

NOTHING.

D FRIEND?

D TEA

spring fine s—well press it. try it.

Packets.

& SONS, DR.S.

Sunday, May 2nd, after a Joseph Frizzle, aged 90 years. April 20th, Willie H., aged 3 months, son of J. Spence and Elton. Monday morning, May 3rd, Edward El years. peacefully away, on April 14th, late residence, Elmwood, Sam H. Love, in the 40th year leaving a wife, three brothers to mourn their loss in this city, on April 23rd, of Wm. McIntyre, in the 73th year, leaving a husband, three daughters to mourn their sad loss, papers please copy. At Westfield, Kings Co., on April 1st, late residence, Elmwood, Sam H. Love, in the 40th year leaving a wife, three brothers to mourn their loss in this city, on April 23rd, of Wm. McIntyre, in the 73th year, leaving a husband, three daughters to mourn their sad loss, papers please copy. At Westfield, Kings Co., on April 1st, late residence, Elmwood, Sam H. Love, in the 40th year leaving a wife, three brothers to mourn their loss in this city, on April 23rd, of Wm. McIntyre, in the 73th year, leaving a husband, three daughters to mourn their sad loss, papers please copy.

AN OLD FRIEND IN NEW CLOTHING.

HAVE YOU SEEN YOUR OLD FRIEND?

UNION BLEND TEA

Since it put on its spring attire. It is looking fine and the quality is—well no words will express it. Buy a pound and try it.

In 1lb and 1/2lb Packets.

GEO. S. DE FOREST & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

TREATY DEFEATED.

United States Senate Failed to Give it Two-thirds Vote.

All Work of Sir Julian Pauncefote Goes for Nothing.

Afraid that Great Britain Might Secure Claim if Treaty was Ratified.

Washington, May 5.—The senate today, by a vote of 43 to 36, refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

The rules of the senate require a two-thirds majority for the ratification of treaties. Hence the four affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result.

A total of sixty-nine votes was cast, leaving nineteen senators who did not respond. The pairs so far as obtainable were as follows: Two affirmative senators being paired with one negative senator in most instances; Chandler and Clark for, with Teller against; Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton against; Sewall and Earle for, with Mantell against. Senator George was paired for the treaty and Senator Berry against it. Pairs were not announced for the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, German, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenny and Allen.

The vote was preceded by a short spirited debate, introduced by Senator Mills of Texas, who made a strong appeal to the senate against ratifying the agreement. He held that as long as these articles remained unchanged England justly could claim that questions of territorial rights were still included within the scope of the treaty. He spoke of the conduct of England in connection with the Greco-Turkish war, and implored the senate to protect the United States against the proposed alliance. Senator Carter made a very pungent speech in opposition. Mr. Carter advised the senate to let well enough alone.

Senator Hoar replied briefly, going

over the general argument in favor of the treaty and contending especially that the objection of inconsistency in regard to territorial claims was not well founded.

The remainder of the debate was of a running character. Senators White and Pettrewer injected questions tending to show continued opposition. Senator White remarked that the document was full of illogical propositions, and said furthermore that its syntax would have to be improved before it would be thoroughly acceptable.

Washington, May 6.—A rose bush in full bloom, towering five feet above the heads of the senators, sat on the floor of the senate chamber, entwined with a red, white and blue ribbon, bearing the inscription in gold letters: "United we stand, divided we fall."

As a sequel to the defeat of the Anglo-American treaty of arbitration, Mr. Bacon of Georgia introduced the following joint resolution, deprecating war and announcing the policy of the government favorable to arbitration.

Resolved, That the United States of America deprecate war and desire the maintenance of peace and friendship with all the world, and that this desire is not limited to their relations with any one nation, but extends to their relations with all the nations of the earth, whether the same be great or small, strong or weak.

Section 2. That to the end that these relations of peace and amity now happily existing between them and all nations may be perpetually preserved, and that wars may be discouraged and as far as practicable made impossible, the United States favor the principle and practice of international arbitration for the settlement of questions in difference between them and any other nation which they may fall to adjust by treaty or diplomatic negotiation.

Section 3. That the United States do hereby avow its as their future policy and intention, whenever they shall arise any question in difference between them and any other nation which they may fall to adjust by treaty or diplomatic negotiation, that they shall and will, as far as they can consistently with national honor, the integrity of their territory and their foreign and domestic policies, submit such question in difference to the arbitrament and final decision of an international court of arbitration.

Section 4. That the United States hereby invite all civilized nations to make a corresponding and reciprocal declaration, to the end that wars between nations may cease, and that an universal reign of peace may be inaugurated and perpetually maintained.

DANCE OF DEVILS.

How Satan Revelled in New Jersey 100 Years Ago.

Made Them Dance on the Stumps of Their Legs.

Sensational Journalism of a Century Ago—Warning to the Wicked of Those Days.

St. John, N. B., May 4, 1897.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir,—It is not often that a modern newspaper is wholly sensational, and there is no reason for its being so. With telegraphic communication between all important points and Turks and Greeks of other peoples, and prize fighters at war with each other, to say nothing of horrible diseases miraculously cured by Pink Pills or Palmer's Celery Compound, it is not difficult to provide a reader from day to day with material to quicken his pulse, even if it does not make his hair stand on end. But the modern newspaper, as the chronicler of that which is sensational, is less in advance of the newspaper of the past than is generally supposed. As a proof of this I enclose an extract from the St. John Gazette and Weekly Advertiser of 5th May, 1797, from which you will perceive that the people of this good city a hundred years ago really got more dreadful material from one issue of one newspaper than would probably be furnished by the six or seven journals published here today in a month. Referring to the title of the extract, "The New Jersey Dance of Devils," I read not long since, I think in the Sun of a Methodist minister in New Jersey who was greatly scandalized because his congregation terminated a church gathering with a series of dances. New Jersey, with its dances, lightning and devils, must be and must long have been a pretty bad place to live in.

I am also reminded of a local writer who, in a series of letters over the non de plume "A Presbyterian Mother," a few years since, attacked a learned and estimable divine for expressing his non-conformity to the unqualified condemnation of dancing, pronounced by Messrs. Crossley and Hunter. That writer might have used the recorded incident and the lesson derived therefrom with fine effect, had they been available at the time.

Your obedient servant, I. ALLEN JACK.

The following is copied from a hand bill lately published at New York, received by the schooner Boyce:

THE BLASPHEMERS PUNISHED, OR THE NEW JERSEY DANCE OF DEVILS.

An Horrid Relation of Facts Which Took Place a Few Weeks Ago in New Jersey.

The attention of the public has been considerably excited for some time past, and their consciences awakened, by one of the most shocking instances of blasphemy punished which has perhaps ever happened in this or any other country. The heart of sensibility feels pained at the recital; but, as the facts have been substantiated by a cloud of witnesses, it is judged necessary to lay a particular statement of the circumstances before the public.

A few weeks ago a party of young people in the State of New Jersey, consisting of three persons of each sex, had agreed to spend the evening in dancing, and had engaged a fiddler for the purpose. Some unforeseen incident prevented the meeting on the night proposed, and it was consequently put off until the succeeding evening.

The fiddler whom they had engaged for the first night could not attend on the second but for a limited time. The party met accordingly, and, when the fiddler time was expired, he declared he must go, as he was under a prior engagement to play for another company. The party remonstrated against it, and would fain have kept him; but the man persisted in his resolution of going to eternity! Scarcely had they drank, and more than commonly heated with the effects of their revelry, they became extremely mortified at their disappointment, and one of them, more hardened in wickedness than his fellows, determined not to lose any part of those frolics of which he had anticipated so large a share! He swore most vehemently, with horrid imprecations, that "he would have a fiddler if he went to hell for him, and danced to eternity!" Scarcely had the wicked wretch uttered his blasphemous wish, when the fiddler went out, and at that very moment another made his appearance, who seemed to be a black man, with a fiddle in his hand. Having introduced himself, he began to play, and the dancing was resumed, which was continued without intermission for more than thirty days.

A great number of people, through motives of curiosity, have assembled at the place where this diabolical spectacle is exhibited. The windows being shut, they have looked through the keyhole and chinks of the door, and declare that nothing is to be seen but a number of people dancing on the stumps of their legs to infernal music, their feet worn off and the floor streaming with blood.

Attempts have been made to break open the door, but without effect, the instruments employed for this purpose rebounding back as if struck against solid rock. It has also been attempted to take off the roof, but it was found impossible, and the design of destroying the house altogether has been given up as equally impracticable.

Several clergymen have in con-

temptation to visit this strange place; and it is hoped their pious endeavors to restore tranquility may be attended with success.

What an awful lesson to profligate youth! Does this instance of Divine Vengeance present! The sinner, who seldom sees signal judgments executed immediately, goes on with much self-security, from a consideration that "no eye seeth," and that the day of retribution will never arrive; let such remember that though justice is somewhat slow, it is not the less sure; that the bad wishes and impious curses of the blasphemers, which breathe "a brown horror," shall fall with double weight on his own head; and that the wickedness of the wicked, though committed in secret, and apparently hidden in "the dimmest smoke of hell," shall ere long be exposed in such glowing colors as if written with a sunbeam.

We hope it will operate as a warning to such persons as are addicted to the pernicious practice of dancing, gaming, swearing, and every other kind of vice, which not only occasions great unhappiness to themselves, but will inevitably terminate in endless misery in that which is to come.

GREATER NEW YORK.

Gov. Black Signed the Bill—Some Facts About the New City.

Albany, N. Y., May 5.—Gov. Black today affixed his signature to the Greater New York charter bill. Briefly put, Greater New York consists of five boroughs, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, which are in turn sub-divided into ten council districts. The mayor will be elected for four years at a salary of \$15,000 per annum, instead of for two years at \$10,000 as at present.

With the exception of the comptroller, who will be in turn sub-divided into all municipal officers will be appointed by the mayor, who can remove at will during the first six months of his tenure. There will be one police force, under a bi-partisan board of four, as at present. The department of public works is abolished, and water supply, sewer, bridge and street bureaus will replace it, their heads to be appointed by the mayor. There will be a municipal legislature of two houses, the council and assembly. Brooklyn and Long Island city are named no longer known on the map. Greater New York covers a territory of 359 3/4 square miles, 32 miles long and 16 miles wide, with an estimated population of about 3,400,000, second in both respects only to London. The first mayor will be elected Nov. 2 next.

KILLED NEAR BINGHAM CITY, UTAH.

The semi-weekly Standard, published at Ogden, Utah, in its issue of April 20th, reports that on the previous day Fred J. Wolhaupter and Edward Mow lost their lives in a monster snow slide at the Garfield mine, about 6 1/2 miles from Bingham City, Mr. Wolhaupter was a native of Carleton Co., N. B., and had lived for the past 15 years in Montana and Utah. He was a brother of Mrs. J. T. Allen of Woodstock and of G. B. Wolhaupter of this city.

According to the Standard's account, the day shift had taken their places in the mine as usual at 7 a. m., and the night shift had gone to camp in the bunk house, about 200 yards from the shops. Wolhaupter and Mow were in the blacksmith shops sharpening drills, when the man who was running the car, saw the avalanche coming, just as he got out of the tunnel. The slide, which came down the south side of the gorge, gathering impetus in its descent of the steep declivity, struck the bottom with such force that the mass of snow and ice was thrown up to the top of the mine shaft, crushing in the blacksmith shop as if it were paper and instantly killing the two men, who probably had no warning of their impending fate. Wolhaupter left a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

The funeral services over Mr. Wolhaupter took place April 22nd at the home of his father-in-law, H. C. Wardleigh, and were attended by a large number of relatives and friends.

DIED IN HOULTON.

(Woodstock Pioneer.)

H. W. Lyons, a veteran of the civil war, died at his residence on Elm street last Friday morning, aged 55 years. He leaves a wife and six children, two sons and four daughters. He was born in Miramichi, N. B., but has spent most of his life in this state, residing many years in Danforth. He served in the civil war, first in the 16th Maine battery, afterwards in the second Maine cavalry. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, many members of A. P. Russell post being present to pay their last respects to their former comrade.

Miss Oesley Ryan of Debec, N. B., was charged by Daniel Gillen's on Pleasant street, died very suddenly Monday morning. She had the grip recently, from which she had partially recovered, when inflammation set in, causing her death in a few hours.

DEATH BY FIRE.

A Horrible Story Told by Cable from Paris.

One Hundred Bodies Recovered and as Many More Still in Ruins.

All Burned Beyond Recognition but Six—Leading Society People Among the Lost.

Paris, May 4.—Fire broke out at 4 p. m. in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean Coujon, at which the Duchesse D'Uzes and other well known patronesses were present.

Many people were burned to death, and there was a terrible panic, during which a large number of persons were injured. Thirty bodies have been recovered, thirty-five injured people are being cared for by physicians, and many are reported missing.

The bazaar in which the fire broke out was a temporary structure of wood.

The flames were first discovered above the stall occupied by the Duchesse D'Uzes and while the place was densely crowded with well known society people.

Paris, May 4.—The missing, who are supposed to be dead, include General Mourier, the Marquis de Gallier, the Duchesse D'Eliron, the Comtesse de Mun and St. Pierre, the Marchioness de Flores, the Viscountess Hunol Holstein, Baroness Maokan, wife of the leader of the pro-railists in the chamber of deputies, and Mme. Morlanne, her son and four daughters. One hundred corpses have now been laid out in the Palais d'Industrie. It is believed that another hundred are beneath the ruins.

The building was erected in the flimsiest manner, the majority of the scaffolding inside being concealed by tapestry hangings of the most inflammable material. Moreover, there was only one exit. The bazaar was in full swing, when suddenly about 4 o'clock the flames broke out in the quarter where the cinematograph was being exhibited.

One of the survivors tells the correspondent of the Associated Press his experience: "The flames spread with startling rapidity through the whole building, which rumbled like a living furnace, but the uproar of the conflagration could not drown the groans and cries of the agonized crowd. I cannot describe the agonies for the bodies which ensued. No words can depict the horror of the scene. It seems as if I look back upon it like a hideous nightmare. The whole thing was over in 12 minutes, and nothing remained but the charred and blackened ruins of the bazaar."

The dead are piled in heaps, especially near the exit, where the charred remains were five feet deep, arms, legs and skulls mingled in inextricable confusion. In some instances only trunks remained with no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies.

The firemen arrived at six, and a company of infantry started to clear the ruins and search for bodies.

About thirty were saved by Pere Anthonis and Pere Bailly, who helped them over the wall with a ladder to the printing room of the newspaper LaCroix. The staff of the hotel Du Palais saved one hundred and fifty through a barred window overlooking the bazaar, where, while the hotel employees were carrying away the barn, they saw three persons burned to death beneath their eyes.

Policemen, their hands covered with gloves, have been deputized by the prefect of police to pick out the portions of remains and to wrap them in pieces of cloth, to be transferred in ambulances to the Palais d'Industrie. The remains present a horrible spectacle of limbs burned and twisted. On all sides can be seen stretchers split with mutilated corpses, skulls split open and brains exuding.

Just behind a heap of corpses lies alone the body of a woman. The face is downward, the head burned, the brain exposed, and an empty socket of the right eye the brain is slowly cooking. The arms and legs were burned off.

A little further off is the body of another woman, nude, the entrails of the head missing. It is a ghastly sight.

The Duchesse D'Alenon, sister of the Austrian empress, is among the injured, the list of whom includes the Duchesse D'Uzes, the Comtesse Savigny, and Mme. De Lalouays.

In the streets adjacent to the bazaar were long lines of sumptuous equipages. Most of these returned empty; their owners were dead. The others were seen moving off with their occupants injured in head or limb, and in many cases with faces streaming with blood.

The search in the debris will continue all night. It appears that the fire originated on the left side of the bazaar. The illuminating apparatus of the cinematograph exploded and set fire to the Turkish curtains and hangings. In a few moments the flames spread along the whole side of the bazaar. The crowd near the main entrance was able to escape, but those at the other end, not knowing of the doors reserved for the employees, found themselves hemmed in, as in a cul de sac.

As the fire spread the pressure on the right side, where there was no exits, kept steadily increasing. Here a number of the victims were crushed to death. Suddenly above the roar of the flames were heard cries of terror and despairing appeals for help from the out of use end, where the unfortunate were being burned alive. The fire made furious headway. Howls of despair arose outside, in the Avenue

Montaigne, the Place Alma and the Rue Francois and adjacent streets. In all these thoroughfares there was a veritable flight of maddened people, mostly women without skirts, petticoats or hats, their feet naked and their clothing either burned off or torn off. Every available nook was taken by assault.

The whole of the highest society in Paris is in a horrible pell-mell, a prey to the deepest despair, husbands seeking and calling for wives, and fathers seeking and calling for daughters.

Words would fail to describe the horror of the scene at the Palais d'Industrie, where the bodies are exposed on the side next to the Avenue Danton, in a portion of the building in the course of demolition. Other long rooms rudely covered with rough planks and on sheets hastily spread over them, the bodies arriving from the ambulances are being placed in three long rows. This is done by fire, with all its horrors, bodies completely nude limbs twisted in the writhings of agony, some still having shreds of clothing which assist recognition in spite of horrible disfigurement, bones visible through fire-eaten flesh, some merely skeletons or grinning skulls blackened with smoke.

At 8.30 p. m. only six bodies have been recognized with certainty. They are the bodies of Mademoiselle Adriette Hanfiedal, Baroness Elizabeth St. Martin, Viscountess Marie Bonnaval, Sister Guimoux, the Superior of the Sisters of the Convent of St. Vincent de Paul, Mademoiselle Grancy, and the Comtesse St. Perce. Other bodies supposed to be recognized are those of the Baroness St. Didier, Madame Laurent Gosselin and Mademoiselle Chevigny.

All the theatres in Paris are closed tonight.

Paris, May 5.—In response to an inquiry this afternoon at the British and American embassies and consulates, it was emphatically stated that the only victims of the bazaar fire of American or English nationality was Mrs. Porges (not Parkes). She was a Weisweiler. The Porges family belongs in Vienna. Mme. Porges escaped uninjured. The rumor that the Comtesse De Carle (Anne Goulet) was among the missing is without foundation.

Paris, May 5.—At seven o'clock this evening the police officials announced that ninety-four persons had been positively identified. There were, in addition to those already published, are as follows: Comtesse D'Hora, Mme. De Demas, Mme. Marie Diale, Mme. Terre, Mme. Comeau, Mme. Beauchamp, Mme. Billave, Mme. Lamagrie, Mme. Gosse, Mme. Noye, Mme. DeSorme, Mme. Cede, Budy, Mme. Barasi, Mme. Guilleton, Mme. Marie Molson, Mme. Suzanne Nitot, and Mme. Therese Donon, daughter of the Baroness De Saint Didier. There are one hundred and nineteen bodies still unidentified.

FATAL NEW YORK FIRE.

One Fireman Dead and at Least Fifty in a Serious Condition.

New York, May 6.—Fifty or more men disabled and one dead was the record of the fire department at a fierce fire at No. 161 to 165 Chambers street tonight. The fire was in the large cold storage warehouse of the Merchants Refrigerating company, and it was the fumes of ammonia and the heaviest of smoke that struck down the firemen almost by the dozen. The call for ambulance was as rapid as the call for engines. A score of doctors and nurses was summoned to do duty in saving the lives of the men, risked so bravely.

The dead fireman is John Reinhardt of Engine Company No. 7. Those overcome by ammonia gas, in a serious condition, include members of a dozen companies that were called out as reserves, when Chief Bonner found he was losing his men on every hand. The fire was a curious one and is estimated to have done damage to the extent of at least half a million.

SAND STORM AT SEA.

Its Effect Upon a Royal Mail Steamship's Passengers.

The royal mail steamship Volta, which has arrived at Liverpool, reports that when between Cape Blanco and Cape Verde a sand storm was experienced which lasted for two days, says the Westminster Gazette. The sand had been carried from the deserts of Northwest Africa, and was so thick that it was like a mist of the sea. The sun was partially obscured, and soundings had to be taken.

The vessel from stem to stern was covered with sand of a red color, and looked as if she had been painted red. There were also flocks of birds which had been blown from land, and these settled on the ship from time to time. The sand had a troublesome effect on the crew and the passengers, who could scarcely remain any time on deck without being seized with violent sneezing.

ANOTHER HEAD OFF.

Major McKenzie, for many years connected with the R. C. I. school in this city, and lately caretaker of the military buildings at Sussex, is to return to Fredericton. His office at Sussex has been abolished for the present. Mr. McKenzie has been offered, and has accepted, the position of caretaker of the buildings in this city at a salary much lower than that which he received at Sussex. It is understood that in abolishing the office at Sussex the purpose is in a short time to find a place for Quartermaster Macoe of Kings county, a particular friend and supporter of Col. Donville. It will soon be discovered that a caretaker is needed at Sussex. Then Mr. Donville's friend will get the position at the salary paid to Major McKenzie. Thus are things managed under a liberal regime.—Fredericton Gleaner.

TARIFF TALK.

Tariff Will Close all the Confectionery Establishments.

But while the Canadian tariff is not altered it is very confectionery establishment in Canada. A manufacturer yesterday.

at place, the specific duty per pound is knocked second place, the preference reduces the ad valorem goods from 25 to 30.

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MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

OTTAWA LETTERS.

Mr. Mulock Chops Off a Head in Nova Scotia.

Commissioner's Bill of \$20 for Reading Mulock's Letter of Instructions.

The Flood of Western Oratory—Not a French Speech on the Budget.

Ottawa, April 27.—Three days' study of the tariff reveals the fact that while it is in general principles what Mr. Fielding declares to be, mainly the late tariff, in its particular features it strikes a serious blow at some branches of Canadian industry. Particularly in the case of the clauses giving preference to England and other European countries. The year 1898 is not far ahead, for eight months is not long in the industrial history of a country. And certain manufacturers are beginning to see that they are now upon the eve of a rather sweeping reduction in their protection. The reduction is perhaps more particular than general, and the fact that the finance minister seems to have selected certain industries as a special point of attack has caused a good deal of exasperation.

Moreover, there is a feeling of uncertainty. It was thought that when the new tariff came in the confusion and anxiety would be at an end. But now there is a duty against German goods is a 30 per cent, or a 25 per cent. duty. Nor indeed is anyone quite certain that the duty in favor of England will stand. The whole situation in many leading industries is "clouded with a doubt." One thing that has come to light in the course of the last two days' discussion is that the ministers have not carefully considered their position. They have given two or three different versions of the preferential clause. They have asked people to sing "God save the Queen," because England is preferred to other countries. They have called the house to witness that they violated no treaty and that England is not preferred to other countries. Different versions are given of the meaning of the clause, but they all seem to be agreed that it means something different from what it says.

One other thing has come to light, which is, that a great many people, who at first thought the tariff was not a bad measure, are now quite seriously alarmed about it. The finance minister's main idea is very large. He is receiving numerous visits—when he can't escape them. Today two large delegations are here insisting upon an interview. Tomorrow will bring many more, and from this hour until the tariff has passed through the stages of the bill, the tide of traffic will move from industrial towns in this direction.

The government will have to abandon some of its proposed changes. Already intimation has been given that the custom of the Medes and Persians is not to be observed. When the work of reconstruction starts one can hardly say where it will end. But no one who feels himself injured and thinks that the government has acted without sufficient thought or knowledge need be discouraged. If he is wise he will put in an appearance at the earliest possible moment and relax no effort to have justice done. He may rest assured that other people will be here, and that they will give them at least some consideration. The changes they obtain may make things still worse for him. This is a case in which vigilance is the price of deliverance. The manufacturers in the upper provinces are alert and active. Those of the lower provinces may be a little later getting to work, but it is not to be supposed that they will fail to appeal for the consideration extended to others. Most of them have friends either in the government or among the government supporters. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have a number of representatives who no doubt will be willing to intercede on behalf of the oppressed industries in their constitutive offices. This is no time for excessive modesty.

The feeling of alarm that was felt in some degree in the cities of Montreal and Toronto was deepened by Sir Richard Cartwright's speech of yesterday. Sir Richard was evidently annoyed at the charge that he and his friends had appropriated the National Policy. He insisted in his speech that the tariff, especially in its preferential features, struck a blow at protection and would eventually destroy it. He mentioned particularly the blow that had been struck at the nail making industry, and referred in the same way to woollens. There was a good deal of gloating in his reference to the pampered manufacturer who had received his medicine, and whether he squaled or not would be obliged to swallow the dose. There is a feeling that, however it may be with other ministers, Sir Richard usually means what he says.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Charles Tupper gave the most interesting thing of the field on the tariff discussion yesterday. Sir Richard took the whole afternoon and Sir Charles the whole evening. It was a battle of giants, recalling the old days from 1874 to 1879, when Sir Richard Cartwright was defeated by Sir Charles Tupper in the financial crisis in the third parliament; and later, the period when Sir Charles was the first to reply to Sir Richard's review of the budgets of Sir Leonard Tilley. Sir Richard Cartwright is not so bitter as he once was, and yesterday he did not appear to be quite so sure of his position. The greatest vindictiveness shown appeared to be directed to those industries which he seems to think he has knocked on the head, but his animosity was probably called out by way of vindication of his own consistency. He did not show that

the tariff was in line with the promises and protests of the last few years. The farthest he went was to say that it was in line with what he would have done years ago, when he was finance minister, if he could have had his way.

The discussion of the episode of 1876 was rather interesting. Sir Richard has never before admitted that he was obliged in that year to withdraw a tariff scheme with some protection in it. The visit of Mr. Jones of the Nova Scotia delegation which broke in upon him after he had delivered the first half of his tariff speech and compelled him to change his policy and end his speech in an unlooked-for fashion, has often been charged but never before admitted. Sir Richard laconically says that he was compelled to change his scheme by "certain political exigencies." He says now that he is sorry he did it. Whether Mr. Jones, who was the political exigency, is sorry, remains to be seen.

Sir Richard is not sure about his preferential clauses. He hopes they will stand. He hopes the treaty with Germany will not be a barrier. The government intends to argue the point out with the home government when the question is raised. If the Laurier government is found to be wrong, then an attempt will be made to set aside the treaties. Meanwhile it is proposed if the treaty is in the way to disregard it. He has an abiding faith in the tradition that a coach and four may be driven through any law. Sir Richard was picked when he went up for his law examinations as a young man and may not be a good authority, but he has mounted the box and taken the whip and started on the drive.

Ottawa, April 28.—The tariff is not yet an old story, nor will it be until the bill is through the committee. It is a very live question at present, not so much because it is debated in the house, but because it is affecting the business of many thousands of people, and because delegation after delegation is pressing to the capital to make protest. Two delegations arrived day before yesterday, four or five yesterday, and many more are due today. Yesterday the minister opened his doors and his first consultation. Yesterday also he invited manufacturers with their grievances to make themselves heard. Word has reached here that several factories have been closed. The barbed wire establishments will go out of business unless a change is made in their favor and it is said that this year, unless the duty is restored, not a pound of binder twine will be made in Canada except in the prisons. The grim suggestion is made that it will still be untrue to charge that Canadians cannot find employment at home in making binder twine, and that in order to get it will only be necessary to steal and be sent to the penitentiary.

In the house, Controller Paterson resumed the tariff debate. He is the third member of the government who has spoken on the subject, and like those who went before, has little in explanation of the new tariff. What he lacked in definiteness he made up in volume of voice. He shouted for an hour so vigorously that Mr. Davin, who followed him, was led to remark that he was speaking "on the drum head with his soup." If Mr. Paterson is no more clear in his thinking than he is in his explanations, it is easy to understand why he was made a controller instead of a minister. He has not been able to explain how far the present tariff is a step towards the countries than England. He does not appear to know, or at least will not say upon what basis other countries will come in. The resolutions say that if their tariff is on the whole lower than ours, they are entitled to the advantages of the lower tariff, and that if not, they are to be treated as if they were on the whole lower than the Canadian tariff when it is considered that we take more of some things than of others, or whether it means that more items are low than high, or that the whole question depends on the taste and fancy of the minister, he could not explain. Mr. McNeill pressed him somewhat closely, but got no information.

There is a dispute among all who have tried to ascertain what countries have duties on Canadian goods lower than the Canadian duties on their goods. The difficulty is to ascertain what shall be the basis of comparison, and that depends on the meaning of the three words "on the whole." The government either does not know what the words mean, or will not say, and the subject remains in doubt.

Mr. Paterson, by way of contending that the government has not embraced protection, insists that the particular tariff applied to England must be the basis of comparison with the old one. But as Mr. Craig pointed out, it is still used by the government as an argument to the protectionist manufacturers that they are still enjoying a considerable advantage. In discussing the matter with them the ministers keep attention fixed on the higher schedule. As Mr. Craig said, they keep one man looking at one tariff and another man looking at the other, and try to show that each tariff is the main one. It would be as charming if a man were incapable of seeing both tariffs at once.

Mr. Paterson's reply to Sir Charles Tupper was exceedingly weak in all but the lung power displayed. Sir Charles contended that the German treaty stood in the way of the preference to England. Mr. Paterson undertook to quote Sir Charles against himself and was able to show that Sir Charles, speaking in England, had showed that England might easily get clear of the German treaty. But this was exactly what Sir Charles had said in the house the night before. The German treaty might have been got out of the way in order that a preferential system within the empire could be introduced. But the treaty was not got out of the way. It is there yet, and what Sir Charles

says is that the first thing is to abrogate the treaty and the next is to establish a system which will give a preference to England over all countries and will also do what the tariff does not, give this country a preference to the English market.

The despatches gave a few of Mr. Davin's fervent pleas, but not one of them. Mr. Davin narrowly missed being a genius and he did not miss being a phrase maker. He charged Sir Richard Cartwright with stealing not only his tariff policy but his imperial policy from the conservatives. He had even stolen from the late Sir John Thompson a reference to Mr. Foster as a "lean and hungry Casibus." The ministers were dishonest even in their Shakespearean quotations. He himself quoted from Hamlet to show how they had stolen the national policy and turned it as the monarch there had "the precious diadem stole and put it in his pocket," and how the government itself was "a thing of shreds and patches." Again he pictured free trade personified as meeting Laurier in some lower world and accusing him "false, fleeing, perjured Laurier, who stabbed me in the field of Tewksbury." The patrons, Mr. Davin described as much deceived. They were "sold but not paid for."

Mention is made above of Mr. Craig's remarks. Mr. Craig, one of the members for Durham, is a scholarly man, who speaks briefly and usually to the point. He has taken his position in an independent way. Mr. Craig is of the opinion that the lower of the two tariffs is the one that is likely to inflict the most damage on the Canadian producers. But he particularly objects to the present scheme because it destroys the chance of securing preferential trade for Canada. That, he says, is the greatest objection to it.

He discussed in a rather lively way the claim made by some of the supporters here and apparently endorsed in England, that this tariff strikes a blow at the United States. Possibly the ministers intend to hit back in response to the Dingley bill. This is the way they went about it. The first blow they struck was to admit corn free. That blow was not enough, they must hit her again. So they reduced the duty on wheat. But on reflection they concluded to deliver a third blow, and reduced the duty on flour. After consultation it was decided that corn should be put on a binder twine, and agreed to admit the American article free after this year. Even then their revenge was not satisfied, and the next blow was the admission of barbed wire at a low rate, with the promise of free admission later. And as a last and crowning stroke, one cent was taken off the duty on American oil and additional advantages offered to bring it into this country. Mr. Craig was afraid that the United States would be hardly likely to survive this series of attacks.

The election of Ross Robertson was heralded as a great liberal triumph. But Mr. Robertson afforded the liberals very little comfort last night. He declared himself emphatically a supporter of Sir Charles Tupper on this issue. The leader of the opposition, who had been making his objections, but retained his principles. "I propose," said Mr. Robertson, "to follow the principles, clothes or no clothes." Some precious features of the national policy had been spared, but there was too much free trade in the bill. He recognized it as an attack on the tariff, and he felt that it was not direct or honest. The gradual style of attack was the most deadly. The government knew that the people were in favor of protection. They did not want to "daily take the protectionist clothes he would rather the minister, and the government was seeking to make profit for its party by exploiting the loyal national impulses of the people. Protection was not safe in its present surroundings. The opposition is the mother of protection, and would have knowledge and preserved it. The present government is the wet nurse which suckles it in order to make a living for itself and its party. In closing, Mr. Robinson remarked that since the government had borrowed the protectionist clothes he would rather the minister, and the government was seeking to make profit for its party by exploiting the loyal national impulses of the people. Protection was not safe in its present surroundings. The opposition is the mother of protection, and would have knowledge and preserved it. The present government is the wet nurse which suckles it in order to make a living for itself and its party. In closing, Mr. Robinson remarked that since the government had borrowed the protectionist clothes he would rather the minister, and the government was seeking to make profit for its party by exploiting the loyal national impulses of the people. Protection was not safe in its present surroundings. 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SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

Usually one feels that our field secretary is to be envied. True his work is one of constant toil; untiring effort is needed to enable him to cover his field; work as he will he cannot meet all the demands upon his time; but then he has such a grand chance for service in the most important department of the church's work. But there is one time in the year at least when he should have our utmost sympathy—when he sits down to make up his statistical report for the year and to diagnose the condition of the work from the meagre returns sent in by the various organizations and individual schools. It is like trying to "make bricks without straw." At much cost of time and effort blank forms are sent out asking from each individual school a simple report of the leading features of their growth and constitution, for the purpose of analysis and comparison over the whole field, and yet how many fail to report even after repeated requests, though half an hour's work on the part of the secretary or superintendent of the school would give the desired information. Surely Sabbath school secretaries are not ambitious for the credit of their schools when such difficulty is found in securing returns, especially when the last returns made to his denomination are all that are asked and every secretary with the name will have a copy of these reports in his books. Alfred Day, secretary for Ontario, suggests as a means of securing more complete statistics that each county or parish secretary write again and again to the secretary of any delinquent school; if his first letter does not have the desired result, write the superintendent as well; then try the pastor, and if all three fail, then either go in person for the report or get the name of every teacher in the school and mail a request to each by the same post, on the principle of Spurgeon's illustration of united prayer. In a certain hotel, in which it was next to impossible to secure the attention of servants, the commercial gentlemen agreed each to touch the button in his room at the same moment, which had the result of securing hurried attention, under the impression that something serious had happened. Equally the delinquent school would come to the conclusion that what was so earnestly sought was worth attending to, and there would be no need of repeating the experiment the next year.

St. Stephen is ready for its house to house visitation. A recent letter states that the visitation will be made this week. We venture to assert that in St. Stephen there will be revealed a field for conquest that has been unknown hitherto, and that the result will be the result wherever such visitations have been made.

FIELD WORK.

The past week has been one of the most active in Northumberland county. Sunday was spent by the field secretary in the town of Chatham, as arranged by the local association. In the morning he preached in St. John's church, of which Rev. Dr. Neil McKay is the pastor. In the early afternoon a supplementary lesson and address were given to the prosperous Sunday school in St. Luke, where Rev. Geo. Steel leads a senior class, and afterwards a mass meeting of three Sunday schools was conducted. D. P. McLaughlin presided. The address was well illustrated with the blackboard, and not even the smallest scholars showed any signs of weariness. It was an inspiring scene, and the pastors said it was of a right spiritual tone. In the evening service was conducted in St. Andrew's church, of which Rev. J. McCoys is pastor. This was a Sunday school day in the town.

On the Monday a parish convention was held at Newcastle in the Methodist church. Revs. Messrs. Steeves and Clark led the devotions. Simon McLeod was elected president and Mr. McMurdo secretary. The exercises were of an interesting character, calculated to increase Bible study and develop better work.

Derby parish held one session at Millerton, presided over by R. N. Weeks. Rev. W. B. Thomas gave a practical address. Brief words were spoken by Messrs. Humber and Gascoigne, also by the president. The friends expressed gratitude to the secretary. His visits are always welcome here, and the young welcome him as if he belonged to them.

At Blackville on Wednesday the two sessions in the church under Rev. Thos. Johnson seemed of unusual deep interest. The attendance of young people was large in the afternoon, and their readiness in normal drills was most gratifying. Their requests afterwards showed that these meetings give the highest promise for the future of Sunday school and other church work. The adults in evening session were not less interested. A normal class will probably begin here. At Doolestown a normal class of 20 members has been organized under Mr. Kelly, and is full of promise. Richard Aitridge presided over the convention, and useful addresses were given by Rev. Messrs. King and Sutherland. Normal lessons and suggestions on the work were given by the secretary. At Bolestown the attendance was small on a rainy day. The work is much needed in Parker's Ridge, Campbellton, and Bolestown in York and Northumberland.

A practical convention at Hopewell Hill, under presidency of A. C. M. Lawson, was omitted from last week's report. It was in every way good and helpful to all present.

"Why don't that European war you've been predicting right along come off, Mr. Sparty?" enquired his wife. "I suppose the kitescope people are not ready." Detroit Free Press.

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COMMON COUNCIL.

Mayor Robertson's Inaugural Address Touches Important Matters.

The City's Credit Higher Than Ever Before—New Board Sworn In.

The common council of 1896-97 is a thing of the past, the board for 1897-98 having been organized in the council chamber at noon on the 4th inst. The room looked particularly well, an immense banquet occupying the mayor's desk. The aldermen, one and all, wore boutonniere bouquets, as did some of the more prominent officials in attendance. There was a goodly attendance of citizens, and the proceedings were watched with the deepest interest by all present.

The old board met at 11 o'clock, all the members being present. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, the mayor called for reports of committees.

The treasury board reported having called for tenders for the purchase of St. John city debentures to the amount of \$274,000, the issue of which has already been ordered by the council, and recommended the acceptance of the tender of Aemilius Jarvis & Co. of Toronto for the whole amount in currency at the rate of \$104,666 on the one hundred dollars.

In moving the adoption of the report, Ald. Daniel said the council and the citizens of St. John generally had every reason to congratulate themselves that the debentures had been taken at such a high figure. Three years ago when the city issued a lot of debentures, everybody seemed to be satisfied to find that they were taken up at a small amount. It cost considerable every six months to arrange for the transmission across the Atlantic of the interest due on those debentures. But look at the rate this present issue brought, over 4-1/2 per cent premium. This was roughly speaking an advance of 5 per cent in the price and value of the city's bonds.

Ald. Daniel here spoke of the efficient work done by Chamberlain Sandall in connection with the floating of this loan.

The motion providing for the adoption of the report was carried without discussion.

The salvage corps and fire police asked that they be included in any grant which may be made to the fire department for the purpose of decorating apparatus for the celebration of the Queen's jubilee. Referred to the treasury board.

Wm. L. Harding, son of George F. Harding, clerk in the chamberlain's office, asked that his father be granted six months' leave of absence on account of ill health. It was decided to grant the prayer of the petition.

The Toronto city clerk sent in a communication accompanied by a petition protesting against allowing the Bell Telephone Company to increase their charge in Canada. Referred to the board of works.

John Campbell petitioned the council for a reduction in the rental asked him for lot 569, Guys ward.—Safety board.

The residents of King street extension (west side) asked that a hydrant be erected for their accommodation, and that the street be repaved.—Board of management.

Joseph Howes asked to be appointed driver of the north end salvage corps wagon.—Safety board.

J. R. C. Wilson asked to be re-appointed a surveyor of lumber.

Ald. Smith moved that the following be appointed surveyors of lumber: Oloff D. Turner, Wm. J. Grady, Conroy Robertson, Thos. W. Gregory, S. K. Wilson, Geo. F. Wilson, John R. C. Wilson, John Sullivan, and Otto Renneke.—Carried.

On motion of Ald. Daniel, Chas. S. Taylor was appointed harbor master, Joseph O'Brien harbor inspector, and Robert Dakton harbor master at Indiantown.

Ald. McDougall moved that George W. Stockford be appointed high constable.—Carried.

The mayor then addressed the outgoing council briefly. The council was one of which the citizens had every reason to be proud. Throughout the year the city's welfare had always been first in the thoughts of the different members.

It had been a pleasant year, too. With two exceptions, the new board would be the same as the old one. He referred to Ald. Wilson as a disinterested man, who had served the people faithfully and well, having given much of his time to the city's business. Ald. Wilson had become a very useful man at the board. He regretted that Ald. Ruel was going out also.

Ald. Wilson then said farewell to the council. He said he retired because his business needed his entire attention. He regretted leaving, for he had hoped to continue at the board till the settlement of the various important questions now before the council. Continuing, Ald. Wilson said "I know that the confidence the electors have shown in you all has not been misplaced, and that you will at once in an energetic and business-like manner get to work, that this year may be a jubilee year not only as the commemoration of the long reign of our most gracious Queen, but also as the year that the common council showed great energy, business ability and common sense in dealing with important matters. And now, your worship and gentlemen, I want to thank you all for the kindness you have shown to me in the two years I have been with you. I leave the council with the best of feelings, and I am sure that you will have said anything that has hurt the feelings of anyone, I know you will believe me when I say it was unintentional. I am interested in the welfare of this my native city, and some day, if it is the wish of my fellow-citizens, I may again occupy a seat at this board. I ask for my successor the same kind and generous treatment

that you have given to me. Wishing you the greatest success in all your undertakings and a pleasant and profitable year, now make way for my successor."

Ald. Ruel did not consider it necessary to go over the record of the year that he had sat at the council. The result of the elections showed that the people were satisfied with the management of the council. From the old men. The vote of confidence was something the council had a right to be proud of, the mayor in particular. He congratulated the mayor on his election for the fourth time to fill the civic chair. Mr. Tufts, who was in the city, was a man of considerable experience, and Mr. Macrae, Ald. Wilson's successor, was a man who would soon become a valuable member. The great work which this council would have to carry through was the completion of the harbor improvements at Sand Head. From Ald. Ruel held that the time had arrived when the city should call upon the federal government to assist in providing the proper facilities at the port, which he termed the gateway to Canada. He predicted a great future for St. John.

Ald. Daniel moved that the new council be sworn in, and the motion passed.

The mayor and new board were then sworn in in the usual manner. Chamberlain Sandall having taken the oath of office. His duties as Sand Head constable and the other constables were sworn in.

The aldermen having taken their seats, Mayor Robertson addressed them as follows: "Gentlemen—It is my special privilege to submit to you my fourth inaugural address, and in doing so it is my pleasant duty to congratulate you and the citizens of St. John upon the fair degree of prosperity which we have enjoyed during the past year.

Municipal rule is now being recognized as coming closer to the everyday interests of the people than the enactments of either the provincial or dominion governments, and the future developments of our city government are being looked forward to with lively and personal interest, and the true significance and value of municipal institutions are being daily better recognized and more widely appreciated. The qualities which make a good alderman are simply those which belong to the successful business man, method, precision, accurate judgment and prompt decision, and with these characteristics are sure, gentlemen, you can do no wrong.

There are questions to be dealt with by this council, in my opinion, of tremendous importance to the welfare of the city of St. John. We commence the civic year with a higher financial standing than the city has yet attained in its history, as evidenced by the tenders just opened by the treasury board, offering nearly five per cent premium on our four per cent bonds. Most of the offers submitted were from abroad, showing that the city's sound financial position is recognized not only in Canada, but in Great Britain as well.

It is needless for me, even if time would permit, to refer in detail to the excellent report of the chamberlain, which shows that every department in the city government has been conducted on the lines of strict economy. The total amount of the city's standing at the present date is a little over \$3,000,000, of which \$1,874,138, or more than one-half, were issued for water and sewerage purposes.

The revenue from water in 1896 was \$34,246, enough to pay interest on all the water indebtedness and several thousand dollars for maintenance.

In 1893 the debt of the city was a little over \$3,000,000, or about \$3,000 less than at present. This slight increase must be very gratifying to the taxpayers of the city. The interest at that time was, however, \$169,563, while in 1896, in spite of the increase in debt, the interest was only \$155,502, decrease \$14,000.

The duties entailed upon the aldermen in the management of the three great departments, public works and maintenance, treasury board and board of public safety, would, I am sure, appoint a committee to co-operate with a committee of this council in dealing with this most important matter. It can only be accomplished by most earnest and patient efforts, and the committee that frames an equitable assessment law for the city of St. John will confer a lasting benefit on the citizens. Another question of great importance to the city is the care of the streets. There are some 43 miles of streets in the city of St. John, exclusive of eight miles in Stanley ward, and while our streets will compare favorably with those of most cities of the same size, opinion has been expressed that the mode adopted by the city for making the street is not a scientific one—using the words of the report of the general committee, which says:

"The streets appear to be several reasons why more attention has not been paid to the making of good streets than has been heretofore. One of these is the expense; another is the fact of the frequent breaking up and opening of the streets for making connections with sewers and drains; and also by the gas company and other incorporated companies for the purpose of laying and repairing the mains and pipes. There seems to be a want of scientific grading and the method of constructing the streets is faulty; the material used is not being durable enough for the purpose."

Without venturing to express an

opinion I would venture to suggest that the board of works give special attention to the streets of St. John during the coming library year. With our splendid system of sewerage and excellent water supply, the sanitary condition of St. John is second to no other city in Canada.

On behalf of the corporation it gives me pleasure to thank the Horticultural association, an especially the ladies, for the good work they have done in beautifying the squares of the city. It must be a matter of extreme gratification to the citizens generally, the earnest and successful efforts so far expended on the new park. It evidences an increase of civic pride and the birth of warmer interest and greater faith in the future prosperity of our city.

Along the same lines I may mention the efforts of the Tourist association; the determination to hold another exhibition this year; the proposal to build a free public library; the Queen's jubilee, with many efforts that I might mention, all denoting life, energy and progressive force.

Our public schools are in a flourishing condition and are provided with able teachers, yet it is open to question whether the direct benefit and practical results received by the citizens are the best possible returns for the expenditure of \$84,000 that the city is called upon by the trustees to furnish as its share of school maintenance for the year. We find a superabundance of young men and women turned out from the public schools each year aiming for the already crowded professional walks of life, which if reached is almost certain to end in disappointment to the greater number; but few of the young men indeed leave school with any relish for industrial pursuits.

The future welfare of this commercial and manufacturing city will depend largely upon the character and acquirements of the rising generation of young men. Almost every city of any prominence in Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States have established manual training and technical schools as an indispensable part of their common school education. We find Portland, Me.—a city about the size of St. John—has two manual training schools, which have proved successful beyond the hopes of their warmest friends, not only of the pupils deeply interested in them, but many teachers in other branches of the school testify that the instruction imparted by them tends to increase the proficiency of their pupils in other studies. It is evidently the intention of the present government to test the competitive mettle of the Canadian manufacturers by removing protection by degrees. If this carried out, the only power that the manufacturers of Canada can depend upon is the genius and technical knowledge of the Canadian artisan. I hope our board of school trustees will make this question a ready and living issue. The existing financial arrangement between the city of St. John and the school trustees is far from satisfactory. A meeting should be held between the two at an early date to arrange for a more perfect system.

Another question requiring the early attention of the new safety board is the position of the present condition of the police force. It has been under the consideration of the old board for some time, and definite action should now be promptly taken. Our city for a large seaport is a very orderly one, and thanks to our police, crime seldom occurs. It is a matter of regret that we are all proud of our fire department, and I am glad that steps are being taken to build a new engine house and quarters for the salvage corps of the north end, and several other improvements in other parts of the city, all pertaining to the welfare of the force.

We now come to the consideration of the present position of the works at Sand point, which have attracted the attention of the citizens during the past twelve months. The new council have a simple duty to perform with respect thereto, and that is to push the works to completion with all possible haste, so that they may be ready in good time for the through Canadian trade next winter. The extraordinary increase and development of that business during the winter that has passed, amounting to an increase of over 50 per cent over last year, has witnessed the gratifying not only to the citizens of St. John, but to the whole country. I would suggest that a committee of the council be appointed with special reference to the completion of this work. It seems to me that I should do best by leaving this matter to the council, for the purpose of having adequate action taken) a question of momentous interest, viz: the further equipment and management of the port of St. John with especial reference to the winter port trade. The citizens have with a unanimity, perseverance and steadiness, creditable to them to the last degree, supported the council in the steps already taken with the Canadian Pacific railway in the development of this trade, and we have, as you know, given a great deal of time and attention to this matter and its environment, and all the questions appertaining to making this the winter port of Canada, and of that portion of western and northwestern American that can advantageously do their winter business through this city.

The experience we have obtained during these three years of anxious toil enables us to speak with some authority and much information on this question of such paramount importance to us. Our success so far has aroused all the interested enemies of our great enterprise, Boston is being created, the money has been realized of our hopes. Its merchants and its people have induced its federal government to come to its aid, and enormous expenditure of money for harbor improvements, and grain elevators of large capacity are being erected, the best accommodation is being increased with a view of meeting the expectations of making Boston to a greater extent than ever the winter port of this dominion. Portland, Me., is following along the same lines, and, I admit, a dangerous opportunity to us in the matters I am now referring to. A British or Canadian steamship company are continuing to assist that interest in becoming a formidable rival to us in this great work, but it is not for us to lie down and wait, nor to give way in the least before the difficulties that now confront us. We have, I admit, great opposition to conquer, but we have strong backing as well. The Canadian Pacific railway, I have the best assurances to lead me to believe, will not only stand behind us, but will lead in the work of securing much of this trade through this port in winter. We know that the dominion government are about taking steps to extend the Intercolonial railway from Montreal, which should have been the western terminus of this road from the first. As soon as this is done the career of the I. C. R. as a commercial line and for the purpose of transacting trans-Atlantic business will at once begin, and I have reasonable assurances that the I. C. R. will then commence the development of this great port trade on the eastern side of this harbor, with excellent prospects of doing a large business. Men have led me to confirm the opinion that the dominion government are not idle spectators with regard to our work. All Canada is interested in our success. I am not, I am sure, all-wise, if I am not greatly mistaken, in the future with regard to these efforts, and if the Canadian government will adopt the idea and act upon it—Montreal the summer port, St. John the winter port of Canada, for Euro-

pean trade—then our success is assured, and with regard to this great question we are at the parting of the ways. When the present works on the west side are completed we shall have spent fully a half million of dollars in our efforts to secure the trade, and probably that is only the beginning. We will therefore have to look in the future to the government of Canada to assist us in this great work, which is not merely a civic one; it is provincial and national, and as such should receive provincial and national aid.

I notice of late that the city of Montreal is taking steps to place before the government the importance of its harbor as a "grand national harbor," and to ask assistance from the government on the lines that I have just indicated for the trade of Canada. The position taken by the corporation of Montreal on this question is a sound one and we can appeal to the government with not less force than that city along the same lines. Only those who have made it a study to fully realize the present anomalous position of the different interests existing in our harbor, namely, we have the government, the Canadian Pacific railway and private wharf owners, and the city, in some respects conflicting interests without any clearly defined plan or common purpose with respect to the equipment of the harbor, to make it one of the finest ports with the best accommodation of any port now (considering the business to be transacted in it) on the Atlantic coast, and with a view to bridge between the eastern and western sides of the harbor, so far as railway connection is concerned, separating them, according to Sir Wm. Van Horne's computation, equal to a railway haul of 140 miles. If we are ever to take the first position as the great winter port of Canada, these difficulties must be grappled with by the corporation of the city of St. John and overcome.

If the ideas I have expressed, or anything like them, should be adopted by the municipal council, legislation would probably be required, and should be had at the present session of parliament. I therefore respectfully recommend that you appoint a committee to take immediate action, with power to confer with the dominion government on this matter as deeply important to the present and future prosperity of St. John. (Applause.)

The mayor added that he had no fear but that the council would be able to deal with all the questions which would come up. He need hardly ask that peace and harmony should rule. That was assured. The aldermen must have confidence in each other and respect for the high offices to which they had been elected. They should acquit themselves like men in this jubilee year, and see to it that they handed down to their successors the reputation and honor and standing of the city unimpaired in any way. He took this opportunity to thank the electors of the city, ladies and gentlemen, for electing him as mayor of the city. He had made mistakes in the past and would err in the future, but whatever ability God had given him would be devoted to the service of the city. (Applause.)

The council then adjourned.

Canadian steamship company are continuing to assist that interest in becoming a formidable rival to us in this great work, but it is not for us to lie down and wait, nor to give way in the least before the difficulties that now confront us. We have, I admit, great opposition to conquer, but we have strong backing as well. The Canadian Pacific railway, I have the best assurances to lead me to believe, will not only stand behind us, but will lead in the work of securing much of this trade through this port in winter. We know that the dominion government are about taking steps to extend the Intercolonial railway from Montreal, which should have been the western terminus of this road from the first. As soon as this is done the career of the I. C. R. as a commercial line and for the purpose of transacting trans-Atlantic business will at once begin, and I have reasonable assurances that the I. C. R. will then commence the development of this great port trade on the eastern side of this harbor, with excellent prospects of doing a large business. Men have led me to confirm the opinion that the dominion government are not idle spectators with regard to our work. All Canada is interested in our success. I am not, I am sure, all-wise, if I am not greatly mistaken, in the future with regard to these efforts, and if the Canadian government will adopt the idea and act upon it—Montreal the summer port, St. John the winter port of Canada, for Euro-

pean trade—then our success is assured, and with regard to this great question we are at the parting of the ways. When the present works on the west side are completed we shall have spent fully a half million of dollars in our efforts to secure the trade, and probably that is only the beginning. We will therefore have to look in the future to the government of Canada to assist us in this great work, which is not merely a civic one; it is provincial and national, and as such should receive provincial and national aid.

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The council then adjourned.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY

CAN ONLY BE ENJOYED BY THOSE WHOSE BLOOD IS PURE.

We are Living in an Age of Pale and Sallow Faces—Heart Palpitation, Severe Headaches, and Extreme Weakness the Distressing Result—There is Hope for Such Sufferers.

(From the Belleville Sun.)

There is no home complete in its happiness where there is not perfect health, especially among the younger members of the family. How often is the beauty of a young girl marred and her spirit broken by weakness and irritability caused by those complaints to which so many females are subject at the present day. Mrs. Robt. Twa, New Carlisle, Ont., tells for the benefit of others of the restoration of her daughter from a life of misery. She says: "For upwards of three years my daughter Lydia, now eighteen years of age, was utterly broken down in health, and her condition appeared to be going from bad to worse. She became so weak that she could not endure the least excitement, and the smallest amount of exertion would fatigue her. If she did any work about the house she would tremble with weakness. She was pale, and seemed almost bloodless. Her heart at times palpitated violently, and she was the victim of severe nervous headaches. Her condition was such that we became much alarmed. We tried a number of remedies but they did her no good. Then we decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The first box was completed, and we saw that they were helping her, one of the first signs of returning health being an improvement in her appetite, which before had been extremely fickle. A continued use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills drove out every symptom of weakness, and she has since enjoyed the most robust health. She has not, in fact, had a day's illness since she discontinued the use of Pink Pills, and it is with feelings of gratitude that I recommend them to mothers whose daughters may be in a similar condition."

It is a lamentable fact that there are thousands of young girls throughout Canada whose state of health is alarming and whose condition is certain to develop into hopeless decline unless prompt measures are taken to give new vitality to their blood and nerves, by which means only can disease be driven from the system. In this emergency Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine which will effect a prompt and certain cure. The pills supply the blood with its lacking constituents, strengthen the nerves, and bring to normal the glowing of health so much sought for. There is abundance of evidence to prove that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure after all other medicines have failed, but it is better far to apply them for relief at the outset than to experiment with other remedies. It is perhaps it may be too late. Insist upon getting the genuine, put up in boxes the wrapper of which bears the registered trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all pink colored imitations and other medicines alleged to be just as good.

AT LONG RANGE.

As the following is published in the Army and Navy Journal, it may be copied without offence to the military profession, no doubt. "Father, are generals brave men?" asked Johnny. "Yes, my son, as a rule," was the answer. "Then why do artists always make pictures of them standing on the top of a mountain away looking at the battle, through an opera-glass?"

"I saw a man today who had no hands playing the piano." "That's nothing! We've got a girl down in our flat who has no voice and who sings." —Yonkers Statesman.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Remedy. The Phosphodine Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Debility, Headache, Neuritis, Stomach, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Weakness, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Incontinence and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 25 years in thousands of cases in the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inquire price in letter, and we will send return mail. Price, one package, \$1.50; six, \$8. One sent gratis, via safe care. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in St. John and everywhere in the Dominion by all responsible Druggists.

Dr. BOBERTZ

The old reliable and celebrated Detroit Specialist is still treating with the greatest success all Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over work, excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, who NOT DESPAIR, DO NOT GIVE UP! CONSULT.

Dr. BOBERTZ

and you can rely upon being speedily and permanently restored to PERFECT MANHOOD. Describe your case fully and a book containing valuable advice, testimonials and full information how to obtain a perfect cure at home, safely and secretly, will be sent you in plain, sealed envelope Free of Charge. Address, naming this paper:

Dr. Bobertz

252 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

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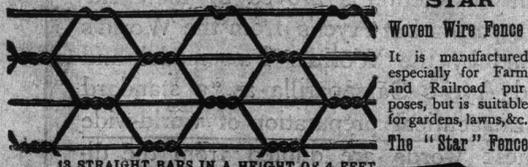




Head line, 6,473; Aber- 3,065 tons. There were 15 steamers, 10 each of the and Furness, 9 of the Head of the Aberdeen line.

Best Value in the Market. An extra fine all-wool, blue or black Serge Suit for \$7.00. Send breast measure to FRASER, FRASER & CO., Cheapside. 40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

60 CENTS WILL BUY 16 1/2 FEET OF 4 FEET HIGH. "STAR" Woven Wire Fence



It is manufactured especially for Farm and Railroad purposes, but is suitable for gardens, lawns, &c. The "Star" Fence IS STRAIGHT BARS IN A HEIGHT OF 4 FEET. Is the Farmer's Best Friend! MANUFACTURED BY THE WIRE FENCE MANUFACTURING CO., ST. JOHN N. B. A. J. MACHUM, Manager. E. B. KETCHUM, Secretary

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, May 5.—By consent of the parties the Restigouche election case was today adjourned until all the other cases before the court this term have been argued.

Klock v. Klock was completed. Judgment was reserved. Maguire and Hart was taken up. Motion for appellant, Borden and Allison for reversal.

In the supreme court today Maguire and Hart v. a Nova Scotia case, came on for judgment. Judgment was reserved. Borden, Q. C., for respondent; judgment reserved.

Barnst v. Swicker is now before the court. This will complete the Nova Scotia list. Borden and Pupper for appellant; Wade for respondent.

It is expected that the Quebec cases will come next.

Judge Landry of New Brunswick is at the capital. This is his first visit for several years.

Ottawa, May 8.—It will be remembered that in the spring of 1896 Lady Aberdeen had a remarkable escape from drowning in the Gatineau river, into which she was thrown by her horse taking fright. Afterward her excellencies presented as a thank offering a bell to the Roman Catholic church at Gatineau Point, near the scene of the accident. Today the bell was solemnly blessed by the archbishop, and the following ecclesiastics were present, as well as Premier Laurier and many other visitors from the capital. An address was read in French and English to Lord Aberdeen, who replied in both languages. The present intention is that the session will end about June 10th. The government has abandoned all legislation of a contentious character or which is likely to cause much discussion.

TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, May 5.—Messrs. Malcolm and Ross, the well known contractors, have secured the Restigouche and western railway charter, which line is projected from Campbellton to St. Leonard on the St. John, a distance of one hundred and ten miles. It is understood that the dominion government have promised a subsidy and Mr. Malcolm, who is now here, states that arrangements are now being made to push forward the work with all possible speed.

The contract for the rebuilding of the Victoria bridge was given out today, the bulk of the work going to the Dominion Bridge Co., of Lachine, but whatever they are unable to do will be given to the Detroit Iron and Bridge Co. The work will be begun within six weeks, completed within one year, and costs \$1,500,000. The new bridge will be double track with accommodation for carriages, foot passengers and electric trolleyway.

Montreal, May 6.—A cablegram received here denies the statement that the wife of Count Albert de Mun, leader of the Catholic party in France, was killed at the recent disaster in Paris.

The office of assistant general manager of the Canadian Pacific has been abolished, and Thos. Taft has been appointed manager of the company's lines east of Fort William, while superintendent Wm. Whyte will be manager of the company's lines west of Fort William. Mr. Marjole, who was superintendent under Henry Abbott at Vancouver, has been made general superintendent of the Pacific division. The vacancy caused by Mr. Whyte's promotion has not yet been filled.

Montreal, May 9.—Fire broke out in a building occupied by E. A. Small & Co., on Beaver Hall hill and Victoria square last evening, and damage to the extent of about \$300,000 was done to the stock and building. Messrs. E. A. Small & Co. are engaged in the wholesale clothing manufacturing business, and carry a large and valuable stock.

W. C. McDonald's tobacco factory has closed down, awaiting the definite action of the government on the tariff. Over one thousand hands are thrown out of employment for the time.

The C. P. R. has issued a circular naming a special tariff of thirty cents per 100 lbs. on grain, flour, oatmeal, millstuffs, flax seed, oilcake and potatoes, in sacks or barrels in carload lots, from Fort William, via Canadian Pacific steamship line and Owen Sound.

Sund, to the following places in New Brunswick: Madam Junction, St. John, Fredericton, Carleton and points common therewith. The rates to West St. John on shipments consigned through to Bay of Fundy ports or the West Indies will be 21-2 cents per 100 lbs.

The Grand Trunk has named a rate of 7 cents per 100 lbs. on grain from water points on Lake Ontario, Pickering to Belleville inclusive, when shipped in cargo lots of 10,000 lbs. or over to Montreal. This rate is also given to the Montreal terminals, and the reduced storage in effect on oats for export at Montreal will not apply to shipments made under the above rate. This rate will expire on and after May 23rd.

Montreal, May 10.—The Bank of Montreal in London, which was authorized by the Quebec government to receive subscriptions for \$300,000 per cent new stock of the province of Quebec at the price of \$3 1/2 per cent, has secured large offers beyond the amount required.

There is great interest throughout the province over the probable result of tomorrow's provincial election. Although the liberals are making extravagant claims based alone on the result of June last, the ministers are confident of being sustained by from ten to fourteen votes. The English speaking vote in this city will go almost solidly for the Freyan government.

ONTARIO.

Toronto, May 8.—Great excitement has been caused in the city by an important convert to the cause of Sunday cars in Toronto, in the person of Rev. Louis Jordan, formerly of Montreal and Halifax. It is believed the vote next week will be favorable to the cars running on Sunday.

St. Thomas, Ont., May 10.—On Saturday, Capt. Dunn of the government cruiser Petrel, between Ronau and Cape Sable, gave chase to three United States vessels found fishing in Canadian waters. The vessels succeeded in escaping, but the captain of the Petrel seized 77 nets and about two tons of fish, which the Americans were forced to abandon.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Man., May 5.—Manitoba's population was today increased by the arrival of two special trains over the Canadian Pacific containing new settlers. On the two trains were about one thousand two hundred souls, nearly all Catholics, the balance being Hungarians and Poles. Local members of the immigration staff were kept busy answering inquiries and directing the newcomers, who are healthy and promising settlers. All of them have more or less money, and besieged the Montreal bank during the day to cash their bills of exchange. Considerable sums were spent by the new arrivals in the city for farm tools, provisions, etc., and in addition many of them had large quantities of effects, as the depot platform was crowded with boxes and bundles of luggage.

W. S. Stanhope, a pioneer resident of Winnipeg, is dead.

Winnipeg, Man., May 6.—A man named F. B. Pokorny has been lodged in jail at Fort Portage on a charge of robbing C. P. R. cars of furs belonging to Hudson Bay company, shipped from Victoria, B. C.

In his address at the opening of the Anglican synod here, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land suggested that the Protestant denominations take steps to secure joint religious instruction in the public schools.

A Regina despatch says that the minister of the interior can his pen through "superannuation" upon the names of those at Regina, who for periods extending over many years have been paying into the funds. An appeal to the law courts may eventuate.

The Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending May 6th were \$1,313,861; balances, \$238,790.09.

Vancouver, B. C., May 6.—A young man named Harvey Kinsman, committed suicide by shooting this afternoon at Ladner's landing on the Fraser river, twelve miles from New Westminster. Deceased was twenty-four years of age and was employed at the Vancouver farm creamery. The only reason for the deed as far as known is that the deceased had had some trouble with the machinery at the creamery.

Winnipeg, Man., May 7.—J. E. Forslund of the C. P. R. immigration department, has returned from a tour of inspection of the Swedish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Icelandic and Irish colonies north of Whitehead and Perivall. He found the settlers all

busy with spring work and well along in seeding. All were in good spirits. The Ogilvie Milling company warehouse at Portage du Nord, N. B., collapsed today, damaging several thousand bushels of wheat.

In order to realize the importance of Manitoba as a flour producing country should be said that flour was shipped in this province for Ogilvie and Lake of Woods milling during one day this week to India, Australia, Japan, Iceland, China, Fiji Islands, Newfoundland, Great Britain and eastern Canada.

Winnipeg, Man., May 9.—It is announced that the dominion government is making considerable change in the Indian agencies in this province. F. Marlett of Portage la Prairie is agent for three reserves near that town and also inspector for the Lake Manitoba. P. L. Grasse, formerly Indian agent at Morley, and latterly of Crooked Lake agency, has been notified that his services will be no longer required.

At the closing session of the Anglican synod of Rupert's Land yesterday there was an interesting debate over a motion introduced approving the proposed plebiscite for the prohibition to be taken by the dominion government. The archbishop stated distinctly that he would vote against prohibition in the plebiscite. He had come to the conclusion that while the law of the land is the drunkenness in the most severe terms and makes it a special sin, chiefly because the drunkard often sits in the seat of the sinner, yet it regards the great good of God, and the very emblem of joy. He believed that in enacting it the country would be interfering with the free rights of the people and doing a grievous wrong to a large section of the community. The proper course was the government of saloons that they might be removed altogether.

An amendment to the motion was carried, \$5 to 10.

The reports received yesterday from the west and south for states that the weather is all that could be desired for the wheat, the seeding of which is about finished in some districts. The average is about 15 per cent over to Montreal. This is also per cent of the wheat was put in on fallow and fall plowed lands. The condition of the ground is excellent, and grain is already making its appearance above ground.

Winnipeg, Man., May 10.—J. A. McMillan has arrived in the city, conducting a party of 150 settlers from Great Britain. This is one of the best parties ever brought, and they are well fitted to begin farming either this spring or next year. They are from the province some time, helping the members of the party to locate.

Hon. J. D. Cameron has been called east to Woodstock by the serious illness of his wife. He is expected to return to the city by the 15th inst. The seeding is done, and in most places the wheat is up one or two inches. The season is nearly a month earlier than last year.

Hon. Dr. McMillan, minister of agriculture in the late conservative government, was in Winnipeg several hours today en route to the Kootenay mines. Baker & Co.'s warehouse at Moosejaw was burned today, loss, \$2,000. Three hundred students are writing at the annual examinations of the Manitoba university, which began here today.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver, B. C., May 5.—H. E. Chan Yin Huan, Chinese ambassador to the Queen's diamond jubilee celebration, left for England today. U. S. Udall, attorney general for B. C., also left for England to represent that colony at the celebration.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, N. F., May 7.—The British cruiser Cleopatra, Commodore Bourke, has reached Halifax, where she is taking on supplies. She will then proceed to Newfoundland to undertake fishery protection duty along the French treaty coast.

The French flagship Clocheville, with Admiral Reclus, is at St. Pierre. It is expected that the steamer Diana, now being prepared for the expedition, will be the dominion government will under the command of the day. She will sail for Halifax, and there embark the personnel of the expedition.

ST. STEPHEN S. P. C. A.

A St. John Delegation Established a Branch on Saturday.

St. Stephen, May 8.—S. M. Wetmore, Dr. A. A. Stockton, T. B. Robinson and J. M. Taylor formed a delegation from St. John which arrived here today to form a branch of the S. P. C. A. About twenty-five citizens met them in the town council room at two o'clock, and Mayor J. T. Whitlock was called to the chair. It was explained that Saturday was a very busy day with many citizens and that afternoon meetings were unusual. The object of the society was fully explained by Dr. Stockton and the other visitors, after which a branch was formed here with the following officers: Hon. Judge Stevens, president; J. E. Gannon, secretary; W. Gannon, vice-president; solicitor; Wm. Robinson, agent; J. D. Chipman, Hon. Geo. F. Hill, M. J. McMillan, J. E. Gannon, Dr. J. M. Deacon, Dr. C. G. White, Dr. H. Balkam and G. Gannon, vice-presidents.

A vote of thanks was accorded the visitors, several interesting addresses were given and the meeting adjourned.

Newly-married Husband (some late for the first time) I know I'm a little late, Alice, dear, but I've had a very good supper for me, darling. Now, what do you think of my supper, dear? It's the best I ever had. I've had the breakfast table! He never did it again.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, St. John, N. B. Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets and Furniture.



BOYS' READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING.

The Boy is the Father of the Man—but with a badly fitting suit of clothes he can't rise to the importance of the position.

Our Boys' Ready Made Clothing is the best fitting in Canada. We make a special and particular point to have none but the best cut clothing—every garment fits perfectly—and that is why we do such a large trade in it.

We have been filling orders from all parts of the country for years, and know exactly what to send you—there is no difficulty about the fit—the styles are right—the quality is right and the prices are more than right—for good value has always been recognized by us as the great trade bringer.

Boys' 2 piece suits in Fancy Tweeds and Navy Serges from \$2.50 to \$6.00

Boys' 3 piece suits Single or Double Breasted, Fancy Tweeds, and Navy Serges from \$3.65 to \$7.50.

Youths' suits in Fancy Tweeds, Navy Serges and fine qualities of Black from \$6.00 to \$13.50.

Boys' and Youths' Spring Overcoats \$4.25 to \$12.00.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison.

MARINE MATTERS.

Str. Katy has been taken by J. B. Snowball to carry a cargo of deals from Miramichi to Liverpool, 21,750 lump sum.

Str. Anna Moore sets 40k. on deals from Miramichi to Liverpool, 21,750 lump sum.

Str. Bertha H. Capt. Lecain, from Turku Island April 10 for St. Martins, has been wrecked off Barbados, West Indies. No lives lost.

The shippers are still unable to replace the steamer Madeline, they having failed to get out of New York. This is a big disappointment to the shippers and others, and a number of vessels are held up in consequence.

The Duart Castle called at St. Croix on Tuesday, May 10. She will not be due here until Saturday next. It is expected that she has a full cargo on board.

The following charters are reported: Bark Nellie, New York to Rio Janeiro, 20,000 lbs. sugar, 10,000 lbs. coffee, 10,000 lbs. rice, 10,000 lbs. flour, 10,000 lbs. oil, 10,000 lbs. beans, 10,000 lbs. peas, 10,000 lbs. lentils, 10,000 lbs. chickpeas, 10,000 lbs. mung beans, 10,000 lbs. soybeans, 10,000 lbs. cottonseed, 10,000 lbs. rapeseed, 10,000 lbs. sunflower seed, 10,000 lbs. flaxseed, 10,000 lbs. linseed, 10,000 lbs. castor oil, 10,000 lbs. tallow, 10,000 lbs. lard, 10,000 lbs. butter, 10,000 lbs. cheese, 10,000 lbs. meat, 10,000 lbs. fish, 10,000 lbs. fruit, 10,000 lbs. vegetables, 10,000 lbs. other goods.

Str. S. S. Trunkly, 1885 tons, came here to load for W. J. Langley & Co. on May 10. Str. Cacoon, 1885 tons, arrived at Guion Island, N. S. P., on May 10. Str. Cacoon, 1885 tons, arrived at Guion Island, N. S. P., on May 10. Str. Cacoon, 1885 tons, arrived at Guion Island, N. S. P., on May 10.

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Jones, and beached on the flats near the railroad wharf. The schooner lost her entire deckload of lumber, besides, liboon, sails and other deck fittings. The vessel will be stripped by H. S. Cook, the agent of the Boston Towboat Company.

A telegram received yesterday from Liverpool, contained the following information: Schooner Arthur M. Gibson, which was ashore on Port Mouton Island, was wrecked on the 10th inst. The schooner was towed to Brookline, across the harbor from Liverpool, this morning, with rudder and keel full of water. The cargo will have to be discharged before the extent of damage to the vessel can be ascertained, and the vessel will probably be repaired here. Neither the vessel's deckload nor other portion of cargo disturbed will. Cargo is still intact.

Str. Glenale, 1248 tons, has been chartered to load deals at Musquash for W. C. Eastland & Co. The cargo was manufactured last year and was held over by the owners' parties on the other side.

A New Haven despatch of the 8th says: British ship, Shenandoah (before reported) was wrecked on the 6th inst. today and beached to find extent of damage.

Ship Aristides, Capt. Poppy, from Newcastle, N. S. P., for London, passed the Cape on the 5th, and signalled that she had on board the crew of the British bark, Lizard, Capt. W. J. Langley, who will continue for Belfast, which was abandoned at sea.

S. S. Trunkly, 1885 tons, came here to load for W. J. Langley & Co. on May 10. Str. Cacoon, 1885 tons, arrived at Guion Island, N. S. P., on May 10. Str. Cacoon, 1885 tons, arrived at Guion Island, N. S. P., on May 10.

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bulwarks and had tanks of fresh water burst by the sea. Was set on fire before abandoned. An esteemed correspondent at London sends us the following item copied from the Shanghai News: 'G. C. Robbins of Yarmouth has been promoted to third officer of a Cho-ying steamer officer of a Chang Wo, one of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s stern wheel steamers, of the Indo China S. S. Co., running between Hankow and Chong, supercargo, the highest navigable point on the Yangtze river.'—Yarmouth Telegram.

Glasgow Herald of April 17th has the following account of the launch of the new steel barkentine Hildis, which is owned by the Hildis Shipping Co. of Yarmouth, which W. L. Lovitt is manager.

Yesterday afternoon the Greenmouth Dockyard company launched from their slipway at Greenmouth a handsomely modelled three-masted barkentine, she has been built for colonial owners, especially for the lumber trade, and has been designed as a fast sailer. Dimensions are 150 feet by 31 feet 4 inch by 13 feet, and she will carry 700 tons deadweight. She is under the supervision of Lloyd's special survey for her 100 A. M. and is being fitted out under the supervision of Captain Morrell, who will command the vessel on completion. On leaving the ways she was named Hildis by Mrs. Lovitt, wife of the owner, who was present with a company of friends.

The following is taken from Saturday's Portland Press: The British brig Lizard, arrived here yesterday from Ponce, Porto Rico, with a cargo of molasses to order of Captain James McGill, who is manager of twenty-one days with considerable heavy weather. While the brig was in the harbor, P. R., on the first of April, the 'Lizard' revolted against the Spanish rule and an insurrection broke out. Unfortunately for the islanders, a Spanish man-of-war happened to be in Arroyo at the time and a strong detachment of soldiers and sailors proceeded against the insurgents, the result was the arrest of over two hundred insurgents, who were lodged in jail. Unfortunately for the islanders, a Spanish man-of-war happened to be in Arroyo at the time and a strong detachment of soldiers and sailors proceeded against the insurgents, the result was the arrest of over two hundred insurgents, who were lodged in jail. Unfortunately for the islanders, a Spanish man-of-war happened to be in Arroyo at the time and a strong detachment of soldiers and sailors proceeded against the insurgents, the result was the arrest of over two hundred insurgents, who were lodged in jail.

The British steamship Magua, 5,000 tons gross, and a coal barge, both of which have been chartered to load deals at Banor for the United Kingdom. The Magua is due to arrive here about May 15th. She is a 2,000-ton vessel and will go to Cardiff or Barry Dock—Bangor News. Letter says: While Bucksport ship and Bucksport skippers are sailing in many seas, there seems to be quite a convention of them in New York just at present discussing the question, "Where and where will we get a charter?" There were 265 schooners in New York Monday and over half of them waiting for something to turn up.

The Furness liner Cundell, from this port for London, passed Lizard yesterday, and the Beaver boat Myrtle, from this port, arrived at Liverpool.





THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 12, 1897.

GREATHER NEW YORK.

Governor Black has signed the Greater New York charter bill, which will take effect on the first of next January. The new city has a population of over three millions, and its limits embrace more than half the wealth of the entire state of New York. It has an area of 306 square miles, and its greatest length is 25 miles from Mount St. Vincent to Tottenville. It is divided into the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond, the voters of each borough electing a borough president, to preside over the borough board, while the whole city will elect at large a mayor, a president of the council and a comptroller. The mayor's term is four years, and his annual salary is \$15,000. The president of the council, also elected for four years, is paid \$5,000 a year. The municipal assembly consists of the council and board of aldermen. The 28 members of the council each receive a salary of \$1,500 a year, and the 60 members of the board of aldermen \$1,000 a year. There are also borough boards, consisting of the members of the municipal assembly for each borough, to look after local matters. The board of public improvements is one of the most important bodies in the city government. It contains a president, who is appointed by the mayor; the corporation counsel, who is appointed by the mayor; the comptroller, who is elected by the people, and the commissioners of water supply, of highways, of street cleaning, of sewers, of public buildings, lighting, and supplies; of bridges, and the borough presidents, the latter only voting upon matters relating to their boroughs. The commissioners receive each \$7,500 a year. There is also a board of estimate and apportionment, that makes the city budget. It consists of the mayor, comptroller, corporation counsel, president of the council and president of the department of taxes and assessment. Any scheme of improvement which goes through the local boards and the municipal assembly must also meet the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment. The head of the police department consists of four commissioners, appointed by the mayor. The charter makes the comptroller a very powerful officer. His salary is \$10,000. He appoints the receiver of taxes, the receiver of interest on bonds and mortgage and of rents, a bureau for the collection of taxes and water rents in arrears and an auditing bureau. He sits in the board of improvement and in the board of estimate and apportionment. Greater New York will be second only to London in area and population among the cities of the world. It will elect 15 of the 24 representatives from New York state in congress, and 60 of the 150 members of the state assembly, and nearly half of the members of the state senate. The total value of assessed real estate in Greater New York is \$2,221,870,805, and its total indebtedness is \$170,000,000. It has more than ten saloons to every church, and there are 1,100 churches. The mayor will control more patronage than the governor of the state, and it goes without saying that Tammany will do its best to get political control of the enlarged city.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

The New York Mail and Express is very angry over Lord Salisbury's rejection of the proposition of the American government to renew the arrangement for a close season in Behring Sea this year, such as has been maintained for the past three or four years. It says: This honorable proposal has been rejected and set at naught by Lord Salisbury's refusal to reopen a case which, he contends, was closed by the action of the Paris conference. This unresisting attitude of the British government places the United States in a position of considerable embarrassment. The overture for a conference to provide better protection for the seal was based to a considerable extent upon the acknowledgment of English investigators that the present system is grossly inadequate. It was prompted, not by a desire to vitiate or undo the findings of the Paris tribunal, but to execute them honestly and in perfect good faith. Great Britain has notoriously evaded the obligations placed upon her by the judgment of that body. The Paris arbitrators devised a system of international regulations which, if vigorously enforced by the contracting parties, would have given ample protection to the seals. This government has performed its part of the work faithfully and effectively, but Great Britain has persistently resisted her.

The Mail and Express wanders far from the record when it asserts that the United States government has carried out the obligations imposed upon it by the Paris arbitrators. The Paris tribunal of arbitration decided that the American government should pay the Canadian sealers for the capture of their vessels, but did not fix the amount of damages, leaving that for the two nations to adjust. Ambassador Pauncefoot and Secretary of State Graham investigated the matter and agreed that the United States should pay the lump sum of \$225,000. When the voting of this award came up in the United States senate, Senator Morgan declared that the amount was entirely too great,

and he persuaded the senate to reject it and the whole matter was referred to a board of arbitrators. It may be years before the board reports. Meantime the Canadian sealers are kept out of their money by the United States. Under these circumstances it is any wonder that Lord Salisbury has declined the request of the American government to assist in excluding Canadian sealers from Behring Sea for another season?

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It now looks as if the Boers were unconsciously working to hasten the inevitable domination of Great Britain in South Africa. An appeal to arms could have but one end, yet the present position of the Boers is apparently that of resolute independence and preparation for any eventually but surrender. A circular from the Transvaal has been distributed in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, calling upon the Afrikaners for help, saying: "We do not want your money or moral support; we want you to come and help us." This time Great Britain will not be caught napping and there will be no Mijuba Hill disaster to chronicle. A strong British fleet hovers around Delagoa Bay, and the land forces have been strengthened to a degree that will enable them to assume the offensive, should occasion demand, with the certainty of victory. England has been steadily preparing for war at the Cape ever since the appearance of the remarkable bill of damages from the Transvaal on account of the Jameson raid. The attitude of Sir Alfred Milner, the newly appointed British high commissioner to South Africa, will go far toward determining the future relations of Great Britain and the republics, but the view Sir Alfred will take of the situation may be in some degree foretold from the language used by Mr. Chamberlain in bidding him farewell, and by the significant speech of Mr. Goschen in responding to a toast at a dinner given to the high commissioner on April 12th. The chancellor of the exchequer then said:

"He (Sir Alfred) will have great duties to perform, but it occasionally he may feel that he would wish to breathe a wave of British atmosphere, let him so down to Simonstown, the headquarters of the British squadron. He will find there Admiral Rawson, who has just concluded with the greatest credit to himself that Benin expedition in which no mistakes were made, and in which a great success was achieved. Admiral Rawson is a gentleman of fifteen stus, and he is an admiral of comparatively advanced years, but he has indomitable pluck, and in a sun the fierce rays of which have never been exceeded he marched from the base of his operations at Benin with a resolution that never wavered and a power of organization which has never been surpassed. He will also find Mr. Galloway, British consul, and the red coats of the British troops. They will be the representatives to him, as they are of this country, of British power in the neighborhood of South Africa. They will be a guarantee to him and our colonies—the loyal men who support British rule in that country—that this country is determined to maintain its supremacy in these quarters and to back its exultation, the high commissioner with the power of the British empire. (Cheers.)"

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

It is announced that Col. Donville and Col. Tucker will accompany Mr. Laurier to London, apparently as representatives of New Brunswick. Neither of them is a native of New Brunswick, and if the province had any choice in the matter it is quite safe to say that neither of them would be chosen. Col. Tucker is on record as saying that he wanted nothing, and would even refuse the governor-generalship, so eager was he to serve the interests of this constituency and remove the boards from his windows. Col. Donville would have accepted a glory but glorious grave on the far off Sudan, but is not generally known to have sought anything less worthy of his fighting blood. There is very little doubt that as members of the premier's retinue this gallant pair will attract a degree of attention in the world's metropolis, and shine with a lustre all their own. Col. Tucker will be able to gather some new ideas in architecture as applied to deserted farm houses, and Col. Donville will be able to send some adherents of the Mahdi back to the Nile region with a wholesome terror of the British army. It is a great opportunity.

ABOUT COMBINES.

The Telegraph says that combines are all powerful in Canada. As evidence of the fact it states that the cotton combine tried to close the St. John cotton mills and failed. This is a singular proof of power, and one that few persons outside of the Telegraph editorial room would care to advance. Success, not failure, is the best evidence of power. The government, the Telegraph says, proposes to check the operations of the combines by passing a law which will render them harmless. Taking the case of the cotton mills again, or the recent case of the wire mill association, if the members decide to cut prices even below the cost of production, does the Telegraph mean to say that the government will compel them to put the price up again? There is no such suggestion in the measure brought down by the government the other day. Its object purports to be to ensure low prices to the consumer. The only power the government will have will be to reduce or abolish the duty, and

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

T. S. Wilkinson is canvassing and collecting for THE SUN in Carleton County, and T. E. A. Pearson in Queens County, N. B. J. E. Austin is doing like work in Digby and Yarmouth Counties, N. S. The manager asks subscribers who are in arrears to please pay the collectors when called on.

It does not pretend to deal with competition between different manufacturers. The proposed measure is alleged to be in the interests of the consumer, but if adopted it will, as the Sun has pointed out, place every industry at the mercy of a government which will be quite unscrupulous enough to take the fullest advantage of its power for political purposes. When it calls upon a manufacturer or an association of manufacturers to put up or shut up, there will be no alternative. The country will be at the mercy of a grit combine, with J. Israel Tarte at its head.

FAVORING U. S. CATTLE.

The government is pushing its vigorous policy of retaliating against the United States in the expected way. It has just amended the regulations relating to cattle shipments from Montreal so that United States cattle can be shipped cheaper than Canadian. The United States regulations are made to apply to cattle from that country, while the Canadian shipper must abide by the Canadian regulations. This means that U. S. cattle can be shipped from Canadian ports in a space of 2 feet 6 inches, while Canadian cattle, although perhaps on the same deck, must have a space of 2 feet 3 inches. As a result, on Friday afternoon space was offered for American cattle at 47s. 6d., while Canadian cattle were quoted at 50s. Canadian shippers are indignant, but Mr. Laurier's American friends will be much pleased.

Large quantities of Manitoba flour have been shipped during the last few months to Australia. A Victoria, B. C., paper of recent date notes that large shipments are going forward via Hong Kong, this roundabout route being the only Canadian one available that could handle the large quantity offered. The Winnipeg Free Press now announces that a shipment of several carloads is to be made to South Africa. It goes from the Keewatin mills, and will be sent via New York.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin is rather severe on Mr. Tarte, in discussing his recent letter to the Montreal Witness relative to the Montreal harbor works. The Bulletin reminds Mr. Tarte that the views of the harbor commissioners should be considered, and that he should regard this very important work from a business and not from a political standpoint. This is sound advice, but it imposes too great a task on the present minister of public works.

The New York Sun denounces the Queen's jubilee as "secretly intended to resuscitate the monarchical sentiment not only in the British possessions, but in the United States as well," and speaks of her majesty as "an utterly commonplace, dwarfed, lethargic type of femininity." Editor Dana's coarseness is on a par with that of the New York police magistrate who on Grant day in sentencing one of the sailors of H. M. S. Talbot to jail for three days for drunkenness, remarked, "This is how we get even with the Queen."

The resolution introduced into the United States senate after the defeat of the arbitration treaty is deficient in one respect. The words which we insert in brackets are intended to be read with it by every patriotic citizen of the republic: Resolved, That the United States of America deprecates war and desires the maintenance of peace and friendship with all the world (except England), and that this desire is not limited to her relations with any one nation (except England), but extends to her relations with all the nations of the earth (except England), whether the same be great or small, strong or weak (except England).

SUSSEX NEWS.

Sussex, May 10.—Rev. Mr. Nealls left his home in Andover this morning, after spending nearly two weeks in Sussex. He conducted services morning and evening in Trinity church to very good sized congregations and won the good will of those whom he met. He expects to return to Sussex to take charge of Trinity church early in July. Mr. Gillis of Springfield, who is studying for the ministry, read the lessons at these services. Dr. Burnett left here on Friday last for Montreal for the purpose of spending a few weeks at the famous McGill college at that place. This time for the purpose of further studying the recent methods of surgery. Another sparring contest between two of our young men took place here on Friday evening in a field in the rear of the freight house in the presence of an orderly crowd. This time good sized boxing gloves were used and five lively rounds were gone through and no harm done. The referee declared the event a draw, which gave the best satisfaction. Ethel Mr. Pospop proposed last night, and I accepted. Ethel (sweetly)—Yes, he told me yesterday afternoon that if I refused him he'd propose to the very first girl of his acquaintance that he dropped across.

FREDERICTON.

Death of One of the Oldest Justices of the Peace—The Freshet Falling Slowly.

Fredricton, May 10.—Isaac Kilburn, one of the oldest justices of the peace in the province, died here this morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Palmer, where he has resided for some time. The deceased was formerly a resident of Kingsclear, and belonged to one of the first families in York county. He was 89 years old and leaves a widow, one son, Charles Kilburn, and four daughters, Mrs. Palmer of this city, Mrs. Morrison of California, and Anns and Matilda, unmarried.

Another death occurred at Nashwaakias of a well known and highly respected gentleman, William E. Johnson, who has suffered for some time from a trying disease, passed quietly away this morning. Deceased was 70 years old, and for years carried on a general business at Nashwaakias. His widow, four sons and one daughter survive him.

A report was current here this afternoon that an attempt had been made on Saturday night to cut the Mitchell boom, which now holds about ten millions of lumber. Whether this was malicious or accidental, the officers of the company are not as yet sure. An efficient watch is now kept on the premises.

The freshet is still falling slowly here. Nothing new has been reported from the lumber drives today.

Five members of the family of Adolphus Sewell of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., were removed to the hospital today, all suffering from typhoid fever, and two others were too ill to be conveyed to the hospital.

Fredricton, May 9.—The members of the Fredricton bar presented Daniel Jordan, Q. C., with a complimentary address on Saturday upon the occasion of his removal from this city to St. John. The address was read by Geo. F. Gregory, and was accompanied by a souvenir. Mr. Jordan in reply spoke of the happy association and friendship he had made during his residence here, and said the gentlemanly treatment he had received from his brother lawyers of Fredricton was to be associated with the most pleasant recollections.

Encouraging reports still continue to arrive from the lumber drives. Very little information is yet to hand from the upper St. John, but on the Tobique and Miramichi the lumber is getting into safe water.

MONCTON.

Counterfeiting on a Small Scale Discovered in a City Boarding House.

Sudden Death of George F. Logan—A. E. Killam Gets a Job.

Moncton, May 10.—The funeral of the late Mrs. H. A. Whitney yesterday afternoon was very largely attended. The floral offerings were numerous and very beautiful, and Rev. Mr. Brown, Riformed Episcopal, was assisted in the services at the house and church by Rev. W. W. Brewer, Methodist. The pall-bearers were: D. Pottinger, C. D. Thompson, Thos. Williams, E. T. Trites, C. P. Harris and J. W. Blinney.

Counterfeiting in a small way was unearthed in a city boarding house here the other day by a plumber who was making some repairs about the kitchen sink. Some fifty or sixty quarter dollar pieces of the date of 1880 were discovered in a pile. They were spurious, evidently containing some aluminum, and altogether a very flimsy imitation, though some of them had been passed off during the winter. A man who boarded at the house is suspected of doing the work.

Rev. E. B. Hooper, secretary of the Church of England Sunday School Teachers' conference, has issued the programme for the meeting to be held in Woodstock May 18th and 19th. The exercises consisted of declamations, recitations, singing, etc., in all of which the children acquitted themselves so admirably as to call forth rounds of applause. A sale of cake and candy was held which realized \$25 in aid of the school library.

Saturday morning Robert Fye, a prisoner confined in the county jail, awaiting trial at the supreme court, which it is to be opened here tomorrow, effected his escape from that institution, but did not enjoy liberty long, as he was captured about ten minutes thereafter. He had during the weary hours of his incarceration, extending over four months, made a key out of a piece of hardwood, in which he skillfully cut wards to fit the large lock attached to the grated door of the jail corridor, and also carved a wooden dummy lock, a facsimile in outward appearance, to hang on the staple to deceive the jailer. He also manufactured from a short piece of hoop iron a key with which he opened the lock in the solid iron door. When he got out of the corridor into the hall, instead of escaping through the hall door, he went out by the window in the sheriff's room, and was seen by a girl, a ward of the jailer. Before leaving, Fye had thoroughly blackened his face and neck with soot. He met the jailer as he turned the court house corner, who did not recognize him. The jailer continued on to the jail, where he learned that the prisoner had escaped. He immediately turned his horse about and drove after the man, who had taken across the church graveyard and up the hill in the direction of the Wheelock house. In response to the cries of the jailer to stop him, some of the workmen did so, and the poor fellow was soon back again behind the bars, from which he had so ingeniously escaped.

Widow (who has received news of her husband's demise in the far west)—And how did poor William meet his death? Western friend—He didn't meet it at all, ma'am. The boys had to chase him ten miles before they could catch him and put the rope round his neck.

MANCHESTER'S TONIC Condition Powder. A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and compounded from the purest drugs and Medicines. It is popular and successful horse medicine. Cures Distemper, Swelled Legs, Hides bound, Bots and Worms. Demand the Best. Take No Other Sold by Druggists and Merchants. W. W. MANCHESTER & Co., St. John, N. B.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted By J. W. Manchester, V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN. All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

Farmer—I have a three year old heifer that calved in February last. About four weeks ago there came a lump on the back part of the udder. After a time the lump burst near the stifle joint. She is now swelled along the belly, but eats and feels well. What had I better do? Ans.—Use poultices of linseed meal and see that the udder is kept perfectly clean. Give plenty of good food and exercise. Do not use the milk until she is better.

C. H. C.—(1) What is the best thing to give a cow for retention of the afterbirth? (2) What is the best food to give a cow before calving in order to prevent the trouble? (3) What is good to feed young pigs when the mother will not own them? Ans.—(1) Give half ounce doses of savin every second day until better. (2) A well fed cow seldom has this trouble. (3) Cow's milk, with a little molasses in it.

THE NEWS AT INDIANTOWN.

The steamer David Weston on her last trip from Fredricton made the fastest run of recent years from Hamstead wharf to Indiantown wharf. The distance is 23 miles, and the Weston made the distance, including four stops, in exactly two hours and ten minutes. When an allowance of fifteen or twenty minutes is made for the stops, and under the most favorable circumstances they could not be made in any quicker time, the run must be considered a very speedy one. The Weston is running faster this season than for many years, and it is the intention of the management to do everything they can to increase her speed.

The river is steadily falling at Indiantown, and a number of the wharves that were under water are once more dry. The water has already fallen sufficiently to allow the street railway people to turn their cars, and as a result two of the open cars were run yesterday.

The tug Hercules and Captain went up to the Reach for some logs on Saturday.

The new tug Mildred, which took some scoops up to the Bellisle, returned to Brown's wharf Saturday and is now on her way to Fredricton with the schooner S. A. Fowles. (From Tuesday's Daily Sun.)

The water in the river continues falling and in a few days all the Indiantown wharves will probably be high and dry. At Fredricton the water is about clear of the Star line warehouse.

Jordan's mill at Pleasant Point shut down yesterday while some repairs were being made.

A small schooner lumber laden arrived from Gibson yesterday.

The new tug Mildred, which had a scow in tow, ran aground in the upper channel at the entrance to the Bellisle. The steamer Springfield came along about an hour after she struck and pulled her off. The Mildred did not receive any injuries. A couple of salmon, the first of the season to be caught in the river, came down on the Olivette yesterday. The steamer Hamstead did not go up river last night. On her down trip her propeller worked loose and the steamer was taken through the falls and put on Hilary's blocks. She will go on her route again this afternoon.

THE COURTS.

The case of Chapman v. Hawker was before the county court all day. The defendant is a blacksmith in the north end and plaintiff was hired with him. Plaintiff alleges that his hiring was for some months and that he was dismissed at the end of two months. The case will be continued this morning. D. Mullin for plaintiff; C. J. Coster for defendant.

In the admiralty court, Capt. Thos. C. Bell v. ship William Gordon, a suit by the captain for his wages and disbursements, Judge McLeod delivered judgment yesterday morning. He ordered the vessel to be sold on Thursday next at 12 o'clock, noon, for the captain's wages and some of his disbursements, subject to the sailors' wages, port charges, and wharfage. The captain's costs also to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

The estate of the late Scott Fairley was before the equity court yesterday. A suit has been brought by Justus Fairley, a brother of deceased, to have an interdictory receiver appointed for the estate in the place of the executors of the will, who are Robert C. Boyer and James S. Fairley. The legacies under the will are: Justus Fairley, \$4,000; James Fairley, \$250 annually; Margaret Cameron, \$1,000; James S. Fairley, nephew, \$500; John C. Fairley, nephew, \$500; Martha I. Fairley, niece, \$1,000; the children of Sarah A. Fairley, \$1,000; Mrs. M. E. Schofield, \$500; Mrs. Jane Long, \$500; Miss Ida Long, \$500; Miss Christina Morrison, \$300; Geo. Fairley, \$400; Allan Fairley, \$400; James Moir, \$300; Justus W. Fairley, dwelling house and barns and adjoining land at Blackville; Robert C. Boyer to have the use of the house during his lifetime; \$1,000 to go to the Methodist circuit; also Mr. Fairley's right in the public hall at Blackville.

It was arranged by consent of the parties that the interim injunction should be continued; that W. C. Winslow should be appointed a receiver, and that a special case should be stated for the opinion of the court as to the payment of the annuities and as to the bequest of \$3,000 to one of the executors.

Wm. Pugsley, Q. C., and Wesley Vanwart, Q. C., appeared for the plaintiff and for some of the devisees under the will, I. J. Tweedie and A. L. Trueman for the executors, and E. P. Williston for several of the legatees and next of kin.

ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, May 10.—Thursday afternoon last the children of the schools in the intermediate department building, celebrated arbor day by an entertainment given in Memorial hall in the presence of a large number of pleased and interested spectators. The exercises consisted of declamations, recitations, singing, etc., in all of which the children acquitted themselves so admirably as to call forth rounds of applause. A sale of cake and candy was held which realized \$25 in aid of the school library.

Saturday morning Robert Fye, a prisoner confined in the county jail, awaiting trial at the supreme court, which it is to be opened here tomorrow, effected his escape from that institution, but did not enjoy liberty long, as he was captured about ten minutes thereafter. He had during the weary hours of his incarceration, extending over four months, made a key out of a piece of hardwood, in which he skillfully cut wards to fit the large lock attached to the grated door of the jail corridor, and also carved a wooden dummy lock, a facsimile in outward appearance, to hang on the staple to deceive the jailer. He also manufactured from a short piece of hoop iron a key with which he opened the lock in the solid iron door. When he got out of the corridor into the hall, instead of escaping through the hall door, he went out by the window in the sheriff's room, and was seen by a girl, a ward of the jailer. Before leaving, Fye had thoroughly blackened his face and neck with soot. He met the jailer as he turned the court house corner, who did not recognize him. The jailer continued on to the jail, where he learned that the prisoner had escaped. He immediately turned his horse about and drove after the man, who had taken across the church graveyard and up the hill in the direction of the Wheelock house. In response to the cries of the jailer to stop him, some of the workmen did so, and the poor fellow was soon back again behind the bars, from which he had so ingeniously escaped.

Widow (who has received news of her husband's demise in the far west)—And how did poor William meet his death? Western friend—He didn't meet it at all, ma'am. The boys had to chase him ten miles before they could catch him and put the rope round his neck.

Chief of Police—Did you hear about that Cleveland man who fired four shots at a burglar and hit him every time? Lieutenant—Yes. Chief—Put his name down on the black list. He might want to get on the force some day.—Cleveland Leader.

NAMING THE PARK.

The total number of ballots that have been deposited up to May 8th is as follows: Victoria ..... 1,307 Queen's ..... 315 Rockwood ..... 325 Regina ..... 1 Lily Lake ..... 2 Mt. Pleasant ..... 24 The voting will be continued until further notice.

TOO EXPERT. Chief of Police—Did you hear about that Cleveland man who fired four shots at a burglar and hit him every time? Lieutenant—Yes. Chief—Put his name down on the black list. He might want to get on the force some day.—Cleveland Leader.

CITY.

The Chief of Police.

When order WEEKLY SUN the NAME of which the party that of the of sent. Remember! Office must be ensure prompt request.

NOTICE TO News carried in time not later than 2 o'clock in the SUN of the following: Dunn Bros. running night.

The C. P. Junction House. Shad are bel bor both by the and shad drift are from 10 to Lightkeeper. Rock light station resignation to Reacon.

D. Buchanan one of his turbar mill of A. river, N. S., in place. Messrs. Antho of Westford Friday a fine an eagle, which wolf trap.

Judge McLeod bark William C at Chubb's corner day next. This miraly suit. The numerous Louisa, Cana learn that, thou to be about, the proved.

From April 15 shipped from R States ports a comprising 236 ft. boards and a latiss.

A. M. Belding ber of plank, the London Tin special issue of of Canada, Eric O. Box 24, St. J.

The Aberdeen will hold an agr the London Tin special issue of of Canada, Eric O. Box 24, St. J. The Baptist Miss brick house, con Queen street, Richard Casady, stood to be \$3,000.

The many frie onlier of the cu this city, some death of his d aged two year which occurred on Saturday.

In reply to a Pres. P. P. telegrams that men have b after the last ins serves the Exam incial election is

Robert Thomas J. Morris Robinson, son, Robert T. Thomas have a tion as the Stea with a capital of the office of the Rotheasy.

A Granville, writes: "In ansu issue of 5th ins bugs." I would and floors and a steads with a str on as hot as pos will be effected.

H. Elderkin & intend building their logs to the mer months. Th their shipyard I named the Oceagister. They wil in a few weeks.

Wilson Gregg supervised the cribwork founda antine station. Work will be c as to have the house erect contract for the been given.

The following four men were 62nd Fusiliers' ment in Englan leas celebration Scovill, F. comp Cleery, B. comp Doon, D. comp Creighton, D. com

J. & J. D. Haver, have ol and in future their business end of Union s continue the m lines of furni chish work an church.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

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

Dunn Bros' mill at Grand Bay is running night and day now.

The C. P. R. has purchased the Junction House at McAdam.

Shad are being caught in the harbor both by the gasperque fishermen and shad drifters. The boats average from 10 to 25 fish each tide.

Lightkeeper Kent of the Gannet Rock light station has tendered his resignation to the marine department.

D. Buchanan of Apohaqui is making one of his turbine wheels for the rotary mill of A. W. Amund of Gay's river, N. S. and will go over to set it in place.

Messrs. Anthony and John Woods of Wolfville brought to the city on Friday a fine and lively specimen of an eagle, which they captured in a wolf trap.

Judge McLeod has decided that the bark William Gordon shall be sold at Chubb's corner at noon on Thursday next. This is a result of the admiralty suit.

The numerous friends of C. B. Lockhart, M. P., will be pleased to learn that, though he is not yet able to be about, he is considerably improved.

From April 14th to 20th there were issued from River Hebert to United States ports a total of lumber cargoes, comprising 4,201 pieces piling, 233,248 ft. boards and scantling, and 1,138,500 latins.

A. M. Belding has received a number of handsomely bound copies of the London Timber Trades Journal's special issue on the Wood Industries of Canada. Price, post paid, 75c. P. O. Box 24, St. John.

The Aberdeen Agricultural Society will hold an agricultural exhibition at Glassville, Carleton Co., early in October. The society's consignment of seeds has been received by James Lowe, Glassville.

E. M. Sippell has purchased from the Baptist Missionary Society the brick house, corner Wentworth and Queen streets, formerly owned by Richard Cassidy. The price is understood to be \$3,000.

The many friends of D. J. Gleason, cashier of the customs department in this city, will learn with regret of the death of his daughter, Florence A., aged two years and four months, which occurred at Saulterville, N. S., on Saturday.

In reply to a telegram from L. E. Prowse, M. P., Hon. L. H. Davies telegraphs that the P. E. Island railway men have been granted full time after the last inst. "It is evident," observes the Examiner, "that the provincial election is not far off."

Robert Thomson, John H. Thomson, J. Morris Robinson, Percy W. Thomson, Robert T. Leavitt and William Thomas have applied for incorporation as the Steamship Pines Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$100,000 in 100 shares, the office of the company to be at Rousesay.

A Granville, N. S., correspondent writes: "In answer to enquiry in your issue of 5th inst., in re 'killing bed bugs,' I would say Wash bedsheets and floors and all partitions near beds with strong alum water; put on as hot as possible, and a sure cure will be effected."

H. Elderton & Co. of Port George intend building a pole railway to bring their logs to the mill during the summer months. This firm launched from their shipyard last week a schooner named the Ocean of about 60 tons register. They will also launch a scow in a few weeks.

Wilson Gregg has been engaged to superintend the construction of the cribwork foundation for the new quarantine station at Paradise Island. Work will be commenced at once, so as to have the foundation finished and the house erected before fall. The contract for the house has not yet been given.

The following are the names of the four men selected to represent the 62nd Fusiliers on the Canadian jubilee in England at the Queen's jubilee celebration: Sergeant J. Noel Scovil, P. company; Sergt. E. J. McCleery, B. company; Sergt. Richmond Doos, D. company; Private H. D. Creighton, D. company.

J. & J. D. Howe, furniture manufacturers, have closed their retail store in the future will concentrate all their business at their factory, east end of Union street, where they will continue the manufacture of special lines of furniture, wood mantels, church work and general interior furnishings.

George E. Burrows, of the Burrill-Johnson Iron Co., has returned from Washadomec, N. B., where he has been engaged in putting an engine in a new tug boat. The engine is the first high pressure engine that has been turned out by the Burrill-Johnson Iron Co. for some time, and is of 160 lbs. pressure.—Yarmouth News.

A good find of gold is reported to have been made at Gay's river road, N. S. John McGuire, George Flynn, Austin Bros., Capt. Oakes, David Amund, Mr. Ross of Tangier and others have taken up 500 acres. The lead is said to be 100 feet wide. A test showed a yield of fine gold of about \$24 to the ton. The silica ore is thought to contain silver.

The causes of death reported at the Board of Health office for the week ending May 8th were: Consumption, 2; old age, 1; paralysis, 1; pneumonia, 1; Bright's disease, 1; natural causes, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; chronic meningitis, 1; organic heart disease, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; heart disease and phthisis, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; total, 13.

The wrecked steamer Assaye, by latest report, is said to be in about the same position as when she struck. Since that date there has been no very rough weather, and although the hull has settled a few feet, and is somewhat bent amidships, it is yet unbroken, and the masts are still standing. The Aid is saving machinery, etc.—Courier.

Beaver lodge, I. O. G. T., of Moss Glen, has elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter: C. T. Willie Flewelling; V. T., Minnie Breen; sec., Maggie Breen; P. S., Bessie Stewart; T., Dean Irwin; M., William Stewart; D. M., Jennie Nichols; P. C. T., Alfred Breen; chap., Maud Hornbrook; A. S., Jennie Breen; G. Warrant Cronk; Sent., Orby Flewelling; organist, J. V. Breen.

Says the Victoria B. C. Colonist: "The following are the results of the recent quarterly examinations of the Law Society: Messrs. Edward Clowry and Jas. A. Macdonald of Rossland; Fletcher S. Andrews of Slocan, and R. W. Hannington of Vancouver, all barristers and solicitors of eastern provinces, passed the required examination on the statute law of the province and the supreme court rules."

Str. Treasury, Capt. Roberts, arrived on the 5th inst. from Liverpool with about 600 or 700 tons of cargo. Capt. Roberts reports having left Liverpool on the 15th ult. The weather was thick all the way across. Several large logbers, and a slighted to the eastward of the banks. Capt. Roberts says he came very near running into one of them. The Treasury will dock at the corporation pier today.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 3,800 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. News letters, to ensure publication, must be brief and to the point. The great pressure on the columns of the Weekly Sun, particularly during the Session of the DOMINION PARLIAMENT compels us to condense our country correspondence as much as possible.

The post office at Advocate Harbor, N. S., entered by burglars the other night. Nothing was stolen so far as could be ascertained the next day.

Mrs. Mary J. Brennan has sold to Charles E. Denny, steward of the I. S. S. company, his building on Church street, for \$4,700.

The Aroostook Lumber Co., whose plant in St. John is running at their full capacity, they will manufacture five million feet of spruce and hemlock this year.

The steamer Anna Moore arrived at Hopewell Cape on Sunday, and will load deals for John L. Peck. She is the third large steamer to load above Grandstone Island, beside three large ships.

Joseph Higgins, merchant tailor, of Fort Fairfield, has closed his business and will remove to New Brunswick. Mr. Higgins, of St. John, is visiting friends in Oldtown, and Mr. Higgins' home—Bangor News.

A. Myers, formerly employed with the Massey-Harris Co., has opened at 82 German street, with a full line of farm implements and carriages, and would solicit intending purchasers to call and inspect his stock.

The Bank of New Brunswick forwards to the honorary secretary at Ottawa \$5 received from Rev. J. K. McCure as an additional contribution to the fund for the relief of Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Prebush and Mrs. Humphrey for the Indian famine fund.

The Bangor News says that Sylvester Tebo, supposed to be a New Brunswick, and 22 years old, was drowned near Howe Falls, Me., on April 27. He had only been at work two hours. The body was buried at Norcross.

The stream drivers of Great Salmon river all got in on Saturday night, fifteen days earlier than ever before known, all on account of the river being in such great condition, through the new dams. The mill at this place is doing fine work and has a full season's cut.

The corporation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Friday, appointed F. W. Frith, formerly a teacher in Bishop's College school, and now of Port Hope, Ont., a King's College, Cambridge, man, as bursar, secretary and registrar of the college. Frith is a St. John man, a son of the late H. W. Frith.

John W. Perry of Cole's Island, Queens county, has presented the Church of England a beautiful pair of wild ducks, which will be placed on the lake in a few days, with the other water fowl, and should be a great attraction. One of the most gratifying things in connection with the park is the interest in it by persons residing outside of the city.

Rev. Dr. Henry Alexander Saturnin Hartley, well known in the maritime provinces, is now connected with the Church of England and acting as medical missionary and superintendent of the Essequibo and Potaro, the English church missions of British Guiana. This mission has over two thousand white and Indian and is a gold region. Dr. Hartley, although a native of Trinidad, was stricken with fever on his first charge of the work but is now recovered.—Transcript.

Str. Simonside, Capt. Kish, which sailed yesterday for Avonmouth Dock, took away one of the largest if not the largest cargo of deals ever shipped from St. John in a steamer. The Simonside is 1,956 tons register and her cargo aggregated 1,616 standards of deals, etc., or 771-2 standards; to the 100 tons. The deckload, which was about 12 feet high, was very carefully stowed. It looked like a part of the ship. The skipper was Geo. McKean and the stevedore Nevin Cameron.

The late Edward Hayes left an estate of over \$17,000, principally personal property. William, Richard and Joseph, brothers, receive \$1,500, \$1,000 and \$500 respectively. The three children of his sister, the late Mrs. James Morgan, receive \$500 each. The remainder of the estate is divided between his stepmother and his three sisters—Mrs. Michael Walsh of Brooklyn, and Mrs. James Sullivan and Mrs. Harrington of Boston. Mrs. Hayes receives the home on Paradise row as part of her share.

James G. Larkin, formerly a resident of Medford, Mass., died April 4th at St. Mary's hospital, Tuscon, Ariz. and was buried on April 6th. Mr. Larkin was in his 29th year. He was a native of Monmouth, N. B. He went to Medford, Mass., in 1889, and falling health compelled him to go to Colorado in 1892. Later he moved to Arizona. He was a very intelligent, exemplary young man. In Medford he joined the Catholic Total Abstinence Union. He was also a member of the Elmer association.—Boston Republic.

A mild sensation was created at the prayer meeting in the Methodist church at St. Andrews on Friday night last, when Mr. Allan, the Baptist preacher, arose and endeavored to draw the Methodist pastor into an argument on the respective merits of the two creeds. He challenged any one present to produce a passage of Scripture in the New Testament authorizing "sprinkling," and wound up by offering his horse and carriage and fur coat to the person who would bring forward such a text. Some of those present got up and left the church.—Beacon.

THE BIG BANGOR SALMON. Bangor, May 10.—The largest fish ever taken at the famous Bangor salmon pool was a twenty-eight pounder, which was sent to President Cleveland during his first administration. Today the next largest salmon, a twenty-six and a half pounder, was taken by E. A. Buck of Bangor. Mr. Burnett of Glasgow, Scotland, who came here purposely for the fishing, secured a nineteen pounder; A. M. Johnson of Norwich, Conn., a twenty pounder, and John Porteous of Norwich, Conn., a fine fish. Six salmon were taken today. Mr. Burnett has taken three fish here.

FISTULA treated without the use of knife or caustic. Even the most obstinate cases, all other remedies failing, cured. Guaranteed. (Harvard, 1874.) ROBERT M. READ, M. D.

CHORUS HARMONY. Visitor—Were you ever in the chorus? Prima Donna—Yes; when the manager asked me last week if we wanted our salaries. "Yes," she said, "I would like to be in the chorus with that man," said the lawyer, "John Bright, though a Quaker, kept a diary, parts of which his eldest son is going to have published."

Men's Clothing. Suppose you live out of town and you wrote us for a suit—you'd only need to give a few measurements—your breast measure over vest, length of inside seam of trousers, and height—and the suit we'd send you would fit as well as the tailor's suit at first trying on. Better in all probability.

Boys' Clothing. If you have a boy between 4 and 10 years we can clothe him in first-class style at next to nothing prices, read these bargains carefully. Fine grey pin check tweed suits, two pieces, all wool, price, \$1.75.

Stylish grey, plaid all-wool, tweed suits, excellent quality, \$2. Light and dark grey, and brown oxford tweed suits, all-wool, best service givers made, \$2.25.

Nobby brown mixed tweed suits, all-wool, worth \$3, price, \$2.50. Bloomer suits, Norfolk jacket, and bloomer pants, light grey oxford, and near brown mixed tweed, all-wool, price, \$2.50.

Very neat, heather mixed tweed, all-wool bloomer suits, great bargains, price, \$2.75. Young Men's Clothing. For young men who want stylish clothes that give good service at small cost, we have prepared a choice stock so large that you cannot fail to find something pleasing. Single breasted sack coat suits, the newest style, with all the knicks that make clothes stylish and nice. Very nobby patterns in fine all-wool tweeds, in checks, plaids, overplaids and mixtures, prices, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$13.50.

Spring Overcoats. Stylish, light grey, will tweed overcoats, well made and trimmed, \$5. Dark grey Twill Tweed Overcoats, extra value, worth \$10; price, \$7.50.

Very fine Tweed Overcoats, in two shades of grey, dressy, stylish, serviceable and waterproof—\$8.75.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO. OAK HALL, King Street, Corner German, St. John.

RECENT DEATHS.

DEATH OF WILLIAM VAUGHAN. The Sun's St. Martins correspondent under date of May 11th writes: William Vaughan died today at 11 a. m. He was suffering for the past month from an attack of la grippe, and about a week ago became paralyzed.

Mr. Vaughan was the son of Ebenezer Vaughan, and was born at St. Martins in the year 1823. He was the youngest of a family of seven, all of whom have passed away.

In his youth Mr. Vaughan followed the sea, sailing as carpenter. He sailed with Capt. William Vaughan in the bark William Carson, and with Captain Michon in a brig owned by the late William Scott. He also sailed in the bark Thomas, Captain Thomas Vaughan, trading principally to the West Indies and the southern states. His first wife was an American lady, belonging to Richmond, Virginia. By this marriage he had one son, who died in youth. He was married the second time to Elizabeth J. daughter of Jonathan Titus, who with two sons and two daughters survive him. He left the sea when quite a young man to engage in business on shore, and most of the fine fleet of ships that once belonged to St. Martins and their cabins finished by him. Many of the beautiful residences at St. Martins were built by Mr. Vaughan. In 1878 he bought the old St. Martins Baptist church, moved it across the street, and used it as a steam and ice factory and mill. He contracted and built the new church, one of the finest church buildings in the maritime provinces.

In the tower of the church he superintended the placing of the town clock, which was very active as ever since. He was of a quiet unassuming disposition, a kind and affectionate husband and father and loved and respected by all who knew him. He was baptized and joined the Baptist church early in life, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of trustees. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the whole community.

DEATH OF J. R. CURREY. The death occurred at Gagetown, Queen Co., Saturday morning, of J. R. Currey, an old resident and father of L. A. Currey of the law firm of Currey & Vincent in this city. Mr. Currey was in the eighty-second year of his age. Deceased studied law in the office of the late Gov. L. A. Vincent, and was a fellow student of St. John C. Allen. His course of study was completed in the office of his brother, who at that time was the leader of the bar in the state of Rhode Island, U. S. He was married, and for several years, and removed to Upper Gagetown and from there to the shire town. Deceased held the office of clerk of the county court and registrar of probates, and acting clerk of the county court, and was very active as a temperance advocate and Orangeman. All his life Mr. Currey was a very strong liberal conservative and the party by his death loses one of its most zealous supporters in that district. He was admitted as an attorney in 1846, and was one of the oldest if not the oldest practicing member of the bar, and during his long practice was very successful. Mr. Currey's death was the result of a severe attack of la grippe. He married a Miss Hobson of Burton, Sunbury county, L. A. Currey, Q. C., of the firm of Currey & Vincent, is his only surviving son. He leaves three daughters—Ellis, and unmarried, and Sarah, the wife of Thomas H. Gilbert.

DEATH OF MRS. BOYD. The death of Mrs. John Boyd, widow of Lieutenant Governor Boyd, was heard with great regret by the numerous friends of that lady on Friday, although she had been ill for some time and was not expected to recover. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Boyd resided with her sister, Mrs. Robert Cruikshank on Queen square. During the past year her health had been poor and about a month ago the illness that caused her death seized her. She passed away at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Boyd was sixty-seven years of age. She was born in Weymouth, N. S., in 1830, and was a daughter of the late Cyrus F. Jones. She was married in 1852 to the late Hon. John Boyd. Four brothers, St. Clair, Dwight, Norman, and William Jones of Weymouth are still living. Mrs. Robert Cruikshank is her only sister. Her death removes one of the most popular ladies, and she will be greatly missed by a very large circle of friends, who will always retain tender recollections of her many good qualities, and her gentle and kindly disposition.

On Monday afternoon the remains of the late Mrs. Annie E. Boyd, widow of the late Lieut. Governor Boyd, were laid to rest in the Rural cemetery. The funeral was held from the residence of the deceased's sister, Mrs. Robert Cruikshank, Queen square, at 2:30 o'clock, and the large concourse that attended exemplified the regard and high esteem in which the deceased was held. The Rev. J. deSorens and Rev. Dr. Bruce officiated in the services at the house and grave. There were many beautiful floral tributes sent, among which was a cross of cream and white roses, swansons and ferns, from Lady Tilley and sons; wreath of white roses, carnations, mauve sweet peas and fern, from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Allison; wreath of white roses, heliotrope, swansons and fern, tied with heliotrope ribbon, from a brother of the deceased; sheaf of wheat, with cream and white roses, from Mrs. Robert Blair; large bouquet of cream and white roses, tied with white ribbon, from Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Sears; bouquet of white roses and aspidistra, from Mrs. E. D. Jewett; bouquet of pink roses from Mrs. G. B. Cushing; cut flowers from many friends.

INDIA FAMINE FUND. Lord Aberdeen Extends Congratulations to New Brunswick. His worship Mayor Robertson has received the following correspondence, with a request from the lieutenant governor that it be made public.

Government House, Ottawa, April 24th, 1897. My dear Lieutenant Governor: The Indian famine relief fund in the Dominion of Canada having been now practically completed, I desire to offer to your honor, and through you to all who have been interested in the matter in the province of New Brunswick, an assurance of hearty appreciation concerning the manner in which this beneficial movement has been supported.

It is a matter for much satisfaction that the province of New Brunswick is so well represented in the national subscription for the relief of the dire distress in India—a subscription the liberality of which has evoked the warmest assurances of appreciation in India and also in Great Britain.

A complete statement of all the subscriptions is now being compiled and will shortly be published. I remain, yours very faithfully, A. R. MCLELLAN, ABERDEEN, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

Government House, Riverside, Albert Co., 29 April, 1897. My dear Governor General—I beg to acknowledge the favor of the 24th instant (just now placed in my hands), in which your excellency is pleased to express appreciation of the efforts put forth by the people of New Brunswick in response to the demands from India.

It is indeed a matter for congratulation that the relief fund, under the auspices of your excellency, has been so well supported throughout the Dominion, and it affords me special satisfaction to be assured by your excellency that this province has not been proportionately behind hand in a practical expression by the people of their sympathy for their suffering fellow subjects.

I remain, respectfully yours, A. R. MCLELLAN.

WANTED by a gentleman, well educated, well connected, of good appearance, to meet with a lady with means, view matrimony genuine. Enclose photo, when answering. A. G. care of Weekly Sun Office.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE. A Freehold Lot with Dwelling House and Barn thereon, situate at Hampton Station, Kings Co.—a desirable summer residence. Apply to MONTY McDONALD, Barrister, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE—A Farm situated in the parish of Sunbury, N. B., containing 170 acres, eighty acres under the highest state of cultivation. Large apple and plum orchards, all bearing. House, two barns and outbuildings in good repair. For further particulars apply to H. S. GLENN, Barrister, Sunbury Co., or to A. F. GREGORY'S office, Fredericton, N. B. Possession given to buyer the first of November.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House, Store, Barn and Garden at Ansonburg, Kings Co., N. B. For particulars apply at KINGMAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE, Cor. Waterloo and Peters streets, St. John, N. B.

NOTICE. Having severed my connection with the Massey-Harris Co., I have opened at No. 28 German street, with a full line of first-class farm machinery and carriages, and am in a position to supply intending purchasers. A. MYERS.

Wanted by a gentleman, well educated, well connected, of good appearance, to meet with a lady with means, view matrimony genuine. Enclose photo, when answering. A. G. care of Weekly Sun Office.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE. A Freehold Lot with Dwelling House and Barn thereon, situate at Hampton Station, Kings Co.—a desirable summer residence. Apply to MONTY McDONALD, Barrister, St. John, N. B.

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Legs, Hides, FURS. The best means to carry your body, making you comfortable. For orders, take No. 1000. Merchants. Package \$2.50. Postage 50c. N. B. & Co. St. John, N. B.

ARY DEPARTMENT. By J. W. Manchester, St. John, N. B. WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in its readers that it has arrangements with J. W. V. S., whereby all questions of diseases of the eye will be answered by a specialist in those cases. It is asked for through the WEEKLY SUN. VARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

What is the best thing for retention of the eye? What is the best food before calving in order to avoid trouble? What is the best young pig when the mother is not home? What is the best half ounce doses of second day until better. How seldom has this cow's milk, with a little sugar, been found to be better than the milk of a cow.

AT INDIANTOWN. David Weston on her Frederickton made the first of recent years from which to Indian town. Distance is 33 miles, and made the distance, including, in exactly two hours. When an allowance of twenty minutes is made for the water, the distance is not so quick, the run being a very speedy one. It is running faster than any other line in the city. The water is sufficiently to allow the people to turn their backs to the open air.

Heracles and Captain de Reach for some figs. Mildred, which took up to the Bellisle, re-owns what Saturday in her way to Fredericton, schooner S. A. Fowles, (Friday's Daily Sun.) In the river continues a few days all the In-ports will probably be high.

number of ballots that deposited up to May 10th: 1,897 3 3,125 1 2 2 24 will be continued until

DO EXPERT. Did you hear about that one that shot at a him every time? name down on the black- want to get on the force and leader.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

OTTAWA LETTERS.

The Extravagance of Economical Government.

Grit Leaders go Back on Their Professed Principles.

But They Look After Their Friends Regardless of Civil Service Acts.

Ottawa, May 4.—If the house of commons agrees with the senate, the 24th of May will be a holiday in Canada for all time to come, or until the law making it a permanent holiday is repealed. Senator Macdonald, who has this bill in charge, is preparing for the death of the sovereign. He does not propose that the holiday shall die with her. If this view had been taken in previous reigns we should now have a holiday for ever in the history of England. But since it is only proposed in honor of the great merits of the present sovereign and in recognition of the fact that she has had the longest reign in British history, it is a somewhat safer precedent. At all events, if a holiday, it is a holiday that no one now living is likely to see repeated.

In the previous discussion on this subject a number of senators opposed the bill as adding to the holidays. Senator Almon yesterday's debate took somewhat the same view. He seems to regard a holiday as a tax on the laboring classes and thought that they should be relieved from such burdens. Senator Dever supported the objection. The laboring classes, he says, are the people who usually take advantage of a public holiday, while the wealthier folk take their holidays when it suits their business convenience or their inclination. As the discussion progressed some members offered observations which led Senator Almon to withdraw his objections. He declined to put himself in the position of opposing the measure lest he should be thought to show a want of respect and veneration to the sovereign. The ministers in the house were not so scrupulous. The bill, Senator Scott spoke strongly for it, and Senator Mills, who, as a former minister, is supposed to be a general assistant to Mr. Scott and Sir Oliver, added his tribute. Mr. Mills has become the great admirer of the senate since his own appointment to that body and strongly protested against the suggestion that the bill should originate in the commons. He says that the senate ought to see that it gets its full share of business and so strengthen the impression that it is a useful body. The third reading of the bill, which now goes to the commons to be further dealt with.

In the other chamber Sir Charles Tupper brought up again the discussion of the crisis of last June over the appointments that Lord Aberdeen would not sign. There is a strong contrast between the course of Lord Aberdeen and that of Lord Dufferin. Lord Dufferin was, as Sir Charles thinks, one of the ablest statesmen that ever represented her majesty in Canada or in any court of a foreign country. He did not express an opinion as to Lord Aberdeen's capacity, but proceeded to point out the difference between their views of the vice-regal functions. Mr. Mackenzie was defeated in 1878 by a much larger majority than he ever lost since. As his defeat he offered to Lord Dufferin a list of appointments to be signed. Mackenzie's list contained 116 recommendations. Sir Charles Tupper's list contained 92. Mr. Mackenzie's list included high officials. A judge of the highest court in Canada, a deputy minister and other influential officers were named. Most of the names submitted by Sir Charles were recommendations for routine appointments. Yet while Lord Dufferin assented to all the recommendations made to him, Lord Aberdeen refused to sign 29. "In the exercise of his discretion or indiscretion," as Sir Charles put it, the governor general of today undertook to judge which recommendations were proper for him to accept and which were not.

Sir Charles gave this review of the situation and went somewhat into detail to show the incorrectness of statements made by Senator Power on a recent occasion. But the main purpose of his remarks was to inquire what Mr. Laurier proposed to do in regard to the recommendations that the governor general had adopted. There were a number of cases which Lord Aberdeen decided to be proper ones for him to sign. In fact, they were accepted by Mr. Laurier as proper appointments. At all events, Mr. Laurier agreed with the governor general that they should be respected, and they were passed. Now it appears that a large number of these persons so appointed or promoted have not heard from the ministers since. They are simply left without information as to whether their services are required or not. In the case of some of them, their places have been filled by the appointment of friends of the new ministers, and no notification has been made to the legally appointed person. Sir Charles mentioned the case of a gentleman appointed collector of customs at a salary of \$800 a year, whose appointment had been sanctioned and approved by the Laurier government, but this gentleman was yet without a communication from the government. He was unable to undertake any other business and did not know at this moment whether he was collector or not. Sir Charles was of the opinion that this man might be entitled to a back to recover his salary. He mentioned another case where the salary was still smaller and where the young man appointed had not been able to learn where he stood.

Mr. Laurier apologized, or partly apologized, for the failure brought to his door. He had not intended to

treat these men with discourtesy. He had not proposed to disregard the sanctions of the governor general or to disregard his own undertaking. He had, however, to ascertain the requirements of the public service and to see whether there was a necessity for these appointments. He had not yet completed the job. The appointments were valid but the government was free to dispense with the services of any person so appointed, or appointed in any other way. This Sir Charles admitted, as did Mr. Foster, who spoke later. What they objected to was the failure of Mr. Laurier to notify them of their situation, and Mr. Foster was rather severe on the government, which required nine months to find out whether an officer was needed or not. In that time the government had dismissed many officers and had appointed many. Some cases of dismissal were disposed of in an incredibly short time. Appointments have been made with great rapidity. It was a remarkable thing that a government which could display such remarkable agility in some things should be so slow in others.

It does not appear that the government is saving much money by its changes and shufflings in the civil service. For instance, there was a cry made some days ago that a great saving had been effected by the dismissal and retirement of a number of clerks in the privy council office. Yet when allowances are made for the new men that Mr. Laurier has taken into that department, when the new charges on the superannuation fund are considered, it appears that the country will pay just a little more than before.

In the course of this discussion the old subject of the partitioning of the senate was brought up. Mr. Laurier has said, and Senator Power has emphasized the statement, that the senate was intended to be equally divided between the two political parties. Lord Aberdeen appears to have the same opinion, though he and his friends never took that view in regard to the house of lords in Great Britain. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster admitted that the original senate was intended to be composed of both parties. The reason for this was not that the balance of parties should be kept even in the senate for all time. It was due to the fact that the original government of Canada was voted three-quarters of a million by the work of the civil government. This belongs to the departments at Ottawa, and provides for the salaries of the staff. As explanations were elicited, it became apparent that the boasted reductions in expenditure were for the most part no reductions at all. The ministers, if they spend the whole appropriation, will have a staff rather more expensive than their predecessors had in the last year of their rule. In the year ending June, 1896, civil government salaries cost \$94,421. The government is asking for \$94,894 to cover the same service for next year.

The details must have been very distressing to the critics of the late ministry. In former times Mr. McMullen sat on the opposition side with the auditor general's huge report before him, sharply criticizing every increase in salary, virtuously attacking every vote that tended to interfere with the operation of the civil service, and particularly attacking a department which indulged in the luxury of two private secretaries. Mr. Foster had occasion several times yesterday to summon Mr. McMullen to his own party and sit on the part of the present ministry. But it is a melancholy fact that Mr. McMullen failed to respond. Even Sir Richard Cartwright, though coaxed and begged by Mr. Foster to add the weight of his support to that of the opposition, did not do so. Mr. McMullen had many times made on his own account, remained studiously silent. Mr. Foster had a good deal of fun with Mr. Sifton and with the gentlemen formerly so virtuous, who now arose to help the minister through.

For Mr. Sifton is a most remarkable violator of the principles of the civil service. He is a sort of evil servant of the contractors from a land in which a Canadian is not allowed to take a contract, and in which a resident of Canada is not allowed to obtain employment. Mr. Burland in his representations to the government intimates that the new firm is in the habit of using paper inferior to that which it is taking the work at lower rates than it makes in its own country to other customers, and that the purpose of coming here may be to get a foothold on any terms with the hope afterwards of obtaining better terms. How this may be history will determine. We have had some little experience with New York contractors in the public service of this country. The late Owen B. Murphy, the evil genius of the McGreevy-Connolly firm, was a New York contractor. So far as is known the American bank note people have good reputes. They are the engravers for the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Bank of New Brunswick and a number of Canadian institutions. They are building a large establishment in this city, and with the government work as a nucleus may be able to establish a considerable business. All the same there ought to be a very great saving to induce a Canadian government to crowd out our own people by giving contracts to so unresponsive a nation as the United States.

Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Island, supported by Mr. Macdonald from the same province, is conducting a campaign for better terms in railway construction to that island. He presented his case yesterday in a way which rather surprised the house. It was only the beginning of his speech, which was cut off by the speaker leaving the chair at recess, and will be resumed later. Mr. Martin says that when Prince Edward Island constructed a railway through the province it was the intention to connect it with the shore by various branches. This was the original plan for the railway system. The trunk railway could hardly be constructed but for that understanding.

Without the branches the system is incomplete and ineffective.

The late government of Canada after many representations decided to complete the original programme by constructing a number of branch lines connecting the main line with several harbors. The scheme was brought down last year and accepted by Mr. Davies. Mr. Martin hopes that since Mr. Davies has become a minister he will not abandon the programme which he supported when appealing to the electors.

Mr. Martin says that since confederation Canada has spent \$151,000,000 on railways, of which Prince Edward Island's share is \$2,700,000. Yet Prince Edward Island has been a part of Canada not a mile of railway in that province has been constructed with government assistance, except the Cape Traverse branch, which is of no advantage to provincial trade. Since confederation the railway mileage of Canada has increased from 2,000 to 16,000 miles. But the mileage in Prince Edward Island has not, with the above exception, increased at all. When Prince Edward Island went into the union it had one mile of railway for every 480 people, which was more than any other province. Now it has one mile for every 700 people. Now the dominion has one mile for every 400 and Prince Edward Island only one mile for every 817. Ontario has one mile for 344, Quebec one for every 442, New Brunswick one for 284, Nova Scotia one for 210, Manitoba one for 103, British Columbia one for 122, N. W. T. one for 32, so that Prince Edward Island is in a worse position than any other province, whereas she came into union in the best position.

By another calculation Mr. Martin shows that for every mile of railway in the several provinces the governments and municipalities in each province have spent the following sums: Ontario, \$9,725; Quebec, \$4,665; New Brunswick, \$2,700; Nova Scotia, \$2,590; Manitoba, \$900; British Columbia, \$85; and N. W. T. nothing at all, while Prince Edward Island has paid the enormous sum of \$15,400 for every mile of railway in the province. Mr. Martin will resume his talk on the next private members' S. D. S.

Ottawa, May 5.—The house went into supply yesterday and in the course of the afternoon and evening voted three-quarters of a million for the work of the civil government. This belongs to the departments at Ottawa, and provides for the salaries of the staff. As explanations were elicited, it became apparent that the boasted reductions in expenditure were for the most part no reductions at all. The ministers, if they spend the whole appropriation, will have a staff rather more expensive than their predecessors had in the last year of their rule. In the year ending June, 1896, civil government salaries cost \$94,421. The government is asking for \$94,894 to cover the same service for next year.

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According to the judgment or caprice of the minister. It happens that the largest increases have been given to some or two in the department who in the investigation of 1891 gave testimony with regard to irregularities in their branch of the civil service. Their evidence reflected somewhat upon themselves and called out severe reukes in the government over these sinners than over the ninety and nine who went not astray.

There was a sharp discussion on this question of statutory increases. Sir Oliver Mowat, minister of justice, had given the opinion that they are not compulsory on the department. The ministers say that the practice of increasing a man's salary by small raises year by year, as a matter of course, does not pay faithfully in efficient service, and has a tendency to put all men on a level. They claim that it is better for the minister to be free to increase the salaries of those officials who seem to deserve it. The opposition members say that it does work that way. They say that unless there is some rule in regard to the matter, the ministers will be exposed to all sorts of political influence to advance some officials. Every civil servant when he knows that the ministers have power to increase his pay will be using the influence of his political friends in the house and the country to get himself advanced. The ministers will find it very difficult to resist this pressure, even if they are disposed to do so. The ordinary clerk, finding that men with a pull get ahead of him, will begin to study political methods and will try in every way except by faithful service to accomplish his purpose. In support of this, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wallace, and other former departmental heads, testified from their own experience and easily obtained admission from the ministers, that their experience was the same.

It came out in the course of a discussion that the promotions must have been made during the last year, as much for political consideration as from the regard to the efficiency of the service. One man gets \$350 increase, another gets \$200, another gets nothing, and no good reasons were shown why the department should have been used so much better than many equally good men who were working around them. As Mr. Foster said, this is bad for the man who is advanced, bad for the man who is not advanced, bad for the spirit of the service, and the worst of all for the minister himself.

Mr. Sifton was called upon to explain why he banished Mr. Burgess, the very able deputy of his department, who had long served in its management, and why he put in his place an entirely new man who might or might not be efficient, but whose principal claim was the political support he had rendered in Mr. Sifton's department. He attempted to show that Mr. Burgess did not take an interest in advancing the Northwest. Everybody about Ottawa who knows Mr. Burgess, however, members that he was one of the most energetic Northwest men in the service, but Mr. Sifton discovered apparently in about two months that he was not up to the mark. "He did not approve himself to my judgment," said Mr. Sifton, who claimed that a few months at the head of the department was not enough to give him the knowledge necessary to give advice all his men. But Mr. Foster pointed out that Mr. Sifton, before he had taken charge of the department, had insisted upon the removal of Mr. Burgess and the appointment of Mr. Sifton. He had prejudged the case in order to get his own friends into the service, and thus open the way to the system of gross favoritism which has been displayed in the whole administration of the department. The result of it all is that Mr. Sifton's department is not only a loss to the Northwest, but that he has added several thousand dollars to the superannuation charge, and is not supposed to be doing any better work in the department than was done before he came into it.

Sir Richard Cartwright, when called upon by Mr. Foster to testify against all these departures from the principles he formerly advocated, held his peace with the grip of a blacksmith. He seemed incapable of lifting his voice without mechanical assistance, and no one was there with a jackscrew. But Mr. McMullen, who rushes in where Cartwright fears to tread, came nobly to the rescue. His capacity for swallowing camels proved to be equal to his skill in strutting at goats. He took down a Mr. Sifton with his violations of the civil service act, his private secretaries, his sports system and his extravagance as easily as a Yankee would swallow an oyster.

The postmaster general explained the changes which he was making in the railway mail service, and incidentally made some observations on other matters. Mr. Mulock will all his faults seems anxious to understand what goes on in his department. For the length of time he has been there he has a pretty good grasp of details. He seems to regard the reconstruction of the railway mail service as a sort of experiment. It has been tried in the United States, as he says, with success, and he hopes that it will reduce the cost in Canada. His theory is that the railway mail service is not to be managed by districts. It is a continuous service from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is to be treated as a whole and governed from the centre instead of as a district service under the control of district inspectors. The clerks in this department he regards as officers for the whole territory. He would have them feel that they are not located in any particular spot but may be transferred from one part of Canada to another as freely as they may now be taken from one part of the district to another. In the appointment of chiefs throughout the system he proposes to be guided

by the value of the men more than by seniority, and declares that there shall be no favoritism or partiality of any kind in his administration. So far he claims to have taken the advice of his chief officers, by whom Mr. Armstrong was selected controller of the railway service and by whom he will be guided in choosing the local chiefs. Mr. Mulock professes well, and he carries on the promises he will at least have tried to accomplish something. Suspicion is however cast upon him by the manner in which he has dismissed and appointed in the outside service. He has allowed members of parliament supporting the government to have postmasters dismissed right and left sometimes after a sort of investigation and more often without any. The ghost of the widow McManus comes in to cast a shadow—Mr. Mulock's glowing confession of faith.

The vote for the outside postal service has not yet been taken, but it would appear from Mr. Mulock's remarks that he anticipates some reduction either in the number of inspectors or in the size of their salaries. Mr. Hays, established a new branch of the postal service, taking away some part of the work of the inspector, he is of the opinion that the remaining work would not employ so many people or cost so much money.

The other departments mentioned in the vote yesterday did not make much changes. In fact they had hardly so many as usual. Mr. Davies broke the record by asking for a reduction in the salary of a member of his staff. This is quite unusual, and the gentleman whose pay is reduced had served under Mr. Costigan, the ex-minister of marine, he had something to say about it. Mr. Davies has increased the pay to three of his men in disregard of the civil service act, and Mr. Costigan was hardly able to understand why he should have been asked to do so. Mr. O'Hanly was in his opinion sufficiently paid at the salary proposed, and much as he is grieved to make his salary less he had to do it. As for the other men, he presumed that he thought them insufficiently paid, and therefore raised their salary. Whether these men had a pull and Mr. O'Hanly no pull is only known to those in the inner circle.

Perhaps it ought to be said that the violations of the Civil Service Act are not legal violations. They would be if the pay were increased without a vote of parliament, but when the ministers come to parliament, ask for a vote and obtain it, the vote of the house is just a law and repeals all laws to the contrary.

Mr. Tarte got through his vote rather easily. He professes to have made some considerable reduction in the cost of his department, but though it seems to be cut down from \$53,540 as voted last year to \$48,800 as now asked, this reduction, like all the others, is more apparent than real. The actual amount expended for salaries in the inside service of the public works by the late government in the last year of its regime was \$48,002, or \$588 less than Mr. Tarte now asks.

Mr. Moloney has some fault to find with Mr. Tarte. Among the three men whom the minister of public works has dismissed is Mr. Bellevue. Mr. Bellevue was one of the only two local-locals in the whole inside service. Out of 1,400 employees Mr. Moloney said there were only two of his race and now there would be only one. He wanted to know if Mr. Tarte had any particular reason for dismissing Mr. Bellevue. Mr. Tarte said that he had no reason except that his services were not required. Afterwards when it was shown that he had taken a new man into his department from another branch of the service he made some remark at the expense of Mr. Bellevue's efficiency. The minister insisted that he made no enquiries as to the race or religion of this unfortunate man, but the current impression is that Mr. Tarte takes very good care of the friends of members from his own province who support him. However that may be, Mr. Moloney pressed Mr. Tarte did a good deal of stuttering and stammering over it he hardly met the criticisms offered by the member for Kent.

All the ministers were in high good humor last night. They sat in their own way in their best apparel, presenting a wide expanse of shirt front. They had just been dining with Mr. Merry del Val, having the speaker of the senate as their host. Only Mr. Sifton appeared without the regulation cut-away.

Deputations are crowding in more rapidly than ever. Mr. Fielding could hardly get into the house yesterday, and Mr. Patterson says he can scarcely get time to eat. Mr. Fielding has stated that no one has authority for the report that he is not disposed to hear delegations. In fact he is hearing them every day and many times a day.

There is a pretty strong feeling among reading people against the new book tariff. The old 15 per cent. tariff was called a protective duty. When it was changed to 6c. a pound it was held to be still more protective, but this government, whether for protection or revenue, has increased the duty above either of the old tariffs. The writer received a letter yesterday from a man who had to pay \$1 duty on a book which would have been taxed 24c. under the old system. This man says that the tariff strikes lawyers, doctors, clergymen and all sorts of people who have to buy high priced books and who do more or less thinking and reading for the benefit of the public. He thinks that "the government had better eat the tariff schedule so far as books are concerned or else they will have nothing left to eat." S. D. S.

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.

Charlottetown, May 7.—Navigation is now fully opened. The mails are transferred to the Summerside-Point du Chene route, and St. John dailies reach us the same day as published.

Charlottetown lodge, I. O. G. T., has elected the following officers: C. T. W. Tanton; V. T. Missina McMillan; sec., Ernest Hill; cross, R. H. Jenkins; F. S. Miss Nells; Henderson; chap., G. H. Foster; mar., J. W. Munford; guard, Miss Maggie Matheson; sent., D. W. Swan; P. C. T., S. A. McDonald; dep. mar., Miss Flossie Harris; per. sec., Miss Louise Swan.

On Friday the local house threw out for the present the city of Charlottetown bill, so that the bicycle will not be taxed, and councillors will not be salaried, and the elections in the city will not be "at large."

Another place has changed its name, and now Surrey or Souris in Queens county will in the future be known as Ocean View.

A special train left here on Sunday last to Georgetown to take the brother railway men and friends to attend the funeral of Charles Moore, who for twenty years had been one of the most faithful drivers on the P. E. I. railway. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Georgetown. The curfew bell sounded out the change of hour for young people to be home on Saturday. They now have liberty to be abroad one hour later.

Miss Laura Howard left for Boston on Tuesday to resume her studies in vocal culture. Miss Howard is one of Charlottetown's greatest vocalists. The Scott act case against Thomas Meek was adjourned on Monday for one week.

St. John lodge, I. O. G. T., installed the following officers on Tuesday night: C. T. G. Dudley Wright; V. T., Emma Robertson; sec., Harry White; fin. sec., Maggie Clarke; treas., Alfred Duchemin; mar., E. T. Higgs; chap., L. A. Moore; guard, Daisie McPherson; sent., Harry Drake; asst. sec., John Kennedy; dep. mar., Lizzie Passmore; P. C. T., Geo. Phillips; lodge deputy, D. K. Dolan.

Ruth McPhee, son of Ewen McPhee of Heathersdale, died on April 29, aged 20 years. He had been attending Prince of Wales college, and was making good progress with his studies, when he took a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs and had to return to his home, where after about a month's illness he died.

Word has been received from Albuquerque, New Mexico, of the death of DeWolfe Anderson, a native of this city and a son of the late Capt. John Anderson.

Summerside, May 6.—Dr. Second, who has been seriously ill for some days with blood poisoning, under the skillful treatment of Dr. Gilles is now somewhat improved. The steamers are getting in quite a business. The Campana, from Montreal, brought quite a large freight, and took away considerable produce. The Northumberland took a number of horses and sheep. The schooner Orion came in on Tuesday with a cargo of coal for R. T. Holman.

The barkentine Rita attempted on Tuesday to reach the harbor by sailing between the lighthouse and Indian point, but ran aground, and it was only after throwing overboard an amount of ballast that she floated and the tug Frank C. Butt towed her to the wharf.

PATENT REPORT. Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week by Canada and the United States to Canadian inventors. The list is specially prepared for the Sun by Messrs. Marlon & Marlon, 38 St. James street, Montreal, solicitors of patents, Montreal.

Canadian Patents. 55,656—Hy. L. Miller, Kingsbury, P. Q.—Butter boxes. 55,657—A. H. Durant, Montreal—Chemical extinguisher. 55,658—E. H. Durand, Montreal—Chemical O.—Dust pans. 55,659—Kate H. Gilmore, Hamilton, O.—Face brush. 55,660—A. Leblanc, St. Jovite, Q.—Shlags. 55,661—J. R. Brown, Toronto, O.—Railroad. 55,662—J. R. Brown, Toronto Hot Springs, B. C.—Rock drill. 55,663—E. G. Gaudin, O.—Wood saving fire back. 55,664—A. Tetrault, Montreal—Harvester. 55,665—J. V. G. Gaudin, O.—Broom chain book and link.

American Patents. 331,308—John A. Brown, O.—Advertisement. 331,309—Wm. H. Chapman—Electric Motor controller. 331,310—Charles O. De Lap et E. D.—Mills woven wire gate. 331,311—Francis G. Gale—Spring bed. 331,312—Edouard and G. Gaudin—Machine for making manglesting frames. 331,313—George L. Levesque—Typewriter. 331,314—James M. Ross—Injector.

GULF SHORE RAILWAY. Montreal, May 7.—President Jacob of the Gulf Shore railway is here today, and having secured a subsidy, will extend his road to Big Tracadie river, a distance of five miles, where an American will erect lumber mills to cost \$50,000.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and costs evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

THE OLD TEN BASIN. Gov. Leedy Prefers It for Lavatory Uses to Porcelain Jmcracks. Topoka, Kan., May 6.—Gov. Leedy has boycotted the porcelain lavatory with its patent appliances in his office. Yesterday he set the water flowing, but was unable to shut it off, and he and the floor were deluged. Immediately he directed his private secretary to purchase for his personal use a tin washbasin. "I was raised on that," he said, "and I am not afraid of being drowned when I use it."

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1 a Year.

Coleman's Salt. BEST FOR TABLE USE. BEST FOR DAIRY USE. UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY. CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION, CLINTON, ONT.

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ISLAND NEWS.

town, May 7.—Navigation opened. The mails are to the Summerside-Point route, and St. John dailies the same day as published. Town lodge, I. O. G. T., has following officers: C. T. W. T. Miss Ina McMillan; Hill; treas., R. H. Jen- Miss Nellie Henderson; Foster; mar., J. W. Mum- Miss Maggie Matheson; Swan; P. C. T., S. A. Mc- mar., Miss Flossie Har- Miss Louise Swan. The local house threw out the city of Charlotte- to that the bicycle will not and councilors will not be the elections in the city "at large."

place has changed its name, Surrey or Souris in Queens in the future be known as "Surrey." A train left here on Sunday Georgetown to take the highway men and friends to funeral of Charles Moore, twenty years had been one of faithful drivers on the P. E. The funeral was one of the ever seen in Georgetown. A bell sounded out the hour for young people to a Saturday. They now have to be abroad one hour later. Mrs. Howard left for Boston to resume her studies in ire. Miss Howard is one of our greatest vocalists. An act case against Thomas adjourned on Monday for Judge, I. O. G. T., installed officers on Tuesday R. G. Dudley Wright; V. T. bertson; sec., Harry White; Maggie Clarke; treas., Al- Lemn; mar., E. T. Higgins; Moore; guard, Danie Mc- sent, Harry Drake; asst. Kennedy; dep. mar., Lizzie P. C. T., Geo. Phillips; ty, D. K. Doble. Of the, son of Eben Mc- Heathersdale, died April 9 years. He had been at- nee of Wales college, and good progress with his hen he took a severe attack of the lungs and had to his home, where after the illness he was re- ceived from Alber- New Mexico, of the death of Anderson, a native of this son of the late Capt. John

side, May 8.—Dr. Second, has seriously ill for some blood poisoning, under the atment of Dr. Gilles is now improved. Farmers are getting in quite a The Campans, from Mont- quite a large freight, away considerable produce, lumberland took a number of at sheep. Schooner Orion came in on with a cargo of coal for R. Kentine Rita attempted on to reach the harbor by sail- the lighthouse and Indian ran aground, and it was throwing overboard an of ballast that she floated and Frank C. Butt went her to

PATENT REPORT. It will be found the only complete reports granted this week by Can- United States to Canadian in- this report is specially prepared by Messrs. Marion & Mar- street, Montreal, solicitors of central. Canadian Patents. I. Miller, Kingsbury, P. Q.—H. Duran, Montreal—Chemical H. Gilmore, Hamilton, O.—Face Power, Toronto, O.—Railroad H. Harrison Hot Springs, O.—Rook drill, O.—Wood saving Good, Consofego, O.—Wood saving Tezault, Montreal—Hawster, Full, Calabogie, O.—Beam chain and link. American Patents. M. L. Brown, New York—Inventor, m. H. Chaparr—Electric Motor arles O. De Lap et E. D.—Mills oven wire gate. H. G. Gale—Spring bed, Guard Lemire dit Gschler—Ma- line for making mauling ma- lie Levesque—Typewriter. M. R. Ros—Injector.

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MEDIATION ASKED.

Greece to Powers Through Athens Representatives.

The Porte is Willing but Will Not Consent to an Armistice.

Wholesale Desertion and an Attempt to De- fend Larissa Was Afterwards Impossible.

Athens, May 5, 5 p. m.—A private despatch received here from the front says that the battle between the Turks and Greeks began at Alvaldi, between Velestino and Pharsalos.

Athens, May 5, 5.30 p. m.—A despatch from the front says that the Turkish forces, at noon today, were drawn up in battle array on the plain of Pharsalos, facing the Greek army, numbering twenty-three thousand men. It is expected here that a general engagement between the opposing forces is commencing.

Athens, May 5.—The Greek fleet has captured at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonika a schooner in which Sir Ellis Ashmole-Bartlett, the Anglo-American member of parliament for the Ecclesall division of Sheffield, recently visited the Turks. The vessel will be taken to the Piræus for ex- amination. It is reported that docu- ments of a seriously compromising character have been found on the schooner. These will be turned over to the government.

Larissa, May 5.—Six divisions of Turkish troops have marched forward to Pharsalos, and it is understood here that the porte has given Edhem Pasha a free hand.

Salonika, May 5.—It is especially announced that eight Turkish warships have left the Dardanelles, and after proceeding to the Cassandra peninsula sailed for the island of Lemnos (Stallin).

Athens, May 5.—An American man- of-war has joined the international squadron at Phalerum.

London, May 6.—The Athens correspond- ent of the Daily Mail says: "The thousand Turks attacked the Greek's position at Velestino. The fire ceased at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and it is evident that the Greeks have met with a great success. There has been great slaughter at Pharsalos, where the battle is proceeding. The Crown Prince Constantine telegraphs as to the engagement at Velestino: 'With God's help our side has conquered.'"

London, May 6.—The Athens corre- spondent of the Times says: "Sim- ultaneously with the engagement at Velestino the Turks attacked the Greek outposts at Tatar near Pharsalos. It is said that both attacks have been repulsed by the Greeks." General Smolenski says: "The brigade at Velestino is defeated with blood."

Pharsalos, May 5.—The correspond- ent of the Associated Press says that the Greek line was attacked to- day by a Turkish force of twenty thousand infantry, in addition to ar- tillery and cavalry. Col. Makris commanded the Greeks left wing and Col. Mavromichalis the right wing. Both repulsed the Turks with great slaughter.

London, May 6.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Volo, under date of Wednesday, says: "The biggest battle of the war be- gan near Velestino this morning. As a result the Turkish force of forty thousand men was repulsed. The Turkish plan was to seize the hills on the north, dividing Pharsalos from Velestino."

London, May 6.—The Athens corre- spondent of the Daily Telegraph, under date of Wednesday, says: "The chief despatch from Major Pellis, official staff of the Greek forces in Thessaly, describing the fight at Pharsalos: The Turks attacked our advance posts at 2 o'clock. Our ad- vance posts retreated, and they were fighting against very much superior numbers, and took up a position in front of our right wing. An artillery duel ensued along the extensive line. The enemy's infantry advanced in perfect order at three points and in large numbers, but they were speedily checked by our infantry. The re- spective losses are as yet unknown. The crown prince took a very active part in the combat, and advanced within range of the Turkish fire, greatly inspiring the men. We main- tain all our positions intact. The en- gagement will certainly be continued tomorrow."

Athens, May 6, 5 p. m.—Fighting is proceeding between the Turkish and Greek forces at Velestino. It is presumed that the Turks, noticing Gen- eral Smolenski was preparing to re- treat, attacked him in force. The Turks have burned two villages.

Constantinople, May 6.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in- chief in Thessaly, has sent the fol- lowing despatch to the ministry of war, dated this morning: "The im- perial army while marching to Phar- sos met the enemy in the villages of Souhapi, Souleli, Tucomanli and Lamia. After a severe engagement lasting fifteen hours we deluged them from their positions and ad- vanced to Pharsalos, which the im- perial army has just victoriously oc- cupied."

London, May 7.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says it is reported there that the powers have decided to land troops at Athens to protect the dynasty. Greece having declined the proffered mediation and easy terms if Crete is evacuated by the Greeks.

London, May 6.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with the Turkish forces at Pharsalos, telegraphing yesterday morning says: "Yesterday's (Wed- nesday's) battle was sublime as a spectacle and the most decisive of the entire war. It was not intended at the beginning that the fight should be a regular pitched engagement; but on the arrival of Edhem Pasha at the outposts a furious firing began."

"The artillery began the engage- ment, the Greek practice being much better than usual, but after about two hours they began to retire across the

river. This was a great mistake, as they were thus enclosed between the river and the mountains with no room to deploy.

The sight was superb. In many cases the Greeks fought with the courage of despair. The great black masses forming the rear guard to hold the bridge, covered the whole rich green plain.

The Turks had formed in a semi- circle of thundering batteries and crackling battalions. The division on the extreme right tried to cut off the retreat to Domokos, while the re- mainder of the force flung itself up- on Pharsalos.

Before five o'clock the last village north of the river had been taken. Then the village of Vaili and the en- trenchments near the river were stormed, with considerable loss to the Turks, and the battle ceased at nightfall, the flank division having established itself behind the Greeks and cut off the best line of retreat to Athens.

London, May 7.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Rome says that the compact of the powers constituting the triple alliance was resumed yester- day (Thursday) for a period of six years. The right to withdraw, under the terms of the original agreement, expires on May 26th, and Germany has succeeded in persuading Italy not to exercise the right of withdrawal.

Athens, May 6.—Austria and Ger- many have joined the other powers in proposing mediation between Greece and Turkey.

Gen. Smolenski is retreating slowly and in orderly fashion to Almyros; and Volo has been almost completely evacuated.

The forces under Constantin re- ceived Domokos unopposed and have not been attacked today.

During Wednesday night the Turks continued to execute movements with a view of outflanking Pharsalos, and only discovered at daybreak this morning that the Greek army had re- tired.

The retreat began at 3 o'clock this morning, and the occupation of the new position at Domokos was finished at ten.

Athens, May 6.—A collective note will be handed to the Greek and Tur- kish governments this (Thursday) evening or tomorrow, calling upon them to cease hostilities on the dis- tinct assurance that the powers will undertake the final solution of pend- ing difficulties.

London, May 7.—The Daily Tele- graph prints a despatch from Vienna saying that the condition of the King of Greece is precarious.

Athens, May 7.—It is stated posi- tively that if the powers insist on the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete as a condition of mediation, Greece will reply that she prefers war to extermination.

Constantinople, May 7.—Orders have been telegraphed to Edhem Pasha to push on to Domokos immediately.

Athens, May 7.—The government de- cided to recall twenty-five officers and two companies of sappers from Crete.

Volo, May 7.—The consuls have de- cided to ask the foreign warships to send detachments and have promised to protect the town.

Cologne, May 7.—A despatch to the Cologne Zeitung from Crete says that Col. Vassos and five of his offi- cers have embarked on an Italian torpedo boat for Greece.

Paris, May 7.—A despatch from Larissa received here by an Ottoman official says that Edhem Pasha, with his staff, started for Velestino this morning.

Pharsalos, May 7.—An engagement began early today near Velestino and lasted several hours, the Greeks being finally beaten back. They have re- treated upon Volo, sharply pursued by the Turks.

Pharsalos, May 6 (delayed in trans- mission).—When the Turks entered Pharsalos this morning they found the place utterly deserted.

The Turks are beginning to believe the Greeks are not serious in their fighting, as Pharsalos was so strongly fortified that they believed its cap- ture, if resolutely defended, would have been impossible.

The Greek artillery fire during the Turkish advance was wonderfully ac- curate. Nevertheless, the Turks ad- vanced singly and without heeding the shells.

During the attack on Vasilis some of the Turks picked up stones, saying: "These are good enough for the Greeks."

The scene half an hour before dark- ness was most impressive. The Turks had determined at all costs to drive the Greeks out of the town. The con- stant flashes of the field pieces illu- minated the faces of the gunners, who were eagerly watching the effect of each discharge through the gathering darkness, while on the opposite side was a long, thin line of spitting in- fantry fusillade. As night fell the firing gradually ceased, and the Turks' o'clock all was quiet. The Turks threw themselves on the ground and slept. Only thirty Turks were killed and 200 wounded during the fighting.

Athens, May 7 (evening).—The inter- vention communications from the powers have not yet been received.

The Greek government has notified the powers that the Greek fleet has established an effective blockade off the coast of Epirus.

London, April 7.—The Athens corre- spondent of the Times says: "The respondent of the retreat from Pharsalos was at first received with consterna- tion; but the public has already ac- cepted the situation and now regards the retreat to Domokos as a strategic movement dictated by prudence."

The main body of General Smolenski's force arrived this (Friday) morning at 11 o'clock at Almyros."

London, May 8.—The correspondent of the Times at Pharsalos says: "The great skill is displayed in the strategy of the Turks. Four divisions from Trikala and Larissa are being simultaneously concentrated at Phar- sos. The Greeks having retreated upon Volo, the whole length of rail- way connecting Trikala, Velestino and Larissa, is now in possession of the Turks."

Berlin, May 7.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the King of Greece re- formally asked the mediation of the Empress of Russia.

London, May 8.—A despatch to the Times from Velestino, dated noon yesterday, says: "The Turkish forces

have reached the outskirts of Volo. As yet there is no confirmation of the rumors that the town has already fallen; but in any case its capture is only an affair of a few hours."

Volo, May 7.—The Greek fleet at Volo has been instructed to hinder the entrance of the Turks in order to save the town from destruction. General Smolenski's artillery, engineers and some cavalry have proceeded to Almyros by sea.

Crowds of volunteers continue to arrive here and 2,000 Italians, led by Ricotti Garibaldi, left tonight for the front.

Athens, May 8.—It is reported in of- ficial circles that Queen Olga sent a telegram to the czar, soliciting the mediation of Russia.

Volo, May 9.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, describing the news of the Turkish troops, says: "Edhem Pasha's flag of truce, with a proclamation that he would protect all inhabitants remaining in the town. A touching scene ensued.

In the principal street an immense crowd of the Turkish troops, says: "Edhem Pasha's flag of truce, with a proclamation that he would protect all inhabitants remaining in the town. A touching scene ensued.

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GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

OPENING TUESDAY, SEPT. 14 1897 CLOSING FRIDAY, SEPT. 24

Under the auspices of the Exhibition Association of the City and County of Saint John, N. B.

This being " Jubilee Year," extra efforts will be put forth to make this Exhibition the greatest ever held in the Maritime Provinces and large amounts of money will be expended to provide Special Attractions that will excel everything that has ever been seen here.

Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway to carry all exhibits to and from the Fair Free of Charge, and the Association expect to make similar arrangements with all other Railway and Steamboat companies. Every Farmer and Manufacturer will appreciate the great advantages of these arrangements.

Apply at once to the Secretary, corner Canterbury and Church Streets, St. John, N. B., for space and accommodations for Live Stock, Farm Produce, Machinery, Manufactures and all other kinds of exhibits.

Premium Lists will be ready at an early date. Send for one. Any further information can be had by applying to CHAS. A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary, Corner Canterbury and Church Streets.

SUMMER STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

St. John to Boston in 13 1/2 Hours—The I. S. S. Co.'s Midsummer Arrangement.

The midsummer service of the I. S. S. Co.'s steamers between St. John and Boston this year will be better than before. The service will stand on a firm basis, and will be a most popular one. The St. Croix will run twice a week between St. John and Boston without any stops, while the State of Maine and the New Brunswick will run weekly between Boston and St. John in about 13 1/2 hours should be a popular one with the travellers. The steamers State of Maine and Cumberland will make together three trips per week, one of them leaving St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m., and one leaving Boston each of the same days, calling at Portland and Eastport as at present. There will be no boat out of St. John on Thursday. Two steamers will leave Boston every Monday, and will arrive here on Tuesday. The service will consist in all of five trips per week. The addition of electric lights through- out the steamers State of Maine and Cumberland will greatly increase their attractiveness this year. Each of them will have 361 lights. As before stated, the midsummer service will begin on July 6th.

STEAMSHIP HORROR.

Fire in the Mallory Line Boat Leona, from New York for Galveston.

New York, May 9.—The Mallory line steamer Leona, which left her pier on Saturday bound for Galveston, put back and arrived in port today with sixteen corpses on board. The dead were thirteen steerage passen- gers and three of the crew on the steamer, which succumbed in a ter- rible struggle during a fire which occurred off the Delaware Capes at an early hour this morning. The horror of the story can hardly be told to- night. Those who are dead were burned up below deck, and also the frantic efforts were made by the officers of the vessel to save them, the fire had such terrific headway before the danger was discovered that all escape was cut off. The steamer car- ried amongst her cargo many bales of cotton. The fire started in some jute bagging in the forward hold, and when it was discovered the flames burst forth with such fury that it was impossible to reach the steering. Even then the steerage passengers, apparently, were unmindful of the danger or else the smoke and flames had not reached them.

The saloon passengers were first aroused, and in such a manner as to occasion little alarm. When it became apparent that the fire had cut off the steerage passengers, the captain and his men poured great quantities of water down the ventilator, and the most frantic efforts were made for the escape of those penned up. In this way eight of the steerage passen- gers made their escape.

The dead are: Steerage passengers—Bridget Sullivan, R. Calkin, Mrs. C. Gussis, Miss Gussis, Miss Hannah Solomonson, Mrs. Vajickos, Miss Val- cickos, Sophie Schwartz, Maria Wades, two unknown children, two unident- ified. The crew—Alfred Harding, 41 years old, New York; Alfred Lang, waiter, 19 years old, New York; H. H. Hartmann, butcher, 37 years old, New York.

100 PER CENT BETTER.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are curing heart and nerve troubles in every city, town and village in Canada. Mrs. F. Abbey, Toronto, says, "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured my husband, who had for fifteen years suffered with heart troubles, and feels 100 per cent. bet- ter than when he began using the pills."

MARK TWAIN NOT DEAD.

London, May 7.—The report that Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) is dead is false. He is in London and in excellent health.

Author—Mary, I've made a mistake in my calling, I'm not an author, but a born chemist. Author's wife—What makes you think that, Horace? Author—Well, every book I write be- comes a drug on the market.

It Pays to Get The Best

MR. ALBERT PHILLIPS visited Wood- stock at Easter, intending to be back in a few days, and in such a manner as to good a position that he was tempted to remain. He writes us: "I got the position here because I had been at the SAINT JOHN BUSI- NESS COLLEGE. Mr. Phillips is only one of about twenty of our students who have recently obtained situations. Catalogues of our Business and Short-hand Courses. S. KERR & SON.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION FOR CURE OF WEAKNESS IN MEN.

When a man has suffered for many years with a weakness that blights his life and robs him of all that he has toiled for in living, when after years of doctoring with all sorts of patent medicines and alleged specialties, he discovers a remedy that brings back to him the power and physical energy that seemed to him lost forever, he naturally feels generous, and in such a manner he knows about it. He feels that his mission on earth is to lift out of bondage men who are today battling with a shattered nervous system, just as he did; men, who by their own senses, follow, are suffering a mental torture that words cannot adequately de- scribe. The world has come to look at such sufferers in a different light from former days. They are regarded as men of great worth. They may be victims of inherited passage, or they may have acquired some habit from evil associates. But whatever may have been the incentive that causes a man to degrade himself, and isolate himself from society, he needs a friend. He needs the right hand of fellowship and good cheer. It is wrong to denounce him, his life, and his work. He is equally unable to give him advice. He must have the sunny smile, the kind words, the cheering words, the words that make a man a man among men, the words that give him the feeling of the aversion that suffering men have, to the least semblance of publicity, and I have sealed in a plain envelope, without marks to show where it came from. Thousands of men have written me, to say how glad they were to get this prescription, and every mail brings encouraging reports of severe cases of physical debility cured, and unnumbered pairs restored to natural strength. I have written for you, and wonder how I can afford to give away this valuable recipe, but write for it today. It is free to you, and I will even mail it to you in a dress, in the Kalamazoo, THOMAS SLATER, Box 112, Kalamazoo, Mich.

PRINCETON WINS.

Yale Defeated in the Debate Held at New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., May 7.—By the unanimous opinion of the Judges, Princeton won the annual debate held with Yale in this city tonight. It was a sharp forensic contest, how- ever, despite the unanimity of the arbiters of the debate, but the Yale men had the wrong side of the question and undertook to prove too much. Professor Edward J. Phelps, ex- minister of England, presided, and announced the subject for debate as follows: "Resolved, that the power of the speaker of the United States house of representatives is detrimental to the public interest."

Yale spoke for the affirmative. Mr. Phelps introduced Edward H. Hume as Yale's opening debater. He was followed by Youcm, Fisher, Reeve, Smith and Sterling. Each of the speakers were allowed twelve minutes in opening and a rebuttal of five minutes to each speaker followed. The judges were Hon. Josiah Quincy of Boston, Hon. George H. Waring of New York city, and Hon. Carroll D. Wright of Washington, who arrived at a decision in short order.

