





MARKET GARDENING.

Conditions of a Successful Change From Farm to Garden Crops.

Not all farmers who begin market gardening make a success of their business. Most of them find that their land, while able to produce ordinary farm crops, needs much higher manuring to enable it to produce garden vegetables. The farmer who each spring draws several loads of his richest manure to fertilize his garden may perhaps appreciate why this is so, says The American Cultivator in a consideration of market gardening as a business for farmers disatisfied with present conditions and methods of cropping. That journal further says:

But it needs much more than soil fertility to enable a farmer to change from farm crops to garden crops. The latter require for cultivation so much more labor that probably when this is fully recognized the man who has begun gardening will abandon the business as unprofitable or be strongly tempted to do so. To make half of a 50 acre farm into a garden or small fruit growing place will probably require 20 to 50 times as much labor as is now required while the same land was devoted to farming crops.

This great increase of the labor bill is sure to frighten the beginner in gardening, and if he is not provided with a reserve of ready money to pay help before the returns come in from products sold it will probably swamp him. There have been many failures in making the change from farming to gardening from this cause, more perhaps than from any other. Yet the fact that successful gardening is thus limited to the small class who have enough capital to be able to pay out large sums before they receive any returns is what makes it profitable. It is the kind of garden vegetables that are most easily grown, and that demand the least expenditure of money, that are constantly growing less profitable as increasing numbers of farmers are finding it possible to grow them.

Nearness to a market where at least a part of the garden products may be sold at retail is an important factor in making the change from farming to gardening. It is always well for the gardener and fruit grower to have a nearby market where he can retail some part of his product, and thus make sure of something. For this reason such a change from farming crops to market gardening can be made more successfully in the New England States, and especially in Massachusetts, than in any other. Nowhere else can the conditions of plentiful supply of labor and nearness to good markets be so certainly secured as they can be here. With regard to overstocking in market gardening we believe that the demand is likely to increase quite as fast as the supply.

Ground For Strawberries. Nothing will fit a piece of ground so nicely for planting with strawberries as cropping for a year or two with onions, carrots or other close planted vegetables which need high manuring and thorough cultivation. The land in a high state of fertility, and reasonably free from weeds, says a writer in The Country Gentleman. My practice, if I do not have such a piece, is to apply well rotted manure, or better yet, composted manure, if I have it, at the rate of 20 to 25 good loads per acre, scattering it evenly. Do not apply any coarse straw to be turned under, as it will keep the water from the surface, especially if it is turned under in a mass. If the plowing was not done in the fall, it should be done in the spring as early as the ground can be worked, and rolled, to press the loose soil firmly down on the under soil, in order that the upward movement of the water may not be checked. The dragging can hardly be too thorough. Go over the place several times until thoroughly pulverized. Harrow well and roll again. Follow by a smoothing harrow that will leave surface fine and not run too deep. Use roller the last time. The sowing work is finished to time of setting the berries.

Cheap Boxes For Tomato Plants. For transplanting seedling tomatoes many persons now use the cheap plant boxes, 6 by 6 by 5 inches, in the greenhouse, rather than to transfer to a cold frame. In putting the plants in the boxes one man fills each box about half full of a compost made up preferably of an even mixture of horse and cow manure, to which is added for each ton an equivalent of from 20 to 25 pounds of nitrogen in the form of dried blood, tankage or cottonseed meal, and then passes the box to another man, who fills the remaining space with any good soil—that from the bench in the greenhouse answers the purpose—and the box is then placed upon the bench in the greenhouse. From this time on the plants should be well watered and the temperature kept at from 60 degrees to 75 degrees F. in the daytime and not lower than 50 degrees at night, with proper ventilation as needed. If these conditions are carefully complied with, the plants will be strong and healthy.

Spring Wheat. In tests of 48 varieties of spring wheat at the Ontario experimental farms Bart Tremblay, Wild Goose, Medak, Scenaria and Algiers were the most productive of the coarse grained wheats and Horizon Bearded, Saxonia, Koniaburg, Red Fern, Red Fife, Colorado, Rio Grande, Washington, Wellman Fife and Blue Democrat among the fine grained varieties. Horizon Bearded in nine years' trials has given an average yield of 26.5 bushels per acre at an average weight of 62 1-4 pounds per measured bushel. In general broadcast sowing gave better results than drilling. The first seeding of wheat, made April 19, gave a better yield than the later ones. As the time of seeding advanced the crop decreased in quantity and quality.

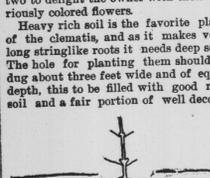


FRUIT AND FLOWERS

HARDY CLEMATISES.

Pretty Color Effects on the Lawn and Around the Verandas.

Some clematises begin to expand their charming starry flowers in May, and some bloom as late as October. The clematis is very rich in color as well as in variety, there being red, white, blue, pink, lavender and almost any desirable color. There are large and small growing species, single and double flowered varieties, with low and tall growth. Very fine effects can be made by planting them in lines of separate colors, or around the verandas of dwelling houses. Good results can be produced by planting them on the lawn in a triangular form, and putting a five or six foot stake to each plant. These stakes should be put in at the time of planting, as afterward the driving in of stakes would injure the roots. After the stakes are in the tops of them should be covered with a wire all round from top to bottom. The wire will furnish some support for the young vines to climb on, and in this way they will form a nice pyramid of color. The holes for planting them should be dug about three feet wide and of equal depth, this to be filled with good rich soil and a fair portion of well decom-



HOW TO PLANT THE CLEMATIS.

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UGLY BULLS.

Let Them Work the Tread Power Every Day.

Ex-Mayor W. L. Hunter of Cumberland, Wis., was recently nearly gored to death by a Jersey bull on his stock farm near that city. Hardly a week passes, says Hoard's Dairyman, that we do not read of similar instances. The other day a neighbor who has a fine Jersey bull found that he had broken out of the stable and had literally torn a heavy gate and a barn door in splinters. It was with difficulty that the animal was finally got into the stable. The owner had never even put a ring in his nose. Some men exercise an almost criminal indifference and trust in their bulls, only to wake up to the fatal error when it is everlastingly too late.

It is no wonder that the bull gets ugly. Any man of average spirit, shut up as the bull is, in nine cases out of ten would become frantic with rage. The bull should have plenty of exercise out of the stable and had literally torn a heavy gate and a barn door in splinters. It was with difficulty that the animal was finally got into the stable. The owner had never even put a ring in his nose. Some men exercise an almost criminal indifference and trust in their bulls, only to wake up to the fatal error when it is everlastingly too late.

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HUMOR OF LUNATICS.

ASANE MAN'S EXPERIENCE IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

By the Time He Got Through Being Fooled by the inmates He was Ready to Distrust Even the Superintendent of the Institution.

"I never knew until I went out to California this time that insane people have a powerful sense of humor," said a Washingtonian who recently returned from a trip to the coast. "I confess that I've always found a morbid sort of interest in going through noted insane asylums, and so I armed myself with the proper credentials in San Francisco and went up to Napa county to have a look over the splendid asylum for the insane there. Inasmuch as I wanted to see a few things without being regarded as a guide, I didn't present my letters, but just rambled around the beautiful, spacious grounds for awhile. I hadn't spent three minutes examining the extraordinary rose garden before a tall, slender young man, well dressed and exceedingly well groomed, emerged from a clump of oleander trees and approached me.

"Taking a look around, eh?" said he to me. "Yes, I said, 'I only arrived here a few minutes ago, and I'm taking the liberty of nosing about without any official guidance.' 'Well,' the tall young man said, pleasantly, 'I don't suppose I fall out of the classification 'official guidance,' seeing that I am the assistant superintendent here, yet I should be pleased to show you about and at the same time try not to place any restraint upon you by my awe inspiring presence.' 'Well, the young chap's manner was so pleasant and winning that I could only thank him for his kindness, and we started over the grounds. We hadn't gone far before a middle aged man, also well dressed and well groomed, appeared some distance in front of us down the gravel walk, and he beckoned to my companion. The young man excused himself courteously and went up to the middle aged man. The two conversed earnestly together for a few minutes, and then the younger man, what do they do but coolly walk off, leaving me standing there in the middle of the gravel path, a good deal nonplused.

"Surprised over the way they deserted you," said a voice right back of me. "You mustn't mind a little thing like that, though. Both of those men are as crazy as loons. 'I turned around, and there, standing behind hedge about ten feet to my rear, was a little old gentleman, neatly dressed in black, and with a quizzical smile on his face. 'Surely,' I said, 'you cannot mean that rational speaking, pleasant mannered young man who was conducting me about the grounds is bereft of his wits?'

"Heard as a March hare," repeated the old gentleman flatly. "Incurable case. Harmless, but incurable. The man that he went off with is also a very sad case—very. Think he's the Maharajah of Bhambal, or something like that. But you mustn't mind 'em. Lots of visitors are taken in the same way. If you care to, I'll just show you around. I am one of the board of superintendents of this institution, and just happen to be here in my unofficial capacity today.

"Much marveling over what the old gentleman told me, I fell in with him, and we rambled around the huge grounds until we had reached the enormous glass building where the cultivation of violets is carried on. "Nice array of flowers, isn't it?" the old gentleman inquired of me, waving his hand at the beautiful beds of violets in bloom. "I am not inordinately vain, my friend, I hope you will understand, and yet I cannot but congratulate myself upon the introduction of me, myself was responsible for it, and only succeeded in having this hothouse constructed after enormous exertions on the part of the authorities of the institution. I congratulate the old gentleman upon the result of his labors and was just about to ask him to take me into the main building and introduce me to the superintendent when he suddenly excused himself, saying that he had excused himself on a bench in the gardens and would be back directly. I waited for him for fully ten minutes, but as he did not return I started on out of the glass building.

"You didn't really expect him back?" I heard a voice say, and then a pleasant faced man, dressed as a laborer and carrying a watering pot, came from behind a group of palms. "He spoke with a Scotch brogue. "The old gentleman you were with is very bad up here," said the man with the watering pot, touching his forehead. "He's been here for 20 years, and he fancies he owns the place. I am the head gardener here, and he tries his best to run me. But he don't—no, sir, he don't. He can't. No crazy man can run me. And the Scotchman went down the length of the raised violet beds, watering the plants.

"I passed out of the glass building and started for the entrance to the main building, there to present my letters. As I was about to walk up the steps to the entrance a man with white whiskers and rather a sharp, piercing eye walked up to me. "You have business here?" he inquired of me in a rather sharp tone. Well, I thought he might be another of 'em, and so I kept right on. He followed me up the stairs and into the office, and I had to hand my letters to him. He was the superintendent. He smiled when I told him of my experience in the grounds.

"Which of them was really insane?" I asked him. "All of them," he replied. "Washington Star.

TEA TABLE ETIQUETTE.

Quaint Customs Once Observed by English Dames.

Tea drinking has become very fashionable among us of late years, almost as much so as it was in England a century ago, but the prevailing customs at the table are different. The "teacup times of hood and hoop" had their own etiquette, of a sort not likely to be revived. What should we think now of a fashionable lady who cooled her tea with her breath? Yet Young says of a certain bewildering Lady Betty: Her two red lips affected sapphire blow To cool the Bibles and indame the bees. To lift the cup and make the world admire. Again a passage in contemporary literature shows that it was a lack of good manners to take much cream or sugar in one's tea. Says a lady of quality to her daughter; "I must further advise you, Harriet, not to heap such mountains of sugar into your tea, nor pour such a deluge of cream in. People will certainly take you for the daughter of a dairymaid."

Certain other customs may be remembered in this country among us who had grandmothers trained in the ceremonies of a later day. One of them consisted in putting the spoon in the cup to show that no more tea was desired; another was that of turning over the cup in the saucer for the same purpose. Etiquette also demanded that the tea should be tasted from the spoon, and that the hostess should then inquire, "Is your tea agreeable?" Certain scrupulous old ladies ask that now, and the question savors of a more sedate and genteel day than this.—St. Louis Republic.

AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT.

The Head Bookkeeper Finally Balances His Accounts.

A south side man who is a clerk in one of the leading banks on this side of the river was in a communicative mood last night. During a conversation about various things he took on a retrospective air and said, "There is nothing like the faithful discharge of one's duties, but it is sometimes an expensive experiment."

On being questioned as to the cause of the remark he replied: "Well, it reminds me of an experience I had while employed in a prominent Fourth avenue bank. I don't mind telling it to you. The head bookkeeper was a character in many ways. Method was his hobby. He had a way of doing everything, and he never varied from it. He set down exacting rules in his accounts, and he was particular in his rules he set down. Exactness, and he carried no pains in carrying his ideas into effect. One afternoon in balancing our books it was found he was short 1 cent. We searched and searched, but it came to the usual time for going home that cent was still missing.

"Do you think the head bookkeeper would allow us to go? Not much. Several of us had engagements we wanted to fulfill, but it was no difference. Supper time came, and we were no further ahead than when we started. Headed by the bookkeeper, we repaired to a neighboring restaurant for supper and then returned to work. After several hours the missing cent was found and the accounts balanced. But in figuring up it was discovered that I cent searching for the discrepancy of 1 cent the bank had incurred a bill for suppers to the amount of \$7.50."—Detroit Free Press.

All American Children.

"Do you not have trouble with so many nationalities?" the spectator asked of the principal of a large school in a crowded tenement part of the city. "Oh, we hang the flag over the school platform," was the answer, "and have the regular exercise of saluting it, and the children become very patriotic indeed. They will not own, except in cases that they are not Americans." "Yes," said the other teacher, "I often ask, 'Will the German children in the room stand up?' The Germans are more wedded to their fatherland, apparently, than other immigrants, for a few—though not by any means half—of them usually rise to this invitation. 'Now let the Italian children stand,' generally brings no response at all, though the school is crowded with them in my district. But when I end up by saying, 'Will the American children stand up?' the whole school rises joyfully."—Outlook.

As to Providence.

A country parson went to see a humble parishioner and, if possible, to comfort him some little under heavy trouble which had befallen. The pastor found the homely old man in his desolate cottage alone. He said many things, and added that he must try to take all affliction humbly, as appointed to us by Providence. "Yes," said the good old man, who was imperfectly instructed in theology, "that's right enough, that is. But somehow that there old Providence have tin ag'in me all along, but I reckon as there's one above us'll put a stopper on he if he go too far."—Baltimore News.

Wanted Them All.

Julia Ward Howe was once talking with a disappointed bachelor, who retained little but his conceit. "It is time now," he said, pompously, "for me to settle down as a married man, but I want so much. I want youth, health, wealth, of course, beauty, grace." "Yes," said Mrs. Howe, sympathetically, "you poor man, you do want them all."

The right leg is far more subject to accidents than the left, it has been found that the ratio is about 18 serious accidents to the right leg to three to the left.

The practice of kissing under the mistletoe is of very ancient origin, as it dates from the days of the Druids, when no doubt it had a religious meaning.

SUNDAY IN ENGLAND IN 1760.

The Pleasure Seekers Were More Numerous Than Churchgoers.

Would you like to know how the people of London observed their Sunday 160 years ago? The churches were open, of course, and there were two services in every one, and in some there were three; also the responsible and respectable citizen took his family to church, as a matter of course. He made his apprentices go to church as well and demanded the text when they came home as a proof of attendance. Alas, he little knew that the boys were lurking all the morning and, when the congregation came on the text, he made his apprentices go to church as well and demanded the text when they came home as a proof of attendance. Alas, he little knew that the boys were lurking all the morning and, when the congregation came on the text, he made his apprentices go to church as well and demanded the text when they came home as a proof of attendance.

However, those who went elsewhere formed the majority. The fields round the town were filled with companies of men, called rural societies, who rambled about all the morning and dined together at a tavern. The high constables went their rounds among the villages pretending to prevent profanation of the day, but they were squared by the publicans.

Informers were about threatening publicans, barbers and green grocers for carrying on trade on the Sunday morning unless they paid a little blackmail. A shilling was understood to meet the case. Barbers sent their apprentices on Sunday morning to shave the prisoners in the Fleet for nothing, so that they might get practice.

Children were baptized after afternoon service, and a supper was given afterward to celebrate the occasion. At this supper the wives, it was allowed, could blamelessly get drunk. The beades of churches were bribed by beggars to let them sit on the steps and ask charity of the congregation coming out. It was the best business of the week. The rails before the houses of gentlemen were crowded with beggars.

When the ladies got home after church, they did not disdain to slap their servant if dinner was delayed. The fields between the Tottenham court road and the Foundling hospital were the resort of the sporting fraternity, who assembled to enjoy the innocent diversions of duck hunting and cat hunting, with prizefighting, quarterstaff, wrestling and other sports.

The pleasure gardens were open all day long. People crowded to them in the early morning for breakfast and staid all day. At 3 there was an ordinary, in the afternoon and evening an organ recital; there was tea in the alcove, and in the evening there was supper.

In the evening, when they reluctantly came away, with as much punch as they could hold, they formed themselves into bands for purposes of protection, while the footpads looked out on the road for single passengers, or, haply, drunken pangs whom it was easy and a pleasure to rob.

And this was the way of a Sunday in June or July, 1760.—London Quaker.

JAMES COULDN'T IMAGINE.

A Story That a New York Clubwoman Tells About Herself.

Here is a good story which a clubwoman tells about herself. "At one time," she says, "we had a colored butler who staid with us for years, and who admired my husband immensely. He thought that Dr. H. was a marvel of manly beauty, as well as the embodiment of all the virtues of a professional and otherwise domestic. Of course I quite agreed with the butler on this point, but he is sometimes pined to have him pass his enthusiastic compliments around to the family and not bestow them all on the doctor. So one morning when Dr. H. had just left the breakfast table and was even then to be seen, an imposing picture, as he stood on the front steps drawing on his gloves, I remarked to James:

"Dr. H. is a handsome man, isn't he?" "Yes, ma'am. Deed an he is, ma'am!" with gratifying enthusiasm. "Then, hoping to get a rise from James, I added with an absentminded air, as if I scarcely knew what I said, but was just uttering my inmost thoughts:

"How in the world do you suppose that such a handsome man as Dr. H. ever happened to marry such a homely woman as I am?" "Well, James just stopped short and rolled his eyes and shook his head as if he gave it up. Then he ejaculated: "Heaven knows, ma'am!"—New York Sun.

Light From Sugar.

A phenomenon, the cause of which has not yet been satisfactorily explained, was described at a meeting of the British association. Disks of loaf sugar were mounted on a lathe and rapidly rotated while a hammer played lightly against them. An almost continuous radiation of light was thus produced from the sugar. It was shown that the light did not arise from heating of the sugar, and it is believed to be caused by some change taking place in the sugar crystals. The act of crystallization is known to be sometimes accompanied by flashes of light. The practical bearing of these experiments is on the question of the possibility of obtaining artificial light by methods as yet untried.—Youth's Companion.

A Poem.

Mrs. Jibbins (after gazing on a globe in a shop window)—Well, nothing won't persuade me—but what the world's dat, 'ow can yer account for 'Averstock hill?—London Punch.

Was Gathered In.

Watkins—What did you say to your wife, anyhow when you proposed? Jones—Well—I—er—well—the fact Mrs. Jones was a widow when I married her.—Somerville Journal.

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FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.  
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RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.  
To be brief.  
Write plainly and take special pains with  
names.  
Write on one side of your paper only.  
Attach your name and address to every  
communication as an evidence of good faith.  
Write nothing for which you are not pre-  
pared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest  
circulation in the Maritime  
Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 25, 1899.

THE KHALIFA'S ADVANCE.

Some of the papers are publishing  
despatches alleged to have been cabled  
from London to the effect that the  
people of that great capital are much  
dismayed at the advance of the Khalifa  
down the Nile. London, with its six  
millions of people, is not likely to  
be greatly troubled over a  
skirmish in Africa, and the  
idea of the Khalifa who could  
not defend his own capital, being able  
to recapture it now with less than one-  
third the force he had before, is too  
absurd for serious consideration. The  
Khalifa had more than 40,000 men be-  
fore the capture of Omdurman, now  
the most favorable reports do not  
credit him with having more than  
from 10,000 to 15,000. Fortunately, we  
have better information in regard to  
what the Khalifa is likely to be able to  
accomplish than the despatches of sen-  
sational mongers in London or elsewhere.  
General Sir Archibald Hunter, the new  
governor of Omdurman, who left London  
the other day to take charge of his post,  
said, before his departure, that the re-  
ported activity of the Khalifa was not a  
matter to cause the least ap-  
prehension. He said: "His pre-  
sent following has probably been  
got together more through tribal  
disputes—for they are likely to be mostly  
Baggarias, people of his own tribe—than  
through any remaining feelings of re-  
ligious fanaticism. Judging from the  
news to hand, the dervishes are march-  
ing to the Nile, probably by the road  
leading to Duen, a place on  
the river bank with, perhaps, a  
couple of hundred inhabitants. He cannot,  
of course, cross the Nile,  
and there is no place on the west  
bank of any size for him to attack ex-  
cept Omdurman. The river between  
Omdurman and Sabot is well patrolled.  
There is no place for him to effect a  
lodgement, and in the direction in which  
he is reported to be coming there is no  
food." General Hunter went on to say  
that he doubted whether the Khalifa  
would venture to attack Omdurman, but  
that if he did, he would be playing right  
into the hands of Lord Kitchener.

PROHIBITION.

The executive of the Dominion Al-  
liance have passed a resolution ex-  
pressing their strong disapproval of the  
proposal of the government to introduce a  
prohibition bill and calling upon all  
members of parliament to vote for such  
legislation. The text of the resolution  
is as follows:—  
That this meeting desires to express  
its strong disapproval of the proposal  
of the government to carry out the pro-  
posal to take such steps as would give  
effect to the expressed will of the people,  
and earnestly calls upon the representa-  
tives of the people in parliament to ac-  
cept the invited mandate of the elector-  
ate and carry it out by enacting such  
prohibitory legislation as will fairly em-  
body the will of the people as expressed  
at the polls.  
It will be observed that the wording  
of this resolution is not very honest be-  
cause it assumes that a vote cast by  
twenty-three per cent. of the electors in  
favor of prohibition expresses the desire  
of the people for the enactment of such a  
law. So far as we can see the govern-  
ment have no mandate from the  
people to enact prohibition, and the  
representatives will probably  
take the same view of the matter.  
It looks very much as if this prohibitory  
business was being worked in the  
interests of the Conservative party,

which looked and had changed the temper-  
ance people for the whole eighteen years  
it was in power. The Liberals gave the  
temperance people a chance to prove to  
the world that a majority of the electors  
of Canada were in favor of prohibition,  
and now they would like to overthrow  
the government because it declines to  
accept the vote of twenty-three per cent.  
of the electors as decisive of the ques-  
tion.

OUR HALIFAX FRIBKOS.

The recent convention of the Nova  
Scotia Boards of Trade was worked in  
the interests of Halifax, as far as that  
could be accomplished, but it is quite  
possible that the gentlemen who repre-  
sented that city may discover at least  
one of the resolutions passed at the con-  
vention which should be repealed.  
One of these is the following, which we  
published on Wednesday, and which was  
unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the  
meeting, until the full effect of the  
Atlantic service by the mail-steamers  
between the United Kingdom and  
Canada should have its waters terminated  
at a port on the Atlantic coast of Nova  
Scotia, and that in the contract for the  
performance of such service to be entered  
into by the government a steamship  
company, while it should be stipulated  
in Canada, there should be no pro-  
vision obliging the company's steam-  
ship to proceed to any other port than  
that at which the mails are to be  
landed.

This resolution was directed to  
St. John and it was not intended. The  
place where the mails are to be landed  
in winter, must be a port on the Atlantic  
coast of Nova Scotia, and there must be  
no stipulation requiring the steamship  
to proceed to any other port. The people  
of St. John will observe from this that  
Halifax is determined to destroy our  
winter trade if it can. Next we shall  
have a Halifax delegation demanding  
that the goods be landed at Halifax  
for nothing, and great pressure will  
be brought on the government to induce  
them to yield to this demand. There is  
nothing small about the Halifax people;  
they want the earth, and they are not  
ashamed to ask for it.

From the time when the Intercolonial  
was built until last spring, when the  
mail steamships called at Halifax and  
went on to Portland for their cargoes,  
there never was any complaint on the  
part of the Halifax people that a foreign  
port was getting the benefit of Canadian  
trade. They were willing that Portland  
should be the winter port of Canada for  
freight, but the moment that St. John  
seemed to have a prospect of obtaining  
a part of this business our Halifax  
friends began to cry out difficulties, and  
they are now determined to stop the  
winter trade at St. John, if they can. As  
Halifax has not been injured in the least  
by the substitution of St. John for Port-  
land as the terminus of the mail steam-  
ships, the action of the Halifax people  
in this respect can only be put down to  
malignity and spite.

Mr. George J. Troop's resolution ask-  
ing the government to abolish all sub-  
sidies to freight steamships and to  
devote the money thus saved to facili-  
tate the sending of freight over the  
Intercolonial to Halifax was another  
direct attack on St. John; but it was not  
passed, because some of the Halifax  
members thought it might operate as a  
two-edged sword and injure Halifax  
more than it did St. John. Still, the of-  
fering of such a resolution about Halifax  
and putting our people on their guard.  
The resolution which we have quoted above  
may prove something of a boomerang,  
for as soon as it was passed a Toronto  
man and a Cape Breton man introduced  
a resolution favoring the landing of the  
mails for the maritime provinces at  
Sydney rather than at Rimounk in  
summer. It was suggested that this  
looked like antagonizing Halifax and  
the movers had considered themselves  
safe to be persuaded not to press it,  
but it will be heard from again. If  
North Sydney is a good place to land  
the mails in summer it is still better in  
winter, and the time will come when  
the people of eastern Nova Scotia will  
claim that some port in Cape Breton is  
the proper place for the mails and pas-  
sengers to be landed from the Canadian  
mail steamship.

THE BIRTH PLACE OF ST. PATRICK.

At the dinner of the Irish Literary  
and Benevolent Society the question of  
the birth place of St. Patrick was raised,  
and some of those present were rather  
surprised when it was stated that he  
was born in Scotland. As St. Patrick  
was born before a single Saxon, Angle or  
Irish had landed in the British Islands,  
all the inhabitants of Scotland were at  
that time Celts, and there was practically  
no difference between the Celts in  
Scotland and those in Ireland. Dr.  
Whitley Stokes, the author of "The  
Tripartite Life of Saint Patrick," puts him  
down as a native of Scotland. He  
states that St. Patrick was born about  
the year A. D. 373, at Nempor, which  
must have been in the Valley of the  
Clyde. His father, who belonged to a  
Roman colony, was named Calpornius;  
his mother was Concessa, a sister of St.  
Martin, and his tutor or foster father  
was Patricius, and his own baptismal  
name was Succat, meaning  
warlike. It was the name of a Cymric  
war-god, some of whose exploits may  
have helped to form the legend of our  
saint. The name Patricius was given him

by the pope. In his sixteenth year St.  
Patrick, while herding sheep and swine  
on his father's farm, was taken captive  
by pirates and carried to Ireland, where  
he was sold; and here for six years he  
pursued the same occupation and de-  
scended, and after sailing for three days  
he landed, and, journeying for twenty-  
eight days through a desert, he reached  
his home.

Dr. William K. Sullivan, the late pre-  
sident of Queen's College, Cork, who wrote  
the article on St. Patrick for the Encyclo-  
pædia Britannica, gives substantially  
the same account of St. Patrick's birth-  
place. He says he was born at Nempor,  
on the Clyde, and identified this place as  
Dunbratton. He says that the saint was  
of noble birth, his father  
being a decurion or magistrate.  
According to Dr. Sullivan the  
capture of St. Patrick did not take place  
at Nempor, but near the Solway, in  
the extreme south of Scotland, where  
the Romans had withdrawn their legions  
from Dunbratton and all central Scot-  
land and had retired behind the wall  
of Severus, which extended from the  
Solway to Tyne-mouth. St. Patrick was  
captured by the Scotch Ficta of  
Galloway and sold to the Irish  
Ficta of Dal Araid, who occupied  
a part of the territory now embraced in  
the province of Ulster. The place where  
he spent his six years of slavery, a landing  
place, is conjectured to have been  
Slieve Mountain, in the County of An-  
trim. When he escaped it was to Scot-  
land, and he returned, and not, as has  
sometimes been stated, to Tours, and he  
was prepared for the priesthood at  
Candida Casa, the Monastic insti-  
tution founded by St. Ninian in the  
fourth century. This place is on the  
south side of 47 miles from the Bay  
and its modern name is Whitthaven. The  
stone church which St. Ninian built there  
was dedicated to St. Martin of Tours. If  
Dr. Sullivan is right, St. Patrick was not  
only born in Scotland, but was educated  
there and prepared for the great work  
in which he was to engage in Ireland.

THE QUEEN IN FRANCE.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria goes to  
France every winter to enjoy for a short  
time the mild air of the Mediterranean.  
The health of the Queen is benefited by  
the change and the place she visits is  
also benefited, because she spends a  
good deal of money where ever she hap-  
pens to be. A short time ago rumors were  
current that owing to the humiliation  
of France in consequence of the Fashoda  
affair it would not be prudent for her  
majesty to go to France this winter be-  
cause she was liable to be insulted and  
might possibly suffer personal violence.  
These stories were repeated by two or  
three French newspapers of low char-  
acter, but they were too absurd for  
belief. The Queen is in her eightieth  
year of her age and the sixty-second  
year of her reign; she is the most venerable  
as well as the most respected sovereign  
in Europe, and the idea of her being in-  
sulted in France, that land of chivalry  
and good manners, could not be enter-  
tained for a moment. The French no  
doubt felt deeply the insult of such a  
suggestion, and they have been at par-  
ticular pains to make her majesty feel  
at home. At no previous visit has she  
been more cordially received by the  
French, and the fact is highly  
creditable to all concerned.

THE CASTILIAN INQUIRY.

The evidence of the first officer of the  
steamship Castilian before the court of  
inquiry now sitting at Yarmouth is in-  
teresting as an illustration of the man-  
ner in which that vessel was navigated  
from the time she left Portland, Me., at 1 p.m.  
on Sunday. The vessel was running  
at 13 knots an hour from the time she  
left Portland until she went on the  
rocks. At 1 a.m., when she was 135  
miles from Portland, the first cast of the  
lead was taken and the depth of water  
was found to be 62 fathoms. The first  
officer admitted that this was not the  
depth of water they should have had, ac-  
cording to the chart of the steamship  
had been on her correct course. If the  
Castilian had been where her captain  
thought she was 135 miles distant from  
Portland on a course that would pass 16  
miles south of Cape Sable she ought to  
have had 100 fathoms of water under  
her keel. But the fact that he had 40  
fathoms less water than he ought to  
have had appears to have made no im-  
pression on the mind of Capt. Barrett for  
he kept right on, and did not take an-  
other sounding for a full hour. When  
this second cast of the lead was taken  
he was in 65 fathoms, whereas he should  
have had at least 90 fathoms. Still the  
Castilian kept on doing her 13 knots  
an hour and at 2:30, half  
an hour after the second cast  
of the lead, a third sounding  
was taken and the depth was found to be  
38 fathoms. As there is no such depth  
as 38 fathoms between Portland and a  
point 16 miles south of Cape Sable, it  
might have been supposed that this  
sudden shoaling of the water would have  
put the captain of the Castilian on the  
alert, for he ought then to have had at  
least 70 fathoms if he had been in his  
proper course. But he kept right on  
and no other sounding was taken for an  
hour, when the lead showed only 17  
fathoms. A prudent captain would have  
stopped his ship when the lead  
showed only 38 fathoms and tried, if  
possible, to ascertain his position. Con-

sidering that he had the best  
ship of the Allan line in his  
care, with a most valuable freight and  
many passengers, no one could  
have accused him of over-caution if he  
had stopped his ship altogether and  
waited for daylight. The least he could  
do was to turn his ship's head towards  
the south. But Capt. Barrett kept right  
on even after the lead showed only 17  
fathoms and finally only 10 fathoms.  
She was, the first officer says, going  
ahead at full speed until she struck in  
spite of the warning of the lead. And  
yet we are told that the Castilian was  
carried to her doom by an unknown cur-  
rent.

Now with regard to this unknown cur-  
rent theory a few words may here  
properly be said. The course of the  
Castilian from Portland to Cape Sable  
was across the mouth of the Bay of  
Fundy. But no one pretends that the  
course of the entrance of the Bay of  
Fundy is less than 10 miles so that  
when the Castilian began her  
voyage she was 120 nautical miles south  
of the entrance of the Bay of Fundy. At  
high water, which was at 10 p.m., on  
the Nova Scotia shore from Cape Sable  
to Yarmouth the Castilian would be 100  
miles distant from Portland, and if on  
her proper course, would be 30 miles  
south of the entrance of the Bay of  
Fundy; that is to say 60 miles south of  
a straight line drawn from Cape Sable to  
Yarmouth. From 10 p.m. until 3:40 a.m.,  
the tide was ebbing and the current  
would be running south at that time at  
the rate of from one-half to three-quarters  
of a knot per hour. Where then was  
the current that was capable of carry-  
ing the Castilian 30 miles out of  
her course in less than fifteen hours?  
No current can run into the Bay of  
Fundy against the ebb tide; and no cur-  
rent can run coastally into the Bay of  
Fundy because it is a cul de sac, and  
even if it had no kides at all there would  
be no place for the waters of the current  
to go, there being no outlet for them.  
Assuming, which we have a right to do,  
that the Castilian was carried south by  
the ebb tide between 10 p.m. and the  
time she struck, three nautical miles, it  
would require a four-knot an hour cur-  
rent running north for the nine hours  
between 1 p.m. and 10 p.m. to account  
for the Castilian being so far out of her  
course. Is there any man who be-  
lieves in the existence of such a current  
as that, a veritable mill race rushing  
into the Bay of Fundy and never coming  
out of it?  
Capt. Barrett, in his evidence, differs  
from his first officer, saying that the  
soundings he got were just what he ex-  
pected until the lead showed 17 fathoms,  
when he became uneasy and thought he  
had overran his course. This is a very  
extraordinary statement, for a reference  
to the chart will show that there are no  
such soundings in the course he laid out  
leaving Portland as those which he  
got at 1 a.m., and afterwards, until the  
ship struck.

REDERESSING A WRONG.

Every one will be glad to know that  
the great wrong done in 1882 by the gov-  
ernment of Sir John A. Macdonald in  
gerrymandering the constituencies of  
Ontario is about to be redressed by the  
present government and the constituen-  
cies restored to what they were prior  
to that infamous transaction. The TELE-  
GRAPH at the time entered its protest  
against the cutting and carving of the  
counties for partisan purposes, so as to  
"hive the Liberals," as it was expressed  
by some of the more candid of the Con-  
servative members, and make it almost  
impossible for them to obtain a majority  
in that province. The present was in-  
regard because it was desired to  
equalize the constituencies so as to give  
representation by population, but this  
was a mere fiction intended to deceive  
the unwary. As a matter of fact the  
gerrymander of 1882 did not equalize the  
Ontario constituencies. Toronto West  
with 38,565 inhabitants, had no more  
representation in the house of  
Commons than North Leeds with  
12,423 inhabitants. The gerrymander gave  
Ottawa, a city with 27,412 inhabitants, two members and  
East Simcoe with 27,185 inhabitants  
one. West Peterborough with 13,310  
people had one member, and Centre  
Wellington with 26,816 persons had also  
one member. These figures, which re-  
late to the census of 1881, will show the  
absurdity of the present government while  
pretending to equalize the Ontario  
constituencies were cut and carved so as  
to give representation by population.

If there had been any intention to  
make the constituencies equal in popu-  
lation, the effort would not have been  
confined to Ontario, but would have  
extended to the other provinces. We  
may take the representation of New Brun-  
swick as an illustration of the inequali-  
ties left by the late government while  
pretending to equalize the Ontario  
constituencies. Albert, with 10,971 inhabitants,  
and Restigouche, with 8,308 in-  
habitants, have the same repre-  
sentation in the house of  
Commons as York with its 30,979 people  
or Westmorland with its 41,477 in-  
habitants. Thus the famous gerrymander  
act of 1882 was simply a scheme to in-  
crease the number of Conservative  
representatives in Ontario and was  
based on no honest principle.  
To accomplish this it became necessary  
to cut and carve the counties in the most  
extraordinary fashion and some of the

new constituencies looked like hideous  
survivals of the tertiary period. We  
published diagrams illustrating the  
shape of some of the new ridings while  
the bill was going through parliament  
and they excited much astonishment  
and indignation. The very fact that it  
was necessary to carve up the counties  
in such a fashion was prima facie evi-  
dence of a dishonest intent. That great  
wrong is now to be redressed and all  
honest men will rejoice at the fact.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

The provincial government appears  
before the legislature with a very ex-  
tensive and important programme of  
business for the session. Most of the  
work to be done, however, is not of a con-  
tentional nature, so that no great amount  
of time need be expended upon it. The  
present leader of the opposition, we  
presume, will not be so unwise as to im-  
itate the policy of his predecessor and  
oppose every government measure  
simply for the sake of opposition. That  
was one of the principal reasons of his  
overthrow, for the people of New Brun-  
swick can readily gauge the character  
of a public man who will not admit that  
his political opponents can ever be right  
even by accident.

The programme of the government is  
all in the direction of advancing the  
interests of the province, especially in  
mining, agriculture and the settle-  
ment of our public lands. The govern-  
ment is on the alert to place New  
Brunswick in a leading position in  
dairying, in pork packing and in other  
pursuits connected with the farm, and  
to provide facilities by means of which  
the products of this province can reach a  
market. The truth of the matter is that  
one of the greatest drawbacks to our  
agricultural progress has been the lack  
of terminal facilities at St. John. For a  
long time the people of Prince Edward  
Island have been exporting oats and  
other products to Great Britain, but the  
farmers of this province could not do  
this until quite recently because there  
was no means of shipping these com-  
modities. The subsidizing of the  
wharves and elevator at St. John  
by the government of Mr. Blair  
was the first practical step that was ever  
taken by any provincial government to  
assist the farmers of the province to get  
their products to the British market.  
Now that facilities exist it will be the  
policy of the government to give its aid  
in extending them, and in this way  
our farmers in still more advan-  
taged position with respect to the  
markets of Great Britain.

The policy of the government with  
respect to dairying, has been in the high-  
est degree successful, and it is con-  
tinued along its present lines. The time  
is not far distant when New Brun-  
swick will be producing as much cheese in  
proportion to its population as any part  
of the dominion, and it is no unrea-  
sonable expectation that our exports of  
cheese to Great Britain will exceed a  
million dollars a year in value. When  
we consider how favorable our climate is  
to dairying because of the excellence of  
our pastures we can easily see that it is  
in this direction we may expect the most  
rapidly won success. Dairying and pork  
packing naturally go together and we are  
glad to have the assurance that the gov-  
ernment fully realizes the importance of  
aiding in the establishment of a pork  
packing industry by means of which our  
exports will be largely increased and our  
farmers will always be sure of a good  
market. If agriculture has not advanced  
in this province as it ought to have done  
it is largely because our farmers have  
been without proper facilities for reach-  
ing a large market. The demand for  
their products has been limited and that  
has naturally set a limit on production  
for demand and supply must go hand in  
hand.

The policy of the government with re-  
gard to the settlement of the crown lands  
of the province by our own young men  
is in line with their general policy for  
advancing the interests of the province.  
During recently gone there has been a  
glad to have the assurance that the gov-  
ernment fully realizes the importance of  
aiding in the establishment of a pork  
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ing a large market. The demand for  
their products has been limited and that  
has naturally set a limit on production  
for demand and supply must go hand in  
hand.

The selection of Mr. Hill for speaker  
is one that will be highly satisfactory to  
the house and the country. Mr. Hill  
has had more legislative experience  
than any other man now in public life in  
New Brunswick, it being more than  
thirty-four years since he first became a  
member of the county of Charlotte.  
His knowledge of parliamentary forms  
as a member of the House of Assembly  
and the Legislative Council will be of  
great value to him in his new position,  
and there is no doubt that he will worth-  
ily support the reputation for impar-  
tiality and ability which have dis-  
tinguished so many occupants of the  
speaker's chair.

than singly: There cannot be a doubt  
that excellent results will follow from  
these enactments, and that our own  
young men, sons of farmers, will be en-  
couraged to take up land in their native  
province.

LEGISLATIVE OPENINGS.

There has been a considerable modifi-  
cation of the forms at the opening of the  
legislature since confederation. Before  
confederation most of the lieutenant-  
governors and administrators of the  
province were military men, and the  
opening ceremonies partook of a military  
character. The governor wore a military  
uniform; he was attended by officers in  
similar garb; a guard of honor was drawn  
up in front of the parliament building  
and cannon boomed forth a welcome to  
her majesty's representative as he ap-  
proached the parliament building. Our  
first governors after confederation con-  
tinued to wear a military uniform, or  
the Windsor uniform, and this  
custom continued long after its aberra-  
tion had become apparent. As our  
lieutenant governor is a civil officer, the  
representative of the dominion, there is  
no reason why he should open the legis-  
lature in the guise of a military man.  
Lieutenant Governor McClellan opens  
the legislature in the ordinary attire of a  
gentleman, and he dispenses with a  
guard of honor and other forms which  
have ceased to be appropriate to the  
occasion. The opening ceremonies  
would not lose anything in effect if they  
were further curtailed and amended. The  
abolition of the legislative council has  
made some of the ancient forms seem  
quite out of place and no public interest  
would suffer if they were changed.

The fourth number of the Collections  
of the New Brunswick Historical Society  
embracing 134 pages, has just been pub-  
lished. It contains a second paper by  
Prof. W. F. Ganong on the journal of  
Capt. William Owen, R. N., during his  
residence at Campobello, illustrated by  
portraits of Capt. Owen and David Owen.  
Mr. Isiah W. Wilson, of Digby, con-  
tributes a copy of the Classes of the St.  
John settlement and of Conway on the  
1st August, 1776. Conway was the  
name then given to the territory on the  
west side of the river as far up as the  
mouth of the Nerepis. Conway had then  
72 inhabitants, and St. John 70. There are  
two papers by the Rev. W. O. Raymond,  
whose excellent historical work cannot  
be too highly praised. The first is a  
continuation of the John White  
papers, while the second is a brief  
history of the North Shore. Both  
of these papers are of great value, be-  
cause they are largely made up of  
original documents which have not  
before been published. Mr. J. Vroom,  
of St. Stephen, contributes an account of  
the Quaker colony from New York which  
in June, 1783, agreed to settle on the St.  
John river. They settled not on the  
river, but at Beaver Harbor, and the  
colony was broken up after a few years.  
This is a very interesting contribution to  
our local history.

The Sun is very much concerned  
about the Dominion government, and  
Monday gave it a whole column of ad-  
vice with regard to its expenditures. The  
Sun is afraid that if Mr. Fielding ex-  
pends too much money the government  
will become unpopular and will be de-  
feated at the next election. We cannot  
too much admire the generosity of the  
Sun in publishing such articles as that  
of yesterday, which was entitled "Mr.  
Fielding's Danger." Any other paper but  
the Sun would have allowed Mr. Fielding  
to rush recklessly to destruction, but  
the Sun is possessed of a nobler  
spirit, and desires its political  
enemies to remain in power. If there-  
fore warns them of their danger and  
implores them to be careful. We think,  
however, that the Sun exaggerates the  
government's danger. The government  
is likely to have a very large revenue  
and a large surplus, and we can remem-  
ber the time when the Sun professed to  
believe that a large revenue and a big  
surplus were excellent things for a  
government to have. It was only about  
the year 1894 that the Sun began to look  
with admiring eyes upon deficits, and  
since then it thinks that a surplus is a  
bad thing.

The selection of Mr. Hill for speaker  
is one that will be highly satisfactory to  
the house and the country. Mr. Hill  
has had more legislative experience  
than any other man now in public life in  
New Brunswick, it being more than  
thirty-four years since he first became a  
member of the county of Charlotte.  
His knowledge of parliamentary forms  
as a member of the House of Assembly  
and the Legislative Council will be of  
great value to him in his new position,  
and there is no doubt that he will worth-  
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speaker's chair.

BIRTHS.

BURDEN—At Canard, N. B., on March 12th, to the wife of Leander Burdette, a son...

MARRIAGES.

ALBERT—MORTIMER—At the residence of the bride's mother, Miss Hill, Wickham, Queens Co., on March 12th...

DEATHS.

ANON—At Ferris, N. B., on March 17th, Margaret Ann, aged 5 months, infant daughter of Dr. J. W. Angwin...

ARRIVED.

Buenos Ayres, 18th inst, previously, ship Maren, from Pernambuco via Halifax...

DEPARTED.

Buenos Ayres, 18th inst, ship Maren, for Pernambuco via Halifax...

ARRIVED.

Buenos Ayres, 18th inst, ship Maren, from Pernambuco via Halifax...

DEPARTED.

Buenos Ayres, 18th inst, ship Maren, for Pernambuco via Halifax...

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills CURE WOMAN'S ILLS.

A NURSE'S SECRET.

She Tells How She Saved Mothers' Lives and Sufferers' Souls at the Critical Time of Parturition...

Woman's Work. Woman's work, whether in society or in the home, is filled with more or less care and worry...

HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS CURED.

Mrs. Loba C. Schilling, Peninsula-Gaspé, Que., writes: "I had been suffering for some time with a weary feeling...

ANEMIA CURED.

Mrs. M. N. Jones, Barter, Que., writes: "My daughter, aged fifteen, has been restored to good health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills...

NERVOUS AND WORN OUT.

Mrs. Peter Mahar, Seal Cove, Que., writes: "It gives me real pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills...

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

ARRIVED, March 21. Star Dominion, 878, James, from Liverpool via Halifax, Boston, and New York...

REPORTS, DISASTERS ETC.

Star Dominion, 878, James, from Liverpool via Halifax, Boston, and New York...

ARRIVED.

Star Dominion, 878, James, from Liverpool via Halifax, Boston, and New York...

DEPARTED.

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Star Dominion, 878, James, from Liverpool via Halifax, Boston, and New York...

DEPARTED.

Star Dominion, 878, James, for Liverpool via Halifax, Boston, and New York...

NEWFOUNDLAND CENSURED.

Hon. Mr. Chamberlain Opposed to the Reid Contract - Kruger Roasted.

REPORTS, DISASTERS ETC.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from First Page)

The great wheat raising policy of the government... the government proposed doing something for immigration.

The language of the speech with reference to the prospect of the long-standing Eastern Extension... the government proposed doing something for immigration.

On the question of the inland fisheries, Mr. Hays said while the question remained in doubt as to the right of the province to control these fisheries...

Referring to the financial question, Mr. Hays said there was nothing in the statement that the excellent financial position of the province as shown by the sale of bonds was due to the superior management of the government.

He had stated that the speech blasted with omniscience he had almost lost his breath on holding his honorable friend from St. John (Robertson) rising to move an address in reply to a speech that did not contain a single word of favorable reference to the winter port of Canada.

He could not help thinking that the honorable gentleman had been deceived in moving this address under false pretences. One would have also thought that there would have been some refer-

ence in the speech to that delegation that came from St. John last night to interview the government on the subject of a grant for a provincial exhibition. There was no reference to the exhibition of last fall, though that had been a decided success and not without about an agricultural exhibition in the future.

Referring to the recent election, Mr. Hays said that while the government had recently closed, much debate had taken place as to what should be done in the matter of permanent bridges being let without contract and at double the price paid in Nova Scotia and by the Intercolonial railway.

In conclusion, Mr. Hays said the opposition in this house did not intend to give the government a factional opposition. They had been elected to do their duty and would support any measures emanating from the government that were for the well being of the people.

Such amendment in the election act will secure a secret ballot so that electors may vote according to the dictates of their conscience and judgment without fear of intimidation or coercion.

The reduction of the number of members of the house of assembly, and the enforcement of such legislation as is necessary to preserve and conserve the forest and water resources of the province.

He would not at this time make further remarks upon the subject here indicated, as ample opportunity would be afforded during the session.

On motion, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, seconded by Mr. Tweedie, moved that Rev. John D. Freeman be chaplain of the house.

Mr. Laforee, Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Hays be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters connected with the contracting for, and construction of the superstructure of the following bridges, namely:

Green's bridge in the county of Charlotte and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner of public works for the year 1898, page 22, and the year 1897, page 23.

Also all matters connected with the contracting for and construction of the superstructure and approaches of the Petliodoc bridge and the Fort Egbert bridge, and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner for the year 1898, page 22, and of the Mill Cove bridge, and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner for the year 1898, page 22.

Mr. Hays gave notice of inquiry: Is it the intention of the government during the present session of the legislative assembly or in the near future to fill the office of solicitor general.

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YORK COUNTY'S OPHIR.

Crown Land Office Issues Rights to Search

In the Cross Creek District for the Precious Metal.

Two Thousand Acres Have Been Taken.

A short time since John Harris announced to his neighbors that he had found some excellent specimens of gold quartz, on a certain portion of his farm, on the Cross Creek, a tributary of the Nashwaak, in the county of York, some 25 miles northeast of Fredericton.

But John had something which he had not as yet given the people. He had in some small quantities specimens of gold, as beautiful to a miner's eye as ever came from Ballarat or Cariboo; pure white quartz, veined with moss-green, and in places large and prominent enough to tell of their richness to the novice.

And around the camp fires on Arnold Brook, Ryan Brook and the Nappagooan, the news of the discovery spread. It was a discovery, where he said he could easily wash out four dollars per day. As Coyne was considered by the people of the neighborhood an expert, it was henceforth believed that this bar contained gold, and some call it to this day "Coyne's place."

Several prospectors visited this neighborhood and panned out some gold from the river bars. It was in the form of scales, there being much black sand, heavy and very dark, bearing much resemblance to iron ore.

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LOCAL NEWS

INSPECTOR O'BRIEN HAS RECEIVED THE FABRIC BOONNY CHECKS FROM OTTAWA.

RESIGNED—COIN MCKELVEY, I. C. R. POLICEMAN AT TRURO, HAS BEEN UNDER SUSPECTION AND HAS NOW RESIGNED HIS POSITION.

Ma. T. W. Rainford, canvassing and collecting agent for The Telegraph, is at present in Northumberland county, where he has been asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

THE HOSPITAL—There were 824 patients in the general hospital during 1898. Of these 436 were residents of St. John city and county, 187 of other parts of New Brunswick and 201 resided outside the province.

AN AWFUL DEATH—Henry Esser, an old mulatto, who has been living alone in the woods at Delia's Cove, Annapolis County, N. S., was found dead in his bed a few days ago. Part of his face was eaten away by his self which could not get out for food.

POSTMASTER DEAD—The death of the postmaster of Westport, Mr. Thomas Oulton, occurred on Wednesday morning of the 23rd inst. He was 83 years of age and was a much respected resident. Mr. G. H. Oulton, Mrs. Fred A. Esley and C. P. Clarke are children of the deceased.

NOVA SCOTIA PACKETS—The best indication of spring's arrival came yesterday in the form of a fleet of Nova Scotia schoolers. Half a dozen of them were in the first time during the season. They brought little but a few dollars worth of goods.

WEDDING—On Monday at Brookfield, Kings county, Miss S. Janie M. eldest daughter of Mr. Walter A. Fate, and Mr. George M. Johnston, Golden Grove, were married. The wedding was at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. K. Beatoist officiating. Both bride and groom are popular young people.

OWNER WANTED—Mr. Thomas Leath of Manswongah road, found a stray horse and sleigh without a driver, and being behind the house early next morning. Mr. Leatham brought them to the stables of Mr. George J. Moore, Fairville, and left them in his charge. The sleigh was broken in several places. The horse is a small bay.

ESCHERER CAPTAIN FINED—A fine of \$400 was yesterday collected from the schooner Fauna for not clearing goods imported from Porto Rico and not landed here. She came from Porto Rico last week with a cargo of molasses and other goods. The schooner was yesterday cleared for Lonsburg with her clearance papers failed to give an account of two casks of molasses and two bags of sugar, which she brought up but did not land; hence the fine. The case is evidently not an attempt to evade the law, but rather ignorance of it.

THE MARTINE KENNEL CLUB met Wednesday in their new room in the McLaughlin building, Germain street. The first meeting was held on Saturday, and considerable business was transacted. The club's room will be open every evening for the convenience of members, and it is the intention to have all the leading papers relating to dogs, etc., on file. All persons wishing to join this club should send their names to the secretary, Mr. T. McCullough, at 86 King street.

ST. STEPHEN.

ST. STEPHEN, MARCH 20—J. D. CHIPMAN, EX-M. P., ARRIVED HOME FROM CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., ON SATURDAY. IT IS UNDERSTOOD MR. CHIPMAN WILL GIVE AWAY THE BRIDE AT THE WEDDING TOMORROW OF MR. J. T. WHITLOCK AND MISS SISON.

Mrs. Ellen, widow of the late S. G. Pike, of Calais, died last night at the residence of her son, Mr. Henry Pike of that city. Mrs. Pike was 88 years of age and had been ailing for some time. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was well known on both sides of the river.

The concert on Friday evening, given by the children of the convent school, Calais, was a great success, financially, as well as being a first class entertainment. The sisters are deserving of praise for the manner in which they had trained the children who took part.

Mr. W. F. Todd arrived home today from a business trip in the lower end of the county including some of the islands. Mr. T. E. Acheson has the contract of putting in a number of stained glass windows in the upper part of the church of the Holy Rosary.

Rev. Dr. McKenzie exchanged pulpits with Rev. Mr. Goucher yesterday (Sunday). The services of the Forty Hours Devotion opened at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday. Rev. Father Doyle and McAuley, of Milltown, Dollard, of St. Stephen, and others, are assisting the pastor, Rev. Father Walsh.

This, the first day of spring, shows very little signs so far as the weather is concerned. No doubt when the sun gets to work it will reduce the snow banks.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 21—A marriage in which much interest is taken, was celebrated at the residence of Mr. W. H. Lawrence, Burin's Corner, son of the bride, when Mr. Rachel Lawrence was united in matrimony to Mr. George Howard of the Springs in York county. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Howard in the presence of a few intimate friends.

Just at present there does not appear to be any interest in Fredericton in fast horses or horse racing, and the prospects for a race next summer are not overly bright. There has been a little talk of a race track, but it is causing a little talk and considerable speculation among the racing and sporting fraternity.

The members of the new house of assembly will be sworn in by Chief Justice Luck.

The story which comes from Vienna that Princess Victoria of Wales will marry Prince George of Greece has probably no foundation in fact. The princess, who is now in her thirty-third year, does not seem to have been in any hurry to change her condition, and certainly would hardly be likely to marry the second son of the King of Greece, the tenant of an insecure throne. The marriage of the Princess Maud of Wales to the second son of the King of Denmark might be passed over by the English people on the ground of relationship; but a second marriage of the same kind would be viewed with great disfavour.

DOMVILLE GIVES NOTICE.

HE WANTS TO KNOW WHO THE MAJOR IS AND IF HE WROTE CERTAIN LETTERS.

OTTAWA, MARCH 23—In the house Col. Donville has given notice of a series of questions touching charges made against the commanding officer of the Hussars by the senator major. He wants to know if the senator major, whether he made charges to the general officers commanding who preceded Galigne; whether he wrote letters expressing regret and promising to be loyal to his commanding officers in future, and whether the investigation begun this session will be conducted by the public accounts committee this session.

FRENCH SHORE DEMANDS WILL BE SATISFACTORILY ARRANGED WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 23—The Standard this morning makes the following announcement: "We understand that the negotiations between Great Britain and France regarding Newfoundland promise a satisfactory settlement, France being willing to surrender her strong rights there if adequately compensated."

MARRIED AT ST. STEPHEN.

ST. STEPHEN, MARCH 22—The social event of the season was the wedding yesterday of ex-Mayor J. T. Whitlock and Miss Madeline Sison, which took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Beard, Rev. Mr. Newham performed the ceremony, Mr. Beard giving away the bride, who was married in a traveling costume of old blue. After the ceremony those present, who were the immediate relatives and friends, and the contracting parties, sat down to a sumptuous lunch, after which the happy couple were driven to the C. P. R. station where, amid congratulations and showers of rice with the proverbial slipper, the newly wedded couple boarded the train for a trip to Montreal, Toronto and leading cities of the States. The bride received a very large number of costly and valuable gifts, showing the esteem in which she is held among her many friends.

"Cuba seems to adopt our industries quite readily." "Yes, I'm told Cuban tobacco is already being produced in Cuba to some extent."—Detroit Journal.