depth of about 100 feet slope. This is one of the properties embraced in the Consolidated Scotia Coal Co. (Ltd.), for which Mr. Smith obtained a charter from the Nova Scotia legislature some two years ago. The various areas are intersected by the rivers Maccan and Hebert both of which are navigable and have access by water on the shore of Chignecto Bay. They are also in close proximity to the Joggins Railway and I. C. R., the present shaft being but a few feet from both. Mr. Smith has been negotiating with parties in the United States with a velw of floating the properties. Coal is now being raised from the mine.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, Feb. 8.—The report of the spital for the insane was presented in the house today. During the year were treated, 109 were

admitted and 92 discharged. The firm of Lawson & Harrington suspended payment today. They were old established wholesale commission merchants. The immediate cause of the firm's difficulty was the fallure of L. &. F. Hart of Guysboro, who owed them nearly \$7,000. Lawson & Harrington carried on a large tow boat business, which it is understood has not paid for some years. The liabilities will probably reach \$50,000, and the value of the assets depends largely on what can be realized on the tow hoats. The creditors are mainly in Ontario. It is said most of the larger Halifax creditors are preferred.

ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 5.—The civic elections passed off quietly. Anderson, Munroe and Hardwick are elected by substantial majorities.

The big snow storm has blocked the roads, and on the level there are about

20 inches. Digby, N. S., Feb. 5.-The civic elections held here today resulted in the return of T. C. Shreve for mayor over I. F. Saunders, by an overwhelming majority. W. E. Browne, councillor, defeated S. W. Titus in the third ward, and George Holdsworth carried the first ward against G. M. White, In the second ward J. L. Peters was

Annapolis, Feb. 4.—Although January is generally considered one of the dull-est months of the year the merchants of the county say that trade has, for the greater part, been good. The lum-bermen have received cash for their lumber, and money has been fairly

The sch. Granville, which on account of the lowness of freights has been laid up since the first of November. has during the past week been loaded

and sailed for Cuba. There are no vessels on the stocks except a schooner at Granville Ferry. of about 60 tons, which is to be used in trade between here and St. John.
The sudden death of Reginald Pig-

gott, son of Londsdale Piggott, on Wednesday was very sad. The young man was unloading 'lumber at his home at Tupperville, when he took suddenly ill. Medical attendance was called, but on Thursday morning he

Mrs. Sancton, the wife of the well known jeweller of Bridgetown,on Wednesday morning, and Mrs. Wm. Jefferson of Lequille on Thursday afternoon, have also been called suddenly away. Angus Mitchell, a colored musician here, has proved himself quite a genius. He was presented with an old piano and has taken the necessary parts and made out of them an excellent harp. His talents are appreci-ated and his services are in demand

all over the country. Rev. Mr. Welsh, P. P., has had a severe attack of illness and is still under medical care at Halifax.

Pickels and Mills have sold their sch. Canning Packet to D. J. Melanson of Port Gilbert, and she will be used in the lumber trade between St. Mary's Bay and American ports. The former firm are now negotiating for the pur-chase of a small schooner to be used between here and Boston

SPRINGHILL

Springhill, Feb. 6.-The severest snow storm of the year struck the town yes-terday and completely blocked the roads, closed the public schools and suspended work at the mines. The civic elections resulted in the THE ELBE DISASTER.

majority of 104 over his opponent, J G. Phelan. In Ward 1 Alex. Wilson won the councillorship by a majority of 3 votes over those cast for F. Gilroy. An exciting contest took place in ward 2, in which Martin Black defeated Frank Heffernan by 24 votes M. Black is an old assessor of the town. Michael McPherson was elected for Ward 3 without opposition. All the successful candidates are conser-

re-election of Mayor Conway by a

The town report just issued shows that nearly three thousand dollars worth of taxes remain unpaid from last year. There is a balance due the bank of \$4,636. The indirect liabilities of the town reach the sum of \$13,200. The civic income of the town is estinated at between nineteen and twen-

vatives.

ty thousand dollars. The fire insurance companies interested in the losses from the fire on Main street have been holding special investigations and have, so far, re-fused to pay the losses. The companies contend that the property was over valued and that proof of the loss is

A strange experience happened to miner named Murdock R. McLeod. His safety lamp went out in the pit. and in trying to grope his way out in the plutonian darkness he got lost and remained undiscovered for twenty-four hours. His wife gave the alarm, and a search party rescued the man, who had wandered into some of the old workings of the pit. Wm. Dwyer, a miner, had his head severely injured by a fall of the pit's roof during the week, and another worker had his hand badly jammed by the wire rope

of t'e hoisting machinery. The children of the railway employed at Springhill Junction had a successful tea and Christmas tree last Friday evening in the school house.

The skaters' carnival was a big success. Mrs. H. McKnight and H. Dwyer were the successful prize win-

A. McKinnon has closed business owing to the dull times. The frame work of a new bank head of the north slope is being rapidly pushd forward. When in running order the north slope will afford relief for the crowded state of the east slope pit.

Annapolis, Feb. 7.—The terrific snow sterm has made trade very dull during the week. The dinner to Dr. Arbuckle, on the eve of his departure for New York,

was a most enjoyable affair. Organization meetings in the interest of the conservative party have now been held in nearly every section of the county, with gratifying results.

### NEWS FROM HAWAII.

Six Leaders Sentenced to be Hanged, but Sentences will be Commuted.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 10.-The Canada-Australia S. S. Warrimoo, which arrived at midnight, brings late news from Hawaii. The Associated Press correspondent, writing up to Saturday last of the military court martials, says: "Six leaders were sentenced to be hanged. They were Chas. Gulick, Wm. H. Rickard, Wm. T. Sewärd, Robt. W. Wilcox, Samuel Noland and the last two will be commuted, as both men have furnished valuable evidence for the government. Gulick was born in this country. Rickard is an Englishman. Wilcox is a Hawaiian. The only one of the men en titled to the protection of the United States is Wm. T. Seward. As yet no date has been set for the executions. The only important case tried before the military courts since the departure of the Australia, was that of V. V. Ashford. He is charged with treason. A batch of twenty native rebels, charged with treason, is now occupying the attention of the court marhas changed his attitude somewhat since the last advices, and is not so belligerent in his demands. His latest communication to the government is a request that if the death penalty is imposed in the cases of any Ameri cans it will be postponed until he can communicate with the government.

The British has made a similar request. Queen Liluokalani is to be tried for treason.

### CHINA AND JAPAN.

Yokohama, Feb. 10.-The Japanese have captured the Island of Liu Kung Tao, the strong Chinese position at the entrance to the hambor of Wei-Hai-Wei.

London, Feb. 11 .- A despatch to the Times from Pekin says that full powers have been telegraphed to the Chinese peace envoys with a view to the renewal of negotiations with Japan. The envoys are now at Nagasaki, Japan, where they went after the Japanese government refused to treat with

London, Feb. 11.-The Times has a despatch sent from Wei-Hai-Wei, Feb. 4. via Port Arthur, saying that the Chinese demolished the west shore forts before retiring from Wei-Hai-Weil Some of the Chinese warships tried to land their crews in order that the men might escape the Japanese but the latter drove the Chinese back

aboard their vessels. Paris, Feb 10.—A despatch from Shanghai says that the Chinese have in Manchuria, a total of 178,700 troops opposed to 50,000 Japanese.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES! PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES!

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; incense itching and stinging: most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia; Dyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Guinea, was named from a west African word meaning "abounding in African word, meaning "abounding in

Doctors recommend Norway Pine Syrup because it is the best cure for coughs and colds. Price 25c. and 50c. at druggists.

tou or great spirit of the Indian. Prepare for spring by using Burdock Blood Bitters to cleanse the system and tone the body to vigorous heatth. Its tonic purifying regulating work makes B. B. B. the greatest remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver,

Bosnia is so called because the River Bosna flows through it.

Three Survivors Reach New York on the Steamer Umbria.

The Story of the Scenes Following the Collision Off Lowestoft.

It Looks Like Some Bad Management on th Part of the Officers of the Vessel.

New York, Feb. 10 .- On board the Cunarder Umbria, which arrived today, were three survivors of the steamship Elbe, which was lost January 30th last, off Lowestoft, England, by coming into collision with the steamer Crathie. The three survivors were Eugene Schlegel of Furst, Germany, on his way to this country for the first time, with his sister, Emma, who was lost; Jan Vevera of Cleve-land, Ohio, and Carl Hoffmann of Grand Island, Neb., whose wife and child were among the lost.

A representative of the Associated Press boarded the Umbria at quaran-Vevera in the main saloon. Mr. Vevera made the following statement to the representative of the Associated Press time the Elbe was lost:

The night before the disaster occur red, I spent in the smoking room On going to my stateroom, I found it so cold that I decided to sleep on a ounge in the smoking room and accordingly lay down, fully dressed, but failed to sleep well. At five o'clock I arose and on looking outside, I found

that the night was quite clear It was about twenty minutes to six when I felt a slight shock, accompanied by a crashing sound that seemed to me to come from the engine room. The shock was very slight and not at all like what I should have expected from a collision. I merely ran forward and met the mail clerk, whom I asked what was the matter "Nothing," he said.

Then I met three of the crew runing along and on asking the same question of them, received a similar

Just then an officer with his face white with anxiety made the same answer to my question as to what was the trouble. The timbers and partitions of the ship by the post office began to creak and bulge inward. Without going any further, I rushed back to my stateroom and exchanged the heavy ulster I had on for a mackintosh and a soft cap, that I could pull over my ears. I took the life preserver out of my berth myself and from the unoccupied berth above mine

took a life preserver for my niece.

"It could not have been more than Mr. Hoffman's statement to the As-

were running forward.

down the steps again. "I went up on deck again, regard-less of the order, opposite the third boat on the port side—the one I even-tually got into. Then the order to lower the boats was given. The last one on the port side was the first to be lowered and into this a number of passengers jumped, but were promptly ordered out again. No one got into the second boat, which was next on the port side , and then the one directly opposite where we were standing was lowered, and into this I threw my valise, taking my boy into my arms. I turned and kissed my wife, who said, "God may help us yet," and then I jumped into the boat, which had not yet been lowered. Just then an order was given for the women and and my wife obeyed the order.

"Neussell, the officer of the boat, caught my boy out of my arms in obedience to the order that was issued and that was the last I saw of either

compelled to assist in the managenent of the ship's boat and declared that there was plenty of time to have lowered all the boats of the Elbe of proper discipline had been maintained.

Stomach and Liver troubles cured readily by Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills Small, Coated.

# PAINTERS' SUPPLIES!

RAW OIL BOILED OIL TURPENTINE. BROWN JAPAN, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH. ORANGE SHELLAC, WHITE SHELLAC, BLACK JAPAN. LIGHT OIL FINISH. ELASTIC VARNISH, HARLAND'S VARNISHES, METHILATED SPIRITS.

WALNUT OIL STAINS. OAK CHERRY " MAHOGANY

GOLD SIZE,

THORNE'S PURE WHITE LEAD,

tine and found Messrs. Hoffmann and ncerning his experiences at the

"On going on deck, however, the ship had listed over to port to such an extent, and there was such confusion and oise that I have very little idea of anything except of getting into the boat from which I was picked up by the Wildflower. I saw nothing of the steamer that collided with us. But the sight the Elbe presented as she rolled back from port to starboard and then slowly began to settle down by the stern, is one that I will never forget.

twenty-five minutes from the collision until the ship sank from sight. And those minutes and the ensuing five hours seem longer to me than all the rest of my life put together. When we pickd up Miss Boecker she was swim-ming and was fully dressed, with the exception of having no shoes on. She was very cold and sat in the bottom of the ship"s 'boat in water up to her waist until we were picked up by the fishing smack.

sociated Press reporter was made in a very unconnected fashion and was literally interspersed with threats of prosecuting the North German Lloyd. He said: "My wife and myself had stateroom on the starbord side, aft. I awoke early on the morning of the collision and had gone out on deck and then returned to our stateroom. Suddenly I heard a crash and the ship trembled violently. I rushed outside and met Mr. Schlegels and Emma, who

"None of the crew could give me any information as to what had happened, but as I heard great confusion overhead I ran back to our cabin and told my wife to dress herself and the boy as quickly as possible. I took my child in my arms and we went forward to the companion way in the saloon, where I found a crowd of passengers endeavoring to get up on deck. We started up the companion way, but just then some one on deck gave the order for all to go below, and in the rush that ensued we were carried

children to go to the starboard side, gregated \$19,578,000 against \$18,013,000

Mr. Hoffman complained that he was

sion to its beographical position.

Bulgaria was formerly Volgaria, so called from the Volsci who inhabited

THORNE'S FINEST C'LRD PAINTS, | KALSOMINE THORNE'S FINEST PUTTY. THORNE'S READY MIXED PAINT, LONDON WHITING BRANDRAM'S WHITE LEAD, JAPANESE ENAMEL PAINTS, CARRIAGE GLOSS PAINTS. KIRBY'S COPPER PAINT,

KIRBY'S SEAM PAINT, KIRBY'S MARINE BLACK CARSON'S ANTICORROSION PAINT. BRANDRAM'S ZINC WHITE. BRANDRAM'S COLORED PAINTS, DRY WHITE LEAD, DRY RED LEAD, PATENT DRIERS, LITHARGE.

PUMICE STONE.

ALABASTINE.

JELLSTONE.

GOLD LEAF. GOLD BRONZE, SILVER BRONZE COPPER BRONZE, METALLIC ROOFING PAINT. DRY COLORS. J. W. MASURY & SONS PURE COL-ORS, ground in oil, J. W. MASURY & SONS SUPERFINE

COACH COLORS, ground in Japan, BRUSHES. MIRRORS. SINGLE GLASS, PLATE DOUBLE ENAMELLED GLASS, GROUND

## W. H. THORNE & CO., MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN. THE STATE OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co's. Weekly Review of Business for the Past

tured Products.

The Conditions of Business in the Leading Centres of Canada.

New York, Feb. 8.-R. G. Dun Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The condition of industries presents some points of encouragement. No advance in the prices of manufactured products indicates a better demand. On the contrary, iron and steel products have slightly declined for the week and for the month, and in comparison with prices of October, 1890, are but 54.1 per cent against January

The difficulty in boots and shoes has not been removed, although deliveries on past contracts are larger than in any previous year since January 1st, 404,601 cases against 301,141 last year, and 377,426 in 1893. Not many shops are running to their full capacity, and orders are restricted, both by the at-tempted advance in prices and by the extremely low prices of farm produce. In some grades the demand is espe cially weak, and in split and oil grain shoes some of the factories have closed, manufacturers not caring to take

larger orders at this ime In cotton goods there has been while other quantities are moving fairly at unchanged prices. The general tone of the market, however, is not particularly encouarging. A large auction sale of silks resulted

in prices about ten per cent below the In woollens the openings of the finer grades for the heavy weights season have brought some increase in business, but not at satisfactory prices, while the duplicate orders in the light weights are unusually large. Sales of 308,665 domestic, against 12,921,500 last year and 26,250,000 in 1893, but of foreign 11,037,550, against 1,584,300 last year and 10,667,350 in 1893. It is noticeable that sales of foreign wool have not been materially larger this year, without duties, than they were

in the same weeks of 1893 or 1892. No improvement in the prices farm products has resulted from the somewhat active speculation during the week, wheat being only half a cent higher than a week ago, with western receipts only 792,971 against 2,240,256 last year, while exports have been a little smaller. The western receipts for the month have been 5,112,-272 bushels against 2,499,710 last year.

Receipts of corn have been small, but prices have slightly advanced. Prices of cotton are unchanged, although the receipts continue unusually large for the season. The market for cotton goods does not appear to

have improved abroad, as it does not The failures for the past week have been 281 in the United States against 385 last year, and 58 in Canada against

60 last year. Bradstreets Review tomorrow will say: Severe weather in the province of Ontario has interfered with the volume of trade, yet the merchants at Toronto and elsewhere in the province regard the outlook for spring business hopefully. Similar features are reported from the province of Quebec, where merchants' collections have improved when compared with the corresponding period last year. Halifax wires that general trade in Nova Scotia is fair, but commercial payments are slow. The weather conditions, however, favor the lumber industry. Advices from Newfoundland centinue the tale of uncertainty and glcom in business circles characterized reports from that colony for several weeks past. Bank clear ings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax this week agast week, as compared with \$17,-544,000 in the same week last year. There are 51 business failures reported from Canada this week against 56 last week, and 56 in the same week

Egypt to the Hebrews and ever since was "the land of the oppres-Ecuador means "equator," an illu-

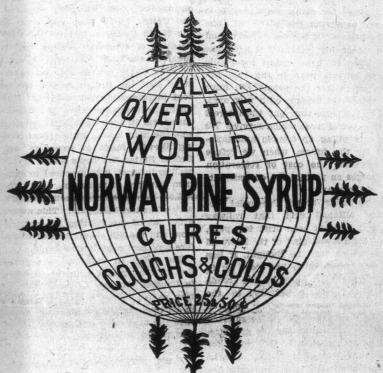
Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Judes, a Gothic tribe. Ontario is a corruption of the In-

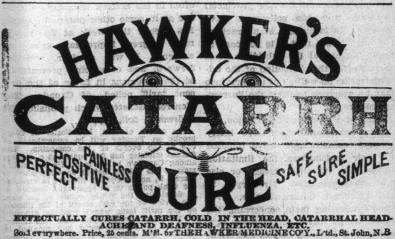
# JARDINE & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they intend at the 1st of May next to discontinue their RETAIL DEPARTMENT. : : :

From that date they will carry on an exclusively No Advance in the Price of Manufac- WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS,

Their Seed Department will be continued as usual. In the meantime they will keep their RETAIL STOCK up to the old standard. : : : :





# NOTICE

Kings County Liberal-Conserva tive Convention.

The Henorable George E. Foster having intimated his intention of not being a candidate for the representation of Kings Sounty at the next dominion election, a convention of the Liberal Conservative party of Kings is bereby called, to be held at the Court House at Hampton on Thursday, the Fourteenth day of February next at Eleven o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing a candidate. Hon. Mr. Foster and others will address the convention.

date. Hon. An arrange of the Liberal Conservative party are invited to be present.

Dated at Apohagut, Kings Co., the 28th day of January, A. D., 1895.

JAS. A. SINNOTT, Chairman of Executive Committee County Tiberal Conservative Asse GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

THE C. P. R PRESIDENT.

The Sun's New York Correspondent Has an Interview with Sir · William

New York, Feb. 10 .- Your corres condent interviewed today Sir Wm. Van Horne, who left tonight for Montreal. The president of the Canadian Pacific stated that Canadian securities, if fairly well guaranteed, were favorably looked upon, although he knew nothing about the Atlantic and Superior scheme, and Sir Wm. Van Horne believes that more emigrants will come to Canada this season than for several years past. He said he had not gone abroad owing to failing health, as had been report ed; that he did not intend to resign the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railroad company, and that the talk of financial difficulties was without

Jamaica has a name of Indian ordian word Onatac, "a village on a igin. It means "the country with

# INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pic-tou and Halifax.... 

Tassengers from St. John for Quebec and Mon'real take through sleeping cars at Monc-ton at 19.36 o'clock. TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

he trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and hose between Halliax and Montreal via Levis are lighted by electricity. All trains are run by Eastern Standard to ne. D. POTTINGER,
Railway Office, Mencton, N. B., 27th Sept.,

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Arthur W. Wiggins of Waterborough, Queens Co., did by deed dated 23rd January, 1895, convey to me all his estate and effects for the Deneas of the Preditors, executing the same within minaty days (without preference). The deed may be seen and all information obtained upon application to the undersigned splicitor at his office, 42 Princess street.

CTRUS W. WIGGINS, ALEX. W. BAIRD, Solicator.

### THE WEEKLY SUN.

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

THE BORROWING POWER OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr. Powell's amendment to the motion to go into supply was, of course, voted down. But it contained one proposition which may be heard again under circumstances more favorable to its acceptance. It is contained in this clause

The enormous proportions of our public debt, in view of our limited sources of income, imperatively demand that there should be no further increase; and that an amendment of the constitution is desirable so that the executive cannot, without the consent of at least a two-thirds vote of the legislative assembly, incur expenditure in excess of the of the province.

The proposal that fresh indebtedness should not be incurred by the province is the result of the present situation. The net debt is now two and a quarter millions, or three times the provincial revenue. The annual interest has increased during Mr. Blair's administration from \$44,000 to \$130,000. It now requires about as much to pay interest as the government contributes to the maintenance of the public roads and bridges of the province. The increase of debt last year was at least \$120,000. It must be remember that this debt was not incurred for railway subsidies, but in the ordinary services of the country. It is true that \$47,000 of this money was expended on the Woodstock bridge, which the government does not consider ordinary expenditure. Nevertheless, this kind of outlay is ordinary in the sense that we have had comething of the kind regularly, and are likely to have the same thing in the future. The Woodstock bridge may stand for many years, but it is simply supplying the place of one which also stood for many years, and it is reasonably certain that next year will have as large claims for public works as this year or the year before. Hereafter the people will have to replace old bridges with new ones and at the same time pay the interest on the cost of those which survive. We are only piling up trouble and taxation for the future, when we refuse to recognize the cost of restoration of bridges as part of the current outlay of the year.

In his budget speech Provincial Secretary Mitchell said that railway building had not been brisk last year, and that he was glad of it. It would have been better, he thought, if less railway construction had gone on in other years, as many of the roads which had been constructed in the province were not needed. Now, as all the railways to which he referred have been subsidized by the province, and as Mr. Mitchell himself voted for every subsidy granted, his remarks are an admission that a mistake has been made. Mr. Powell recognizes the difficulty under which the provincial labored. He is enough of a practical politician to see that it is not easy to resist the appeal for subsidies. It is

ing powers Many of the states of the union, including nearly all which have lately adopted constitutions, have imposed on their legislatures the limitation which Mr. Powell proposes, or else more stringent ones. Mr. Bryce, in his American Commonwealth, gives some interesting facts concerning the action of the states. Sixty years ago. action of the states. Sixty years ago, when Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan were new states, there was a sort of boom period in the internal improvements, and state debts grew to startling proportions. Thoughtful people became alarmed, and when states were organized still farther west precautions were taken to prevent a repetition of the blunders of their neighbors. Says Mr. Bryce:

reighbors. Says Mr. Bryce:

For the past thirty years, whenever a state has enacted, a constitution, it has inserted sections restricting the berowing powers of states and local bodies, and after also providing for the discharge of existing liabilities. Not only is the passing of bills for raising a state loan surrounded with special safeguards, such as the requirement of a two-thirds majority in each house of the legislature; not only is there a prohibition ever to borrow money for, or even to undertake, internal improvements (a fertile source of jobbery and waste, as the experience of congress shows); not only is there almost invariably a provision that whenever a debt is contracted the same act shall create a sinking fund for paying it off within a few years, but in most constitutions the total amount of the debt is limited to a sun beautifully small in proportion to the population and resources of the state. Thus Wisconsin fixes its maximum at \$20,000 (tid),000; Minnesota and Iowa at \$250,000; Ohio at \$750,000; Nebraska at \$100,000; princent Oregon at \$50,000; and the great and wealthy state of Pennsylvania, with a population now exceeding \$5,000,000, at \$1,000,000.

The power of cities and counties to borrow is usually limited to a certain. percentage on the assessed valuation. Mr. Bryce goes on to say that these provisions have had the effect of steadily reducing the amount of state and county debts.

In New Brunswick and in other provinces of Canada we have wisely limited the borrowing powers of the municipalities. There is almost if not quite as strong reason for imposing safeguards on the borrowing powers of the province. Certainly no municipality within our borders has been less prudent and cautious than has the province in this matter. We have

A 180 . 180 . 180 . 180 . 180 .

thought that the dominion government and parliament were increasing the debt fast enough. But while the net interest charge of the dominion debt has been kept about even during the past seven or eight years, the interest charge of the province of New Brunswick is at least larger by half than it was seven years gao.

THE SEALS ONCE MORE.

The United States secretary of state is so dissatisfied with the result of the last Behring Sea commission that he recommends the appointment of a new one to reopen the whole question. The proposition is this time made to all nations having an interest in the sealing business. An arrangement to be effective must not only include all the nations in the world, but must make regulations for the whole Northern Pacific ocean. If any nation does not enter into the compact to preserve seal life, sealing operations will be carried on in the name of that country. The task of framing complete international regulations for the preservation of the seals will not be an easy one, and no nation except the United States is likely to take a deep interest in it.

The United States government has so put itself in the wrong in the matter that it will meet with serious difficulties in the present programme. Had it been suggested at the beginning that steps should be taken by all nations to preserve the seal herds for the benefit of the human race, the suggestion would have had the appearance of fairness. But the United States began by claiming for them selves the whole property in the seals and exclusive jurisdiction in the Northern Pacific waters. When the outrageous claim was not admitted. the United States fleet was sent to the North Pacific to enforce It. Confiscation of Canadian sealing vessels found on the high seas went on until Lord Salisbury caused it to be understood that the British fleet would be sent to protect British subjects. The appeal to arms was then abandoned. An appeal to an international tribunal was the next move. This appeal having likewise failed to secure to the United States the lion's share of the sealing interest, it is proposed to summon another commission. In the \$425,000 damages to Canadian sealers, which has not been paid. This award grew out of the Behring sea arbitration, and the bill should be settled before any new negotiations begin.

The delay in payment is perhaps due to the present-political situation in Canada. It may be that congressmen expect to see a grit government in this country before long, in which case the surrender of Canadian interests would be expected

MR FOSTER IN QUEBEC.

The finance minister has not spoken as often in the eastern townships of Quesecretary and his colleagues have bec as in some other parts of Canada. His speech this week at Sherbrooke made a great impression upon the audience. It was a clear, straighttherefore for the protection of the ad- forward, and convincing presentation ministration as well as of the province of the argument in favor of the prethat he proposes to limit the borrow- sent tariff policy of Canada. The Montreal Gazette which publishes the address in full, says:

The speech of Hon. Mr. Foster at She brooke on Tuesday will be remembered a one of the events of the campaign. The of variation, contradiction and instability, such as no political party has equalled in Canada. His exposure of the unsuitableness to Canada's conditions of the free trade policy of the liberals was complete. The address was delivered before a community chiefly interested in agriculture, and dealt largely with the position of the agricultural interest under the proposed free trade policy. interest under the proposed free trade policy if it should be put in force; but it can be read with profit by all classes.

MARCHING ON.

The recent double victory of Japan by land and sea has cost China nearly all that was left of her fine navy. Of the two battle ships which are reported sunk, one was damaged in the battle of Yalu at the beginning of the war. She had been repaired and was commanded by a thoroughly competent American. There is now no adequate coast defence to any part of China, and the Japanese will have things their own way in attacking the remaining posts about the bay which leads toward Pekin. While the navy and one wing of the army are making good this way of approach, another land force is marching from Corea through the great province of Manchuria upon the Chinese capital. General January has not proved the obstacle to advance that was expected, and there are no allies left on which China can place reliance.

It is stated that a deputation from Queens and Sunbury have waited upon Attorney General Blair to offer him the grit nomination for that constituency. Mr. Blair did not accept. It is generally thought that Mr. Blair has abandoned the notion of entering federal politics. The prospect for the party is not very bright in that field.

Arabia was so called from its inhabitants, the Arabs. Moroco has always been the "land of the Moors,'

THE LA GASCOGNE SAFE.

The Big French Liner Reached **New York Quarantine Monday** Night.

Her Machinery Disabled on the Third Day Out from Havre.

A Passenger's Account of One of the Longes Steamer Voyages of Recent Years.

Quarantine, Feb. 11, 12.55 a. m.-La Gascogne, the long over-due French steamship, steamed into this port with red lights hanging from her foremast as a signal that she was disabled Her passengers were all on deck, some of them singing and most of them cheering, as persons are wont to do when their minds are suddenly relieved of a heavy strain.

For thirteen days of a voyage lasting sixteen days, the ship's machinery had been disabled, her main piston rods had gone on the third day out from Havre. ,

When the break had been repaired the steamer proceeded on her way, but under greatly reduced speed. and La Gascogne ran into a gale

While off Sable Island Feb. 5th the nachinery broke down again and th steamer was hove to this time for forty-one hours. During all that period the engines did not make a single rev olution. When the second repairs had been made the steamer started ahead once more under still further reduced speed and power, and headed towards Long Island coast. It is a remark able fact that during the entire voy age across the Atlantic the La Gascogne did not sight a steamer until she passed one bound for Philadelphia late Sunday. Late yesterday French steamer signalled Fire Island then proceeded toward Sandy Hook lightship. Here she was met by tugs and assisted by them into port. the request of a reporter, Mr

Mix, a representative of the Thomas-Houston Electric company, one of the cabin passengers, hastily wrote out the following statement, which threw overboard: All went well until January 29, three days after sailing from Havre, when the ship was stopped, and the passengers on inquiry as to the cause were informed that part of the machinery had broken

We learned that the piston of one of the intermediate cylinders had broken thus incapacitating the entire machinery. The engine had been stopped as on as possible and the steamer soon as possible and the steamer fell off into the trough of the sea, which was not very heavy at the time passengers were quite cool and no one apprehended danger. In fact, we were not at first distressed by the know ledge of the accident. None of us re alized that the break down was more than an ordinary affair, and many o us began speculating how long a tim would elapse before the engineers go the break patched up and we would be again on our course. We lay to for sixteen hours, while the whole corps of engineers worked on the fractured cylinder. A brass sleeve was slipped over the fracture and bolted in position, and in this way the engineers were enabled to again start up the engine. The broken cylind and its companion could not be used however, as the steam was cut of from the boiler on the engines. The speed was reduced one half. Even at this rate we were further handicanned by being compelled stop every twelve hours to replace the brass linings, which were continually wearing out under the strain.

wearing out under the strain.

The passengers and crew alike realized the seriousness of our position then, and for the first time signais of distress were displayed. We also indicated by signals that we were displayed, but it was not until yesterday that we sighted and signalled a vessel. She was an English steamship. She answered our signals but proceeded on her way. She was too far away to understand that we required assistance. But for the storm the passengers would not have expressed any anxiety. We were frequently beset by gales, which at times threatened to founder the vessel. I never saw or experienced such storms.

We cannot say too much in praise of the captain and crew, who behaved manfully and did everything in their power to make us as comfortable as possible."

It was after midnight, when the La Gascogne reached the bar, where she anchored for the night. Preparations have been made to clear the ship as soon as possible, and she will doubtless reach her dock at eight o'clock this morning.

MONCTON.

A Letter from Judge Wells Describing His Trip Abroad.

In a Prosperous Condition - A. J. McAlary' Death-The Storm.

Moncton, Feb. 11.-Geo. R. Sangster is in receipt of a letter from Judge Wells, dated Monte Carlo, Jan. 20th. The judge says he sailed from New York on the 5th and arrived at the Azores—a beautiful spot—on the 10th. After a short stay there they sailed for Gibraltar, arriving there on the following Monday in a wild storm, having had very rough weather. On Tuesday they reached Algiers, where they found the flowers blooming and fruit ripening in abundance. A day was spent there, and Genoa reached on Thursday, and Monte Carlo on Saturday night. The judge speaks of the country here as the most beautiful on earth. After leaving Monte Carlo the party were to visit Nice, Floren and Rome in order. The judge and party were all well at the time writing and greatly pleased with

their trip.
Albert J. McAlary, a clerk in the chief superintendent's office of the I. C. R., died yesterday morning, as already announced in The Sun, after already announced in The Sun, after an illness of a few days. He had been failing health for several years,

THISON'S ANODYNE AND ENT

For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL Use ent of inflammation. Send us at once your name and address and we will new illustrated book, "TREATMENT FOR DISEASES." This book is a very in plain language, which every person should have for ready reference octor's Signature.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send to us. Price 35 cents; six \$2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

SEMINARY TO BE ABANDONED.

The St. Martins seminary is doomed

lected in aid of this institution in this

province as well as in Nova Scotia, it

handed over to the mortgagee.

to be abandoned and the building

A committee from the Free Baptist

churches in this province met with a

committee from the Baptist churches

on the 5th instant in Brussels street

Baptist church, with the result as

The leading gentlemen thought it

discussed with closed doors and

very necessary that the matter should

the Sun reporter who asked to be ad-

mitted was given to understand that

he was not wanted. The reporter was

able to learn, however, that the com

mittee from the Free Baptist confer-

ence expressed the desire to sever

their connection with the seminary

It has long been the desire of the ma-

jority of the members of this church

to have done with the seminaray, but

at the suggestion of Rev. Dr. McLeod

they did not take the step. There is

about \$10,000. The outstanding debts

tists do not think the property will

sell for more than the amount of the

mortgage, yet they feel themselves

morally bound to pay the other bills

It is understood that Mont. McDonald

of this city is one of the largest cred-

itors. The building at St. Martins is

now vacant. There are a few stu-

dents in a private house in the village,

but these will not remain longer than

The Baptists have been discussing

the advisability of erecting a build-

ing at Hampton, but nothing has yet

ST. JOHN COUNTY L. O. L.

To Look After the Interests of the

Order in Elections.

The annual meeting of the St. John

hall. Germain street. Wm.

County lodge, L. O. L., opened at three

o'clock p. m. of the 5th inst. in the

Rodgers, county master, was in the

chair. There was a large represent-

ation from all the primary lodges in

St. John county east. The reports of

the district master and officers of the

several primary lodges showed that

large gains in membership had been

made by all the lodges during the

year. All the lodges were in a sound

financial condition; each one owned

There was a short discussion with

reference to the Bathurst school mat-

ter, which will be resumed at the

meeting of the grand lodge, which

Grand Master Kelly installed the

following officers: Wm. Rodgers, county master: Geo. B. Baxter, deputy

chaplain: Allen O. Crookshank, county

recording secretary; M. A. McLeod

county financial secretary; J. A. S.

Mott, county treasurer; J. J. Gordon,

county D. F. C.; Chas. R. McKee,

county lecturer; Peter Smith, Walter

A. McFate, deputy county lecturers.

The following resolution was, on mo-

tion, unanimously adopted: That a

committee of seven be appointed to

look after the interests of the Orange

association in the city and county of

St. John during the coming election,

with power to take such steps as to

them may seem right in carrying out

The meeting was the largest

John County lodge. The discussions were entered into freely and heartily,

and the best of feeling prevailed at

both sessions. At the close of the

evening session about forty of the

nembers dined at Prof Washington's.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Casto

HUMPHREYS

Nothing has ever been produced to

equal or compare with Humphreys'

HEALING APPLECATION. It has been

used 40 years and always affords relief

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External

or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

Relief immediate—cure certain.
It Cures Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns, Relief instant.
It Cures Torn, Cut and Lacerated

It Cures Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old

It Cures INFLAMED OF CAKED BREASTS

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

Three Sizes, 25c., 5oc. and \$1.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receiptof ps HUMPHREYS HED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New 1

Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Head. It is Infallible.

and always gives satisfaction.

Witch Hazel Oil as a curative and

the object of this resolution

county master;

Moncton on the 19th inst.

Wm. Rodgers,

Geo. Jenkins, county

spring:

spring.

mortgage against the building of

ount to as much more. The Ban-

After all the money that has been col-

however, having had a stroke of paralysis several years ago, and his death was not a surprise. He was 34 years of age, and leaves a wife and several small children. His mother resides in New York, his father and brothers and sisters all being dead

The Record Foundry and Machine Co., one of Moncton's most prosperous industries, now gives employment to though this is the dull season in most establishments of this sort. About 50 moulders are employed.

Yesterday's storm was so bad that many residents were this morning obto crawl through the windows and shovel their doors clear before were able to open them, Teams are out breaking roads in town, and street department has not yet made any attempt to clear the sidewalks, the corporation snow plow being unequal to the task of moving immense drifts, for the first time in many years. It was the worst storm

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES.

Lancaster Voters Listen to Speeches From Messrs. Chesley and Hazen and Then Elect Delegates.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the liberal conservatives of Lancaster at the Orange hall, Fairville Monday evening. Dr. Gray was called to the chair and Councillor. Catherwood appointed secretary. John A. Chesley, M. P., the first

speaker, was well received. After stating the object of the meeting he said that the campaign of misrepresentation had already commenced. The Record had that night found fault with himself and colleagues for their action concerning the Fast Atlantic service. In the provisional treaty St. John had not been mentioned, but he and his colleagues had worked dur ing the session with such good results that when the resolution granting the subsidy came before parliament St. John for the first time in its history was named as a port on this side of the water for winter service, and if Mr. Huddart succeeded St. John stood an equal chance with Halifax. The statement that St. John members shirked the vote was untrue. There was no division, for the whole house practically favored the scheme. No money had been voted for a line to a French port and no such idea was con tained in the French treaty. In fact Mr .Laurier moved an amendment censuring the government because such a line had not been provided for by the treaty. Such stories as these were either manufactured for a purpose or told through ignorance of the

J. Douglas Hazen, M. P., was received with applause. After thanking the people of Lancaster for the splendid vote they gave him at the last election he referred to the great additions which had been made to the electorate through the operations of the franchise act passed by the liberal conservatives. In 1882 the Hon. Isaac Burpee, who led the poll, and to whom the speaker referred in the highest terms, led the poll with 2,800 votes. In 1891 he (Hazen) had received over 4,700 votes, and there were many more on the lists now than there were then. Taking up the question of taxation he pointed out that in 1894 the per capita taxation by customs and excise duties was \$5.54, from customs alone \$3.84, or a less amount from customs than in 1875, when the liberals were in power. The interest on the public debt in 1893 was \$8,656,793, or less than it was in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 or 1892. When the liberals came in power in 1873 the interest on the debt was \$4,812,802. In 1878, the last year they were in power, it had increased to \$6,443,109. The annual increase was much greater under liberal than under conservative government. There never was a time in the history of Canada when a dollar would buy so much of the necessaries of life as at present. Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States would not be put forward by the liberals in the coming election, as the last five years had demonstrated how unwise such a policy would have been

At the conclusion of Mr. Hazen's speech delegates were elected as fol lows: E. J. Neve, Councillor John Irvine and Councilor Robert Cather-

NEWFOUNDLAND.

wood.

The Whiteway Ministry Assumes Office-Providing for Destitute Persons.

St. Johns' Nfld., Feb. 8.-The Whiteyay ministry assumed office at noon today. There is a general feeling of satisfaction among the followers ng the followers the Whiteway party, although there s much discontent among rural nem bers because the city has captured all the best positions. The legislature has been prorogued for two months order to permit by-elections to neld, as all the newly appointed officials must obtain constituencies. relief work continues. From 3.000 to 4,000 destitute persons are fed

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

VETERINARY

DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester. V. S., St. John, N. B.

The Weekly Sun takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the col umns of the Sun.

All enquiries must be addressed VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

R. N.-Have a large pet dog that some kind of skin disease: scratches himself until he bleeds. Has failed very much in flesh. What is the trouble and what shall I do for nim?

Ans.—Your dog has the mange. Shear his hair off close, feed him on milk, oatmeal and bread diet. not allow any meat. Mix 2 oz. of sulhur and 6 oz. hog's lard and apply a little to the diseased parts of the skir every day.

JAMES W.-My eight-year-old mare due to foal in about three weeks, swells a good deal in hind legs and along under the belly. Is it danger-What had I better do? ous? Ans.-Feed well and give regular ex-

ercise. It is due to debility and will probably disappear after foaling. B. C.-Grey gelding, four years old, lame in left leg; is lame after resting; enlargement on inside of gamble. Ans.-You horse is probably spav-Get your local veterinary to

with biniodide of mercury, one part to four parts of lard. Repeat blister at intervals of three weeks. M. R.-What would you advise as a gcod purgative for cattle? I often

fire and blister him, or else blister

Ans.-Take of sulphate magnesia pound, gamboge 4 drams. Mix and dissolve in a quart of warm water and give as a drench

ROBERT C.-What do you consider the best class of horses to raise for sale?

Ans.-It is scarcely a question for this column, and would be a difficult question to answer in any case, especially as I know nothing of your surroundings. However, a good horse of any kind will generally find a market at a paying price.

ST. JOHN CONSERVATIVES

Elect Ward Delegates to an Organiz-

Last week largely attended meetings of the liberal conservatives of the various wards of the city began the work of organizing for the next election campaign by electing the following officers and delegates to a central convention:

Wellington ward-T. M. Robinson, chairman: J. A. Sinclair, secretary. Delegates, A. W. Macrae, Thos. Kickham, John E. Wilson. Prince 'ward-Delegates, Robt. L.

Smith, S. D. Scott, Robt. Maxwell. Kings ward-Frank L. Tufts, chairman. Delegates, Col. Armstrong, Frank L. Tufts. F. McCarthy.

Queens ward-W. M. Jarvis, chairman; J. S. Knowles, secretary. Delegates, E, C. March, W. Watson Allen, T. Partelow Mott.

Dukes ward - Jas. H. Hamilton, chairman; R. A. Payne, secretary. Delegates. W. H. Thorne. S. S. de Forest, Jas. H. Hamilton.

Sydney ward—James Lewis, chairman; T. E. G. Armstrong, secretary. Delegates, James Lewis, J. Kinney jr., Wm. Quinn. Lorne ward—Delegates, W. Forbes, A. A. Mabee, Isaiah Holder.

ward-Delegates, Gilchrist, Charles F. Brown, Dr.

Stanley ward-Delegates, Ald. Mc-Goldrick, H. T. Giggey, D. W. Mor-Guy's ward-W. D. Baskin, chair-

man; J. E. Cowan, secretary. Delegates, Ald. C. B. Lockhart, W. D. Baskin. James Carleton. Brooks ward-Major J. J. Gordon chairman; George E. Brown, secretary. Delegates, Ald. Baxter, Major

Gordon, T. Donovan. THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES OF KINGS.

Arrangements have been made with the Intercolonial railway authorities that the usual excursion rates will be granted from all ticket stations between Petitcodiac and St. John (both inclusive) to persons desirous of attending the liberal conservative convention at Hampton on Thursday, the 14th instant. The person purchasstation ing a ticket will pay to the egent one first-class fare to Hampton. receiving from the agent a certificate On presentation of this certificate to the secretary of the convention will sign the same, and this will be henored at Hampton for free return

The various parish committees of the Liberal Conservative association are requested to meet at the court nouse on arrival of the morning trains from east and west at 9 o'clock a m., in order to attend to neces preliminary work connected with the rganization of the party. The party will meet in general convention at 1 o'clock for the nomination of a candi-

With the spring tide comes the flowers, but before them comes the Illustrated seed and flower catalogue, in its way almost as attractive as the lowers themselves. We have just received the catalogue of The Steele full of instructive details of great alue to all interested in plant and lower life—and who is not? The reputation of this house stands high, and no reader of this journal can do better than consult their catalogue or write them personally.

Prussia was at first Borussia, the

CITY N

The Chief Ev Week in S

Together With from Correspon Exchan

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be the NAME of the P which the paper is that of the office to

it sent. Remember! The N Office must be sent ensure prompt comp request.

TO CORRESPO

As the Proceedings ciai Legislature mak on our space, corres quested to condensa ters to the smallest the next four or five Alfred Morrisey, bo

At Chubb's corner o W. Gerow, sold Orn property at St. Martin ford for \$250.

tioner, has assigned

E. S Murchie's stea: elevator, Calais, conta were burned on the \$5,000; insurance, \$2,00

The Sun's Moncton telegraphed Sunday ni ary, for many years e eral Manager Potting this morning of para sick a few days,

Thos. L. Bourke ha property on Water to James C. Robertson occupied by Schoffe amount paid was \$7, will move into his r May.

D. McArthur, book street, has on sale a letter and note sizes, line "St. John, N. B." ed on each sheet. Fo pondence these pads thing, and they are c

A water pipe in or floors of the Melick but square burst Sunday the store occupied l hatters and furriers, floor was flooded. Th ered the accident soon and Mr. Bourke was

Alfred M. Pound, w me time, has been cial partner in the was connected with of the Daily Telegrap and is well known as business man.

The causes of death Board of Health offi ending February 9th pneumonia, 1; bronch ; premature birth, sions, 1; inflammati malignant disease

At a meeting of th Keystone Fire Insu on Wednesday after of last year were Howard D. Troop, W. Weldon, vice-pr Temple, managing ward L. Temple,

In acknowledging of A. M. Belding's Thompson, his O'Brien refers to poetic tribute and poem it must hold Highly gratifying been received by I Sir Hibbert Tupper and other public me

I. H. Page of For the Royal, says the American side for m prevince will be far year. The weather yery favorable sup of January, but sind been what the lumb Page is regarded as can be relied upon

Perley T. Day and French Mattie, hav John. They have to dence on Peters' street. On Saturda went down to see th a small quantity of Mr. and Mrs. Day the result will be t to pay \$20 for keep

The annual report wick Auxiliary Bib now being print the various branch province, who have so, will please forw general secretary subscriptions for 1 list of their office scribers, in order may appear in the

Jardine & Co. in the retain grocery 1st and devoting and attention to ness. The firm has business for fifty their business ha that the firm find able to attend to be the retirement from ment. Up to May retail trade will ! entirety, and custo securing the usual

### RINARY

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JOHN CONSERVATIVES

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. Quinn. ward-Delegates, A. A. Mabee, Isaiah Holder. owne ward—Delegates, Dr.

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T. Donovan. LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES

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### CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

Seymour, whose remains were brought here from Woodstock for interment, took place Wednesday afternoon from When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to tor of the Carmarthen street Methoensure prompt compliance with your dist church. Quite a large number of

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As the Proceedings of the Provincial Legislature make large demands on our space, correspondents are re-quested to condense their news let-ters to the smallest possible limit for the next four or five weeks.

Alfred Morrisey, bookseller and stationer, has assigned to Dr. John Ber-

Horses taken off the street for work. 8
Horse owners and drivers cautioned. 36
Owners of cattle and other stock 45
Dogs, cats, etc., ill-treated. 16
Fowls and birds ill-treated. 4 At Chubb's corner on Saturday, Geo. W. Gerow, sold Ormond Charlton's property at St. Martins to C. F. San-

E. S Murchie's steam grist mill and elevator, Calais, containing 1,000 bushels of corn and a quantity of oats, were burned on the 5th inst. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,000.

The Sun's Moncton correspondent telegraphed Sunday night: A.J. McAlwas successful, although the attendance was not large. Thursday evenary, for many years employed in General Manager Pottinger's office, died this morning of paralysis, only being sick a few days,

Thos. L. Bourke has purchased the property on Water street belonging to the property on Water street belonging to the property on Water street belonging to the property of Presum Idea against the large. Intursday evening the Rev. and Mrs. Nicholson received their parishicners and the rectory The against the property on Water street belonging to the Rev. and Mrs. Nicholson received their parishicners and the rectory The against the large. Thursday evening the Rev. and Mrs. Nicholson received their parishicners and the rectory The against the large. Thursday evening the Rev. and Mrs. Nicholson received their parishicners and the rectory The against the rectory th

property on Water street belonging Sweet of Presque Isle, assisted by to James C. Robertson and at present the Rev. Scocoil Neales of Anderer. occupied by Schoffeld Bros. The The Holy Communion was celebrated amount paid was \$7,875. Mr. Bourke by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, and the will move into his new premises in sermon-an earnest call to self-sacrificing devotion-was delivered by the

D. McArthur, book seller, 90 King years rector of Andover, but now of street, has on sale a "city tablet" in St. John, New Brunswick.-Fort Fairfield Beacon, Jan. 30, 1895. letter and note sizes, with the date line "St. John, N. B.", prettily printed on each sheet. For general correspondence these pads are just the thing, and they are cheap as well. S. S. Co.'s steamer Cumberland, while

Capt. Thompson is superintending the construction of the company's new steamer, the St. Croix, is, it is A water pipe in one of the upper floors of the Melick building on Market square burst Sunday afternoon and the store occupied by Burke & Co., hatters and furriers, on the ground floor was flooded. The police discovered the position of first pilot on the stramered the accident soon after it occured er State of Maine, and his promotion to the present position is by his sheer and Mr. Bourke was at once notified. worth and ability. His many friends extend heartily their congratuations.

Alfred M. Pound, who has been in the employ of P. S. MacNutt & Confor some time, has been admitted a spe-cial partner in the firm. Mr. Pound was connected with the business staff of the Daily Telegraph for some years and is well known as a clever young

The causes of death reported at the Board of Health office for the week ending February 9th were: Dropsy, 1; neumonia, 1; bronchitis,1; meningitis, premature birth, 1; uremic convulsions, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; malignant disease of pancreas, 1; to-

At a meeting of the directors of the Keystone Fire Insurance company, on Wednesday afternoon, the officers of last year were re-elected, viz., Howard D. Troop, president; Charles W. Weldon, vice-president; Thos. A. Temple, managing director; and Edward L. Temple, secretary.

In acknowledging receipt of a copy of A. M. Belding's poem on Sir John Thompson, his grace Archbishop O'Brien refers to it as a beautiful poetic tribute and says that "as a poem it must hold an honored place. Highly gratifying letters have also been received by Mr. Belding from Sir Hibbert Tupper, Sir A. P. Caron and other public men:

I. H. Page of Fort Kent, who is at the Royal, says the lumber cut on the American side for manufacture in this province will be far below that of last year. The weather this season was very favorable up to the latter part of January, but since then it has no been what the lumbermen desire. Mr. Page is regarded as an authority on the lumber business; and what he says can be relied upon.

Perley T. Dayland his dashing bride French Mattie, have returned to St. John. They have taken up their residence on Peters' wharf, off Water street. On Saturday night the police went down to see them. They collared small quantity of the liquor which Mr. and Mrs. Day had laid in and the result will be that they will have to pay \$20 for keeping liquor for sale thout a license.

The annual report of the New Bruns wick Auxiliary Bible society for 1895 is now being printed. Treasurers of various branch societies in this province, who have not already done so will please forward at once to the general secretary in St. John their ubscriptions for 1895, along with a list of their office bearers and subscribers, in order that their na may appear in the report.

Jardine & Co. intend retiring from the retain grocery business, after May and devoting their whole time and attention to the wholesale business. The firm has been in the retail business for fifty-seven years, but their business has grown so much that the firm find it impossible to be able to attend to both branches, hence the retirement from the retail depart-Up to May 1st however the retail trade will be continued in its entirety, and customers may rely on securing the usual choice quality of

The death occurred suddenly Sunday evening of Mrs. Leetch, widow of the late James Leetch and mother of Chas. BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Leetch of Thorne Bros. Deceased was seventy-six years old and appeared in The Message Sent to Congress by her usual good health early last eve-ning, when she suddenly fell off a chair dead. Heart disease was the cause. President Cleveland.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday from the residence of her son-

in-law, James Lewis, St. James street.

Coroner Berryman was notified, but de-cided that an inquest was not neces-

The funeral of the late George H.

deceased were present at the obse-

ren ill-treated, cases investigated..12

The celebration of the ledication festival of S. Paul's church last week

Rev. Leo A. Hoyt, for twenty-five

The Eastport Sentinel says: Capt.

Samuel Pike, now in command of I.

reported, to be master of the St. Croix

when she makes her debut. For sev-

eral years Capt. Pike has ably filled

pany and the Marysville Lumber com-

pany have consolidated and hereafter

the business of the old firms will be

conducted at the former yard of the Helena Lumber company's Marys-

ber Co., W. H. Robertson being a

managing partner in the company.

Marysville for some time as resident

do a large business and its success is

ABANDONED FARMS.

Massachusetts Agriculturists and the

Sixty Million Market.

A new (the fifth) edition of the "De-

scriptive catalogue of farms in Massa-chusetts, abandoned or partially aban-

dened," has just been issued by the

State Board of Agriculture, and may

be obtained gratis on application to the secretary, William R. Lessions of

Boston. After looking carefully through the state, they find on the

market 314 abandoned or partially abandoned farms for sale, aggregating

38,520 acres That great country, with

cidedly a bad place for the agricul-

as this catalogue reveals can be found

in any province of Canada. Place our

farmers at the mercy of the competi

tion our friends over the line meet with, and how long would it be be-

fore they were in the same position?

Doctor (shaking his head)-Well,

my dear sir. I can do nothing more

for you. Patient-W-h-a-t! Good

gracious, doctor. Doctor-No, really,

my, friend, you are in perfect health.

FOR SALE.

STEAMER ALCYONE FOR SALE-Chea

Do You Know

ash. 10 tons net; 15 gross tonnage. For culars apply to George Smith, Eagle

-Der Schalk.

turist. No such condition of affairs

its "market of sixty millions," is de

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

It is Accompanied by a Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Correspondence Between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Gresham.

the residence of his brother, Joseph Seymour, Broad street. The services were conducted at the house by Rev. Mr. Dewdney, rector of St. James' church, and Rev. Mr. Wightman, pas-Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.-The president today sent the following message to congress on the Behring sea question:

friends and acquaintances of the quies. There were no pall-bearers.
The remains were interred in the
Church of England burying ground. At a meeting of the executive committee of the S. P. C. A., held Thursday, the agent, E. J. Wetmore, submitted a report of his work for the three months, November, December and January, which, summarized, is

To the senate—On the 8th day of July I received a copy of the following senate resolution:

Resolved, That the president he requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the senate all reports and papers, including logs of vessels, relating to the enforcement of the regulations respecting fur seals, adopted by the governments of the United States and Great Britain in accordance with the decision of the tribunal of arbitration convened at Paris, and the resolution (regulations) under which head reports are required to be made, as well as relating to the number of seals taken during the season of 1834 by pelagic hunters and by the lessees of the Pribyloff and Commander islancs; also relating to the steps which may have been taken to extend the said regulations to the Asiatic waters of the North Pacific ocean and Behring sea, and to secure the concurrence of other nations in said regulations; and, further, all papers not hereufore published, including communications of the agents of the United States before said tribunal at Paris, relating to the claims of the British government, on account of the seizure of the sealing vessels in Berlin.

In compliance with said request, I herewith transmit sundry papers; documents and reports which have been returned to me by the secretary of state for the secretary of the secretary of state for the secretary of the secretary of the navy, to whom said resolution was referred. I am not in possession of any further information tuching the various subjects embodied in such resolution. It will be seen from a later statement accompanying the documents sent from his department that it is impossible to furnish at this time the complete log books on some of the naval vessels referred to, but I venture to express the hope that the reports of the commanders of such vessels herewith submitted will be found to contain in substance so much of the matters recorded in said log books as are important in answering the inquiries addressed to me by the senate.

(Signe

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, Feb. 11, 1895. The message is accompanied by

letter from the secretary of the treas ury transmitting a statement taken from the logs of vessels engaged in the Behring sea seal fisheries, which have reported the latitude and long-itude in which seals were taken. He says that of the thirty-two vessels engaged in this business only ten have made reports of the latitude and longitude and of the catches made on these points, and states that the collector of customs at San Francisco reports that the captains of the other vessels deposed under oath that they cleared without regulations and therefore made no record of the places of capture. He puts the number of seals kill ed by pelagic steamers in the North Pacific and Behring sea during the season of 1894 at 142,000, and says that of this number about 60,000 were kill-The Mountaineer, of Marysville, Montana, of January 24th, contains the following reference to W. H. Rob-ertson of this city: "The Marysville branch of the Helena Lumber comed in Behring sea and on the American side of the North Pacific. He also states that 15,000 seals were taken on the Pribyloff islands by the North Am-

erican Commercial Company. The unofficial figures placed the land at 27,285. The secretary also transmits the logs of the Rush, Bear and Corwin in relation to the enforceville branch by W. H. Robertson, under the name of the Robertson Lumment of the Paris tribunal regulations and closes with the statement that the papers forwarded "constitute all the reports and the documents in the department which he deemed compatible Mr. Robertson has been a resident of manager for the Helena Lumber Co., and by his integrity and fair dealing

The correspondence includes 129 letition made by Sir Julian Pauncefote on the 22nd of August, 1893, that the Behring sea award he laid before narliament, and closing with a long statement from Mr. Gresham to Sir Julian Pauncefote of Jan. 23rd last, in which he communicates the deep feeling of solicitude of the president and people of the United States relative to th future of the Alaskan seal herds and disclosed by official returns of seals killed at sea during the past season in the North Pacific ocean, and gives statistics upon the subject. In this last letter of the list, after referring to the seal killing of the year, which was, he says, unprecedented in the history of palegic sealing, the secretary says:

It would appear that the vessels engaged in Behring sea, although only one-third of the total number employ ed in the North Pacific, in four of five weeks killed 31 585 seals not only 8 000 more than were killed in Behring sea in 1891, (the last year the sea was open) but even more than the total umber killed during the four months sealing in the North Pacific this seaon He continued. "In this startling ncrease in the pelagic slaughter of both the American and Asiatic herds has convinced the president and cannot fail to convince her majesty's government that the regulations enacted by the Paris tribunal have not operated to protect the seal herd from that distruction which they were designed to prevent, and that unless a speedy change in the regulations be rought about, extermination of the herd must follow. Such a deplorable esult must, if possible, be averted." Mr. Gresham adds that the experi-

ence of the past year under the regu-lations demonstrated that the United States and Great Britain are not alone in their interest in these matters, but that Russia and Japan have commercial interest in them almos as deep as the United States, and he suggests that any any new system of regulations should of necessity emprace the whole North Pacific ocean from the Asiatic side to the American side, and should be binding alike upon all the countries mentioned. He accordingly suggests that in order to add to our scientific !- 'dge of the seal, that a commission be appointed odge of the consisting of one or more men from ach country. He will have the commission visit the Asiatic of the North Pacific and report among other things upon the proper measures needed to regulate sealing so as to protect the erd from destruction and permit it to increase in such numbers as to per-

manerally furnish as annual supply of skins. He adds that he is directed by the president to propose such a commission, and he also submits the terms of a modus vivendi to be observed during the commissions' delib-erations, as follows:

"That the regulations now in force be extended along the line of the thirty-fifth degree north from the American shore and be enforced during the coming season in the whole of the Pacific ocean and waters north of that line; furthermore, that sealing in Behring sea be absolutely prohibited pending the report of such commission." He suggests the necessity of speedy action.

The correspondence also includes statement dated August 17, 1893, from ex-secretary John W. Foster, as agent for the American government, in regard to the British claims for damages on account of seizures. He mentions as the total of the claims \$439.171.

The notes exchanged between Sir Julien Pauncefote and Secretary Gresham in regard to the payment these claims are also enclosed. Gresham wrote that in view of the fact that both nations are familiar with the claims made, the president had concluded to offer the lump sum of \$425,000 in settlement, subject to the action of congress. Sir Julian at

once replied accepting the offer.

A list of the countries which were invited to co-operate in the observance of the Paris regulations 's given. These include Japan and Russia. The Japanese minister merely makes formal acknowledgement of the receipt of the document, promising to bring it to the attention of his government. while Prince Cantacuzene, Russian representative, says: "I think I can at once inform you that Russia hav-ing in the same degree as the United States, an interest and an imperative duty, to equally assure in her waters the preservation of fur seal, the imperial government could not give its adhesion to the Paris regulations and to the legislative measures adopted in consequence thereof at Washington and London; unless the totality of these measures be applied likewise to all the waters of the Pacific situated north of the 35th degree of north latitude."

Secretary Hastings of the Hawalian legation, ventures the prediction that prompt action will be taken by his government to secure the preservation

A FORTUNE TELLER.

Madam Kinkade, at the Stanley Hotel, Discusses the Probable Result of the Dominion Elections.

"No, I never studied under any person: I have possessed this strange power since I was a child," remarked Madam M. E. Kinkade, the fortune teller and clairvoyant, to a Sun re

porter Saturday. "When I was six years old." she things which had been lost about my by the aid of this power. I would, as it were, hear a voice whis-pering to me, and if I obeyed that voice I never went astray. My mother urged me not to give way to it, but I could not prevent the whish had related what had been told me.'

ings and I always felt better after I Madam Kinkade is perhaps 40 years of age. Her hair is slightly tinged with grey. She is tall and straight. number killed on the Commander Is- She has an intellectual face, though there is a care worn expression about manner. She told the reporter that she was born in Hampton, Kings county, but as her parents early moved away she could remember nothing of the village. She has been living in with interest to transmit to congress | Portland, Me., during the last sixteen vears.

After interviewing her with referters and telegrams, some of them quite ence to her strange power, the report-voluminous, beginning with a propose er questioned her as to the probability of a dominion election. Madam Kin-kade went into a semi-trance and after remaining in this strange state perhaps a minute, she answered:

"Yes, there is going to be an election of some kind soon; very soon."
"Can you give the result of the election in Canada?"

Mrs. Kinkade was silent for a space and then proceeded to disclose what she saw. She described the personal appearance of the candidates in this constituency and gave the initials of some of their names. She told the re-porter which men would win, and which party would come out ahead in the whole dominion field. But as uncertainty is the chief element of inter est in an election contest, the Sun proposes to withold this part of the communication until the morning after the voting. Meanwhile the reporter is debarred from betting on certainty. Mrs. Kinkade, as a test of ner powers, informed the reporter that one or two judges had recently been appointed in St. John and that som people were pleased with the appoint-ments and some were not. There was

no disputing her powers after this.

Mrs. Kinkade says she can whether or not money is buried in a place if the place is described to her She knows where there is a portion of Capt. Kidd's fortune and will secure it in time. She is stopping at the Stanley hotel.

THIRTY-SIX TONS OF CATERPILLARS.

Thirty-six tons of caterpillars and a large number of cocoons were destroyed in the effort to drive the pest from the young plan-tations of trees on Hong Kong island. They appeared on the pine trees with which the government is trying to reafforest the land, and lasted for two months. Static were established where the caterpillars we received and paid for by weight. This methoseems to have been successful. It is estimated that 35,000 000 insects were killed.

"In de case ob the trusted ploye," said Uncle Eben, "you Kain't allus judge by appearances. But yoh is sometimes 'bliged ter bery positive conclusions by disap ces."-Washington Star. Wife-Is that you, George?" Hus glad! I'm always afraid there's man in the house till you Puck.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Dr. Atkinson Makes His Motion in Reference to the Woodstock Bridge.

Fredericton, Feb. 7 .- In the house oday Dr. Atkinson made his motion. secon led by Mr. Pinder, for copies of tenders, correspondence, etc., in nection with the Woodstock bridge. Dr. Atkinson said that since giving notice of his motion he found some of the information asked for had already been furnished. course he would not trouble the chief commissioner to have that information repeated in the returns he

Hon, Mr. Fmmerson said any information on the subject not contained | St. John Horticultural society. in the journals of 1893 and 'ast year

would be furnished. port of the General Public hospitake should see a copy of the contract for the superstructure and that a return of any other information not already given would be furnished,

Mr. Pitts gave notice of enquiry:

Has the gove amen or any depart ment thereof been paid the whole of the purchase money from the sale of the horse Harry Wilkes? Is there any palance due or notes remaining paid, and, if so, how much and by

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced the appropriat' n bilis Standing committees were nominated as follows:

Contingencies - Messre Veniot in place of Blanchard, Martin in place Standing rules-Mr. Wells in place

of Mi. Hill, absent from the session.

Public accounts—Messrs. Killam, Flewelling, Dibblee, Shaw, Farris, Powe'll Pinder. Law practice and procedure-Messrs White Moti. Wells, Emmerson, Pow-

ell, Phirney, Stockton.

Corporations—Mitchell, Blair, Labillois, Tweedie, White, Baird, O'Brien (Charlotte), Robinson, Atkinson, Dunn, Harrison, Sivewright, Stockton, Powell, Perley, Pitts, Allen, Smith, (St.

hn), Phinney, Lewis. Municipalities - Emmerson, Mitchell, Plair, Mott, O'Brien (Northumberland). Russell, Wells, Veniot, Farnis, McLeod, Alward, Stockton, Flewelling, Martin, Howe, Pinder, Gogaine, Dibblee, Killam, Shaw, Scovil. Agriculture-Russell, Martin, Baird,

Dibblee, Harrison, Robinson, Gogaine Howe, Farris, Scovil, Killarn, Venion Shaw Mott, Lewis, Dunn, Adjourned Fredericton, Feb. 8.-Bills were introduced by Dr. Stockton vesting the appointment of the St. John recorder in the common council, and amending the laws relating to assessments for sinking fund in St. John city; by Dr. Alward, resting the appointment of the St. John chief of police in the common council; further amending the act consolidating certain acts relating to the St. John Protestant orphan asylum; further amending the set regulating the storage of petroleum, etc., in St. John and the parish of Portland; by Mr. Allen, incorporating the Wilmot Park board in the city of Fredericton; by Mr.Killam, amending the act supplying Moneton with water; by Mr. Dunn, changing the date of holding the councillors' elections in St. John municipality; by Mr. McLeod, providing for the election of an additional councillr in the parish of Lancaster: by Mr. Smith, amending the act regulating the constru

tion of buildings in St. John, and providing for the due inspection thereof; by Mr. Shaw, relating to actions against the city of St. John; further amending the law relating to civic government in St. John; by Mr. White, providing for the removal of danger-

ous buildings. Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted returns of the indebtedness of Northumber-land municipality.—Adjourned. Fredericton, Feb. 9.-Hon. Mr. Blair introduced bills amending the act in

addition to and amendment of the Documentary Evidence Act of 1893, amending law relating to solemnization of: marriages; respecting assignments and specting property of married won and amending act incorporating the Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the re-

Hon Mr. Blair committed bill secur ing to wives and children the benefit of life irisurance-Mr. Killam, chairman. Mr. Blair said he would not now have committed the bill had he noticed that the hon, member for Gloucester (Mr. Sivewright) was absent from his place in the house (Laughter.) . The bill required very little explanation, and its object was pretty well explained by its title. He had drafted a sec tion to take the place of section 23, dealing with cases where premiums are paid with intent to defraud ereditors. He would read the amended sec-tion when that part of the bill in which it would come in was reached. There were some other amendments which were largely of a formal character that he would move as the different sections were being considered The hon, member for Gloucester (Mr Sivewright) having new taken his scat he (Blair) might further explain the bill. (Laughter.) There were two main provisions in it. Under one of these any person may insure his life for the whole term thereof, or any definite period, for the benefit of his wift or children, or either of them. This was not the section or feature in which the hon, member for Gloucester would be most interested. The provision calcu lated to specially interest that hon. gentleman was the one under which any, man contemplating . warriage benefit of his future wife. (Laughter and applause.) He would not say that the government were moved altogethe by the rumors regarding the matrimonial intentions of the hon, member in bringing in this measure, but he would say that the hon, gentleman's intentions, or rumored intentions, had more than a little to do with the government's committing the bill so early in the session. (Laughter.) The government desired that the hon. member should have the full benefit of the provisions of the bill, and in order that there might have to be no retros clause inserted it was hoped to get the measure through without delay, and obtain his honor's assent to it before the close of the sess plause.) He was glad to see that the ion. member, by his smiles, concurre in the bill as a measure in the right direction. (Laughter and applause.)

of the house would agree that some such measure as this was needed to protect wives and children. Hon. Mr. Mitchell committed the appropriation bills, which were agre to.-Adjourned,

Speaking seriously, Hon. Mr. Blair

said he thought members on both sides

them personally.

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FREDERICTON, N. B.

and Douglas, R. N. R.

A Strong Array of Legal Counsel to Watch the Proceedings.

Pilot Trainor Examined at Length Before the Commissioners.

The inquiry into pilotage matters at the port of St. John was begun Thursday morning at the Custom House before Capt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R., and Capt. Bloomfield Dougas, R. N. R.

The large room was filled with peo ple all day. W.M. Jarvis, S. Schofield, Robt. Cruikshank, Capt. Beck, W. S. Fisher and J. A. Likely of the board of trade's committee on pilotage matters were in attendance, and G. G. Gilbert, Q. C., and C. A. Palmer, Q. C., appeared to watch the investigation in the interest of the shipowners Chas. N. Skinner, Q. C., and H. H. McLean appeared for the pilots.

The majority of the pilotage commissioners were on hand and the pilots were there in force. Among the vessel owners present were Geo. F. Balrd, M. P., J. Fred

Watson, D. J. Purdy. Precisely at 11 o'clock Capt. Smith read the letter from the marine and fisheries department appointing him to hold the inquiry, also that naming Capt. Douglas to sit with him. Capt. said it was their wish to be made acquainted with the establishment of the pilotage commission of St. John and the changes made in the statutes relating thereto. Any counsel that might appear on behalf of the pilots or ship owners would be given right to question the witness called. There was nothing before him and Capt. Douglas to indicate that there was anything wrong about the system. He asked if either party had

any documents to offer. Mr. Skinner said he and Mr. Mc Lean appeared for the pilots. commissioners did not come to St. John to investigate any charge, but simply to obtain information regarding the system in vogue. The board of trade had given s me attention to the matter and this inquiry was the result of what they had done. The history of the pilotage commission was contained in the New Brunswick statutes before confederation and in the dominstatutes since the union, and the by-laws of the St. John council and the pilotabe commission. It would take some time to get all this in concise form, but they would agree to submit it if given time to attend to its preparaion He suggested that the board of trade committee submit their case It would be shown what the status of pilots was through the world.

Jarvis said that the board of was anxious that all the evidence that could be obtained should be given. He would submit some doc First he offered a letter written by him and published in a city paper giving the history of the present system.

Mr. Palmer said if there were any

inaccuracies in this article they could e corrected. Mr. McLean felt that there were objections to this article. It could not

go in as evidence. Capt Smith thought they might make use of the letter in so far as it was right.

Mr. Jarvis next submitted a copy of the report of the board of trade on otage question. Mr. Skinner objected to this.

Capt. Douglas remarked that the port contained much valuable information. Still it contained opinions that could not be admitted.

Mr. Skinner said that the commis sioners and the various parties interested did not come together to try the matter out on reports of the board of trade and newspaper articles.

Mr. Jarvis—It is an inquiry only.

No charges are made. It is simply an inquiry into the system. Mr. Skinner-If there are no charges why should there be an opening o

Capt. Douglas-These things might be regarded as their briefs. Mr. Skinner did not want Mr. Jar

vis to come in with a smile on his face and a dagger behind him.

Capt. Douglas—There are no dag-

Mr. Jarvis remarked that he had not been in politics enough for that.

Mr. Jarvis next presented a certified copy of the evidence taken in the bark Curler enquiry. Mr. McLean called on Mr. Jarvis to

put in writing his charges against the system and the pilots. Let him form ulate them and they would get testi Skinner did not think it fair to

bring in this one case of the Curler. Capt. Smith-it might be useful to have a list of the casualties in the Say of Fundy. Mr. Skinner said the loss of the Cur

had be ome a crank with Mr. Jar-

Cant Smith-Let us find the numb of wrecks in recent years and the Mr. Skinner had no objection to the

evidence in the Curler case being put Mr. Jarvis had the report of th board of trade on the navigaion of the Pay of Fundy. He wanted this re-

ceived in evidence.

Mr. Jarvis repeated that it was the desire of the board of trade to have the fullest information obtained. He prepared by the ship owners, in which they lound fault with the present system on several grounds. They made several grounds.

following recommendations: commission of three competent the pilotage business, to be appointe as follows, viz.: The chairman by th governor general in council, and one council and board of trade St. John. 'All to have had the perience in maritime and nautical affairs, and to be appointed for terms of three years. No charge whatever to be made by any of the commission

Pilotage licenses to be obtainable by all competent men, who are residents of St. John, over 25 years of age, and of good character, who have also An Enquiry Before Capts. Smith had sufficient nautical experience and acquaintance with the Bay of Fundy and port of St. John, and can pass a thorough examination upon all essential matters connected with the pilotage business before a duly qualified and competent examiner. The continuance of such license to be conditional upon usual and proper requirements to be made by the pilot commission-

ers. A new code of pilotage regulations to be carefully prepared by the commissioners, after a full examination of the regulations in force at other ports, the best features of which are to be embodied in the new St. John code, which should also remedy all existing defects in the present regula-

A new scale of maximum pilotage fees, to be arranged by the commis-sioners, based upon the principle of fair compensation for services rendered by the pilots and bearing fairly and evenly upon all classes and sizes of vessels, regardless of cargoes carried or the living requirements of any particular number of pilots. The pilots to be at liberty to accept less than the maximum fees whenever they see fit to do so, but in the absence of any arrangement to the contrary the regulation fees always to be paid by vessel

Protection for the licensed pilots to be provided by necessary enactments compelling vessels to employ only lic-enced pilots whenever such services are required by captains, and preventing all other persons from acting in the capacity of pilots within the district.

Wessels not to be compelled to em ploy pilots unless the captains require services, and then to be free to employ whichever duly licensed plot

they may prefer. The shipowners' committee that under the foregoing system a sufficient number of competent pilots always be available for the shipping requirements of the port, and that with reduced pilotage charges and improved regulations St. John would be much better able than present to compete for business with The pro other Atlantic seaports. osed system would also prevent the pilotare business from being any longer controlled by a limited number of men, who appear to think that they have an exclusive right to monopoliz the business, and also to compel ves them enormous fees whe ther or not their services are required by the owners or captains. The new system would practically put pilots in the same position as captains nates are at present, viz., that they must first become thoroughly qualified for their positions, and then seek employment from those who may wish to avail of their services. The protection from unlicensed competi tors would be the same in both cases and the committee consider that what sufficient protection aptains and mates should also be ufficient for pilots. The new system yould also allow owners of vessels to control the'r own property and af airs, which they cannot do at present under the existing pilotage regula

Mr. Palmer, after stating that be and Mr. Gilbert appeared for the ship owners asked the commissioners to request the secretary of the pilotage emmission to furnish in addition to other information the following: The regulations and dominion act governing the pilots; all accounts and statelist of the pilots taken over and icensed by the commissioners in 1874 with their ages; the shipping casualties in the bay of late years, with the suspension of pilots consequent there-upon; the earnings of the various pilots to retired pilots and widows and orphans for 10 years; the balance in the hands of the commission at the close of 1894; a copy of the agreement be-tween the commission and the agent of the Furness line in St. John; the amount kept out of Richard Cline's earnings from these boats, and how it was distributed, and what had been paid the commissioners for their ser

Mr. Skinner suggested that the cretary be called and asked to furnish this information. Mr. Palmer said he had no right to

call any witness. He was here through the grace and favor of Capts. smith and Douglass. mith and Douglass.

After some further discussion it was ecided to have a stenographer to

ake the evidence. James U. Thomas, the secretary

the pilotage commission, was the first witness called. He said he had been ry since May, 1885. He explained what his duties are.

In answer to Capt. Smith Mr. Thomas said: There are six pilot boats here, all of them over 30 tons register. The largest boat is about 65 tons register. The hoats are owned by the pilots between \$6,000 and \$7,000. He could ot say what the other vessels Each pilot has a share in one of the boats. Before he can get his license e must own not less than four tons in one of the licensed pilot There are 28 pilots on the roll now, but this number does not include the Musquash pilot. That place has a man of its own. A pilot could own in than one boat, but none of them do have any interest in more There are three pilotage districts, and Mr. Thomas pointed out on a chart what they were. The pilot boats have no particular station laid down for them, but are usually to be found between Briar Island and Cape Sable Seal Island and near Little River. The boats are out cruising the greater part of the time. The arangements for cruising are left entireely in their own hands. Mr. Thomas told how the vessels were spoken by the pilot boats and what they did when taking them out. A pilot who took a vessel out left her either in the tug which towed her out or in his small boat. When a pilot left a vessel at the lower district he landed in his small boat either at Brier Island or

Mr. Palmer asked Mr. Thomas to furnish the commissioners with the rule or regulation which compelled a pilot to cruise in his boat. replied that the regu-

boat laid up would not be in service. The competitive system in vogue made it necessary for the boats to go down to the outside district. Each boat was run in opposition to the others. The earnings of the men in each boat went to the men earning the same. Each man in the several boats got what he earned unless there was a club. Capt. Beck-They adopted the turn system. Each man in the boat took

The inquiry was then adjourned un

til 2 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION. In the afternoon Pilot Thomas Trai-nor was put on the stand. His evidence was substantially as follows: been a pilot since October, 1874. Served the usual apprenticeship, five years. Was bound in 1868. Before and after serving his apprenticeship he went to sea, making the required umber of voyages. It was in a bark and a ship. They sailed from this Was born in St. John. While serving his apprenticeship he occasionally went in a schooner, running to Boston and Providence, with the consent of his master. Was bound under the Common Council of St. John. His indenture was somewhere about the city building. Worked as seaman and mate of the ceasting sel. This gave him a good knowledge of the coast. Was regularly on the articles. The vessel was the schooner Got from \$15 to \$20 pe month. Did not pay this money over to his master, he refusing to take it. He received nothing from his master during that time. About twelve months of his apprenticeship was spent in the Ernest. He went at different times, his master pilot boat at such times. Did not have to pass any examination. It was not required then. Havng completed his apprenticeship, he made two voyages across the Atlantic in a ship and a bark. Went as a seaman in them. This made him eligible for a license after passing a satisfactory examination before the proper examiners in the city building. The examiners were the mayor, A. Chipman Smith, aldermen. Henry Duffell and John Kerr; two portwardens, Augustus Quick and Robt. Leonard; the harbor master, Chas. S. Taylor, and two branch pilots. Mr. Quick was the ac tual examiner. He was an old ship-

master. Witness then explained the examination which he had to stand. Capt. Douglas remarked that the examination seemed to have been very The witness said that at the tim

he passed his examination a change

occurred in the government of the

pilots. The control was taken out of

the hands of the Common Council and

ers. He understood that this was done

under the provisions of the act of con

given over to a board of commis

federation. No objection was raised to the change by the pilots. He was given his license. Changes were made then in the rate of pilotage. Under the Common Council all vessels registered in New Brunswick, coming from or going to a foreign port, drawing six feet of water, were liable to pilotage if they took no pilot. If they took one they of course paid the full rate. All vessels not registered in New Brunswick coming from any port outside of the Bay of Fundy had to pay full pilotage. There was one exception; the International line steamers never paid pilotage. He understood that when these steamers first came here it was felt that they would do much towards bnilding up the trade of the port and that they were exempted. The pilots were given the privilege of travelling at a lower rate than the general public. These steamers were run by the captains and the coast pilots. When the commissioners took charge all apprentices were allowed to go on and serve out their time. Then if they could pass the examination they were given licenses. The examination was thorough. There were 44 pilots in 1874, if he was not mistaken. The Dominion act provided for a commission of seven gentlemen appointed by the governor general in council, the Com cil of St. John and the Board of Trade. The commissioners appointed were to examine the applicants for license. Harbor Master Taylor and Mr. Troop, the chairman of the board, were examiners, but he could not say who

else. There was no nautical man on the commission at first. After a time Capt. Cruikshank was put on it. All apprentices were examined before being licensed. They were given a branch for vessels drawing 12 feet of water and measuring not more than tons. They may have been capable to pilot large vessels, but they were not considered so until they had served 12 months. When a pilot goes on board a vessel he gives the true magnetic course he wants the vessel steered, and the captain or officer in command orders his vessel steered that course by his compasses. In the summer time the pilot boats are usually found between Brier Island and Cape Sable Seal Island. Other boats cruise about the north channel. the winter time the boats come further and cruise about Musqpash Point Lepreaux and Partridge Island.

Vessels that frequented the port would of course know where to pick up a pilot. The boats are all working for themselves and they drive each other further out. Sometimes they go to the eastward of Seal Island. He had not seen the sailing directions for the Bay of Fundy. He had boarded yessels at Cape Sable Seal Island. There are no published directions as to where the captain of a vessel coming to St. John may expect to pick up a pilot The pilots applied to be amalgamate and put on stations, but the commissioners thought the vessels would get pilo's furt'er down under the competitive system. He said the boat

hased after the vessels. Capt. Douglas remarked that instead of the vessel picking up the pilot the pilot picked the vessel up. Still he thought it should be known where pilot could be got

The witness did not think a man in the coasting trade had as good a knowledge of the bay as our pilots men in the coasting vessels were always hurrying up. The pilots while serving made a study of the tides in A man to become a good mpetent pilot must be born in it. He started at it when eight years of The International steamers had, he thought, met with two or three

casualties. He could not say within what period. There are 28 pilots now, The work might be done with fewer, but that depends entirely on the trade. Only one pilot on the list does not take his regular turn. That is Richard Cline, who looks after the Furness line boats. The others go out in their boats. Every vessel over a certain tonnage has to take a pilot as far down as Partridge Island. He returns in his small boat or in a tug. Witness has gone down as far as Briar Island and Cape Sable in vessels. He boarded fishing vessels there. Pilots frequently made arrangements with the captains of vessels to go down the bay after Partridge Island was reached. Have known the captain of a vessel to take a pilot down the bay contrary to the wishes of the Two dollars a foot is the owner. charge for taking a vessel down the bay over and above the \$1.25 to Part ridge Island. The law does not allow pilots to take less, and he could not say that any pilot ever accepted less. felt the same responsibility when taking a vessel down the bay as when piloting her out to the island. Our pilots do not have to file bonds. If he was going down the bay in a vesse

Mr. Palmer suggested that one of the commissioners question Mr. Train or as to the deviation of the compass. Capt. Smith said he would do

and the weather was fine, he would

leave her if the captain agreed to it

to catch an inward bound vessel. He

never did it though. He has towed

the hope of catching a vessel bound

Mr. Palmer desired later on. To Mr. Palmer-He had passed no examination since 1874. The government told the commissioners to take passed any examination as to colors He could not say much about Captain Quick. He was an old, retired shin-Quick. He was an old, retired ship-master. He did not think it necessary to pass the color test. All the pilots could distinguish a light at a consid-

Mr.Palmer did not think color blind ness was as rare as this. Capt. Smith said he had seen men

who could not tell a red light from a green one. In answer to Mr. Palmer, the wit ness said the State of Maine ran ashore near Point Lepreaux and the New England was ashore at the Wolves. He also thought the Cumberland struck on Grand Manan.

could be got easily enough. The witness said a brig that he had charge of struck on the Beacon bar To Mr. Palmer-How about the bark

Capt. Smith said this information

Witness-She went ashore on Little River Head, but I had left her before she went ashore.

Mr. Palmer-How about schooners trading between St. John and New

Witness-Schooners engaged in the coasting trade between St. John and York would make eight or nine trips in a year. The average draft of vessels of 200 to 250 tons register loaded was between 11 and 12 feet. Mr. Palmer-Don't these vessels pay

an average 18 or 19 cents per ton Witness-I can't say. Mr. Palmer-The masters of these vessels are competent men, are they

Witness-Yes, they are very good

Mr. Palmer-Had there not been a general understanding between the master of the coasters and the pilots that these vessels should pay a certain amount and be allowed to pass in. Witness-Not to my knowledge. If it was done I know nothing about it.

Mr. Palmer-Was the thing not done seven or eight years ago? Witness-I don't know. Mr. Palmer-Do I understand you to say that only one pilot does not

go out regularly? Witness-Yes. Mr. Palmer-Is there any regulation compelling the boats to go out? Witness-Nothing except the agree

ment among themselves Mr. Palmer-You can go out in your boat or not, just es you please?

Witness-Yes, but if we want to make a living we must work. Mr. Palmer-You are not compelled to cruise in the bay? Witness-We cruise where

we will catch vessels Mr. Palmer-You need not go more ridge Island.?

ridge Island.?
Witness—No, but starvation staring us in the face would compel us to go further. In foggy weather there was a chance of a vessel passing a pilot boat down the bay. Mr. Palmer-Can you tell me the

eastern boundary of the first pilotage 'district? I take it to be as far east as the county of St. John goes. Mr. Palmer-What is your age, Mr

Trainor? Witness-42 years. Capt. Smith-About the Tarriore in estigation, was the captain censured? Witness-Yes, he was. His certifi-

was suspended for six months The mate had a master's certificate and it was suspended for the same period. Capt. Smith-Were you blamed as

Witness-No, sir, I left the where it was customary to leave It was in the winter season

and a heavy gale was blowing.

Mr. Palmer—How long after you left her did she go ashore? Witness-I left her in my hick weather and can't say Mr. Palmer—Didn't you tell me at the investigation that fifteen minutes after you left her she struck.

Witness-I can't say. Capt. Douglas-Could a qualified pilot owning four tens in a pilot boat stay on shore and give up the piloting isiness without interference

Witness-I don't think so. I think would have to give up his branch. Mr. Palmer-Can a man go seeking vessels in any way except in one of the licensed pilot boats? Can a man make use of the American boats and coasters to go down the bay and bring in vessels? Did any one think was the proper way of conducting the pilotage business?

Capt. Douglas said he did not lool at the matter in the same way that

Mr. Palmer did. What he wanted to know was if a pilot could stop ousiness for a time and take it up gain? -The commission will look

after such cases. Mr. Palmer-Is it not a fact that ne of the pilots never goes out in the boat in which he owns, but carries

on his business as he sees fit? Witness-Yes, that is so. Capt. Smith-Does he get his pilot-

age money. Witness-Yes; it is paid over to him He has to pay his share of the running expenses of the pilot boat he owns in.

Capt. Smith-Does this man pay his share towards the superannuation fund? Witness-Yes; he does. So much is taken off his outward pilotage for

that. Mr. Gilbert-Are there any regulations which compel the pilots to remain out in the bay for any time. Witness-No, there is not; but the pilots will stay out as long as they

think it possible to catch a vessel. Mr. Gilbert-Suppose you were ter miles below the island and bad weather came on, would you feel it your duty to stay out or would you seek shelter in the harbor? Witness-There is no law compell-

ing us to stay out. Mr. Gilbert-Are vessels going up

the bay compelled to pay pilotage Witness-No; but many of them take St. John pilots up to Parrsboro, where they get the local pilots. In answer to Mr. Gilbert, Pilot Clin aid the most dangerous place in the

Mr. Gilbert-Do vessels in tow have to take pilots? Witness-Yes, if they have a regis-

hav was between Grand Manan and

Mr. Gilbert-Do the Parrsboro coal parges have to pay? Witness-Yes.

Mr. Gilbert-Do they have to pay when they go to St. Andrews? Mr. Gilbert-Could one of these

barges be worked by the sails she was brought up before the pilotage Witness-I suppose so. They use

Mr. Gilbert-Are these sails of any ise except to steady the barges? Witness-Yes, they are. One day the Springhill left two barges outside

the island and came up the harbor to get another one. The barges continued under way with their sails on Capt. Smith said the str. Dorcas and the barge Etta Stewart were lost. Capt. Smith-How is it that steam

ers pay a higher rate of pilotage than sailing vessels? The sponsible for this. Steamers carried twice the quantity of deals sailing vessels did and did not pay any more pilotage. It was, therefore

Capt. Smith and Capt. Douglas were of the opinion that steamers going to other ports paid less than sailing ves-

Mr. Gilbert made some inquiries as o why a vessel drawing twelve feet of water should pay more than one drawing ten. Pilot Trainor contended that she should, as the draught vessel was easier to handle

In answer to Mr. Skinner. Pilot Trainor said he understood that the ommisisoners increased the rate on steamers at the request of the mer-

Pilot Trainor pointed out that the ompetitive system was intended to make the pilots go as far down the as possible. The vessels never had any occasion to complain except when they might pass the pilot boats in foggy weather.

The inquiry will be resumed at 10.30 this morning.

The pilotage inquiry was resumed before Capts. Smith and Douglas on Friday morning. Skinner, before

the examination of Pilot Thomas Trainor, said the two pamphlets on the table contained a number of charges. They were formally before the court. It would hardly be proper for him to examine the witness relative to them. Let the board of trade put in evidence to sustain the charges in their indictment. Then he would know just what they were.

Mr. Jarvis said the whole matter had been fully considered by the board, whose committee were willing to take up any legislation the ship wners might think advisable. Cant Douglas called attention to one

ection of the board's report on the nilotage question, which set forth that the pilotage authority here did not have the confidence of the busine community.

Mr. Palmer said it was tor this court to call the witnesses in whatorder they saw fit. Capt. Douglas remarked that there vere many charges in the board' documents.

Mr. Palmer asked the secretary the pilotage commission to hand in a statement showing how many vess were boarded in each of the three disricts in 1894, and how many escaped inward pilotage.
In answer to Mr. Skinner, Pilot

Trainor said: The barges which now bring the coal here from Parrsboro carry as much as eight of the schoon ers which used to carry it. schooners used to carry three or four men, and the barges were manned by four men. These-schooners did not pay pilotage unless they were 125 tons register. If pilots were out at

was possible to board a vessel.

Mr. Gilbert said this question arose from one put to the witness by him What he had desired to elicit was whether the pilots were compelled by any rule or regulation to remain outside at any time.

would lay as long as they thought it

Capt. Smith and Capt. Douglas said they had endeavored to find this very thing out. Both gentlemen admitted that the competitive system was good one. Mr. Skinner said no regulation

yould keep the pilots out any longer In answer to Mr. Skinner, Mr. Train-

or said: My experience down the bay is that the vessels do not fly their

when they come into pilotage waters nor do they show their flash lights at night. Sometimes we fall in with vessels whose captains are anxious to get pilots. Occasionally we run across a St. John vessel just as anxious to avoid pilots. Steamers coming here to load deals often try to get past us, having been informed that the further up they get the less their pilotage bill will be. But this is only in weather.

Mr. Skinner-Suppose vessels only took pilots in bad weather, could competent ccips of pilots be kept up

Witness-No, not unless the vessels paid a very high rate of pilotage. It would operate against their coming here I know of no instance where pilot has given up his business and gone into any other business on shore The distance from St. John harbor to the outside of the lower district

Mr. Skinner put some questions as to a certain pilot making a practice of going out in his small box

Witness-This is an isolated case Mr. Palmer-Yes, that is very true This one man does it right along. I simply brought this up to show that the pilots were not compelled by the commission to go out in their boats. As long as he owned the four tons in the licensed boat he had complied with the rule.

Mr. Skinner then returned to the Tanjore case. The witness: We left St. John at 11 o'clock in the morning, I having been engaged to take her down the bay. I left her near Little River. She was in a good position to go out of the bay. I told the captain where the vessel was and what course she should be steered. The cantain to it. The wind was N. N. W. when left her, right off shore.

Capt. Smith-Didn't the captain say his vessel was run in too close in order to let you get off?

Witness-I got off where it was customary to leave vessels.

Capt. Douglas—How was the wind?

It was off shore. Mr. Palmer—Would a N. wind be off shore?

Yes, where I left the Tanjore. I

commissioners and was exonerated Mr. Skinner-If all vessels up to 200 or 250 tons were exempted would it be possible to keep up the corps of

pilots if the rates on other vessels remained as they are? No, the rate on larger vessels would ave to be increased. Mr Palmer said the ship owners

were not asking for the exemption of

vessels up to a certain tonnage. What

they sought was the abolition of compulsory payment of pilotage. Vessels should not be obliged to pay for the services of men they did not require. Let the vessels which needed pilots take them and pay for their services He said that in many English ports compulsory pilotage was done away with in 1885. Capable pilots were yet to be found there. If pilots were need ed so far down the bay as the second and third districts for vessels coming here, then the government should authorize the levving of pilotage on vessels bound for West Bay, etc., too. The pilotage charges had driven trade away from the port of St. John, as be seen by the trade returns. Look at the vessels which went up the bay now instead of coming here. The witness said in effect if we are not allowed to collect pilotage from all vessels over 125 tons register, we pilots cannot make a living. It was not a question as to whether the pilots could get a living or not. If pilots were required for the protection and property, all right. But the pilots had no more right to consideration than the ship owners. The pilots had no vested rights. This was an interference with trade and was making a compelled the captain of a vessel, who was just as competent as the pilots themselves, to take a pilot, not the man he might desire to have either.

but the first one that spoke his vessel. Mr. Skinner-A dangerous doctrine was implied by Mr. Palmer's statement. The pilots and commissioners did not pretend that what they were looking for was a living for the pilots. What they wanted was that a good system of pilotage should be preserved Take the city of St. John. How many men who had no children had to pay school taxes? Why was this? Not, of course, that their children should be educated, but that the educational system should be kept up.

Mr. Palmer-Children are wards. Is it intended to make the pilots the Mr. Skinner-Of course not. But if

the law compelled the commission of the government to keep the system up, and the pilots had to spend years in the bay before they could get a license, it was done for the benefit of commerce and of the port. And now the ship owners wanted the payment of pilotage made compulsory no longer. That was not in accordance with natural justice. Mr. Palmer said the owners had abandoned the idea of extending the exemption of vessels, and were going in for the abolition of the com pulsory payment. This change had recently been made. In parliament nd out of it the only clamor hitherto had been for the exemption of vessels

Capt. Douglas said the pilots would of course have to be considered in whatever was done. This commission was intended simply to inquire nito

the present system.

Mr. Gilbert said what was to be ought was the benefit of St. John. Pilot Trainor said: One of the iron teamers which came here carried as many deals as two large sailing ships would take. A higher rate of pilotage has to be paid by the steamer. It is about 25 per cent. higher. The same rate is charged the year round. In Quebec the rate is much higher than

here in the fall of the year Mr. Skinner said he simply put this n to show that while in higher rate was charged in the fall, here in St. John the rate was the same summer and winter, despite the fact that it was harder work in the win-

Pilot Trainor-The captains schooners handle their vessels well. But such a man would not do as well in charge of a large ship or steam as our pilots do. The Bay of Fundy requisite knowledge. out in search of only could get to take me, the business. If the ment of pilotage, w would look for another takes us three or four to Cape Sable in bad w To Captain Smithbring a vessel from Island up to St. John times irregularities in are caused by the w times the tides set in

is difficult of approa

the shore. Then the f contend with. To Mr. Skinner-Ab part of September the disappear. In May, August fogs prevail extent. Last Jun for almost eight tive days. A pilot have to remain down station a week with

vessel. Mr. Skinner-How

you pilots go down to outside district in you I can hardly say.

Mr. Skinner-Well, you think? Possibly twelve trips that the pilots would a sels every season. The

sels coming here to lo not get that many last board the pilot boat The pilots all had t examination. He knew to be color blind. It w duty to give the pilot

his compass. The pilo tain the course he wa steered, that is the course. Mr. Palmer-If the tem of pilotage was per centage of vessels tons would take pilots

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Mr. Skinner-That

Mr. Palmer-Well, the reason you say it to exempt vessels un that sufficient would to pay the 28 pilots? That is one reason Mr. Palmer-What That we would not

it fairly.

up a good staff of pi sels that did need the Mr. Palmer-How are there now? Three or four, I th Mr. Palmer-What small vessels frequer pilotage and do not

Mr. Palmer-As About six per cen Capt. Smith-What I said about 6 per vessels coming her do not take a pilot. Capt. Douglas-If vessels up to 250 to upon and the 28 pilo a living, how many

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could not say. Mr. Skinner-Give Well, perhaps eigh Mr.Gilbert-About Have you known th Yes, sir.

supported?

Mr. Gilbert-How I boarded one stopped for me and This was off Black come in with pilot can't say whether them or not. Mr. Gilbert-They to pay anyway.

Yes; that is true.

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lot Trainor—The captains of oners handle their vessels well. such a man would not do as well charge of a large ship or steamer our pilots do. The Bay of Fundy

is difficult of approach without the equisite knowledge. If I had to go out in search of only what vessels I ould get to take me, I would give up the business. If the compulsory pay-ment of pilotage, was abolished, I would look for another occupation. It takes us three or four days to go down

to Cape Sable in bad weather.

To Captain Smith—It is difficult to bring a vessel from Cape Sable Seal Island up to St. John. There are at imes irregularities in the tides. They are caused by the winds, and some times the tides set in harder towards the shore. Then the fogs are hard to

To Mr. Skinner-About the latter part of September the fogs begin to disappear. In May, June, July and August fogs prevail to a very great Last June or July almost eighteen consecu days. A pilot boat might have to remain down on the 'outside station a week without getting

Mr. Skinner-How many times do you pilots go down the bay to the outside district in your boats each

I can hardly say. Mr. Skinner-Well, how many do

Possibly twelve trips. I should say that the pilots would average ten vesels every season. That is, large vessels coming here to load deals. I did not get that many last year. I was on board the pilot boat the most of the

The pilots all had to pass the same examination. He knew none of them to be color blind. It was the captain's duty to give the pilot the deviation of his compass. The pilot told the captain the course he wanted the ves steered, that is the true magnetic

Mr. Palmer-If the compulsory system of pilotage was abolished what per centage of vessels from 125 to 300 tons would take pilots? Somewhere about 8 or 10 per cent

I should say. Mr. Palmer-Ninety per cent would do without them?

Mr. Palmer-Of sailing ships from 300 tons upwards, what per centage of them would take pilots then? That is hard to answer. The masters of nearly all vessels from 400 tons upwards would like to have pilots if their owners would agree to it.

Cant. Smith-You are of the opinio that the masters would be glad to have the pilots? Yes; but they might not be allowed

o take them. Mr.Palmer-When you said it would not do to exempt vessels up to 250 tons, did you mean that by so doing you would reduce the receipts from pilotage to such an extent that the 28 pilots could not make a living?

Yes, sir; that is what I meant. Mr. Palmer-That is your objection

Yes, sir. Mr. Skinner-That is hardly putting

Mr. Palmer-Well, then, witness the reason you say it would not do to exempt vessels up to 250 tons is that sufficient would not be collected to pay the 28 pilots? That is one reason

Mr. Palmer-What other reasons are That we would not be able to keep

up a good staff of pilots for the vessels that did need them. Mr. Palmer-How many apprentices

are there now? Three or four, I think.

Mr. Palmer—What per centage of small vessels frequenting St. John pay pilotage and do not take a pilot? could not say.

Mr. Palmer-As near as you can

About six per cent, I should think. Capt. Smith-What is that? essels coming here pay pilotage, but

do not take a pilot. Capt. Douglas-If the exemption vessels up to 250 tons was determined upon and the 28 pilots could not make living, how many pilots could supported?

I could not say. Mr. Skinner-Give us your opinio Well, perhaps eighteen, but I am not

Mr.Gilbert-About these coal barges Have you known them to take pilots Mr. Gilbert-How often ?

boarded one once. The captain stopped for me and took me on board. This was off Black River, Others have come in with pilots on board, but 1 can't say whether the barges wanted them or not.

Mr. Gilbert-They would have had to pay anyway.

Yes; that is true. Mr. Skinner-Is it not universally known that there is a struggle between the owners and masters of vessels owned here, the captains desiring to take pilots and the owners re-

Mr. Palmer objected to this qu tion. It could not be so. Find this out from the masters and owners. Mr. Skinner repeated the question at the suggestion of Capt. Smith. He said it would be hard to prove this by either the owners or the masters The owners, perhaps, did not do it in exact words, but the captains knew

could to keep out of the way of the Captains Smith and Douglas-This is only hearsay, of course. Let the masters be examined as to this.

they were threatened with a kind of

cott if they did not do all they

Mr.Skinner-They are afraid of their Mr.Palmer-This could not be. When the piletage vesesls are spoken they have to pay whether they take a pilot or not. Any answer the witness might give would only be speculation as to what might occur if sory pilotage was abolished. During the past 20 years it had made no difference whether schooner captains took pilots or not, if they were over 125 tons they had to pay. How, then, could there be any trouble between owners and masters as to the taking

of a pilot? Skinner-What we want to show is that the owners don't want their captains to take pilots. If Captains pilots would be required?

smith and Douglas lived here they vould understand this matter. Mr. Palmer-If the question is ansvered I will ask the commis

to inquire of Mr. Trainor where eceived his information. compulsory pilotage, afraid to say so, their owners get men to

their places.

Capt. Smith-Didn't the pilots get paper signed by captains favoring the present system? Mr. Skinner-Yes; but they do not want their owners to be informed of

The inquiry was then adjourned till

AFTERNOON SESSION. The attendance at the afternoon sesion was the largest yet. There were all sorts of people present, and a keen interest seemed to be taken in the

Howard D. Troop was put on the stand. Am a ship owner in this city, a member of the firm of Troop & Son. Can not say how many vessels are wned by our firm. Am connected with the pilotage commission as chairman, and attend and preside at all meetings of that body. We meet once a month. Those are the regular meetings. The public are not admitted to our meetings unless it is requested. There are seven commissioners appointed under the act. We have one nautical member, Capt. Wm. Thomas. The commission have all to do with the control of the pilots. Our system of pilotage is compulsory: that is every vessel over a certain tonnage is compelled to take a pilot or pay. The vessels exempted are those up to and under 125 tons. Coasting steamers are also exempt; that is, vessels plying between St. John and ports in the bay and also other ports in Nova

Mr. Palmer-The act says all steamers running between St. John and other provincial ports, and all ports along the Atlantic coast this side of New York.

Mr. Troop—There is no penalty for a vessel that does not take a pilot. She has to pay all the same. Vessels spoken have to pay full rates; there is no such thing as half pilotage. We have six pilot boats, which are owned by the pilots themselves. Of course the widow of a deceased pilot might retain an interest in a boat. We have 28 pilots now. There were 44 in 1874, but they have died off. We have taken on three apprentices of late, to of pilots now in the service is able to look after all the vessels. There has been no complaint, at all events. We have never been told that we have too I do not think we could get, along with many less. Twenty-five men are required, anyway. All the pilots know no difference. They are all licensed men. The commission has only made three pilots in the 20 years. The others came in to us with licenses and we took them. These three men were nission. The first examining committee consisted of Capt. Pritchard, Harbor Master Taylor and myself, and the second Capt. Cruikshank, the har-

bor master and myself.

Mr. Troop here handed the commisoners a list of questions put to those who had come up for examination. Capt. Smith-This seems very com-

ed a vessel he told the captain the course he should steer. I don't know whether the pilot should understand how to apply the deviation to the compasses. Still, if it was better for the pilots to understand it he thought it would be no harm for them to be able to do it.

Mr. Troop described the districts, etc. The boats could cruise in them or outside of them if they liked. Vessels are not bound to take pilots till they reach pilotage waters. Years ago an effort was made to bring about establishment of pilot boarding stations, but it would not work. I do not think it could be successfully carried out any way. There was too much fog for it. Sixty-three per cent. of the vessels which took pilots last vear were boarded in the outer dis-

Capt. Smith-That is the sea dis-

Mr. Troop-We have a record of the vessels which were spoken in the outer district, but which did not take pilots. All vessels outward bound, over 125 tons register, have to take pilots as far down as Partridge Island. Sometimes they do not take them, but they have to pay just the same. All pilotage monies are supposed to pass through the office. We have the card system. The captain signs it and the money is paid over to the secretary of commission. A vessel has either to pay or guarantee her pilotage becan clear at the custom house. After a vessel reaches the Island an arrangement may be made between the captain and the pilot for the latter to go down the bay. The pilot is supposed, on his return, to hand this money over to the secre-Have had very few complaints tary. from the captains of vessels as to how the pilots have handled their vessels We have had a number of pilots be fore us charged with negligence, but can't say how many. In several instances men have been punishe therefor. That punishment has been the suspension of their licenses for a certain period. We have never dis-

Capt. Smith asked if our system exmpted the master from liability. Mr. Palmer said the system was the compulsory payment of pilotage, not compulsory pilotage. The captain or owner was not therefore exempted from liability because a licensed pilot was in charge. Even if

the loss or damage was due to negligence on the part of the pilot, the master and vessel were liable for the Mr. Troop-Our pilots have to give no bonds. When an accident occurs the pilot may be suspended, but the ship has to bear all the expenses.

To Capt. Douglas-I think 25 pilots ould be enough. Capt. Douglas—Suppose all vessels up to 250 tons were exempt, how many

I cannot say, not having considered would be required.

Capt. Smith-Have any complaints been made against the system? No written complaints. The principal complaints seem to be in the in terest of schooners.

Mr. Palmer then began to examine Mr. Troop, who said: I have been chairman of the commission about ten years. The meetings are not private Mr. Palmer-Have the press ever

been invited to attend? No. They did once apply for admission, but the application was refused. This was not done by resolution of the commission, but by me without consulting the other commis-

Mr. Palmer-Are you interested in coasting steamers?

No. I am not. in the steamer which runs to Digby.

Mr. Troop refused to say whether or not he was interested in a steamer which plied between St. John and New York a couple of years ago. Mr. Palmer repeated his question several times, wording it a little differently each time.

Mr. Skinner submitted that Mr. Pal mer had no right to question Mr. Troop as to the firm's business. That was clearly going outside of the scope of the inquiry. That was why Mr. Troop declined to answer.

Capt. Smith did not know whether

this could be said to be an inquiry into the firm's business or not. Mr. Palmer—It was a matter of common knowledge that Troop & Son were the agents of the steamer. His object in questioning Mr. Troop was

selves if pilots were employed in this steamer coming to St. John.

Mr. Skinner—This steamer was ex-

Mr. Palmer—If a steamer coming from New York was exempt why should one from Baltimore be obliged to pay pilotage. It was his wish to by Mr. Troop that his firm were the agents of the steamer, that she came here with a captain unacquaint-ed with the Bay of Fundy or the harbor of St. John, and that she did not take a pilot.

Capt. Douglas—It is competent for Mr. Palmer to ask if the steamer took

back to port. It did no good to keep him on board. It was purely for the Mr. Troop-Mr. Palmer can find out at the pilotage office.

Mr. Palmer—The best way to get accommodation of the pilot that he was allowed to leave the vessel when he saw fit. At times the pilot came back in a tug. That was when the at this was from the agents of the

boat. vessel towed out. Witness thought he was pretty well acquainted with Mr. Troop then said his firm were provide for vacancies, as many of the pilots are growing old. The number the agents of the boat. She was not registered here, being an American the Bay of Fundy. Had always been able to get in and out of it without registered here, being an American

Mr. Palmer-To the best of your knowledge, Mr. Troop, did she pay any money into the St. John pilotage

Yes, she did. I can't say how much. She did take a pilot, but how often in the bay to contend with. The flood are efficient, so far as we know. We I don't remember. The records would show that. Mr. Palmer-Will you furnish us

with that information. The secretary will. Mr. Palmer—When and for what reason did the pilotage commission true of the tides in the Bay of Fundy was increase the rate inwards in the first as far as New York. Captains made

and second districts? There were originally five districts.

The outside one took in some American territory, and the captains of American schooners which were spo ken in their own waters refused to pay. They disputed the claim and the commission were forced to alter the districts and bring them within own waters. The districts were re-

duced to three.

Mr. Palmer—Is it not a fact that you did not change the bounds of the first district?

I am not sure as to that. Mr. Palmer—What was the original rate per foot inwards in the first dis-

I don't remember what it was. Mr. Palmer-Is it not a fact that though you did not change the bounds of the first district you increased the rate 50 cents per foot? I can't say. I can't be expected to ember all these things. You can learn at the pilotage office.

Palmer-I assume that the bounds of the first district were changed and that you increased the rate, why was it done?

You will have to look up the minutes of the commission. Mr. Troop then said the commissioners. Capts. Smith and Douglas could have any books out of the pilotage office that they desired to refer to. The court adjourned until this morn-

inquiry into the pilotage question was continued on Saturday

As H. D. Troop was unable to tend to continue his evidence, Capt. Robert Gale of the schooner Carlotta was put on the stand. The witness said he belonged to Queens county and had been engaged in the coasting trade for 25 or 30 years. He held a certificate for competency of service. Never sailed a square rigged vessel His vessel was a three masted schooner of 210 tons register. She was formerly 243 tons, but her tonnage was cut down to reduce expenses. The dues in the United States was what he meant. It was a national tax he paid at' the custom house. The tax was three cents per ton and they only charged for five trips, making maximum charge 15 cents per ton. He knew of no other object in reducing the Carlotta's tonnage. He made or 9 trips a year, laying up in the winter season, as freights were so low that they would not pay. With regard to pilotage dues, Capt. Gale said there were none at some ports. Port-land, Me., was such a port. When he went to Boston he had to pay pilotage when spoken, but he did not take a pilot and escaped with half pilotage. You get clear at New York if you are not spoken. But if you are spoken you have to pay. He considered himse able to take his vessel into either of the ports mentioned. At New York he usually took a pilot when spoken as he had to pay full rates. The pilots made a reduction on vessels that towed in through Hell Gate. Pilotage had to be paid by vessels over 125 tons coming into St. John when they were spoken. The charge was about 20 cents a ton on his vessel. He paid \$42' for pilotage in and out. Sometimes took a pilot when he was going out, that was if the pilot was ready when he

Words by A M. Belding. Music by J E. March

R. Nations whose glory hath fled. Empires now but a name Traced in the dust of the deal, Once were as proud of their fame

They in the moon of their pride Scaled the lone heights of renown, Had their brief hour-and died-

sailed. If the pilot was not ready he

went without him. Never made ap-

plication to the commission for a

pilot. It was for the pilot to find out

when his vessel was going to sail, as

The pilot left the vessel whenever he

liked. Witness never insisted on their going all the way out. The pilot

would usually say: "I suppose you

don't want me any longer, captain.'

and witness would say no. He never

objected to the pilot leaving the ves-

sel when he pleased, as he had to row

getting into trouble. Knew all the

leading lights and fog signals. Un-

derstood the tides and whatever ir-

regularities there were about them.

stronger and went higher. They also

masters of our coasting vessels were

aware of these things. What was true

than the approaches to Portland, Bos-

It is not. I would sooner run for

This provoked great laughter. Capt.

Capt. Smith lived in Halifax and

would go for him if he said anything

Mr. Palmer said the tonnage of the

Carlotta had been reduced by Mr.

Barber, the surveyor of shipping at

Witness-Yes, it was he who cut it

Mr. Palmer-This affected the Jue

paid at American ports, the wharf-

age, towage, dockage, etc. Mr. Palmer—You have been ques

tioned by Capt. Smith relative to

pilotage at Boston. If you are spo-ken inward bound and do not take a

pilot, do you only have to pay half

pay outward pilotage there. At St.

John you have to show your card

showing either that your pilotage has

been paid or is guaranteed before you

Questioned as to his services Capt.

Gale said: I have been sailing in and

out of St. John for 25 or 30 years and

think I am competent to bring my ves-

sel in and take her out without the

assistance of a pilot. The captains of

oasting vessels are local people and

have served for years in vessels trad-

ing in and out of the Bay of Fundy.

and from St. John, but have never re

quired the services of a pilot. The Car

lotta's pilotage in and out of St. Joh

is \$42, or 20 cents a ton. Have visited

Halifax in her. The pilotage charge

Mr. Palmer-Coming from the west-

ward to St. John would you usually

find a pilot about Machias Seal Island?

I once found one there, but the weather was fine.

Mr. Palmer-From the North Head

No it is not. It is all clear. There is

on the Nova Scotia coast. The hard-

danger at all unless you get over

of Grand Manan to St. John do yo

consider navigation dangerous?

there, in and out, was \$18.

Douglas reminded the witness that

the Bay of Fundy than for Halifax

ton or New York

rance to Halifax.

harbor.

oilotage?

otage at Boston.

can clear your vessel.

tides with a S. E. or E. wind

allowance for these conditions.

Reaped not the fields they had sown.

. Yet, not in vain was their toil,

. Thine are the limitless fields, Golden with fruitage of time

Fruitless no seed hath been sown; Pregnant it springs from the soil,

United States ports for St. John use the North Channel almost all the time. particularly during the winter season. Mr Palmer-Is the engagement of pilots by vessels officered and manned by local men who have grown up in the trade essential for the protection

of life and property? I do not consider it necessary at all. The men on the vessel are just as comnetent to navigate her as are the men n the vessels under 125 tons, and the don't have to pay pilotage. Irrespective of tonnage the men in the vessels which do our coasting business are capable of handling their vessels without pilotage. When a storm comes on we can make a harbor without their

We don't have to pay any pilotage anywhere along the Maine coast. Mr. Palmer-How are the soundings

n the bay? They are well defined and you can tell where you are by them. They are good guide for us. Mr. Palmer-Do not all the principal

dangers to navigation in the bay lie between Grand Manan and the Nova Scotia shore? Most of them do. They are in the third district and lie between Grand Manan and Nova Scotia, and to the

southward of that. Once you get abov Frand Manan you are all right. Mr. Palmer-There are no great diff Nothing more than what you wil counter any other place. We have a

ness had never met with an accident yet, either in the bay or elsewhere. ood wide channel, which is amply rotected by whistles and light houses Did not consider the navigation of Mr. Palmer-If you are bound up the the Bay of Fundy attended with any bay how is it? more danger than any other place he went. The north channel was nar-It is easier to come to St. John than to go to a port further up the bay. It row, but once a vessel got through it she was all.right. s not nearly as dangerous to come Is the bay any harder to navigate

here. Up above St. John the tides are stronger. Yet vessels bound for Parrs boro, West Bay, etc., are not compel ed to pay pilotage. Capt. Douglas-Am I to understand that if a vessel is bound for a port further up the bay than St. John that

she is not obliged to take a pilot. Mr. Palmer-That is the case. The vessel only has to pay when she is coming to St. John.

Witness—I never missed the Bay of Fundy yet, but I have missed the en-Mr. Palmer asked some questions as pilotage at Boston I can't say much about it. I never took a pilot there. Mr. Palmer said there was a reduc-

tion in the charge when a vessel took Mr Palmer-Is there any under standing between the owners of our essels and the masters thereof for the captains to refuse to take a pilot

at the port of St. John? No: but one of my owners has advised me to take a pilot here, as we have to pay. It was Mr. Baird, the managing owner of the Carlotta, who

Mr. Gilbert made some inquiries That is the fact. You do not have to to the Parrsboro coal barges. pay outward pilotage unless you wish to take a pilot. I have never paid any. The witness knew of no great danbetween Parrsboro and Mr. Palmer offered the third section Saint John after Quaco of chapter 252 of the Plotage Act of passed. The barges did Massachusetts, showing that no vessel not need a pilot after passing the ledunder 350 tons had to pay outward pilges. He did not think the barges quired a pilot anyway when they Witness-I do not know what the were in tow. There was no danger aw was, but I know I never had to

from Cape Spencer in.

Mr. Skinner asked Capt. Gale as to his ability as a master mariner. Witness—When I went to sea first which was about 30 years ago, I ownvessel and went as master of ed the her. I took a man along to sail her and learned to navigate the schoon from what I saw and from studying the charts.

Mr. Skinner-That is, you started out as captain. Some day you may become a seaman? Capt. Smith-In those days it was not necessary to have a certificate in

Mr. Palmer-If compulsory pilotage was done away with would you emorder to take command of such a ves ploy a pilot to bring your vessel in? I would not. I have had command o Witness-I had a competent man the Carlotta for three years. In that to sail the vessel. In the course of a time I have made a number of trips to

> services. It was about 5 or 6 years. should say. The inquiry was then adjorned til 10.30 this morning.

few years I dispensed with this man's

Persons with delicate throat ings need to be very careful at this season and have a supply of Hawker's balsam for prompt treatment of the first symptons of cold or cough. There is magic in the soothing and healing power of Hawker's balsam. It cures coughs, colds and all throat

Many children object to taking me dicine, but all children love Hawker's balsam, the great cure for coughs, est part of it is to get to the North Head of Grand Manan. Vessels from | colds and sore throat.

-Thine be the wisdom that yields Faith for a mission sublime

Grant, when thy story be told, Truly the pen may record. Thine was the glory to hold Steadfast the trust of the Lord.

L. O. ASSOCIATION.

ormation of Dominion Lodge, No. 1, Ladies' Benevolent Orange

On the 7th, Grand Master Kelly assisted by P. G. M. Armstrong, D. G. C. Maxwell, Co. M. Rodgers, Co. T. Mott, Co. Chap. Jenkins and others, in the Orange hall, north end, organized the first ladies' ledge in the maritime provinces, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. The lodge is known as Dominion, No. 1,

of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent association, and its officers are: Mrs. Chas. W. Stockton, Worshipful Mistress; Mrs. F. A. Phillips, W. D. M.; Mrs. W. D. Barton, Chap.; Miss N. E. McHarg, R. S.; Miss Annie M. Milligan, F. S.; Miss M. A. McConnell. T.: Miss Alice Kersop, D. of C.: Miss Laura A. Murphy, L.; Mrs. S. Clifford, I. G.; Geo. Saunders, O. G. Committee-Mrs. R. T. Jackson,

Mrs. S. Naves, Mrs. L. Ratcliffe, Miss Cook, Miss Katie Best. Trustees-Miss Minnie Miss Maggie McDonald, Miss Tillie

Auditors-Miss Ella R. McDonald. Miss Ada Austin, Miss V. Shannon. Finance Committee Miss P. S. Mc-Connell, Mrs. Andrew Lindsay, Miss

Annie Maud Stockton. The executive committee is composed of Jas. McCallum. Thos. M. Corbett, Geo. Saunders, John Kinney, sr., and Geo. Moore, with John Kinney, sr., as

During the evening speeches were made by the grand master and most of the visiting brethren.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Christopher T. Rhdoes of Halifax, England, solicitor, to be a commissioner under chapter 36 of the Consolidom of Great Britain and Ireland. Jacques Auger of Quebec to be a

commissioner under chapter 36 of the Consolidated Statutes for the province Carleton-Lewis P. Fisher re-appointed chairman of the board of school trustees of Woodstock. Ste-phen B. Appleby to be judge of pro-

tate, pro hac vice, in reference to the estate of Thomas McCafferty, de-Kings-George W. Palmer to be a oroner, appointed order in counci 18th April, 1893, William E. S. Wet-

nore to be a justice of the peace. Albert-Charles A. Peck, Q. C., to be judge of probate, pro hac vice, in the estate of the late Silas Purdy, M. D., late of the parish of Hopewell, deceased. John I. Steeves o be an issuer of marriage licenses n room of John L. B. Steeves, de-

Northumberland-John H. Sergeant, John D. Creighton, James O. Fish, Michael J. Doyle, Robert Clarke Boyes, John Stymest and Thomas D. Doolan to be justices of the peace. Hon. Frederick E. Barker's appointnent as a trustee of the Madras school

is approved of. lieutenant governor has been pleased to accept the following resignations: Of John McKelvey, as a justice of the peace for Westmorland: of James Buttimer, as vendor of law stamps at Bathurst, in the county of

### GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

London, Feb. 8.-In the house of commons this evening, an amend-ment offered by Mr. Jeffreys to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, censuring the government for ignorclaims of the agricultural classes and the unemployed, was rejected by a vote of 272 to 261. Parnellites voted against the govern-



is no royal road to lear Here we have honest work, and "plenty of

S. KERR & SON

Odd Fellows' Hall.

MEMORANDA.

### THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun

COUNTRY MARKET.

The country market has stood the severe weather without any notice-able advance in prices, Stocks in most lines have been somewhat reduced, but there is no shortage in supply. Speaking generally, the mar-ket is steady at unchanged prices.

Wholesale.	7	
Beef (butchers) per carcass, \$0.05	***	0 07
Beef (country) per qr per lb 0 04	44	0.06
Pork, fresh, (per carcass)0 05	4 44	0 06
Shoulders 0 08	* "	0 09
Hams, per lb 0 11	**	0 12
Butter (in tubs) per lb 0 16	**	0 18
Butter (roll) per 1b 0 20	**	0 23
Spring chickens 0 40	**	0 70
Fowl 0 35	**	0 60
Turkeys, per 1b 0 11	-	0 13
Geese 0 60	**	0.80
Ducks, per pair 0 60	-	1 00
Cabbage, per doz, native 0 50	**	0 75
Eggs, per doz 0 16	-44	0 20
Mutton, per lb, (carcass) 0 04	16 "	0 05
Potatoes, per bbl, in car lots 1 00	" "	1 25
Spring lamb 0 06	16 "	0 07
Parsnips, per bbl 1 00	**	1 25
Lamb skins, each 0	40	"0 50
Calf skins, per lb 0 06	"	0.07
Hides, per lb 0 02		0 05
Celery, per doz 0 50	**	0 75
Turnips, per bbl 0 50		0 60
Carrots, per bbl 0 90	**	1 00
Beets, per bbl 0 90	. 66	
B'kwheat meal (r'gh) per cwt 1 25		1 40
Squash, per cwt 3-00		4 00
Cheese 0.09	16.00	0 11
Apples, No. 1 1 50		2 9U
No 2 0 75		7 80
Crarberries, marsh, per bbl 5 00	**	6 00
		RYMODRESCO.

appies, M. L	-	44	
No 2	0.75		1
Cra berries, marsh, per bbl	5 00	44	6
			102
Retail.			
Beef, corned, per lb	0.06		
Beef Tongues, per lb	0 08	**	0
Roast, per 10 (choice)	0 10	**	ŏ
	0.08	**	0
Pork, per lb (fresh)			
Pork, per lb (salt)	0 08		0
Hams, per lb	0 12	**	0
Shoulders, per lb	0.10		0
Bacon, per lb	0 10		0
Sausages, per lb	0 10	44	0
	0 18		ŏ
Butter (in tubs) per lb	0 22	**	ŏ
Butter (roll)		10	ŏ
Butter (creamery)	0 24	**	
Eggs, per doz	9 20		0
Henery, per doz	0.24	**	
Lard (in tubs	0 12	44	· U
Mutton, per lb	0 05	- 60	
Spring lamb, per lb	0.07	14	0
	0 50	44	
Potatoes, per bushel			Ö
Cabbage, each	0 05	**	
Celery, per head	0 05		0.
Fowls, per pair	0 50	"	0
Beets, per peck	0 15	**	0
Carrots per peck	0.18	- 11	0
Carrots, per peck Parsnips, per peck	0 00		0
Squash, per ID	0.00	-	O
	0 12	-	0
Turnips, per peck	0 12	**	ŏ
Turkeys		**	
Spring Chickens	0 50	**	0
Ducks	0 75		1
Geese	0.70	**	0
Apples, per peck	. 0 25	**	0
Zippico, pv. poditti			310

FISH.

The only thing to note is a little better demand for fish, with dry co decidedly firm. There are no frozen herrings in the market, but frozen cod and haddock are in store, with further supplies available at Grand Manan. There have been some small arrivals of smoked fish. The catch of lobsters continues very small

Codfish, medium dry	3 80-	**	4 00
Codfish, per 100 lbs, large, dry	8 95	**	4 00
Codfish, small	0 00	**	3 35
Haddock	0 00	**	1 75
Pollock	1 65	44	1 75
Shad	5 00	4.	5 50
Bay herring, new	1 50	-	1 60
Shelburne, No. 1, large, bbls	4 00	45	4 25
bherburne, No. 1, large, bbis.	2 40	14	2 50
Canso, per bbl	5 25		0.00
Grand Manan, med, scaled,	\$ 16		
per box	9 07	**	0 074
Lengthwise	0 07		0 074
Digby Chickens, per box	0 00		0 12
Lobsters (small)	0 00		0 04
Retail.			
Codfish, per lb	0 00	**	0 03
Haddock, per lb	0 00	46	0 03
Finnen Haddies, per lb	0 06	**	0 07
Prices ex Vesse	ol.		
Cod (med), per qtl	8 75	***	0 00
Small	3 00		0 00
Large	0 00		3 85
Pollock (new), per qtl	1 50		0 00
Hake (new), per qtl	1 20		0 00
Haddock (new) per qtl	1 50	-	1-60
Haddock, each	0 06	**	0 07
Cod. fresh	0 00	**	0 013
Bay Herring, hf bbl	1 25	**	1 35
Smoked herring (me.dium)	0 90	**	0 053
Complete Congression	00 00		0.05

GROCERIES

Paris lump and pulverised sugars are marked down in sympathy with other grades. There is no other change

this week.		
Coffee.	4	
Java, per lb, Green	0 24	0 26
Jamaica, per 1b	V 22	0 26
Matches, gross	0 29	0 30
Molasses. Barbados (new)	0 04	" 0 33
Porte Rico (choice, new)		0 43
P. R. (New York grade)	0. 40	0 29
Antigua	U 41	" 0 28
Antigua Demerara	0 22	0 23
Rice	0 81/4	" 0 3%
Salt as see want I do not	19 Series	of the talk
Liverpool, per sack ex store	0 58	0 90
Liverpool butter salt, per		Section Strains
bag, factory filled	1 00	" 1 10
Spices,		11 A 101
Cream of tartar, pure, bbls.	0.1172	U 107
Cream of tartar, pure, bxs.	0 20	0 20
Nutmegs, per lb	0 00	0 00
Cassia, per lb., ground	U 10	0 20
Cloves, whole	0 70	0 20
Cloves, ground	U 20	U 20
Ginger, ground	A 10	U MA
Pepper, ground	0 75	0 10
Bicarb soda, keg	2 90	4 00
· Sal soda	0 01	" 0 011
Sugar.	0.0017	" A 025
German granulated		0 007
Canadian	0 03%	
Yellow, bright	0 0076	0 007
Yellow	V VU78	0 007
Dark Yellow	A AWAS	" 0 03
Barbados		" 0 034
Paris lump, per box	U UU 74	" 0 054
Pulverized sugar	0 051/4	" 0 054
Tea.		
Congou, per lb., common	0 20	" 0 16
Cengou, per lb., finest	U 40	" 0 38
Congou, good	O TO	" 0 24
Souchong	U DU	" 0 45
Oolong	0 35	" 0 45
Tobacco.		
Black, 12's, long leaf, per lb	A 20	" 0 44,
Black, 12's, short stock	0 21	" 0 44
Black, Solace		" 0 48
Bright	0 45	0 20

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC. Commeal is down five cents, as noted last week. The flour market is steady and it is thought the bottom has been touched for the present at

			STATE OF	
Can High Grade Fam	3 50	10 44	13	65
Medium Patents	3 25	••		50
Oatmeal, Standard	4 00		4	
Rolled Oatmeal	4 00		4	
Western Gray B W Meal	2.25		. 0	
Cornmeal	2 80		4	90
Granulated	3 50		- 3	
	21 00		22	
	20 00		20	
Cottonseed Meal, per ton 2	8 00		-30	00

PROVISIONS. Pork and beef are both marked low er than last Monday's quotations. Spot pork closed at \$9.90 in Chicago on Monday. The market is dull.

Clear pork, per bbl. 17 50 "18 00
P. E. I. Mess. 15 00 "15 50
P. E. I. Prime Mess. 12 50 "13 00
Plate Beef. 12 75 "13 25
Extra Plate Beef. 13 00 "13 50
Lard, pure. 0 091/2 "0 191/2
Lard, compound. 0 08 "0 09
Cottolene 0 091/4 "0 091/4

FRUITS. The only change is an advance in riorida oranges, caused by the re-cent destruction by frost among the

orange growers of the south.

Raisins, Calif'ria Muscatels 0 05 " 0 07½
Raisins, Sultana 0 06½ 0 07
California Fancy Clusters. 2 50 2 .5
Malaga L. L. 2 20 2 25
California London Layers. 2 00 2 10
Valencias, new 0 04½ 0 04½ 0 06½
New French Prunes, per bx 0 05½ 0 0 06%
New French Prunes, per bx 0 05½ 0 10
Currants, per bbl, new 0 0 4 0 0 04½
Currants, cases, new 0 04½ 0 04½

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC. Quotations are unchanged. Oats are firm, beans are very strong and even higher in the west. There is no

1	large movement in hay.				
4	Oats (local) on track	0 37	**		38
1	" (P.E.Island "	0 00		0	00
1	" (P.E.Island " " (Ontario) "	0 41	24		
1	" small lots	0 43		0	
1	Beans (Canadian) h p			1	
3	Beans (prime)	1 55		1	
4	Split peas	3 85		4	
1	Pot Barley	4 00		4	
1	Round Feas	3 75		3	
1	Hav. on track	9 50		10	
1	small lots	10 50		11	
1	Seed. Timothy, American	3 10		3	
4	Red Clover	0 111/2		0	
1	Alsike Clover	0 131/2	."	0	15
1	THIMBER AND	LIME			

There is nothing new to report regarding the markets, but evidence ac-cumulates that the lumber cut in this province will be much larger than was anticipated early in the fall. Up to the recent storm the season had been very favorable for operations generally, and there appears to have been an unusually large number of small operators at work. The Fredericton Gleaner recently said there were more logs yarded on the Miramichi waters two or three weeks ago than as got out there altogether last win-

					#KISS	
	ter.					
	Birch Deals	10	00	**	0	00
	Birch Timber				6	60
	Birch Timber	ö	75	- 66		00
	Spruce deals, B. Fundy Mis	0			9	
200	Spruce Deals, City Mills		00	**		
e	Shingles, No. 1, Extra		00			30
d	Shingles, Second Clears		00		1	
n	Shingles, Clears	0	00		2	
60000	Shingles, Extras	0	00		2	
n	Aroostook P. B., shipping	0	00		14	00
h	Common				13	
	Сошшон	-	00		7	
d	Spruce Boards	D	W		6	
1	Common Scantling (unst'l)	6	OU			
100	Spruce, dimensions	11	00		14	
h:	Pine Shippers	12	00	20000	13	
n	Pine Clapboards, extra	35	00		40	00
	No. 1	0	00	•	30	00
953	No. 2	n	00	**	90	00
	37 0	11	00		12	
	N. 3		00		ĭ	
4	Laths, spruce	U	W			
	" pine				1	
	Palings, spruce	6	00		6	
	Lime (casks)	0	90	**	1	00
	" (barrel)	. 0	60	**	0	65
P2/2	(	200	Cell Co.		Marie 1	1000

FREIGHTS There has been no improvement in either ocean or coastwise trade. Ship owners have had a hard year. Liverpool (intake measure).

Cork Quay
New York
New York, latus 
 Cork Quay
 250 "275

 New York
 250 "275

 New York, latus
 050 | 055

 Boston
 220 "212½

 Sound ports, calling V H fo.
 00 "275

 Barbados market (50c,x) nom
 00 "5.50

 N Side Cuba (gld), n'm
 000 "4.50

 New York piling
 000 "002

 Boston, pilling, nominal
 001% "017%

 Boston, lime
 018 "000

 New York, lime
 021 "000
 OILS.

There is no change i	n que	ota	tions
this week.			1
American Water White (bbl. free) Canadian Water White (bbl. free)	0 18 0 161/4		0 19
Canadian Prime White (bol.	0 12	••	0 12%
Linseed oil (raw)		**	0 62 0.65 0 47
Cod oil	0 28		0 30
Seal oil (pale) Olive oil (commercial)	0 58 0 85	:	0 43
Castor oil (commercial) pr lb. Extra lard oil No. 1 lard oil	0 061/2 0 65 0 69	**	0 70
COAL			
Old Mines Sydney, pr chald Victoria (Sydney) per chald. Spring Hill, Round, pr chald.		••	5 25

Extra lard oil	0 00	2023	0 10
No. 1 lard oil	0 60	**	0 65
COAL	1000		
Old Mines Sydney, pr chald	5 50	44	6 00
Victoria (Sydney) per chald.	4 75	**	5 25
Spring Hill, Round, pr chald.	5 00		5 50
Glace Bay	0 00		0 00
English, per chald	0 00	**	0 00
Caledonia, per chald	4 75	**	5 25
Acadia (Pictou), ped chald	0 00	10	6 50
Reserve Mines, per chald	4 75	-	5 25
Joggins, per chald	5 00	**	5 25
F.undry (Anthracite), p ton.	4 90	**	5 50
Broken (Anthracite) p ton	4 60	••	4 75
Esg (Anthracite), per ton	4 60	**	4 75
Stove or nut " "	4 75		5 00
Chestnut "	4 75	**	5 00
IRON, NAILS,	ETC.		

Chestnut	4 (0		0 00
IRON, NAILS,	ETC.		Ç
Refined, per 100 lb or ordin- nary size	2 15		2 30
Galvanized, 2c per 1b, net Ship spikes	3 10	**	8 90
Common, 100 tb	2 05	14	2 20
Patent Metals, per Ib	0 00		0 13
Anchors, per 10	0 00	**	4 00
Chain cables, per th			0 06
Rigging chains, per tb Nails:	0 031/2	**	0 07
Steel cut nails, 50d and 60d	0.00		

### SHIP NEWS.

For Week Ending February 12.

Arrived. Feb 5—Stmr Flushing, 174, Ingersoll, from frand Manan via Eastport, Merritt Bros & Jo, mdse and pass, Coastwise—Barge No 1, 439, Warnock, from Parrisboro.
At Halifax, Feb 4, ss Hallfax City, Newton, from St John.
Feb 7—Stmr Cumberland, 1,188, Pike, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass.
Feb 8—Coastwise—Sch Buds, 20, McDowell, from Beaver Harbor.
Feb 11—Str New Brunswick, 864, Hilyard, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass.
Feb 11—Sch Viola, Forsyth, for New York.

Feb 5-Sch Sabrina, Boston, for City Is and f o. From Halifax, Feb 4, ss St John City, Harrison, for London.
Feb 7—Coastwise—Sch Ocean Queen, Benson, for Grand Manan. berland. Pike, for Boston.

Feb 11-Bktn Erema, Salisbury, for Liver-

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. Halifax, NS. Feb 10—Ard, strs, Halifax, Pye, from Boston; Carthaginian, France, from Glasgow and Liverpool, met with very heavy head gales and high seas, but received no important damage. Saw nothing heavy head gales and night scae, ceived no important damage. Saw nothing of La Gascogne.

Sid. Feb 10, str Oregon, Gibson, for Liverpool, been detained in port since Saturday awaiting arrival of train with Canadian mails which was delayed by storm.

Cleared.

At Yarmouth, Feb 4, sch Onyx, Parker, for Barbados.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

At Newastle, NSW. Feb 5, ship Creed-moor, Kennedy, from Boston—61 days. At Barbados, Feb 5, bark Ella, from Per-nambuco for orders. At Newport, Eng, Feb 7, ship Canara, from

At Barbados, Feb 5, bark Ella, from Pernambuco for orders.

At Newport, Eng, Feb 7, ship Canara, from Dublin.

At St Helena, Jan 18, ship Timandra, for New York.

At St Helena, Jan 18, ship Timandra, for New York.

Glasgow, Feb 10—Ard, str Anchoria, from New York.

London, Feb 9—Ard, str Europe, from New York.

Sailed.

From Cardiff, Feb 5, ship Kingsport, Mull-cahey for Rio Janeiro; 6th, bark Eudora, Dickson, for Rio Janeiro; 6th, bark Eudora, Dickson, for Rio Janeiro; 6th, bark Eudora, Dickson, for Rio Janeiro.

From Garston, Feb 5, brig Nelson Rice, Warner, for Rio Grande do Sul.

From Bermuda, Feb 2, ship Celeste Burrill, Trefrey, (from New York), for Shanghai; 1st, sch Emma S, for Yarmouth.

From Cardiff, Feb 8, bark Bonita, Thomas, for Rio Janeiro; 7th, ship Sultan, Lindstrom, for do.

From Liverpool, Feb 7, bark Sokota, Vaughan, for San Francisco.

From Newport, E. Feb 7, ship Chas S Whitney, Spicer, for Montevideo.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

At Macelo, Dec 27, sch Deer Hill, Cleveland (or Burns), for New York.

At Pernambuco, Dec 27, brig Plover, Fannings, from Santos.

At Portsmouth, in lower narbor, Feb 4, sch Sarah C Smith, Donovan, from St Jchn for New York.

At Cientuegos, Jan 22, bark Perless, Davis, from Pascagoula.

At Havana, Jan. 27, sch New Day, Baxter, from Apalachicola; 28th, sch Utility, Copp. from Pascagoula.

Portland, Me, Feb 5—Ard, str Mongolian, from Liverpool via Halifax.

Cid, Feb 5, sch T W McKay, for Parrsboro.

At Gibara, Jan 15, brig Prussia, from St Jago (and sid 23rd for Philadelphia).

At Buenos Ayres, Jan 8, brig Aldine, Heaney, from Buenos Ayres; 11th, bark Leon, Pancaldo, Dapelo, from Chatham, NB.

At Red Beach, Feb 2, sch Clifford I White, from St Andrews, to load for Washington.

At Wilmington, Feb 4, sch Bessie Parker, Lewis, from Ponce.

At New York, Feb 4, sch John A Magowan, Ingraham, from Halifax.

At Paysandu, Jan 2, bark Frederica, from Port Williams, NS, via Montevideo.

At Portsmouth, Feb 4, sch H G King, from Maine for New York.

At Santos, Jan 2, brig Kildonan, Langlier, from New York.

At Sontos, Jan 2, brig Kildonan, Langlier, from New York.

At Montevideo, Jan 7, barks Northern Empire, Knowlton, from Penarth; 8th, Nora Wiggins, McKinnon, from Buenos Ayres; 9th, J. E. Graham, Lockhart, frem Newport, E.

Boston, Feb 6—Ard, str Angloman, from Arrived.

Boston, Feb 6—Ard, str Angloman, from Liverpool; sch Schaffner Bros, from Annapolis.
At Boothbay, Feb 5, sch Eastern Light,
from St Andrews for Boston.
At Havana, Jan 30, sch Delta, Pratt, from

At Stago de Cuba, an 24, sch Zeta, Hebb, from Kingston.

At Perth Amboy, Feb 5, sch Ayr, Brinton, for St. John.

At N. W. York, F. b. 5, bark Golden Rod.

McBride, ter Montevideo: brig Emma L.

Shaw, Porter, fcr Algiers.

At Miragoane, Feb 4, sch Keewaydin, McLean, from New York.

At St. Louis du Rhone, Feb 3, ship Steinvora, from Philadelphia.

At Wilmington, Feb 6, sch John S. Parker, Milberry, from Fayas. At Wilmington, Feb 6, sch John S Parker, Milberry, from Fayal.

At Vineyard Haven, Feb 5, sch Edward Blake, for Nova Scotia.

At Rosario, Jan 8, bark Stadacona, Cogswell, from Buenos Ayres.

At Vineyard Haven, Feb 5, sch Edward Stadacona, Cogswell, from Buenos Ayres.

At Rosario, Jan 8, bark Stadacona, Cogswell, from Buenos Ayres.
At Vineyard Hayen, Feb 6, schs Ella Maud, Olivia and Centennial, from New York for St John.
Portland, Me, Feb 10—Ard, str Labrador, McAuley, from Liverpool via Halifax, NS; schs Eastern Light, Webber, from St Andrews for Boston; Senator Grimes, Hill, from Calais for New Hayen.
New York, Feb 10—Ard, strs Manitoba, from London; Rhynland, from Antwerp, Umbria, from Liverpool.
Vineyard Hayen, Mass, Feb 10—Ard, sch Bonnie Doon, from New York for St John. Sonnie Doon, from New York for St John. Boston, Feb 10—Ard, strs Boston, from Karmouth; Cumberland; from St John. At Pensacola, Feb 7, bark Minnehaha, from

At Pensacola, Feb 7, bark Minnehaha, from Liverpool.

At Batavia, Jan 3, ship Centurion, Forsyth, from New York via Anjer.

At Buenos Ayres, Jan 14, ship Albania. Brownell, from Montreal.

At Buenos Ayres, Feb 8, bark Parthenia, Davies, from Rio Janeiro.

At Lisbon, Feb 8, bark Douglas, McDonald, from Pensacola.

At Montevideo, Jan 14, bark Amanda, Blois, from Barry.

At Boston, Feb 10, str Cumberland, Pike, from St John.

At Boothbay, Feb 9, schs Joseph Hay, from St John; Cathie C Berry, from do; Cora May, from do; F Richard, from Weymouth, NS.

Gleared.

New York, Feb 5—Cld, sch Ethel Granville, for St John.

Bermuda, Feb 1—Cld, Emma S, for Yarmouth; 2nd, str Alpha, for Halifax.

At Pensacola, Feb 6, bark Alexander Black, Buck, for Passages, Spain.

At Norfolk, Va, Feb 7, ship Forest King, Dovle, for Rio Janeiro. At Noricik, va. Feb 7, Snip Forest King, Doyle, for Rio Janeiro. At New York, Feb 8, sch Harry W Lewis, Hunter, for Demerara. At Mobile, Feb 9, sch Beatrice McLean, Gerard, for Demerara.

At Boston, Feb 9, sch Josephine, Slocum for Annapolis.

From New York, Feb 3, sch Demozelle, Tower, for Halifax.
From Rio Janeiro, Jan 2, bark Oh Kim Soon, Amberman, for Algoa Bay.
From Portsmouth, Feb 2, schs Dlone, Lunn, and Prudent, Dickson, from St John for New York.
From Buenos Ayres, Dec 20, bark Nora Wiggins, McKinnon, for Montevideo.
From Montevideo. Jan 6, ship G T Hay, for La Plata and Channel.
From Pernambuco, Jan 16, brig E B Hutchings, for Barbados.
From Salem, Feb 3, sch L T Whitmore.
From Fernandina, Feb 4, sch H B Homan, Wasson, for Jacksonville.
From Buenos Ayres, Jan 1, sch Gypsum Empress, Roberts, for New York; 3rd, bark Evis Reed, Whittler, for do (both not as before): 4th, sch Arona, Parks, for Boston.
From La Plata, Jan 8, ship Treasurer, for New Satel, NSW.
From Dieppe, Jan 30, bark Athlon, Sprague, for New York.
From New York, Feb 5, brig Alice M Claridge, for Darlea
From Slerra Leone, Jan 9, bark J H Dexter, Dex 7, or B. Pbadot p, tor Daries rom Sierra Leone, Jan 9, bark J H Dex-'Dex'-r, or Barbados rom Guadaloupe, Fab 2 ship Avon, for

BUSTIN—In this city, on Harold, infant child of L. Bustin. Sarbados.
From Rockland, Me, Feb 5, sch J I Snow
or St John, to load for Nusyitas, Cuba.
From Hart Island Roads, Feb 5, schs Democille, for Halifax; Bonnie Doon, Avalon an

LATE SHIP NEWS

BRITISH PORTS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

REPORTS.

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

Lizard, Feb 11—Passed, str Damara, St John via Halifax for Lonodn.

Centennial, for St John; E V Glover, for Bos- FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL Centennial, for St John; E V Glover, for Boston.
From New York, Feb 6, bktn Golden Rod, for Monkaydeo, bgt Emma L Shaw, for Algiers; schs Ethel Granville, Howard, for St John (and anchored in Hart Island Roads); Ayr, Brinton, for St John (and anchored on Hammond's Flats).
From Salem, Feb 6, schs Dione, Karsile and L T Whitmore;
From Porth Amboy, Feb 7, sch William Jones, for Salem.
From Madeira, Jan 28, sch Molega; for Lunenburg, NS.
From Curaooa, Jan 29, brig G B Lockhart, Davis, for Macoris, St Domingo.

Eggs to New York.

General Trace Notes of Interest from the Upper Province Markets.

From Curacoa, Jan 23, brig G B Lockhart, Davis, for Macoris, St Domingo.
From Fernandina, Feb 8, brig Ora, Davis, or Demerara. The severe weather of the last two weeks in the states has been a great for Demerara.

From Manilla, Jan 4, bark Ensenada, Toye, chants, turning prospective losses on for Cadiz. boon to the upper Canadian egg merclearing up the local markets of about all surplus stocks. The American Returned to Vineyard Haven, Feb 2, sch market is still very strong.

The Trade Bulletin notes sales of Canadian fleece wool at an advance of

Romeo.

In port at Table Bay, CGH, Jan 9, brig Westaway, Westaway, for Rio Janeiro.

Passed out at Fortress Monroe, Feb 4, brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, for St Jago, supposed for Delaware Breakwater.

Passed out at Cape Henry, Feb 6, bark Josephine, from Baltimore for Bahia; brig Harry Stewart, Brinton, from St Jago for Philadelphia. Canned lobsters have advanced 30c. per doz. in England and orders are said to have been taken there for Canadian at the advance. Orders have also been booked for Canadian canned apples.

The top price for creamery butter in Montreal is 21c. in wholesale lots, while western dairy sells at 10c. The

Some 200,000 boxes of cheese have been exported from Montreal since the close of navigation. The price there is about 9 to 9 1-2c. The Liverpool cable is lower at 47s. for white and 48s. 6d. for colored.

Inquiries from U. S. dealers have stiffened the market for dried apples

in Montreal. to American buyers in Montreal at \$1.75 to 1.90 per bbl. Several cars

	lcoa for Barrow, Jan 19, lat 31, lon 72.15.	to American buyers in Montreal at
8	NOTICE TO MARINERS.	\$1.75 to 1.90 per bbl. Several cars
	The following notice to mariners has been	were sold on lower province account
	issued by the lighthouse establishment. Third district: The nun and can buoys in	The Montreal fish market is reported
0	New York upper and lower bays have been	firmer, with stocks considerably re-
	New York upper and lower bays have been taken up on account of heavy floating ice. Positions will be marked by spar bueys until	duced from the heavy supplies of
1	Positions will be marked by spar bueys until	few weeks ago.
1-	the spring, when due notice will be given of the replacing of the nun and can buoys.	The upper province apple market
1	New Bedford, Feb 5-The fog signal of Cornfield Point Light vessel is at present in	has improved considerably. There has
4, n	Cornfield Point Light vessel is at present in an unserviceable condition. It will be re-	been a demand of late from the west-
	placed as soon as practicable by a new	ern states, and one dealer sold 2,000
s,	whistle, and in the meantime the ship's bell	bbls. at \$3 f. o. b., for Chicago. Other
r,	will be sounded in thick or foggy weather. City Island, Feb 7—Ice covers the sound	sales have been made at \$3 to 3.25, and
p,	from Sands Point to the westward. The	one western holder says he expects to
	crust is sufficiently firm to prevent sailing	get \$3.50 for fancy selections shortly.
n,	vessels moving without steam. The channel is kept open by the sound steamers.	Enormous receipts of oranges from
0.	New York Feb 7-Pilots on board Edmund	the Mediterranean have depressed the
St	Dreggs, No 7, report that the bell buoys on the Tail of West Bank and Inner Middle	English market for apples to some ex-
е,	Ground, in the lower bay, are turned upside	tent.
k	down by the ice	TRADE OF ST. JOHN-IMPORTS.
B. e,	New Bedford, Feb 7-The bell on the Hen	Summary statement of goods entered for consumption at the port of St. John, N. B. for the month of January, 1894, compared
	and Chickens lightship is broken. Sandy Hook, Feb 7—The ship channel is	for the month of January 1894 compared
r,	full of ice and there is some in Swash chan-	with January, 1895:
n,	nel. It has extinguished all the electric	Value. Value.
	lights in Gedney's channel, also one on Southwest Spit.	Acids 1894. 1895.
m	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Agricultural implements 126
m	REPORTS.	Ale, beer and porter 869 1,232
. 1	Highland Light, Mass, Feb 6-A three mast-	Animals 75
g-	ed schooner, with her sails blown away and a flag in her rigging was off Nauset at	Brass and manfrs of 501 531
n-	a flag in her rigging, was off Nauset at noon, and the Orleans life saving crew board-	Grain, all kinds, corn. 6 839
ra	ed her and are trying to work her in under	Wheat flour
8;	the lee of the land.	Rice, etc
	Chatham, Mass, Feb 7—The Orleans life saving crew today discovered the sch William	Coffee, lbs
m	Smith, from St John for New York with	Copper and manfrs of 227 458 Cordage, all kinds of 264 185
a-	lumber, flying signals of distress and boarded her. They found the vessel covered with	Cotton and manirs of 6,508 17,063
it.	ed her. They found the vessel covered with ice and with sails badly blown from the tops.	Drugs and medicines 3,534 1,620
	The crew were exhausted. The life sayers took charge, relieving the crew and repair	Earthenware and china. 3,814 2,628 Fancy goods 3,103 6,587
m	ing the sails, and late this afternoon the	Fish 159 206
b,	Smith proceeded southward.	Fruit, green and dried. 3,985 5,125
٠,	Halifax, Feb 3-The str Alpha, three days everdue from Jamaica for Halifax, arrived	Furs
n,	at 2 o'clock this morning.	Gunpowder 1,409 138
d	Fire Island, Feb 10-An unknown schooner.	Hats, caps and bonnets. 1,465 669
£	ashore at Point of Woods station (Eastport).	Iron and steel, mfrs of 17,857 16,730 Jewelry and watches 78 11
10	proves to be the sch Louis V Place, Captain Squires, from Baltimore for New York, coal	Lead and mfrs of 32 585
c-	laden, with eight in the crew. Two were	Leather and mfrs of 346 411
n-	taken off at midnight last night. The lost	Marble and stone, mfrs of 661 313
. 15	laden, with eight in the crew. Two were taken off at midnight last night. The lost are Capt. Squires, Mate Jacey, Engineer Charles Allen, sailors Augutus Fullerton.	Metals, composition, etc. 505 505
r,	Fritz Auskwin and another unknown.	Musical instruments 162 843 Kerosene oil 5,350 3,684
rd	Flushing, LI, Feb 10—The steamer Metro- politan of New York crashed into the sch	Oil, all other 223 1,503
	Avr of St. John NR while forcing passage	Paints and colors 355 2,147
S-	Ayr of St John, NB, while forcing passage though the ice in the sound off Willett's	Paper and mfrs of 2,904 2,760
d,	point last night. A hole was stove in the schooner's side two feet below the water	Meats, butter, cheese and lard 2,939 2,973
or	line, but the crew managed their pumps and	Seeds, all kinds 152 66
r,	kept their vessel affort.	Silks and mfrs of 1,259 3,337 Soap, all kinds 206
S;	Waltham, Mass, Feb 10—A northwest gale has been raging all day, but in spite of it	Spices 68 1,831
n- 11,	there has been some movement among the	Spirits, all kinds.
,	shipping stalled here. Five steamers came	Wines, gais 515 501
a.,	over the shoals this afternoon, but put back for shelter tenight. They were the Lancas-	Tobacco, mirs of 838 588
р;	ter. Berks. Heading. Harrisburgh and Lab-	Wood, mfrs of 2,331 1,474 [Wcollen 7,572 16,686
ch	anon. During the day the schooners Saga- more and Childe Harolde succeeded in ex-	Other dutiable goods 15,568 26,121
-	tricating themselves from the ice, and both	
m	proceeded northward. The tug Triton pulled	Total dutiable\$100,458 \$131,643 Free 89,454 130,637
m	the sch John E Randall out of the ice and towed her out over Pollock Rip, and she proceeded under full sail. On her way back the tug was enabled to get near enough to	Contract of the second second second
r-	proceeded under full sail. On her way back	Total consumption\$189,912 \$262,280
	the tug was enabled to get near enough to	Total duty collected \$45,108 07 52,196 7
a.	the unknown schooner which was driven ashore on Handkerchief Shoal, last night, to get a tow line aboard, and the stranded ves-	FREE GOODS.
la,	get a tow line aboard, and the stranded ves-	Memorandum of goods imported duty fre
,,,	sel was dragged on to deep water and later	at the port of St. John, N. B., for the month
n-	sel was dragged on to deep water and later proceeded under tow for Vineyard Haven. She was the Prudent, Capt. Dixon, from St John for New York with lumber. Captain Dixon reported that they had been out five	of January, 1895:
la,	John for New York with lumber. Captain	Fire clay\$ 13
	Dixon reported that they had been out five	Anthracite coal, tons 4,334
ce,	weeks, during which time they had en- countered the most severe weather and	Mineral water
m	weeks, during which time they had en- countered the most severe weather, and their adverse experiences culminated last night, when they were forced ashore by the ice. The crew suffered greatly from expen-	Salt for fisheries 36
ra	night, when they were forced ashore by the	Silex 5   Fish oil 13
h,	ure.	Hickory for carriage wheels 32
	Vineyard Haven, Feb 10—The sch Prudent, from St John for New York, reported	Oak lumber 1,43
n-	ent, from St John for New York, reported	Horses
	in distress last evening, arrived here in tow	Raw furs. 9

vie.

Vineyard Haven, Feb 16—The sch Prudent, from St John for New York, reported in distress last evening, arrived here in tow of the tug Triton. Boston, Feb 11-Cld, sch Seth M Todd, for St Andrews, NB.
Sid, Feb 11, str Carlisle City, for London; brig Aquila, for Lunenburg; sch Josephine, for Annapolis.
New York, Feb 11—Cld, sch Evolution, for St John. Halifax, NS, Feb 11—Ard, str Madura, Paterson, from London. Reports encountered leavy easterly gales and high head seas to terson, from London. Reports encountered heavy easterly gales and high head seas to banks.

Halifax, NS, Feb 11—The American sch Mattle is ashore and likely to prove a total loss at Arichat, CB.

Cream of tartar crystals. Crude dye stuffs..... Extracts of logwood..... McKINNEY—On the 29th Jan., to the wife of Wm. V. McKinney, a daughter. Fish hooks.....
Nets and twine.....
Brass scrap....
Brass tubing...

Brass tubing.

Iron wire rods.

Silver in sheets.
Steel for making skates.
Steel for making saws.
Steel sheets for smoke stacks.
Tin in sheets and blocks.

Zinc in blocks.

Oil cake and meal.

Cocoanut and palm oil.

Pitch and tar.

Rosin ESTABROOKS-RANKINE—At the parsonage Main street, St. John, N. B., on Jan. 3lst by Rev. J. A. Gordon, Abraham J. Esta brooks to Alice Rankine, both of St. John N. B.

> Total Total free goods for January, 1894.
> EXPORTS. Soft coal, 4 tons ... 606 164 17,402 2,814

Sand and gravel.
Fish of all kinds.
Eark for tanning.
Ship knees......

THE DEPARTMENT STORE

GREY FLANNEL 7 Yds. for \$1.50

This is an All-Wool Flannel. 27 inches wide, and worth 27c. a yard. See how much you are saving by getting it at the above prices.

### PRINTS

We have a few pieces that are slightly damaged by water. The price is also slightly damaged.

12c. Print for 8½c. 10c. " 7½c.

### **SPRING PRINTS**

We now have a large assortment of these goods from 52c. a yard up.

Send for Samples.

BLANKETS 1 pair left, \$1.50.

CRAIG W. NICHOLS 19 Charlotte Street,

	Distance
Shingles	6,77
Birch timber, 1,255 tons	6,05
Pine timber, 325 tons	4,71
Hcrses, 5	29
Butter, 1,840 lbs	36
Cheese, 13,316 lbs	1.50
Eggs, 245 doz	4
Furs, undressed	1.75
Hides and skins	48
Lard, 417 lbs	3
Beef. 2.725 lbs	12
Pork, 19,000 lbs	1,52
Other meat	1,32
Apples, 853 bbls	1.70
Oats, 300 bus	1,10
Hay, 28 tons	28
Pctatoes, 8,550 bus	5,46
Bocks	7
Household effects	45
Iron ware	4
Junk	. 16
Yellow metal	1.40
Molasses	9.
Matches	. 6
Dried fruit	. 12
Tea	99
Dulse	93
Other articles	23
	World College
Total	\$162,510
Exports for January, 1894	\$118,479
EGG EXPORTS.	
EGG EXPORTS.	
(Toronto Mail)	

(Toronto Mail.) We seem to be getting back our egg market across the border. Last week ten car loads were shipped from Montreal to New York, and realized a net profit to the shipper 3c above what he could get at home. The demand there is still far from exhausted, and further supplies from Canadian points will probably find a rising market. This reminds us of old times. "Before the passage of the McKinley act our egg exports across the border ran into quite large figures, amounting in 1889 to 14,011,017 dozen, of the value of \$2,-156,725. The 5c duty of that tariff cut down these exports to the value of \$324,355 in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893. The present duty is 3c a

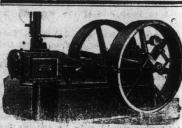
WANTING CANADIAN POTATOES. (Montreal Trade Bulletin.) An American buyer was in the city

a few days ago, enquiring for car loads of potatoes; but as there were left for Quebec. As stated by us about two weeks ago, prices in the United States had advanced, and it is possible that the reported shortage in the crop of that country may felt at the close of the season; and in that case our surplus tubers may all be required for export. Car lots of choice Early Rose and Hebron could not be laid down here from the interior, and sold at less than 55c. per bag of 90 lbs. Advices from Chicago report a falling off in receipts and an advance in prices. Ten cars were on the track here on Monday last. We notice there has been some shipments of Canadian Hebron potatoes to New York, sales of which are reported at \$2 to 2.10 per bbl. of 180 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT STRAW FOR FOD-DER.

Not many of our breeders have much confidence in buckwheat straw as a food for prize animals. Yet wheat straw and what they can pick up on the barn yard, if given Dick's Blood Purifier, because it gives good health, good appetite, good digestion. Try a box on your horse which is not

Tasmania was named in honor of Tasman, the discoverer. Formosa is a Portuguese word signifying "beautiful country." Nicaragua was thus named in honor of a chief called Nicaro.



Robb-Armstrong Engines Simple and Compound,

ROBB ENGINEERING, CO, LTD. AMHERST, N. S.

DR. PUGSLE

VOL. 18.

His Candidatu Endorsed

Hon. Mr. Foster

Stirring Speeches Messrs. Pugsley,

Hampton, Feb. gest political conv court house this trains and by tear rection, the liberal ed in during the the meeting opened ter an informal ad out and the procee by an earnest desi full working strer the coming contes county convention

moved a resolutio tive party of Ca Hon, Sir John Th This was secon and adopted by a E. R. Beer, moved Hon. Geo. E. Fos and pledging him This resolution adopted.

HON. MR

who was given said the meeting great gatherings here now and the tered political life. 12 years since he and no man in pu had received m earnest support fr They had stood emphatic way at calls to the polis, banner of Kings years of hard p was forced today turned it unsulli all countries, and in all his career a miers under who to serve, stating felt the loss of same year with of the older me had gone there left the party of of integrity, ho and patriotic fe legacy to the y Mr. Foster the more personal is sirable for certa

should part from

out of the provi

sent course he as ing of the old l him and his Kir gether. As a m from this provi Kings. Last yes on the advice cians, he came take some care to run in a cons to bear the full paign. He felt the fair thing them to run his work. He had it to the conven them to take a could put som the campaign. necessary for hi physical condition tended to would become a perm was not coward stood against was never afrai if now able to paign he had no sult than on (Cheers.) He Kings should re vative as his su the party's forc ture. "A vote vote for me." to my personal vote for a supp (Reney sult he spoke attained by un upon them the f

time in the histo

servative party

needed the sinki

them against the

try would go on

erals were hone