ell adapted to children superior to any pre-, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

JRE OF

toria.

many will support

17.-A despatch to er from Madrid says: ters will be Senor nister of foreign afon, minister of marof Almodovar, minorks. The remainder shift until the budget

UICK FINISH.

16, 10.30 p. m.-Marijo, president of the sed Senor Sagasta s quickly as possible. president of the ed his support, but zo, who is ill, also the cabinet, but he rt and ministry or-

ession is that the be protracted. Robledo thinks that Campos ought to be w ministry. Senor at the business of cabinet will be to and to facilifate the definitive ministry, existing problems.

17.-The Paris cor-Daily Mail says: "A war vessels which itute of armament with Krupp guns. en supplied with all cluding German ar-

17.-A despatch to Corruna says: "The itish channel squadis likely to lead to ss. The idea of an illiance has so inds that the postmen on shore to collect hooted and stoned. made to stop the s for the fleet. sted to the Alcalde, the popular reto a belief in the liance and to the that the fleet took belonged to the

FORMATION.

May 16.—The navy the following buloffice hours today, icial information of was informed that

supplies would be

by the City of Peroops will go. respondent of the ving received the on from the Spanland at Havana if port by a neutral granted permission ment to take pas an steamer Polaria en permission to

hopes to make an ners at an early was previously wegian vessel F

n-of-war, the Emwill visit Cuban

y 16.—The Central Western Union Telsued the following "The Porto cohibits all meshe United States. LD IN ONE DAY.

money if it fails to

WEEKLY SUN, BT. JOHN N. B. MAY St. (898. ST. JOHN WHEILY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 21.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898.

FIRST PART

3 8 Ladies' Year's Size 2 Blue Greys. dark. \$2 each former prices, Bargains. Jackets Styles 34. 1 Blk., open front, \$150. \$6.90.

Lace Curtains.

Special value in new and durable Lace Curtains, double and triple twisted threads and extra wide for price. Price. 45c. per pair. \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 \$2.75, \$3.25, \$4.50

NOVELTY CURTAINS. at \$5.25, 3 1-2 yards long. | \$9.75.

Waterproof Cloaks. SERVICEABLE WATERPROOFS.

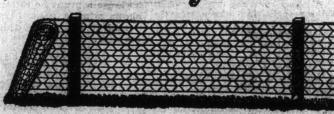
Tweed Colors at \$2.75. RUBBER WATERPROOFS. in Black, Navy and Brown, with yelvet collar, at \$3.90, \$4.50 \$5.75. CRAVENETTE CLOAKS. with split velvet collar, Black and Navy, latest styles, \$9.50 each. BRAIDED RUBBER WATERPROOFS, very stylish, Black, Navy and Green,

CRIAVENETTE WATERPROOFS-A few of last year's styles at half price,

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Whiskey. A perfect blend of the oldest, purest

and finest Highland malts, \$5.75 per

single gal., or \$10.50 per case of one doz. bottles. Each dozen contains two imp. It is the purest of pure whiskies. Remember the price-\$5.75 per gal., or \$10.50 per case. No charge for jar or case.

Securely packed and shipped in any Family Wine List Sent on Application

Goods shipped immediately on re-ceipt of order. Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in registered letter.

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MONCTON.

Boiler Explosion - Pardoned from a Life Sentence.

(Special to the Sun.) MONCTON, May 19.-A boiler in W. H. Cummins' brick yard at Lewisville, about a mile from Moncton, exploded this morning about 7.30 o'clock, with terrific force. The boiler was carrying seventy poinds of steam. Several men working in the vicinity miraculously escaped. The fireman, Oliver Thibideau, was blown through the roof of the boiler house, but, strange to say, was unhurt with the exception of a few minor bruises. Mr. Cummins' little son about 10 years old, who was playing in the vicinity, was badly scalded, the skin all peeling off his legs when his clothing was rehead, probably from some of the flying fragments. It is feared his injuries will prove fatal. The boiler was 18 feet long and 6 feet in diameter. It was blown 200 feet into the air and carried a distance of 500 yards into an adjoining field, where it plowed a hole four or five feet deep in the ground. The boiler house was completely wrecked and a part of the dry house adjoining was also damag-

\$140.00

\$60.00

\$50.00

\$40 00

\$35.00

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the market. Why pay \$75 for a wheel

to be more popular than any wheel in date

as good. Guaranteed by us. Strictly | The 1837 "Jubilee" was a great suc-

\$85 00

\$75.00

\$65.00

"Columbia."

will joint an expedition for the Alaska

Alexander McDonald of Cape Bre ton, who ten years ago was sentenced was pardoned for good conduct.

ACROSS THE BAY.

DIGBY, N. S., May 19.-Dr. F. S. Kinsman of this town returned on Monday from London, England, where he has been taking a post graduate course. He will resume practice in

Digby. Ed. Holdsworth, the fish merchant, has the first salmon of the season on on the part of the navy, that causes the market, today. It was caught in one of the weirs in the basin. L. D. Morton left today for Bridge-town with his trotting mare Mona races on the 24th

A very pretty but quiet wedding took place today at 12 o'clock at the residence of Ed. Burnham, when his youngest daughter, Maggle H., was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to N. W. Hogg of the Digby High school staff. The bride was attended by Miss Bessie Holdsworth, while the om was supported by E. E. Burnham, brother of the bride. The cerenony was performed by Rev. Wm. Phillips in the presence of the relatives of the families. The happy couple left on the Prince Rupert on a bridal tour, with the best wishes of a host of friends. On there return they will make digby their home.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Smoke of War Steamers Seen.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 19 .- A de spatch from Bridgewater says that this morning the smoke of steamers was seen off the coast near Cape La Have. There were nine large steamers moved. He also received a cut in the heading southerly. Their nationality could not be discerned. The ships when seen off the Indian Island, were five miles off the coast. Some wag says that possibly it is Cervera's fleet uniting with the Lunenburg vessels to

proceed to the banks. The agents of the French line of steamers in city city, running to St. Pierre, Miq., say they are in a position to say there is no coal stored there, as stated by a despatch from London.

Messrs. Captain Desnier, S. W. "Woman," said the Cornfed Philosopher, Palmer and J. H. Dunlop left yester-but she still calls on Man to raise a car window."

1898

RELIEF FOR DEWEY.

The First Vessel Will Start in About Ten Days.

It Is Stated That the Spanish Fleet is At Santiago de Cuba

Three Hundred Thousand Regulars and Volunteers Bound for Cuba - The Clenfuegos Engagement.

sary corrective legislation. Again it has been found that the equipment to a life term at Dorchester peniten-tiary, has been pardoned by the min-ister of justice. McDonald worked in the blacksmith shop at the prison and war, the war department today purchased a number of shelter tents, and it has just secured the hammocks that experts say are essential to existence

These preparations involve delay, so that it is not remarkable that in spite of the herculean efforts of the officers of the army no positive start has yet been made towards its goal by the army of occupation. Probably it is this fact, rather than any unreadiness the campaign to drag in its inception, for the navy department has announced that it stood ready at any moment to furnish convoys for the moment to furnish convoys for the troop transports, provided they were that destroyers and twelve torpedo boats provided for by congress in the present naval appropriation bill. The Captain Crowninshield, chief of the destroyers provided for are to be a that this very subject was under dis- kind we now have in the service, about cussion. The rumor was affect that 400 tons, but the torpedo boats will be Gen. Miles with his staff was to leave about the size of the average torpedo

this again proved to be premature. tons. Bidders are left the widest libdred thousand men for six menths but no bid will be considered which will cost \$30,000,000, according to the estimates prepared by Paymaster General Stanton, and the leading offi- for torpedo boats. cials are beginning to fear that hostilities may run along beyond this per- men respectively will be allowed to iod. The reason is the growing con- complete these boats, and shortness of viction on the part of some of the officers that they must not reckon on tant el any substantial assistance from the awards. Cuban rebels in this campaign, and moreover must meet the Spaniards in Cuba in their strongest sphere, that

of the defensive. sel Harvard to remain in St. Pierre major generals have been made, until her repairs are completed. It that the way 's now clear for the enwas at first supposed that she would try upon active duty of the officers at the end of that time would be weeks to remain in Washington. forced out to risk attack at the hands of some ambushed Spanish cruiser or torpedo boat

Work on the three monitors, Mahopac, Canonicus and Manhattan at League Islands has advocated so far that the department expects to have them in service within a week or two They have been supplied with tubulous poilers in place of the rusted out boilers they have carried since the war One very useful quality of the new boiler was found to be the possibility

"Jubilee."

Columbias

Jubilee.

Hartfords.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—With every of passing the small places, of which disposition on the part of the executive to make the present war short, sharp and decisive, it is beginning to the decks and shortening the time rehole, thus avoiding the tearing up of the decks and shortening the time resharp and decisive, it is beginning to be realized that the shortcomings of our military service are so many that delays are inevitable, and that much work will be necessary to put the nation in efficient fighting shape. Every day brings forth some weak spot that has to be strengthened, or some hidden defect, such as the discovery at this late moment that every regular army officer who accepted a volunteer appointment would forfelt his commission in the regular army, and so become that the end of the service entirely at the end of the war. Few officers cared to risk their future in that way, so a rush was made towards congress to secure the necessary corrective legislation. Again it has been found that the equipment of the army small as the incompanied.

The absence of official news of any character from the fleets at the navy dipartment today gave the widest field for speculation, ind all sorts of stories were affoat as to the whereshouts of the stories. abouts of the vessels and the imminence of an engagement. The report that came from Madrid of the bombardment of Santiago received some credence, as it seemed to show that General Greely, the chief signal officer, had set in motion the machinery if the navy to carry out his declared purpose of cutting the cables that af-forded the last connection between Havana and the outside world and thus isolate Blanco. It is not believed that the bombardment amounted to anything more than this. Judge dyocate General Lemly, today com-listed the circular defining the chief navigation bureau, and it is surmised larger type than any vessel of that Washington tonight for Tampa, but boat now in use, namely, about 150 To maintain an army of two hun- erty in the matter of original design, fails to guarantee a speed of at least 25 knots for destroyers and 26 knots

No more than eighteen and twelve tant element in determining the

Hempstead, L. I., has been definitely selected as a rendezvousing point for troors from the New England and middle states section, and it is ex-Naval authorities are relieved of a good deal of embarrassment by the consent of the French authorities at long expected appointments of offiMartinique to allow the scouting vestores to the staffs of the fourteen new be allowed only seven days' stay, and who have been obliged for several

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19 .- Refugees who arrived here today from Santiago De Cuba on board the str. Adula say the insurgent district com-manders in Eastern Cuba are moving nearer and nearer to Santiago De Cuba. It appears that Brigadier General Mindez, by order of General Calixto Garcia, has brought insurgent forces from the extreme east to the neighborhood of Caimanero, on the south coast, and Brigadier General Castillo of the insurgent army shifts his command to within twenty-five miles of Santiago De Cuba.

Small insurgent bands engage in night raids past the outlying garrisoned towns to within about six miles of the city of Santiago De Cuba. Small cargoes of nour, groceries and canned goods have been received by are full of fish.

Senor Enrique Capriles, governor of Santiago De Cuba, in an interview, printed in La Bandera Espagnola of May 18th, is quoted as saying: "Spain has three hundred thousand

regular troops and volunteers in Cuba, and we fight on our soil. Those of us who are from Spain are acclimated, and we are entrenched. Therefore, one of us is equal to two invaders; yes, to three invaders.

"We hear America purposes to assail us with one hundred thousand men. Some reports say one hundred number to enrich our fields with their carcasses. The greater the number, the greater the number the glory. Let us keep our hearts elevated by patriotism and thoughts of our wrongs. Our flag has been called the "Golden and bloody flag of Spain." In our hands may it flag of Spain.' In our hands may it. The Carlists and republicans want

plantations owned by Americans.

WASHINGTON, May 19.-As a result of several recent exchanges be-tween the officials of the state department and those of the French embassy, an agreeable understanding has been reached which gives assurance of a continuance of the traditional friendship between the United States and France. It has served to make clear that each government has the fullest confidence in the friendly attitude of the other, and that any criticisms or animosity aroused by recent incidents in the war have not been shared by the government officials of either country. Altogether the recent exchanges have produced a pleasant impression on both sides and a feeling that any apparent estrangement between the two countries has been

The thirty days' limit prescribed in the president's proclamation of April 21 expires in a few days. This gave certain, privileges to Spanish ships and foreign ships in general, and it is said that the limit will expire without any serious controversies raving crisen. When this period is closed it is felt that danger of complications with reference to foreign shipping will

be practically at an end.

M. Robineau of Paris, who is prominently identified with Parisian journalism, has arrived here. While representing Le Temps and Le Matin. which are identified with the French government, he also has a semi-official mission to perform. He is accredited by M. Tanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, to the French embassy, and through this official channel he has been received at the White House and by representative men of the administration. M Robineau is a polished and scholarly French journalist, and he has presented his views to public men with the characteristic force of a Frenchman. As a result of his call at the White House, M. Robineau cables to the Parisian papers will represent that the most cordial feeling is entertained in the highest administration circles in Washington toward the French

government and people. M. Robineau has gives assurances to the officials here that the government officials of France entertain the highest regard for the United States, and in no way feel sympathy or friendship for Spain in her present conflict with the United

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19, 3 p. m.—Two American warships, whose names were not discernible from the of the Adula, when coming out, could not see any marks on Morro Castle, and inferred that the American ships drew the fire of the batteries to learn

There was much excitement in the city. The regulars and volunteers were called out and new earthwork batteries were erected on each side of the harbor entrance. The number and calibre of the guns are unknown, but it is known that there are twentytime of construction will be an imporcally connected with the shore.

The cruiser Mercedes, whose boilers are disabled, has been anchored so that she can rake the channel for 300 yards, and the merchant ship Mexico of Barcelona, mounting four small quick firing guns, is in the harbor. Several coasting steamers and schoon ers are at the wharves. A few days ago a German steamer

brought 16,000 bags of rice to Santiago de Cuba. Rice and sardines are the principal food supply. Last night, when about sixty miles from Santiago de Cuba, seven large steamers, moving in two columns, crossed the Adula's course, going west. They were evidently warships, but their nationality could not be identified. The Adula brought two hundred and fifty-five passengers.

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ST. PIERRE, Martinique, May 19 .-The Spanish gunboat destroyer Terror, at Fort de France, has completed her repairs and is ready to leave at any moment. The Spanish ambulance ship Alicante today changed her moorings from the inner to the outer harbor, in order to take on coal.

The British steamer Twickenham with 2,800 tons of coal, has arrived at Fort de France. It is reported that a contract has been made with the Spanish government, under the terms of which the Twickenham is to furnish coal for a two months' basis at Fort de France. The French government schooners from Jamaica and Hayti, has thus far refused to allow the Aliand the markets of Santiago De Cuba cante to coal from the Twickenham but the Spanish consul has obtained permission for a five days' wait for the Twickenham before declaring at

> The excitement among the Spanish sympathizers is very great.

MADRID, May 19, 2 p. m.-The new cabinet ministers took their portfolios over this afternoon. The Spanish newspapers censure the government of Hong Kong for permitting the American warships to revictual, and they say they cannot understand Great men. Some reports say one hundred to cut the British West India cables. and fifty thousand nien, and raw The cabinet will present itself to the levies. We invite four times that thambers tomorrow, when Senor Ronumber to enrich our fields with their nero Y .Robledo will ask for a state-carcasses. The greater the number, ment on the chisis.

Spandlards threaten to confiscate the road officials have offered the government 250,000,000 pesetas in return for a prolongation of the present conses-

MADRID, May 19.—It is rumored in Madrid that the Spanish Cape Verde squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, has arrived off Havana.

LONDON, May 19.—The agent in the Canary Islands of a Liverpool firm writes that the British consul there has been informed that the United States will not bombard the Canary Islands, as the result of an arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, whereby, while Great Britain remains neutral, the United States will abstain from such a bombardment, which would mean great destruction of British property in the Canary Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .-- More than directed to proceed by the secretary of war. Fifteen or twenty other regiments have reported their readiness to start for such points In order to avoid confusion at the camps and any congestion in the railroad traffic, the war department officials are deferring giving orders for a number of the volunteer regiments to start. The volunteers mustered to date number ninety-five thousand men. All the regiments which were directed to go to San Francisco, except those from North and South Dakota, have left their local rendezvousing points for the Golden Gate city. The greater portion of the men composing these organizations are destined for the Philippines.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 19.—Some of the smaller ships which returned from various points on the blockade line this morning brought no news. They confirm the statement from the Associated Press despatch boat Wanda that all is quiet along the coast. Although some of the small ships cruised closely along the Cuban shore, there was no sign of hostility towards

There was a rumor circulating about town this morning that the Spanish squadron stole unmelested into Havana last night, It originated in a manner peculiar to Key West stories, and not a shadow of confirmation of the report could be obtained here.

The report of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba is discredited here. Nobody has even heard of a rumor to to that effect.

WASHINGTON, May 19.-The regular troops which are to accompany the expedition to the Philippines were shore, appeared off Santiago de Cuba determined upon at the war depart-yesterday, while the steamer Adula, ment today, and orders for them to which has arrived here from that port with refugees, was in the habor. They approached and drew the fire of the batteries at the entrance. It is not certain whether the warships replied to the fire. The firing continued from room to 1 o'clock. Captain Walker total from which are to be taken the troops who are to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey and enable him to take

The public admission that the occu-pation of the islands is intended were made known in an order of the department today, detailing several officers for duty in that connection. The quartermaster's department reports that the four ships which have been chartered for carrying the troops to Manila should be ready to sail inside of ten days. The City of Pekin, which will get off first, is almost ready. The commissary department was advised that supplies for thirteen thousand men were to reach San Francisco today from Chicago. They are calculated on a basis of three months.

MADRID, May 19.—A direct message from Santiago de Cuba confirms the arrival of the Spanish squadron.

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KEY WEST, May 19.-The Spanish oss during the recent engagement at Cienfuegos is now known to have been much heavier than was at first re-ported. Three hundred Spanish were killed and several hundred wounded. Great damage was done along the

Soon after the engagement the United States cruiser Marblehead picked up several Cubans in an open boat, some miles down the coast, including Col. Oris, Lieut. Olvarez and three privates from an insurgent camp car Clenfuegos. They reported that the damage wrought by the shells from the warships were very heavy. The hospitals at Cientuegos, they said, were full of wounded; and fear prevailed everywhere that the American warships would return to complete the work of destruction. During the engagement the Marble-

head threw 450 five inch shells into the Spanish forces, and 700 shots from her secondary battery. The gunboat Nashville as many more shells and 1,-500 shots from her secondary battery. Fifteen hundred Spaniards were stationed in an improvised fortress on a neck of land, and upon this the ships concentrated their fire, and it here that the most terrible destruction was wrought. During the heavy fire of shells, and just after the lighthouse was blown up, five Spaniards who were running together in an attempt to escape were picked off by a shell from the Marblehead, the gunner being ordered to fire upon them by Ensign Pratt. They were torn to pleces.

The men who manned the cutters did o under instructions, and they withtood the galling fire poured upon them with the utmost calmness. The Cubans were supplied with 6,000 rounds of ammunition and all but one of them got ashore.

A Somerville girl who went out to spend the evening carried a door-key on a gold chain hung around her neck, because she hadn't any pockets. She explained to her friends that it wasn't a locket she was wear-

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, Market Square. Indeed win that name."

The feelings against Americans in Santiago De Cuba is most bitter. The The Epoca announces that the rail
Latest news in THE WEERLY SUN.

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high grade. Style and finish up to | cess, and we ask all purchasers be fore buying to examine our 1898 Model. There is no high grade macline sold of as good value.

OTTAWA LETTER.

Evidence Given Before the Drummond Railway Committee,

Wiped Out for Ever Mr. Farwell's Vague Impressions About Having Seen a Letter from Sir Charles Tupper.

The Testimony of the Leader of the Opposi tion, Rufus Hope, Hugh Ryan and Hon. John Haggart, All Readily Told All They Knew About the Case.

OTTAWA, May 13.-When Aaron was called on to explain his conduct in the wilderness he stated that he had thrown gold earrings and other jewelry in the fire "and there came out this calf." Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is a sort of student of the High Priest, explains that he did not send his memorial to the vatican. He prepared one, and, to use his own language, "it found its way to Rome." The wonderful intelligence and remarkable locomotive power of this document, which seems to have started off on its own motion and paid its own travelling expenses, was a subject of some wonder to the commons yesterday. Mr. Sauvalle, a former cavalry officer in the French army, who sits by me in the press gallery, explains it on the well known theory, "all roads lead to Rome." At all events the document got there and Sir Wilfrid's testimony that he is the. chief advocate and his friends the most ardent friends of Catholic interests in this country, received the consideration that it deserved. But still there remains this fact, that the document was never circulated in this country, at least among Protestants, and was never intended to be seen by the general public here. It was clearly prepared for the persuasion of the vatican, and the annoyance of the government over its appearance the record is manifest.

During the discussion the ministers have made some casuistic arguments to show that their appeal to Rome was made by them as Catholics and not as politicians. To be sure, they were careful to announce themselves as senators and members of the house of commons. They were particular in the documents sent to Rome to set forth their distinctive offices and positions in the state. They were anxious to impress it upon the papal powers that Liberalism was in the ascendant in the Catholic Church in Canada They caused their agent, who described himself as Counsel for the Roman Catholic members of the Cabinet and of Parliament, to discuss such political matters as the Manitoba settlement, arrangement was only a partial act of justice, and that more was to follow. All this they said and did as private individuals. Their agent and counsel happened to be the retained agent and counsel of the Government Canada in London. One of their delegates was the man who afterwards procured, under regulations that were not open to any other applicant, a dredging license which he is said to have turned over a short time afterwards for some \$30,000 in cash and an interest in the company. But all these things they did as true scns of the Church and not as public men. There are other sons of the church in Canada than the premier and his colleagues in the government and in parliament, but it does not appear to have occurred to them to send delegates to Rome, and the premier has not thought it necessary to include them in his representations.

Clark Wallace dwelt upon some of these features of the case and particularly on the fine division between the religious and political functions of the ministers. The premier admitted that he was responsible as a man for what he had done, but denied his responsibility as a minister, much as the cardinal in the story claimed the right to swear, not in his capacity as cardinal, but by virtue of his position as a Prince of the Reman Empire, chaplain said the cardinal would be damned as a prince and wanted to know what would become of the cardinal? Mr. Wallace is disposed to condemn Sir Wilfrid, both as a man and a politician. He protests against these negotiations, which, he are clearly political and amount to an invitation to Rome to intervene for the protection of the government st the people who have been de-

But the premier is furious over the whole matter. He declares that he ought not to be connected with memorial that bears his name, cause he never authorized its transmission across the Atlantic. Mr. Bergeron has to bear the full force of the premier's indignation. Sir Wilfrid tried to stir up indignation against Mr. Bergeron by accusing him of pay ing the way for Mr. Wallace's popery speech. Bergeron, so Sir Wilfrid and, offered the "kiss of Judas." In the meantime, Mr. Bergeron was able to show by comparing Sir frid's declaration used in Rome and his declarations used in Quebec with these employed in other places that a much larger use of the kiss of Judas had been made on the other side of the house. Later in the discussion Mr. Lariviere produced some interesting signed letters from Mr. Tarte, sent to his own paper. These letters were written when Sir John Thompson was premier and denounced him furiously for not at once vetoing the Manitoba act and imposing separate schools on that country. Mr. Tarte, who was then stirring up the Catholie voters against the late government, ridiculed and condemned any suggestion of compromise. He, too, has changed his tone and also has changed the tone of the premier. For, as

Mr. Bergeron says, Sir Wilfrid does not belong to the English liberal school, but to the school of the minister of public works. Mr. McNeill and Dr. Sproule have

not changed their attitude with the change of government. They affirm now, as they did before, that this government ought to leave the matter alone, and although they commend the late ministry for having had the courage to declare a policy and make it plain and identical from the Atlantic to the Pacific, they do not commend that policy. But they maintain that at least the late government is entitled to respect for its straightforward treatment of the case as compared with the deceit which has been practiced by the present ministers. They join Clarke Wallace in his protest against these negotiations the vatican, and point out that the late government, even if wrong, acted independently of any foreign . intervention. As Mr. McNeill says, they did not lay down the reins of government and ask the Pope to take them

When it was over, the house went into supply, and Mr. Tarte struggled with his estimates. Mr. Tarte is sometimes represented as the man who knows all about his department. but he does not so represent himself. He is building fences without knowing where they are to end, and green-houses without knowing what they will cost. The "Washington of the North" idea is worked out by the minister without regard to cost, and ir. the most haphazard way. Major Hill park is a beautiful. small, open space in this town which seems to be now nearly altogether maintained by the general government. Mr. Tarte is building a stone fence along one end of it. Why he is building it no human being knows. except those who are engaged about the job, least of all does the minister know himself. Mr. Monk pointed out that in Montreal, and in fact all well conducted towns, these parks and gardens were left without enclosure. was the modern idea, and the right idea. Other towns are tearing down those fences, while Mr. Tarte is starting to build one.

And this is no cheap fence either. The minister wants \$4,500 this year, and got the same amount last year. He estimates the total cost of the stone barricade at \$14,000. The cost per foot is \$5, according to the outlay last year, but Mr. Tarte hopes to build 1,100 feet with the \$4,500 he now asks. His wall is 5 feet high and 2 feet wide, and he proposes to surmount it with an iron rail, to be paid for afterwards. Mr. Davin describes it as a "hybrid monstrosity," which will shock all artistic taste. What benefit the town of Ottawa or the country generally will get for this \$20,000 which the structure will cost no one was able to say. But Mr. Tarte expressed regret that members could be found protesting against this expenditure in the Capital City. There is another re markable feature pointed out by Mr. Foster about this job. It is done by days' work and the stone is purchased from a private quarry over in Hull. The law requires that in all cases the tender system shall be adopted where ne outlay is more than \$5,000. Mr. Tarte escapes this wholesome provision by building the fence in sections and only asking \$4,500 at a time. It is a clever device, which is very much employed in these days.

The next item in Mr. Tarte's estimates is kin to this one. He asks \$10,000 for a new greenhouse. It is not an ornamental greenhouse, but merely a place for preserving plants in winter and preparing them for spring planting on the Parliament Hill grounds and other government property. The building is practically out of sight. Now the members of parliament who know about such things say that four or five thousand dollars is more than sufficient for the purpose, and most of them are of the opinion that there is no need of a greenhouse anyway. For an outlay of \$200 or \$300 a year there can be procured more than the greenhouse will furnish and all that the government will require. The cost of the plants would, in fact, be much less than the maintenance of the greenhouse, to say nothing of the orignal outlay. Such is the vnew of Mr. Monk, who as a commissioner in Montreal has had occasion to study these matters. After much discussion, in which Mr. Tarte promised to build the house for less than \$10,000 if he could, Dr. Montague moved to reduce the vote to \$6,000. The patrons concluded that they could safely vote against the government for once, and came to Montague's rescue. Mr. McMullen had disappeared when the vote was taken, but when he came back he said he would have voted against the government if he had been there. As it was Mr. Tarte carried his vote by a majority of 6.

The Washington of the North busiless is thus progressing favorably. The sum of \$40,000 for sidewalks and pavement this year, with \$14,000 for breastwork around the park and \$10,000 for a concealed greenhouse, is a fair beginning. Mr. Foster pointed out that there might be some method by which this money, if it were determined to spend it, could be used for the greater benefit of the country and the town, but Mr. Foster does not command the support of Mr. Tarte at moment. Mr. McMullen having failed at this crisis, re-appeared to condemn expenditure at Regina. Un-fortunately, his condemnation only applied to expenditure already incurre by the late government, and was therefore not effective, but he took occasion to warn this government that he would fight them if they built anything else at Regina.

Among the papers brought down yesterday was one relating to the dismissal of Postmaster Steeves of Elgin. The first document in the case is a request of Joseph Howe Dickson that an enquiry should be made into charges of partizanship preferred against Mr. Steeves. This was in January, 1897. In August Mr. Mulock directed Mr. McAlpine to go to Elgin and enquire. Mr. McAlpine sent forward the evidence, which was rather contradictory. One Mr. Leaman said that Steeves had canvassed him and reminded him that Dr. Weldon had assisted Mr. Leaman about a mail con-

tract. Mr. Steeves denies having done of the road to Hugh Ryan, Mr. Pope anything of the kind. He swears that he had been an active conservative, but that he took no part in the late election, did not attend any committee meeting, did not canvass anybody, but simply polled his own vote for Dr. Weldon. Mr. Jonah, who was chairnan of the parish committee, says that he attended all the meetings and that Mr. Steeves did not come to any of a member of the government pertainthem, and that he took no active part, so far as he knew, in the campaign. Mr. Steeves himself says that he was not much interested in it. Mr. Mc-Alpine seems to have believed Leaman presses the opinion that Steeves did sions seem to be very mildly stated. The minister does not appear to have acted on the commissioner's report, for

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, the premier of New Brunswick, then took a hand in the matter. He wrote to Sir Louis Davies, who transmitted the letter to Mr. Mulock. Mr. Emmerson says: "At the last election he (Steeves) was president of the Conservative Association of Elgin. He has always been a strong partisan. He keeps the post office in his store. The store is the general committee room for the conservative party and is their headquarters on polling day. Anyone going to the post office on any day of any elec-tion would always be considered as attending upon the party workers who made it their headquarters." Sir Louis Davies offered this comment to Mr. Mulock on the statement of Mr. Emmerson: "In my opinion you may safely accept Emmerson's statements as reliable and correct." Thereupon Mr. Mulock gave the order to vacate the office and appoint as postmaster the nominee of W. Frank Taylor, Alexander Rogers and Joseph Howe Dickson. On October 2nd Dickson forwarded the recommendation of this trial for Mr. Stanley Goggins, who was immediately appointed. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, May 14.-Mr. Farwell had 'an impression" about a letter from Charles Tupper concerning Sir purchase of the Drumthe rallway. He probably does mond not labor under that impression today. The evidence given before the Drummond committee yesterday was calculated to remove a much stronger impression that Mr. Farwell seemed to have. When Sir Charles Tupper told the house that he intended to appear before the committee and testify, it was suggested that Mr. Pope, to whom the letter was said to be written, would take good care to remain away. It was also remarked that Mr. Hugh Ryan, who, as represented, engineered the deal and stood to make a million dollars out of it, was in Mexico or some distant country, and that Mr. Haggart, the former minister of railways, knew more about the Drummond railway than he cared to tell.

But when the court opened yesterday, Sir Charles Tupper, Rufus Pope, Hugh Ryan, and John Haggart were all there ready to tell all they knew about it. When they had finished their testimony it was made obvious that whatever the present government done in the way of har. gaining, there was no disposition on the part of the late ministry to effect a Drummond deal. When Sir Charles Tupper took the stand, Mr. Powell read to him the evidence connected with his name, given by Mr. Farwell. Sir Charles Tupper thereupon testi-

"Mr. Farwell is wrong. I never wrote this letter, nor any letter to any person in regard to this matter." Sir Charles went on to say that the first intimation he ever had concerning the purchase of the road by the late government was after the present deal was effected. He knew that no proposal was before any government of which he was a member. The only paper he had ever seen was the copy of a proposition to sell the road for a certain sum. That was the paper produced in evidence, and which had been shown him by Mr. Haggart since this enquiry began. Chairman Lister asked if any member of the cabinet had mentioned the purchase of the road. Sir Charles would not say that Mr. Ives did not mention it, but he had no recollection of such an occurrence. He certainly would not have regarded any such proposition with favor. Asked whether he had heard of an offer for the purchase of the Grand Trunk line to Quebec, Sir Charles knew of no definite suggestions, but he would have preferred to deal with that scheme rather than assist in the construction of a new road, because there would then be one less competitor. Sir Charles ended his testimony by declaring that he never saw any of the figures or calculations about the road until he saw them in the report of the evidence before the committee. When Sir Charles left the seat it was clear enough that the Farwell impression had no basis. His whole testimony did not occupy fifteen minutes, the liberal committee men avoiding much cross-examination.

Then came Mr. Rufus Pope. Chairman Lister asked him questions about the character and value of the road, and Mr. Pope said it was a good line. had a good traffic of its own, and that he had always been favorable to its use as an extension of the Intercolonial. This of course was no news, for Mr. Pope made a rather violent speech to the same effect in the house last year.

But when it came to the negotiations, Mr. Pope's evidence was not useful to Mr. Greenshields and his friends. He testified that he had spoken to members of the house in avor of the purchase of the road, not so much from the desire to help the company as in the interests of the distriot where he lived and through which the road passed. He would not deny having spoken to Mr. Haggart about it, but did not remember mentioning it to any other minister except Mr. Ives, who was an Eastern Townships man and had the same interests as himself. He could not give the language of his conversation with Mr. Haggart, but he had tried to persuade him that it would be advantageous for the government system.

Taking up the subject of the option

did not remember having seen it. He had heard of it from Mr. Farwell and had a general idea of some of the arrangements. He had nothing particular to do with any of the transactions, but certainly did talk in favor of the sale of the road, to anybody and

Q.-Did you ever get a letter from ing to the sale of the road, which let-Q.-Did you show any such letter to Farwell? A.-No.

Mr. Pope thereupon with and disbelieved Steeves, for he ex- naivete remarked that "as a political organizer I would not swear what some canvassing, though his conclu- impression I sought to produce in Farwell's mind." When asked whether he showed Farwell a letter which he never had, Mr. Pope wouldn't it required another intervention to swear that he didn't do it, stir him up. never tried to persuade Mr. Farwell that he had a letter from the government. He would swear that he never had one and therefore ' never showed it, but gave the committee understand that he would not be above deceiving the railway man for

> ernment would buy the road for two and a half million? A. No. When asked whether he would contradict the impression which Mr. Farwell testified that he possessed, Mr. ter of Mr. Farwell's impressions. He did not profess the power to speak of another man's impressions, much less

Q. Did you tell Farwell that the gov-

to swear to them. No proposition was made by the government, or any member of it, through him, for the purchase of the railway. As to the price, Mr. Pope never attempted to name any. He had heard mention of two and a half millions, but never advocated the sale at that price. He had sufficient confidence in the late government to suppose that if it was de cided to acquire the road they would not pay more for it than it was worth.

Hugh Ryan had very little testimony to offer. In 1894 Mr. Farwell had wanted him to take over the road and complete it. The theory was that Mr. Ryan should find the money to go on with the work, and then sell it to the government if he could. The price mentioned for the sale of the line to him as it then stood was half a million dollars. He had not thought of taking over the road unless he could have some certainty of being able to sell it, and would not go into it on any other basis. He had called upon Mr. Haggart, but only once, and shortly afterwards gave up the option. Mr. Haggart asked the witness what was the result of the conversation with him. Ryan said that Mr. Haggart did not give him any valuable assurances and did not hold out much hope that his colleagues would take hold of it. There had been no negotiations on his part

Mr. Haggart's testimony was to the ame effect. He swore that in 1894 Mr. Ives had spoken to him about the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal. Mr. Haggart inquired into the matter and found that the Drummond He had heard that the road might be purchased at that time for about \$200,000 He went to Montreal and the Grand Trunk people told him that they would be able to arrange for the use of their terminus on a mileage basis. Mr. Haggart went on to say that Mr. Foster objected to the expenditure of any money at that time and the matter never went any further. No proposition was submitted to council. It was after this that Mr. Ryan came to him and told him that Mr. Farwell had offered him an option of the road. "I told him," said Mr Haggart, "that I would have nothing to do with it, and advised him to have nothing to do with it.'

The only other evidence of value given in this enquiry was that of Mr. Fitzgerald, the actuarian, who stated that the payment of \$64,000 a year, in half yearly instalments for 99 years was equivalent to a capital sum of \$2,094,173, calculated on the basis of 27-8 per cent. interest. The government is now paying the Savings Bank depositors 21-2 per cent., at which rate the price would be much higher. But considered on the basis mentioned by Mr. Fitzgerald, the country has saved \$494,172 by the action of the senate, even if Mr. Blair should now take the

OTTAWA, May 16 .- "The fact that the Canadian government found it. necessary to come to Seattle to secure transportation facilities this important shipment of supplies for the troops and mounted police is but one of the countless that have afforded proof of the absolute supremacy of Seattle as the outfitting and transporting centre for Alaska and the gold fields of the far north. The contract with the Boston and Alaska Transportation

HAVE YOU BACKACHE?

If you have, you don't need to suffer with it another day. Get Dr. Chase's Kidney Pills and they will give you relief as promptly and effectually as they did MR. D. C. SIMMONS, of Maybee, Ont. He says his kidneys and back were so bad he was unable to work or sleep. His urine had a brick-dust deposit, and he had to get up 3 or 4 times in the night to pass water. He has only taken half a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the back pain has gone, he sleeps well, and leels well enough to do any kind of work.

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Every woman should realize that her health is like a bank account. At the outset she has so much deposited to her credit in the bank of health. If she draws out more than she puts in she will soon over draw her account. An over-drawn account in the bank of health means one of two things, a life of hopeless suffering or an early death.

The woman who neglects her health in a womanly way is making big drafts on her account with the bank of health and will soon be a physical bankrupt. Disorders of this description wreck a woman's general health quicker than anything else in the world. They soon transform a healthy, happy, amiable woman into a weak, sickly, fretful and despondent invalid. They utterly unfit a woman for wifehood or mother-hood. For all disorders of this nature Dr. hood. For all disorders of this nature Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in maternity, giving them health, strength, vigor and elasticity. It relieves pain, allays inflammation, checks debilitating drains, and quickly subdues all other symptoms. It at one stone the dragging pains. toms. It at once stops the dragging pains and sinking spells, the nervousness, the digestive disturbances and other complica-tions that arise from the same cause. Taken during the months of expectant matern it banishes the usual discomforts makes baby's advent easy and almost less. It insures the new-comer's health and a plentiful supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest dealer will not suggest an inferior substitute for the

company was entered into on behalf of the government at Ottawa by Dominion Minister of the Interior Sifton. Mr. Sifton's act constitutes an official recognition of a fact that has long been apparent to Alaska travellers and the public generally throughout the country, that Seattle is the terminus of practically all of the important steamship comparies operating between the states and Alaska. * * * The conclusion is that Minister Sifton found, after making a careful investigation of the facilities afforded for making the shipment at Victoria and Vancouver, that they were not to be compared with those of Seattle."

The above is a quotation from an

article in a Seattle paper, which Sir

Charles Tupper read in the house on

sake of extra profit.

journal from one of the leading Uni- eminent men. On the other hand it is tel States towns on the Pacific Coast known here that Mr. McInnes has seems to be quite excusable. It is signed the round robin for the apcertainly a great thing for the United pointment of "fighting Joe Martin" States that a Canadian government goes to that country to procure transportation by sea along the Pacific Coast, and that its military supplies stand over until next session. Col. for the Yukon district should be sent Domville in his statements to the to the Pacific Coast by way of the British Columbia papers charges Mr. United States seaport. The explana- members of the public accounts comtion given by the minister of militia mittee with cowardice in attacking could hardly be taken seriously. He him and making charges against him said that the company which had the in his absence. The fact is that he contract insisted on taking a part of was not attacked at all, neither was the supplies by way of Seattle, and any charge made against him by any that he was obliged to deal with this member of the house. The auditor company because all the lines depart- general brought the matter to public ing from Vancouver charged a higher attention by throwing a doubt on the price or else gave no guarantee of correctness of the transaction. Mr. speedy delivery. It is, however, believed, that the minister did not nego- there was doubt whether the \$300 paid tiate with all the lines sailing from to Col. Domville for Mr. Barnes had Vancouver, or with all the ines owned been received by Mr. Barnes or was by Americans which were willing to the same money mentioned in that call at Vancouver. The Boston and gentleman's receipt to Major Wed-Alaska Transportation company is derburn. It was a conjecture on the not well known on the Pacific Coast, part of the auditor, but it was correct. so it is said, and it appears that the Grand Trunk railway, which has close relations with the Northern Pacific. was the medium through which the contract was made.

The minister of militia and Mr. Sif-

ton took occasion to say that the whole thing was the fault of the tories and the senate, who destroyed the Yukon bill. Mr. Sifton said the supplies were those for the next year and first sittings of the committee. If a half, "every pound of which would Col. Domville was absent when the have gone over the Stikine and Teslin evidence was given nobody was to railway if it had not been for the ob- blame but himself, as there was no struction to and destruction of that other time in which the enquiry could bill." This is quite refreshing. To a be carried on. Moreover, though Col. person unskilled in geography it would Domville may be implicated in the leave the impression that the Stikine affair, the enquiry is originally not and Teslin railway was on the way into his conduct in receiving the to the Pacific Coast from Montreal. Even, if the Stikine railway had been department that paid it. It is the built it would still have been necessary to carry these goods to the Pacific Coast to ship them northward from a Pacific seaport. It would still been possible for the Grand Trunk to exercise their pulli on the government to divert the traffic to not send it in case he cannot come their own line and their own United States connection. As it is, Vancou- did opportunity when the auditor genver is on the road to the Yukon by any other route as much as it is by the Stikine route.

But Mr. Sifton's endeavor to resurrect his "dead and damned" Yukon scheme was directed more to his own party than to the opposition. It was only the day before that the govern-ment supporters in caucus talked member of parliament entitled to a colleagues on the Yukon matter. No This nobody could think of denying people in Canada are more grateful Mr. Foster said that he would have to the senate than thirty or forty of been glad if the colonel had been here the government's Ontario supporters, to give his explanation, but for his No men in Canada would be more part he would not take the responsiflercely opposed to any revival of that utterly discredited and vicious when he knew that the colonel project. If the senate could in some was in the midst of large business way restore the Yukon bill to the or-der paper and make it law, there drag him away from these affairs at would be consternation and dismay a critical time in the season might be in the government ranks. Mr. Sifton a serious damage to Col. Domville and might be happy because his interests the business interests he represented. seem to lie wholly with Mackenzie He was favorable to the idea that a and Mann, as they did long ago when despatch should be sent by the chairthese two gentlemen were exploiting man telling Col. Domville that they the resources of Manitoba. But Mr. Blair and some of the other ministers, the colonel could not find it convenand the great body of liberal members, are heartily sick of the Yukon postponement of the balance of the deal and would be thankful to Mr. enquiry until the next session, rather Sifton and Mr. Tarte if they would let than appear to do any injustice to a it stay dead.

And after all the Stikine railway is

have made an offer to the British Colimbia government to build the road with an extension to the coast of British Columbia, making it, in fact, what was by Mr. Sifton's scheme only in name, an all Canadian line. The British Columbia legislature have passed a resolution and a bill confirming the arrangement. By this scheme the province is to pay the contractors \$4,000 a mile for the construction of the road, and is to receive four per cent. of the net earnings of the line. It is contended that the province will not lose anything, but that the proceeds will pay the interest on the investment. Possibly the contractors expect the usual mileage subsidy from the dominion government, but they have made no mention of that in their negotiotions with British Columbia

There is a wide difference between this contract and that which Sifton made. The total advance on the Stikine-Teslin part of the road is \$600,-000. This is a much milder grant than one of 3,750,000 acres of land proposed by Mr. Sifton, with the understanding that nine-tenths of the gold royalties on this immense area would also be surrendered. Surely the Dominion of Canada and the working miner of the Yukon have had a happy escape. The ministers may onally mention this Yukon deal, but the party generally as represented ere is most anxious to forget it. The anxiety which the contractors are showing for the acceptance of their present offer, calling for not one-tenth as large a grant as Sifton was to give, shows what a great bargain they expected to get out of this kindly gov-

Mr. McInnes has not made his resigation effective as yet, but he is on the Pacific coast, and has caused it to be stated in the papers that he will not return to Ottawa again, and will go at once into provincial politics. At present he appears to be negotiating, apparently with the prospect or intention of joining in the organization of a new British Columbia party unless the government can be rearranged so that he can join it as a member of a coalition. One remark of Mr. Mc-Innes to a Vancouver paper is of interest in the east. He believes that the chief justiceship of British Columbia will go to a distinguished eastern lawyer who has been twenty years at the bar, and has done his party great service. This of course is our friend D. C. Fraser of Guysboro. The protest of the British Columbia bar had no personal bearing, but was directed against any appointment from outside. It occasioned a hitch at the time, but the hopes of Mr. Fraser's friends have more recently been revived, and he may still be selected for the distinguished position which Friday. The exultant tone of this has been occupied by a succession of and Maxwell, both Fraser men.

The Domville case will probably

er conservative Now the public accounts committee, to whom the auditor's report was referred, very naturally and properly enquired into the case. That is what the public accounts committee is there for. As to the time of taking it up, Col. Domville must have known that the enquiry into the matter began as soon as the department brought down the papers, and that the papers were moved for at one of the money, but into the conduct of the business of the committee to enquire into the expenditure by the departments, and this is surely one that required explanation. Col. Domville may have an explanation to make, but there is no reason why he should himself. Besides he neglected a spleneral wanted an explanation last year.

However, the matter stands over ecause Sir Louis Davies, who seems to think that Col. Domville is incriminated, did not want to have the evidence reported to the house until Col. Domville had given his testimony. Sir Learing before he was condemned. desired to have his evidence. Then if ient to come he would consent to the Mr. Foster made was that the ministers and the chairman should underto be built. Mackenzie and Mann take that the enquiry should be left

in such a sumed at t off. In the the commi tecause tec of what has ministers as should be pr printed, so next year's tions to cothis was c ville's inabil appear befor zion. Mean the \$300.

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PRAISE F Memorial from Pacific Railway

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s not made his resigret, but he is on the has caused it to be ers that he will not again, and will go incial politics. At to be negotiating, ne prospect or intenthe organization of a imbia party unless an be rearranged so as a member of a nark of Mr. Mcver paper is of in-He believes that ip of British Coldistinguished easthas been twenty and has done his This of course is raser of Guysboro e British Columbia al bearing, but was any appointment casioned a hitch at hopes of Mr. Framore recently been nay still be selected hed position which by a succession of the other hand it is Mr. McInnes has robin for the apghting Joe Martin" Fraser men.

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the auditor gennation last year. tter stands over avies, who seems o have the evidhouse until Col. his testimony. Siz colonel was a ent entitled to a was condemned. hink of denying. t he would have nel had been here tion, but for his ake the responsihim to come at a that the colonel f large business Pacific coast. To these affairs at season might be Col. Domville and he represented. ent by the chairnville that they vidence. Then if find it convend consent to the balance of the session, rather v injustice to a only stipulation that the minisn should undershould be left

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in such a state that it could be re-sumed at the point where it was left off. In the regular way of business the committee of next year would have to begin the work all over again, because technically it knows nothing of what has been done this year. The ministers agreed that the evidence should be prepared in due form and printed, so that it could be referred to next year's committee with instructions to coatinue the enquiry. All this was conditional on Col. Domville's inability or unwillingness to appear before the committee this session. Meanwhile Col. Domville has the \$300. S. D. S.

HAMPTON NEWS.

The Case Against Samuel H. Taylor, Charged With Horse Stealing.

HAMPTON, May 17 .- The information laid by Geo. Skeffington, police inspector of the government railway system, against Samuel H. Taylor, for stealing a horse out of a car on the Intercolonial railway at Sussex. was continued before Stipendiary Magistrate Sproul at Hampton on Monday. The station agent at Sussex, W. Sherwood, was again on the stand. The evidence largely consisted of extracts from the instructions to freight agents issued from the general traffic agent's office, Mor This caused the case to be more protracted than might otherwise be expected. The case was continued until Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 p. m. H. A. McKeown for the prosecution; Geo. W. Fewler, M. P. P., for prisoner Geo. W. Fewler, M. P. P., for prisoner. HAMPTON, May 18.—The adjourned case against Lemuel H. Taylor, for stealing a horse out of an Intercolonial railway car at Sussex, was again up for hearing before Stipendiary Magistrate Sproul today. The evidence for the prosecution is all in. Geo. W. Fowler, for the defence, moved for the discharge of the prisoner. The motion was refused, and the evidence for the defence is now being taken. At eleven o'clock the case was postponed until Saturday at four o'clock p. m.

The Osekeag Stumping Co. are sur rounding the grounds occupied by them with a substantial fence, and W L. Scribner of the Hotel Venlome is beautifying the lot adjoining the

Much sympathy is expressed with Capt. R. G. Earle, in the loss of his respected mother, the late Mrs. Justus Earle.

Sheriff Freeze of Sussex is in town today and expresses his intention to secure the re-arrest of Joseph White, the escaped prisoner. Geo. E. Frost is reshingling and re-

pairing the house occuyied by him and Miss Cochrane jointly. Rev. Mh. Stebbins has removed into the new Methodist parsonage, and Mrs. Pritchard has moved into the

house vacated by him. Dr. Varian has been visiting our town and is highly spoken of as a competent man in his line of horse

dentistry. A. B. Smith has been purchasing a pair of nice, likely looking horses, and they are attracting a good deal of attention.

William T. Bell, the popular painter, has been very busy this season, and his work is always satisfactory. The gravel walk leading to the Court House is being cleaned up and now presents a good appearance. If the good people of our town would only use the walk and not trespass upon the grounds, they, the grounds, would present a very much better appear-

CATCHING A PRINCE ON THE HIP.

Rather an amusing story comes from Paris anent that excitable firebrand Prince Henry of Orleans. It seems that the stores for the new expedition to Abyssinia with Count Leontieff were ordered from Jewish firms. At a banquet just before his departure from Paris, Prince Henry, with an eye to getting a little additional popularity, took occasion to indulge in some strong anti-Semitic utterances, which were enthusiastically received. But Prince Henry had reckoned without his host, for the Jewish traders from whom he had ordered his stores, hearing of his speech, promptly sent instructions to Jibutil, where the stores were lying, that they were not to be delivered; and Prince Henry, in consequence, finds himself in an extremely awkward fix.-Jewish World.

HONEST HELP FREE

An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell, he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, REV. A. H. MACFARLANE, Frank-

PRAISE FOR THE C. P. R. Memorial from the passengers to the captain and officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's steamship

We, the undersigned, passengers of both classes on board the s. s. Tartar on her first voyage from Vancouver to Skagway, hereby desire to express our sincere appreciation of the enterprise of the C. P. R. in having provided so excellent service and the best of accommodation for both first and second class travellers to the Yukon and other points in the Golden North. We are agreed that the accommodation provided for the second class is better than that provided for first class passengers in other steamers running porth from Vaning north from Vanin second class is better than that provided for first class passengers in other steamers run-ning north from Vancouver, while the first class is equal in every respect to that of any steamship service on the Atlantic. We also wish to express our sincere appreciation of the great care and attention displayed by Commander Archibald and all his officers, without exception, in the navigation of the Commander Archibald and all his officers, without exception, in the navigation of the ship through waters so little known and hitherto unsailed by any passenger steamer of so large a tonnage. We feel that we are indeed in luck in having taken our passage with officers who are at once both capable and courteous, and hereby congratulate them on the success of the voyage.

(Signed) WALTER G. LYON, M. A., Church of England Missionary to Klondike, Secretary.

(Signed) COL. D. MACGREGOR, Chairman, Glengarry, Ontario, News Con

After a woman reaches a certain age she never mentions it. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

PARLIAMENT.

Compensation May Be Given to the Chignecto Railway Bondholders.

After a Lively Discussion the Franchise Passed Its Third Reading.

Supplementary Estimates Provides for Near ly a Million and a Half of Dollars, But Nothing of Consequence for St. John.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 16.—The house went into supply this afternoon on Mr. Tarte's item for the Major Hill park fence. Mr. Tarte was asked for an explanation concerning this remark-able item. This item had stood over for explanations. Today Mr. Tarte proposed to withdraw the item and bring in a smaller one with the suplementary estimates. He was not allowed to escape that way, but was questioned on his policy of drawing up the job so that he would not be brought under the order requiring all works over \$5,000 to be let by tender

and contract. Mr. Tarte argued that the rule only applied to a contract which could not be made without fender when the amount was over that sum, but he held that the minister might spend what he liked by day work. After further discussion, Sir Louis Davies took the opposite line of argument, declaring that when a vote was over \$5,000 in one year, it could not egally be spent without tenders, except in cases of emergency whether

done by day work or contract. Hon .Mr. Tarte made so many contradictory statements that his leagues had to give him up and let him fight it out alone. Finally the item was dropped.

On the item of seventeen thousand for maintenance of Rideau hall and grounds, Mr. Monk moved that the item be reduced to eight thousand. He stated that in his own city of Montreal there were residences much finer than Rideau and equally well kept. The annual cost was not half that of

Mr. Taylor pointed out that the last year of the late government the expenditure was fourteen thousand. The opposition condemned this appropriation as too large, but the present government spent eight thousand last year and were asking seventeen' this wear.

Mr. Rogers (patron) said he voted last year against the reduction because he was told by the minister that it was no increase over the previous year, and because he had assurances that a great reform would be made this year. He had been disappointed. Hon. Mr. Tarte declared that while he was minister of public works he would not permit distinguished persons who were sent to Canada as vice ed in a hole. Hel by them.

Mr. Rogers moved that the item be struck out altogether; lost, only Rogers voting for it. Mr. Monks' motion was so changed as to call for a reduction of twelve thousand; lost, 19 to 46, most of the opposition members voting

Sir Charles Tupper did not vote. Mr. postage. Rogers was the only government member voting for the reduction. The whole evening was spent in supply on the public works estimates. The house adjourned at midnight.

NOTES. Attorney General White and Surveyor General Dunn of New Brunswick are in the city.

OTTAWA, May 17.-When the order of the day was called, Mr. Lister rose to call the attention of the house to the report of the Montreal Gazette from London to the effect that the government was giving favorable consideration to the extension of the time for the construction of the Chignecto ship railway.

Premier Laurier said that there was no foundation for the report. On the cortrary, the government had carefully -considered the case, and had reached the conclusion that the public interest required that the ship rail-

way contract should not be revived. Sir Charles Tupper asked whether t was not true that the government as at this moment under obligation to reconsider the question of affording compensation to the bond holders of the railway for their losses. The premier stated that the govern-

ment had undertaken to consider that

matter, and at present the question of giving some compensation was under the consideration of the ministry. The solicitor general then moved the third reading of the franchise Sir Charles Tupper moved that the bill be referred back to the committee for the incorporation of an amendment providing that in the provision where there is judicial revision, an appeal shall be allowed from the final revision to a county court judge or superior court judge. Sir Charles commended the solicitor general for his willingne is to accept suggestions and to make concessions. He was led to believe from this that he would be willing to perform this act of justice. Sir Charles went on to speak of some of the unfairness that had taken place in Manitoba and Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec had already provided for an appeal to judges from the decisions of the local revisors, and it was only fair and right that the same opportunity for judicial revision should be given to the other provinces.

Premier Laurier said he had no faul to find with the manner in which Sir Charles presented his case. Nor could he object to the demand for judicial revision. They had such a system in Quebec and he approved of it. He would be glad to see it adopted in the other provinces, and ventured to believe that the other provinces would see their way clear to adopt that system. But he regretted to say that the government could not adopt the am-endments. To do so would be a deby the government which was the provincial lists would be accepted. The government could not withdraw from that position, but Sir Wilfrid ventured to think that the provisions themselves would provide the remedy which Sir Charles sought.

Hon. Mr. Sifton defended the action of the local revisors in Manitoba, but announced that he had reason to believe that the government of that province would prepare a measure for an appeal to the judges from the local

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper pointed out that the revisor whom Mr. Sifton commended as a man of extraordinary probity and capacity, was the same gentleman who, as discovered in the public accounts committee, had been conducting some interesting financial transactions with Hon. Mr. Sifton at the expense of the country. He would naturally expect that the participants in these affairs would have a good opinion of each other. Hon. Mr. Fielding defended the Nova Scotla system and got a reply from Mr. Bell (Pictou) and Mr. Mills

Mr. Davin elicited a reply from the solicitor general that Tupper's amendment was not unconstitutional, but Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick intimated that t was want of confidence in the profincial authorities. Mr. Powell discussed this point and Hon, Mr. Foster made a strong appeal first for federal control, and that failing, for a revision by a competent court of law.

The vote was then taken, resulting in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of 88 to 48. It was a straight party vote, except that Dr. Bethune continues to vote with the governme nt.

On motion for the third reading, Mr. Clarke of Toronto took up clause, 9, which clause provides that in provinces where the electoral list is not prepared at regular intervals, no provincial list more than a year old shall be used for federal purposes. Mr. Clarke moves to make the time six

The solicitor general said that he thought the government should accept the amendment, and Premier Laurier moved that the bill be ferred to committee to make change.

Afterward Mr. Ingram pointed out that in some Ontario towns this would make great expense and inconvenience. Mr. Clarke said he would be willing to limit the amendment to cities containing more than one constituency, whereupon Premier Laurier said he would withdraw his amend-

Six o'clock. After dinner, Premier Laurier adhered to his conclusion to withdraw his amendment. The solicitor general, nowever, admitted that there was a grievance in Ontario, and promised to bring the matter before the Ontario government

Mr. Ganong asked whether Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick would not urge Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to provide for a judicial and an impartial revision of the lists. The bill was read a third time.

The postage bill was then taken up. When Hon. Mr. Mulock took up the postage bill tonight he began the opwould do the right and decent thing eration by refusing to answer a question of Hon. Mr. Foster concerning his "I William Mulock" proclamation. When Mr. Foster supported his right to ask such questions, he was ruled out on the ground that he had spoken. Premier Laurier maintained that the emarks on the imperial postage was not in order on the bill about local

Sir Charles Tupper called the premier's attention to the statement of Hon. Mr. Mulock that \$50,000 of revenue was envolved and showed that the subject was quite appropriate to this postal revenue bill.

Mr. McDougall criticised the bill. It afforded Mr. Foster an opportunity to speak by moving an adjournment of the debate. The discussion from this point was unusually lively. Hon. Foster narrated the experiences and rehearsed the successive blunders of "I William Mulock." The discussion was continued till a late hour. Shortly before midnight Hon. Mr. Mulock broke his obstinate manner

and made an explanation of his position on the imperial postage question, Sir Charles Tupper told him that if he had done this four hours ago the evening would have been saved. The house went into committee on the

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTI-

MATES. Hon. Mr. Fielding brought down the supplementary estimates for the year ending next month. The amount ask ed is no less than \$1,460,355, of which \$1,287,344 is chargeable to capital \$134. 991 to capital, and \$38,108 to unprovided items for 1896-97. Among the items is one of \$600 to provide Mr. Dobell, minister without office, with a private secretary. This is a new departur J. G. Golmer, secretary to the high commissioner, gets \$300 additional salary, making \$3,300. Full sessional is allowed to Messrs Dupont, Perry and McCarthy, who died during the ses-

For creameries in the Northwest \$10,000; Omaha Trans-Mississippi ex bibition, \$5,000; compensation for slaughter of hogs and sheep by authority of the quarantine department

The additional for military is \$161 550, including \$1,050 for Assistant Adjutant General Cartwright (Sir Richard's son), from the time of his appointment to June 30 at \$2,800; permanent corps, additional, \$25,000; further for supplies to permanent corps, \$10,000.

To provide for the supplies and exenses of militia forces sent to Yukon, \$100,000; transport for the same, \$10,000.

Railways chargeable in capital— Land claims and Indiantown branch \$4,000; Dalhousie wharf, \$3,600; in creased accommodation at Moncton \$40,000; replacing a wooden trestle by masonry, \$2,450; dredging at St. John, \$5,000; to pay Pictou harbor commissioners for wharf and expenses, \$2,721; to pay Stewart & Jones 6 per cent interest on hard pan claims from date of finding to date of payment, \$1,695

Chargeable to income—Superinten-ding engineers Crow's Nest Pass railway, \$2,500; inspecting engineer parturer from the principle adopted Drummond Counties railway, \$2,000; of British public men and appealed to parture from the principle adopted Drummond Counties railway, \$2,000; the government to accept and sup-

exploratory survey of route to Yukon, \$5,600; to pay A. Kirk, damages by fire, Intercolonial rallway, \$689; expenses of investigations on government railways and canals,

Halifax dominion building, \$1,000; Windsor, N. S., public building, \$15,-000; Windsor, N. S., Irill shed, \$3,000; dredging, Nova Scotia, \$10,000 dredging, New Brunswick, \$10,000. Revotes are asked of \$25,000 for

steamship service between London, St. John and Liverpool; \$15,000 for service between Halifax, St. Johns, N. F., and Liverpool. One extra trip in the mail service, Liverpool and Canada, \$1,216.

Repairs to steamer Stanley, \$5,000: fisheries intelligence bureau, \$410; repairs to fishery protection steamer, \$10,000; parents of Weldon Outhorse, drowned on duty on cruiser Curlew, \$180; legal expenses of fisheries reference appeal to privy council, \$5,-608; further amount for expense Behring Sea commission, \$60,000 ditional for immigration, \$68,500.

Dominion lands survey, chargeable to capital, \$40,000; salaries and expenses of the administration of the Yukon district, \$50,000, of which \$5,-000 is a gratuity to William Ogilvie in recognition of his services as Yukon explorer and surveyor; mounted police in Yukon, \$500,000, including \$300,000 authorized by the governor general's warrant; Crow's Nest Pass commission, \$6,500; enforcement of alien labor law, \$2,000; legal expenses Belgian and German treaties, \$3,570; for sufferers by forest fires in Prescott and Russell, \$10,000; allowance to Chief Justice Strong as member of judicial commission of prive council, \$1,000; pilotage investigation, Montreal, \$2,500. The last page of the little book contains a very significant item. The balance for expenses of investigation of Kingston penitentiary, \$1,817. The balance of expenof investigating the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, \$17,727; investigating Manitoba penitentiary, \$2,-

NOTES It is understood that Capt. McElhiney, now on his way to Great Britain, has been instructed to purchase or contract for the construction in Glasgow of a steamship for the Prince

Edward Island winter service. The military orders provide for the ssembly of the militia for twelve days' drill instructions, as follows: At local headquarters on 27th June, 10th (Woodstock) Field Battery, with R. R. C. I. At Sussex, the 67th, 73rd and 74th Battalions on June 28th. At local headquarters, June 21st, the 94th Battalion; at local headquarters, June 17th, 13th Field Battery C. A. In the senate today, Hon. Mr. Cas-

grain moved adjournment for tonight. The minister of justice did not think the session would continue long enough to justify such adjournment. Hon. Mr. Wood asked whether the neasure for taking over the Drummon drailway would be introduced. Hon. Mr. Mills said that the matter had not yet been considered, but if the government should introduce a but it would be simple, which could easily be disposed of in a few days.

OTTAWA, May 18.—In the house this afternoon Mr. Charlton stated that, according to report, Polo, late Spanish ambassador at Washington, was plotting in this country against the United States, and keeping up communications with the Spanish spies

across the border. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had no information on the point. Great Britain and her colonies had always been a refuge for fugitives of every country. So long as Polo observed the rules of neutrality there was no

occasion to interfere with him. There was a lively discussion for an

hour and a half over the matter of the alien labor law. Mr. McCleary stated that 'many Canadians employed on the Grand Trunk lines in the United States had been discharged, while railway men from the United States had been permitted to work in Canada. While admitting that the general sentiment of this country was kindly at this time to the United States, he believed that

there were many who would like to see the United States spanked a little in the beginning of this war, so outrageous had been their treatment of our working people in that country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the alien labor law of last year was too weak to be effective, but they thought it better to endure inconvenience for a time than to do anything at this particular moment which might even seem to be hostile to the

United States. Sir Chas. Tupper heartily supported Mr. Laurier's position. His own views in favor of the enactment and enforcement of an alien law exactly like that of the United States had

port his resolution, which was after all but an expression of opinion to the monther country. This day was an notable anniversary in Canada, for it recalled the founding of St. John by three thousand patriots who left their homes and possessions that they might dwell under the British flag. He trusted that the government would celebrate the occasion by stabbing this resolution.

Mr. McMullin followed, charging that the late government legislated against the empire. He objected to the resolution and pointed out that the trade of Great Britain with Canada was insignificant compared with its trade with foreign nations.

Mr. Osler spoke strongly in favor of the resolution, recalling his own visit to England as a delegate to the Associated Chamber of Commerce He had then made up his mind that Great Britain was abandoning the policy of free trade, just as he had seen the liberal party in Canada abandon it. He remarked that the fast line steamship was the slowest line he ever knew, so slow that he was not sure it would ever get here.

Mr. Bain, from the government side, took straight ground against the resolution and moved an amendment "that this house will at all times favor every practicable means of developing imperial trade, and expresses its satisfaction with the action al-ready taken by the government in

that direction." After remarks by Dr. Sproule at was remarked that Sir Wilfrid had gone home. Sir Louis explained that the premier was not well.

Mr. McNeill said that for the sake of unanimity he would accept the amendment of the government if they would strike out the clause commending the action of the government. This was not a necessary part of Mr. Bain's motion, and of course it could not receive the support of the opposition members.

Cartwright said that the last clause was the most important part of the amendment and the government would not consent to strike it out.

The debate was continued by Mr. Dobell. After Mr. Dobell's speech, Sir Charles Tupper said it would be a pity to close the debate in the absence of the premier. As Sir Wilfrid was unable to be present he would move the adjournment. The motion was adopted.

The house adjourned at 11.20. THE CASE OF KILLAM'S COWS. The public accounts committee this norning considered the episode of the operation of the Baie des Chaleurs railway by the Intercolonial at the time of the Restigouche by-election Mr. Schreiber said that if he had been head of the department he would not have taken over the road without a rarliamentary appropriation. The result of the operation was a deficit of \$12,000, being the difference between \$18,000 expenditure and \$6,000 receipts. The branch did not prove as valuable a feeder of the Intercolonial as had been represented by the company. To Mr. Blair Mr. Schreiber said that the representatives of the railway had contended that the operation of this

It is proposed to establish a similar system that formerly existed in the Northwest. There would be an administrative council of judges and other officers.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

An Important Change in the Programme of the Arts Course-A Notable New Book by a Prominent Alumunus.

The Chief Publication of the Holy Cross Fathers- Writing for One's Health in a New Sense.

a New Sense.

Towards the end of next month the young servicement of an alien law exactly like that of the United States had been expressed this session, but he agreed that this was not the time to deal with this matter, and that we ought to do all possible to strengthen the kindly feeling now existing between the two countries.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Chariton and Fraser, who lectured McCleary, by Clarke, Sproule, Taylor and Hughes, who could not see why the law should not be enforced on one side as well as on the other, and by McCleary, who refused to applosize for his language and who declined to take lessons from Fraser as to his conduct in the house.

Then came Mr. McNeill's resolution for preferential trade in the empire. Mr. McNeill supported his resolution by setting fourth the conditions of trade and state of public opinion in England and the colonies. He maintained that the project was within the realm of practical politics, supporting this proposition by quotations from Chamberlain's and Devonshire's speeches and by the utterances of leading journals in London and other British cities. Mr. McNeill regretted Mr. Laurier's utterances in England against preferential trade. Coming at the time they did the words of the premier fairly dazed the friends of closer union in the motherland; but he asked now that the government, which was apparently still ready to negotiate in Washington, would just for one engotiate in London.

Six o'clock.

After dinner Mr. McNeill completed his argument based on the utterances of British public men and appealed to the government to accept and sup-

"Speaking French? Is not that something more than is exacted in other institutions where a living language is accepted in lieu if Greek?"

where a living language is accepted in lieu of Greek?"

"Possibly it is; but you will see that at St. Joseph's students enjoy exceptional facilities for learning the language thoroughly. They have practically unlimited opportunities, not merely of acquiring a book knowledge of its grammar and its literature, but of daily listening to spoken French, and of speaking it themselves as well."

"You have of course settled convictions as to the practical utility of French to your English graduates?"

"Well, I should say to its utility was impressed upon my mind pretty forcibly some twenty odd years ago by the Hon. A. H. Gillmor, of my native town, St. George. I had been attending St. Joseph's for a year or two, when one day, during the holidays, Mr. Gillmor overheard me exchanging a 'ew words in French with the only frenchman then resident in the granite town, F. Morin, hetter known to dwellers by the Magaguadavic as Frank, the barber. 'Barry,' said the member for Charlotte, 'do you know French?' Not very well, sir; that is, I understand it all right, but I can speak it only a little as yet.' Well, he rejoined, 'I would willingly give \$500 to be able to understand the speeches of the French members at Ottawa." he speeches of the French members at Ot-

"I think it quite probable that, at the time, I would have made over to Mr. Gilmor, had it been practicable, my understanding of the language for half the sum mentioned; but later on I learned to set a fruer valuation upon even my imperfect knowledge of the language. In any case, future graduates of St. Joseph's who have substituted French for Greek throughout their course, will be able to address either the house of commons or any other assembly in English or French at their pleasure."

"Speaking of French, Father O'Neill, has not Senator Poirler recently made an addition to Camadan literature in that language?"

tion to Canadian literature in that language?"

"Yes, and a notable one. The senator's new book, Pere Latebyre et L'Acadie ("Father Lefebyre and Acadia") is not merely a charming biography of a great and good man, but a valuable contribution to the nistory of these provinces by the sea. It is receiving most appreciative notices from the French Canadian press. For instance, Le work of a scholar, a thinker, a philosopher, and calls it a far nobler monument to the memory of St. Joseph's founder than is even befebyre hall; and if you have seen the handsome edifice in question, you will appreciate the value of that compliment. By the way, I should add that the book is Scrator Poirler's contribution to the Lefebyre hall fund and is published by our Alumni Association. Its sale, we expect, will materfally reduce the outstanding debt on the ball."
"Would it be indiscreet to inquire the amount of that debt?"

"Not at all. It is about \$5,000. The com-"Would it be indiscreet to inquire the amount of that debt?"
"Not at all. It is about \$5,900. The completed building cost upwards of \$17,000, and some \$12,000 have already been paid. In view of the fact that it is only three years since Father Lefebvre died, we members of the association are very well satisfied with what we have so far accomplished. Do you know of any other memorial fund that, in this part of Canada, has ever swelled to such respectable proportions in a period equally brief?"

The Sun man admitted that he was a second

respectable proportions in a period equally brief?"

The Sun man admitted that he didn't, and changing the subject, asked Father O'Neill whether he still contributed to the American Catholic magazines.

"To the Avo Maria only during the past year," was the reply. "Father Hudson, its editor, monopolizes all the 'copy' that I have leisure to prepare, and as I was his associate editor for a year or two, he has of course the option of my literary product, such as it is."

"Has the Ave Maria much of a circulation?"

"Yes, a pretty large one for a Catholic magazine, its weekly issue is thirty thousand; foreign subscribers, who number several thousand sections."

contended that the operation of this road would be of advantage to Canada.

The case of A. E. Killam's cows was taken up, but was not completed. Mr. Blair asked that Mr. Killam be called to testify as to his responsibility to keep up the bridge.

NOTES.

There will be no session tomorrow. After the 24th it is proposed to have morning sittings.

The senate had adjourned for a fortnight. Hon. Mr. Mills consented to this adjournment on condition that the house would sit evenings. He heped that the session might close by the end of the present month.

Mr. Mills introduced the organization of the government in the Yukon. It is proposed to establish a similar system that formerly existed in the "Oh, no; not before 1900, at the earliest," "Oh, no; not before 1900, at the earliest, and of late years my before 1900, at the earliest, and of late years my before 1900, at the earliest, and of late years my before 1900, at the earliest, and of late years my before 1900, at the earliest, and of late years my before 1900, at the earliest, and of late years my before 1900, at the earliest.

"Are you thinking of going to Europe again this summer?"
"Oh, no; not before 1900, at the "arliest, This summer I purpose spending in California and Mextco. And now, I must get over to Flood's and do some work; so, goodby."
And with the happy smile of an industricus knight of the quilt who sees pleasant holicays rapidly approaching, the golial cleric walked briskly off towards King street.

Piles Cured Without the Use of Knife by Dr. Chase.

I was troubled for years with Piles and tried everything I could buy without benefit, until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. The result was marvellous. Two boxes completely cured me.

JAS. STEWART, Harness Maker,

A PUGILISTIC ATTORNEY GEN-BRAL.

A disagreement between the attorney general of West Australia (Mr. R. W. Pennefather), and his legal partner, John Horgan, culminating in a fistic encounter, came prominently before the public on 26th ult., when an information was sworn by Mr. Horgan against Mr. Pennefather for threatening language and assault. The disagreement was based principally on financial matters, among the questions at issue being whether Mr. Pennefather's office salary as attorney general should be paid into the account of the firm. There was a fight, and Mr. Horgan asserts that Mr. Pennefather then retired, and, after washing his injuries, returned and threw the contents of the water basin in his (Mr. Horgan's) face. The partnership is being dissolved.—British Australasian.

TONNAGE WANTED.

A Barbados circular of May 4th says: "There is a scarcity of suitable molasses tonnage. Yesterday we took up the barkentine Blenheim for Que-bec, \$3.50 per 110 galls. as cus., and (along with neighbors) the C. W. Janes for Montreal, also \$3.50 as cust. For north of Hatterns there is nothing doing for spot loading, but small vessels are wanted at Porto Rico at \$2.50

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cock's Cettee Rec Compound. Take no other as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 31 per box, No. 9, 10 degrees stronger, 38 per box. No. 1 or 1, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cents and two 8-cents and 10 cents Countary Windsor, Ont. "What particular advantages do you ex\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transiens

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 21, 1898.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION.

Pulpit and platform speakers in the United States just now cannot say too pleasant things in appreciation of the friendly sentiments of the British people and the British government. At All Souls church, New York on Sunday morning, the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton said that for better or for worse the United States had entered upon a new era of national history and would be forced to take its place among the great powers of the world The preacher, whose theme was, "After the War, Our Dingers and Our Duties," concluded his sermon as fol-

One thing seems clearly our duty in this new role that seems opening before us, that we shall draw closer than ever to our mother country. The English-speaking people of common descent, of common traditions, of common constitutinal government and democratic freedom, of a common literature and a common religion, should make a common cause, not selfishly, but on behalf of humanity. Could the English-speaking people stand together, the destinies of the world would be in their hands. The recurrence of such a crime as that in Armenia or as that ms clearly our duty in would be an their name. The recurrence of such a crime as that in Armenia or as that in Crete or as that now before us in Cuba, would be well nigh impossible. When England and America together shall say in the presence of any wrong: "This must step," it will stop. Then from the soul of the English speaking race, which stands for peace, will be heard, with the tone of an authority not likely to be slighted, the sacred words of our great soldier, "Let us have peace."

And at special patriotic services in the Union Methodist church, New York city, Chauncey M. Depew, president of the Empire State Society, of the Sons of the American Revolution, said, in the course of an eloquent address:

"A few years ago," he said, "this country and Great Britain faced each other, ready at a nod to engage in mortal battle. Today the English people stand our stanchest friends. We are facing a mighty problem and the mighty temptation of national aggrandizement. With Russia, France and Germany all claiming their share of the fan Bast, shall we, too, claim our share? My sympathy is in favor of territorial expansion, but my judgment is against it. This is a problem we must settle for ourselves, however, and we have just had news of an attempted interference. What prevented the concert of Europe from ordering us out of the Philippines or forcing war upon us from taking us by the threat as it took Turkey? Only Great Britain and the English people. (Applanse.)

key? Only Great English-speaking countries standing shoulder to shoulder are the most inspiring and magnificent spectacle of the Wa sneculate as to the ultimate recentury. We spectrate as to the tribunate results of the war. Here already is its result: The union of the Anglo-Saxon race, of the only nations where their is government by the people and liberty of the people; the nations that shall stand together for peace, for liberty, for numanity, for civilization, and for the brotherhood of man," (Great ap-Plause.)

Dr. James King, chaplain of the society, after reviewing the history of Spanish rule in Cuba and contending that no nation rightly calling itself Christian, could refrain from interfer, ing to put an end to a cruel and barbarous oppression, pointedly referred to the present friendship of Great Britain, and significantly ended up with the verse from Kipling's Reces-

The tumult and the shouting dies.
The captains and the kings depart,
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice;
A humble and a contrite heart;
Lord God of hosts, he with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

GLADSTONE IS DEAD.

One of the greatest statesmen of the age, one of the greatest statesmen of all ages, is dead. Gladstone's was a life devoted not to petty egotism, but to what he believed to be the truest interests of liberty, justice and hun anity. The prime minister of Great Britain through a long series of years, his name is indissolubly connected with the most important epoch in the world's progress and development. In his political career Gladstone passed through the successive graduations from conservative to whig, whig to liberal, liberal to advanced liberal and thence to the almost radical of his latter days, yet few men questioned the sincerity of his convictions, or attributed his many conversions

other than proper motives. Earnestness and intensity marked every stage of Gladstone's wonderful career. Of transcendant ability in debate he swayed parliament and people as few Englishmen have ever done. Strong as the head of the party in power, it was however as an agitator denouncing the government of the day that he was seen at his best. He was the most copious and classical orator of his times. His speeches in parliament abounded in Latin quota-:lons. His deeply lined face mirrored, as he talked, the changing passions that inspired his utterances. His eyes, intensely dark, glittered with an earnestness at times terrible. With passionate fervor in every gesture, his voice a rich baritone, Gladstone was the very ideal of an orator To estimate Gladstone's character

without remembering his strong re- is outlined by all these other the politician was almost obscured by the fervor of the apostle. But ever amid the turmoil of political life he found time for literary work, and his contributions to classic literature have been many and valuable.

One of the most glorious veterans of political warfare has passed to his rest, mourned by princes and people, and honored wherever civilization and Christianity have planted their banwill be a sure of the

The state of the state of CANADA AND TRINIDAD.

Trinidad papers to hand show that the question of closer trade relations with Canada is attracting much attention in that Island. The Port-ofsubsidy for fast steamships between the dominion and the West Indies as more important than the reduction of the Canadian duty on raw sugar. The Gazette points out that such a line of steamers will permit of a great dethe drawback to which has hitherto been the length of the voyage to those ports where tropical fruits could be introduced at those seasons of the ada produces almost everything the islands now get from the United States, and that while the war in open to Trinidad's traders. Much of the goods imported into Trinidad from Canada is admitted free of duty. The principal exceptions are butter and ers of his. cheese, which pay a duty of one penny per pound; lumber, 8 shillings and 4 culations, as set forth in the return pence per 1,000 feet; soap, 2 shilling and 1 penny per hundred pounds; oats, 4 pence per bushel; whiskey, 6 pence per gallon, and furniture, implehardware, hay, bran and saddlery 5 half a cent per pound contribute to per cent .ad valorem. Carriages pay

£4 to £7 each, In the Trinidad Mirror of 5th May appears the advertisement of a leading house, which sets out in bold type that in consequence of the Spanish-American war "foodstuffs of all kinds have advanced in value, and threaten to become still dearer and scarce, particularly those from the United States," but that "Canada, however, can supply all the flour, pork, beef, cheese, etc., that are required by West Indians." The advertisement then states that the s.s. Duart Castle, "Que on the 9th inst., will bring Canadian flours." This firm state in Globe, Gazette and Record, taken to congressional hall, the old sectional a letter to the Mirror that "it is well known in the commercial community for some months past we have been doing our best to introduce Canadian flour on this market and so far we that the evening papers do not all one By a marvellous providence, the are glad to say with marked success "

The possibilities of the market of Trinidad to Canada can be seen from the importations of breadstuffs, timber, etc., from North America, which in 1897 amounted to \$1,604,875. Of this all but \$39,000 worth came from the United States. In cheese Canada sent but \$1,915; the United States, \$24,346. In hay Canada sent \$922, the United States \$9,197. In pork, beef, etc., Canada sent \$547, the United States \$206,-564. In peas and beans Canada sent \$2,953, the United States \$57,460. In horses and sheep Canada sent \$1,916, the United States \$22,320. In rough timber Canada sent \$15,684, the United States \$180,221. Of sundry manufactured articles Canada's exports were but \$1,646 against \$58,177 by the United States. Canada did not contribute a dollar's worth to the following imports into Trinidad, all being furnished by the United States: Bread, \$43,195; coal, \$11,809; corn, \$25,382; cornmeal, \$21,338; flour, \$611,390; tce. \$9,552; lard, \$75,706; kerosene oil, \$82,-642; shooks, \$4,393; staves, \$11,662; wearing apparel etc., \$32.051.

BRITAIN AND BERMUDA.

The New York Mail and Express finds in the strategic value of the Bermudas to Great Britain, a parallel to what the Philippine Islands would be to the United States in the Pacific ocean. It states that the Bermudas though numerous, contain only nineteen solid square miles, and that financially the islands are not worth to England one hundredth part of the money expended on them, but asserts that she would not sell Bermuda for one hundred million dollars. Why, rext to Gibraltar and Malta, Bermuda is the "most strongly fortified port in all of the British domains," the Mail and Express answers in this way: "These islands are entirely by themselves in the midst of the Atlantic. No land is within 600 miles. A closer survey will show that they are about equi-distant from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Maine, New York, Virginia, Georgia, the Bahamas, Haiti and the Northern Antilles-all of them from 600 to 700 miles away. The map will show them to be the centre of a circle, the western half of which

ligious bias, would be to estimate it and the United States coast. In case ineffectually. In debate the heat of of a war with Spain, France or Denmark, England could swoop down on their West India possessions in onefourth the time they would require to reach them. In a war with the United States she could be within the above distances of all our ports. All this, beside having an easy protection of the mouth of the St. Lawrence. She could rush her fleet out for attack, or retreat easily for safety and repairs; and would have what none of the rest of us have, a coaling station out in the middle of the sea. She could concentrate a hundred vessels there, and hurl a British Armada against the American or European continent. From these she easily can defend her possession near our southern coasts and be not too far off to keep a sharp eye out on the future Spain Gazette regards the matter of Nicaragua canal. It is simply an invaluable possession."

THE SUN'S GREAT CIRCULATION.

The Sun is indebted to Postmaster General Mulock for a valuable cervelopment of Trinidad's fruit trade, tificate of circulation. It applies only to circulation through the mails, and therefore does not give this respectable fireside journal so good an adyear when fresh fruit is unattainable, vertisement as a full return would be With regard to trade generally, the But so far as Mr. Mulock has gone he Gazette emphasizes the fact that Can-seems to have ascertained his facts with saccuracy. He has had his officers weighing the papers which the which the latter country is engaged publishers of Canada have delivered continues, it will be of immense ad-, to the care of the postal authorities, vantage to have the Canadian market and the calculations on which his postage bill is based are made up on the returns furnished by these weigh-Now the result of Mr. Mulock's cal-

which he produced in the house, is that the Daily and Weekly Suns mailed from the office for free transmission, ments, tools, clocks, watches, jewelry, under the present system, would at the post office a revenue of \$680. The Telegraph's contribution, according to Mr. Mulock, would be \$555, showing a difference of \$125. In short, the postmaster general expects to get twentytwo per cent, more postal revenue out of this journal of the household than out of the valued Telegraph.

of the star list, with the star of high class Montreal and Toronto, The Telegraph, article, on political stump, and in gether, are only charged \$784 at half and a cent per pound, or \$120 more than my memory or the the Sun It is fair, however, to say claim a large outside circulation.

newspapers come a little high. The Sun would not have offered him \$680 a line for his ad. But since the contract appears to be thrust upon us, it is worth

The duration of the war depends very largely upon the result of an early and decisive naval engagement in the West Indies. So long as the Spanish fleet remains undefeated the invasion of Cuba is out of the question, and unless the island is invaded pretty soon, the undertaking, for climatic reasons, will have to be postponed till the rainy season is over. Just now Admiral Cervera is keeping Admiral Sampson guessing.

ENGLAND A FRIEND.

(Chicago News.) No nation ever went to war without

some anxiety as to whom, she could depend upon in case of needed assistance. Single-handed we have comparatively nothing serious to fear from Spain, for with her as our only enemy, the war, if it comes, will be a short one. But who will help Spain? . . . That England is the fast and uncom promising friend of the United States no one who has watched the expression of public and private opinion in London can have any reasonable doubt. Not only has the British am. assador in Washington, Sir Julien Pauncefote, expressed to the secretary of state the warmest amity of the Queen and of his government for this ccuntry in the present crisis, but there is not an English paper of consequence that is not profuse in its exressions of admiration for the president and for the course he has pursued, as well as sympathy for American people and approval for the spirit they have shown in behalf of the suffering Cubans. Nothing would be more welcome to all Europe than a war that will test the latest models of ships, guns, torpedoes, naval architecture and the whole machinery of modern warfare on land and sea, but if we embark in it and need assistance we shall find that the interests of the English-speaking people are virtually on; and that no nation is so thoroughconvinced of that fact as Great Britain.

She-You shouldn't blame a girl for being thoughtless." He-"Why not?" She-"Because even the first woman was an afterthought."-Brooklyn Life.

Sermon by the Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, D. D.

> WASHINGTON, May 15, 1898.-Most pertinent to the exciting times through which the United States is now passing is this sermon of Dr. Talmage, in which he proposes to cheer the people who are saddened by the horrors of war. Text: Psalms, 27, 3: "Though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident." The ring of battle-axes, and the

clash of shields, and the tramp of ar-

mies, are heard all up and down the

Old Testament; and you find godly soldiers like Moses, and Joshua, and Caleb, and Gideon, and scoundrelly soldiers like Sennacherib, and Shalmaneser, and Nebuchadnezzar. The High Priest would stand at the head of the army, and say: "Hear, O Israel, ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies; let not you hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them!" and then the officers would give command to the troops, saying: What man is there that hath a new house and hath not dedicated h? / Let him go and return to his touse, lest he die in battle and another nan dedicate it. And what man is he that hath planted a vienward and hath not eaten of it? Let him also go and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle and another man eat of it. And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife and hath not taken her? Let him go and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle and another man take her." Great ermies marched and fought. In the time of Moses and Joshua the men were soldiers. Israel came out of When Egypt they were 600,000 fighting men. Abijah commanded 400,000. Jeroboam commanded 800,000 men, of whom 500, 000 were slain in one battle. Some of these wars God approved, for they were for the rescue of oppressed nations, and some of them He denounced. but in all cases it was a judgment

be confident." David is encouraging himself in storing times, and before approaching battles administers to himself the consolatory. So today my theme is the 'Alleviations of War." War is organzed atrocity. It is the science of asassination. It is the convocation of all herrors. It is butchery wholesale. It is murder glorified. It is death on a throne of human skeletons. It is the coffin of ascendancy. It is diabolism at a game of skulls. But war is here, and it is time now to preach on its alleviations.

upon both victors and vanquished.

David knew just what war was when

he wrote in the text: "Though war

should rise against me, in this will I

First, I find an alleviation in the Moreover, Mr. Mulock expects to get, fact that it has consolidated the North more postage out of the Sun than out strained relations. It is thirty-three of any other paper east of Montreal, Years since our Civil War closed, and and more than is put down to any the violences are all gone, and the severities have been hushed. But other paper but one printed outside of ever and anon in oration to difference has lifted its for the first time within memory of one who hears or words, the North and the South family that led in opposition to our government thirty years ago, is re-Mr. Mulock's advertisements of presented at the front in this present war. Nothing else could have done the work of unification so suddenly or so completely as this conflict. At

Tampa, at Chattanooga, at Richn and in many other places the regiments are forming, and it will be side we may as well get all out of it that by side, Massachusetts and Alabama, New York and Georgia, Illinois and Louisiana, Maine and South Carolina. Northern and Southern men will to gether unlimber the guns and rush upon the fortification, and charge upon the enemy and shout the triumph. The voices of military officers who were under Sidney Johnson and Joseph Hoeker will give the command on the same side. The old sectional grudges forever dead. The name of Grant on the Northern side and Lee on the Southern side will be exchanged for the names of Grant and Lee on the same side. The veterans, in Northern and Southern homes and asylums are stretching their rheumatic limbs to see whether they can again keep step in a march, and are testing their eyesight to find whether they can again look along the gun-barrel to successfully take aim and fire. The old war cry of "On to Richmond," and "On to Washington!" has become the war cry of "On to Havana!" "On to Porto "On to the Philippins Islands!" The two old rusty swords that in other rays clashed at Murfreesboro and South Mountain and Atlanta, are now lifted to strike down Hispanic abominations.

Another alleviation of the war is the fact that it is the most unselfish war of the ages. While the commercial rights of our wronged citizens will be vindicated, that is not the chief idea of this war. It is the rescue of hundreds of thousands of people from starvation and multiform maltreatment. A friend who went out under the flag of the Red Cross two years ago to assuage suffering in Armenia. and who has been on the same mission, under the same flag, in Cuba, says that the sufferings in Armenia were a comedy and a farce compared with the greater sufferings of Cuba At least two hundred thousand graves are calling to us to come on and reber by what process their occurants died. It is the twentieth century crying out to the nineteenth: "Do you mean to pass down to us the curse with which you have been blasted? Or will you let me begin under new auspices, and turn the island of desolation into an island Ed-

It is a war inspired by mercy, which is an attribute in man imitative of the

throughout Christendom in order to make such a war possible. The chief reason why most of the European nations are not now banded together against us is because they dare not take the part of that behemoth cruelty, the Spanish covernment, against the crusade of mercy which our nation has started. Had it been on our part a war of conquest, a war of annexation, a war, of aggrandizement, there would have been by this time enough flying squadrons coming to this country across the Atlantic to throw into panic every city on our American seaboard.

The wars of the Crusaders were only to regain an empty sepulchre; the Napoleonic wars, with their six million slaughtered men, were projected and carried out to appease the ambition of one man; of the twentyfive million slain in Jewish wars; and of the sixty million slain in wars under Julius Caesar; of the one hundred and eighty million slain in wars with Turks and Saracens; of the fifty million slain in wars of Xerxes; of the twenty million slain in wars of Justinian; and the thirty-two slain in the wars of Genghis Khan, not one man was sacrificed by mercy; but in this Hispanic-American war every drummer boy, or picket, or gunner, or standard-bearer, or skirmisher, or sharpshooter, or cavalryman, or artilleryman, or engineer, who falls, falls in the cause of mercy, and becomes a martyr for God and his country.

Another alleviation of this war is that it is for the advancement of the sublime principal of liberty, which will yet engirdle the earth. Not only will this war free Cuba, but finally will free Spain. By what right does a dynasty like that stand, and a corrupt court dominate a people for centuries, taxing them to death, riding in gilded chariot over the necks of a beggard population? There are ten thousand boys in Spain growing up with more capacity to govern that nation than will the weak boy now in the Madrid palace every possess. Before this conflict is over the Spanish nation will be well on toward the time when a constitutional convention will assemble to establish a free government instead of the worn-out asty that now afflicts the people. The liberty of all nations, trans-Atlantic as well as cis-Atlantic, if not already established, is on the way, and it cannot be stopped.

Napoleon III: thought he had successfully driven the principle out of December, 1851, he rode down the Champs Blysees of Paris, constitutional government seemingly crushed it stay crushed? Let the batteries on the heighths above Sedan answer, and the shout of two hundred and fifty thousand conquering hosts, and the letter of surrender to Empeor William tell the story. "Sire, My Brother:-Not having been able to die in the midst of my troops, it only remains for me to place my sword in your majesty's South after long-continued to place my sword in your majesty's good brother, Napoleon. Sedan, 1 The monarchy September, 1870. having fallen, then the French republie resumed its march.

Another alleviation is that the opens with a great victory for the United States. It took our government four years to get over the flasco at Bull Run. A defeat at the start of this present war would have been disheartening to the last degree, and would have invited foreign intervention to stop the war before anything practical for God and humanity had been accomplished, and would have prolonged the strife, for which we are hoping a quick termination. In the most jubilant manner let this victory. of our navy be celebrated. With the story of the exploding battleship fresh in the minds of the world, it required no ordinary courage to sail into the harbor of Manila and attack the Spanish shipping. That harbor, crowded with sunken weaponry of death; to enter it was running a risk enough to make all nations shiver. But Manila is ours, and the blow has shaken to the foundation the palaces of Madrid, and for policy's sake the doubtful nations are on our side. For Commodore Dewey and all who lowed him let the whole nation utter its most resounding huzza; and more than that, let us thank the Lord of hosts for His guiding and protecting power. "Praise ye the Lord! everything that hath breath praise

Another alleviation is the fact that

in this war the might is one the side

of the right. Again and again have liberty and justice and suffering humanity had the odds against them. It was so when Benhadad's Syrian hosts, who were in the wrong, at Aphek, came upon the small regiments of Israel, who were in the right, the Bible putting it in one of those graphic sen-tences for which the book is remark-"The children of Israel pitche pefore them like two little flocks kids, but the Syrians filled the who country." It was so in the awful defeat of the Lord's people at Gilboa and Megiddo. It was so recently when gallant and glorious Greece was in conflict with gigantic Mohammedan ism, and the navies of Europe hovering about the Bosphorus were in prac tical protection of the Turkish government, fresh from the slaughter of one hundred thousand Armenians. It was so when, in 1776, the thirteen colonies, with no war shipping and a few undrilled and poorly-clad soldiers, were brought into a contest with the mightiest navy of all the earth, and an army that commanded the admira tion of nations. It was so when Poland was crushed. It was so when Hungary went under. It has been so during all the struggles heretofore for Cuban independence. But now it is our powerful navy against a feeble group of incompetent ships, crawling across the Atlantic to meet our flotillas, which have enough guns to send them as completely under as when the Red Sea submerged Pharach's army. It is so in these times, when only a few thousand Spaniards at most can reach our hemisphere, and we go out to meet them with one hun dred and twenty-five thousand armed same attributes of God. In no other men to be backed up speedly with age of the world could such a war five hundred thousand more if needed. have been waged. The gospel of We do not have to ask for any mirkindness needed to be recognized acle, but only a fair shot at the ships

headed this way, and time enough to demolish them. This is one of the cases in the world's history where might and right are shoulder to shoul-

Another alleviation is in the fact that such an atrocity as the destruction of two hundred and sixty-six lives in Havana harbor in time of peace cannot with impunity be wrought in this age of the world's civilization. The question as to who did that infernalism is too well settled to need any further discussion, But what a small crime it was compared with the systematic putting into their graves of hundreds of thousands of Cubans, or leaving them unburied for the buzzards to take care of! If Spain could destroy two hundred thousand men, women and children, the slaughter of two hundred and sixty-six people was not a very great undertaking. But this one last deed will result in the liberation of Cuba, and the driving of Spain from this hemisphere and the overthrow of government, which will soon that drop to pieces if it does not go down under bombardment of insulted nations.

There was danger that the long-con-

tinued oppression of our neighbors in Cuba might be continued from generation to generation, without sufficient protest on our part and the pronounced execration of people on both sides of the Atlantic, but that bursting volcano of destruction in the harbor of Havana fired the nation and shocked the whole civilized world. All nations will learn that such an act cannot be repeated without the anathema. of all Christendom. As individual criminals must be punished for the public good, and we have for them courts of oyer and terminer, and penitentiaries, and electric chairs, and hangman's gallows, so governments committing high crimes against God and humanity must be scourged and hung up for the world's indignation, When in Spanish waters our battleship, looking after our commercial interests, and intending nothing but quietude, was hurled into demolition, and the men on board, without time to utter one word of prayer, were dashed into the eternal world, the doom of the reigning house of Spain was pronounced in tones louder than the thunder which that night rolled over the sea.

Another alleviation is the fact that we have God to go to in behalf of all those of our countrymen who may be in especial exposure at the front, for we must admit the perils. It is no France, when, on the second day of triffing thing for one hundred thous sand young men to be put outside of home restraints, and sometimes into companionship. Many of the brave of under the hoofs of his steed. But did the earth are not the good of the earth. To be in the same tent with those who have no regard for God or home; to hear their holy religion sometimes slurred at; to be placed under influences calculated to make one reckless; to have no Sabbath, except such Sabbath as in most encampments amounts to no Sabbath at all; to go out from homes where all samfaryof laws are observed into surroundings where questions of health are never discussed; to invade climes where pestilence holds possession; to make long marches under blistering skies; to stand on deck and in the fields under fire, at the mercy of shot and shell we must admit that those thus exposed need especial care, and to the use Omnipresent God we have a right to ait mend them, and will commend them. Postal communication may be interrupted, and letters started from camps or homes may not arrive at the right destination, but however far way our loved ones may be from us, and however wide and deep the seas that separate us, we may hold communication with them via the throne of God.

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, May 19.—The lase tall season will be opened here on the 24th with two games between the Tartars and St. Johns. The college sports will be held on the same afternoon on their new grounds on College There is a lively competition this year for the championship belt. There was a slight fire in the residence of Chas. H. Giles on Kingsclear road, four miles above town, this

morning; damage about \$50. Major Cropley exhibited a tropay of the Cuban war in his store window today. It is a piece or a snip flag captured by the American navy at Cardenas. He received it in a letter from Wm. L. Blaine of this city, who is now in the United States navy at Key West. Charles Odell, brother of the late

Senator Odell, is seriously ill and is not expected to recover. Robt. Akin, who has charge of the corporation drive from Grand Falls down, was here today, and reports the logs are coming along fast, and hopes to have all the lumber within the

boom limits at an early date this sea-

THE SMALLEST FOLLOWING YET. When the 1st Batt. Leinster (Royal Canadians), made their first garrison church parade yesterday, the band in full strength appeared—(and a vigorous looking band it is). Then came the soldiers, to the number of-fifteen, three full files and a partial one. Those who saw them emerge from the barracks gate, and the multitudes waiting on Cogswell street, involuntarily looked back to see where the rerainder were, seeming to think that the procession must have been broken off somewhere; but there were no more, and the fifteen Leinsters were played to church by a band of about forty members. The remainder of the regmient, not on duty, attended service at St. Patrick's, the great bulk, in fact, very nearly all, the men being Roman Catholics.—Monday's Halifax

Mrs. Homespun-"What did the doctor say was the matter with you, Silas?" Silas—"I forget what he call-Mrs. Homespun-"Do you ed it." mean to say you paid him \$2 and didn't git no good out of it?"-New York Truth. "My husband's company will be the

last one to go into battle" "Why?" "Because John is so slow about getting up in the morning."-Chicago

Together from C

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tion is the fact that go to in behalf of all trymen who may be re at the front, for the perils. It is no one hundred thous to be put outside of and sometimes into fany of the brave of t the good of the the same tent with no regard for God or ir holy religion someto be placed under ated to make one no Sabbath, except n most encampments abbath at all; to go where all samfaryor d into surroundings of health are never de climes where pesession; to make long olistering skies; to of shot and shell that those thus exal care, and to the ular we have a right to edt 3: and will commend munication may be etters started from may not arrive at n, but however far es may be from us. and deep the seas we may hold comnem via the throne

RICTON.

May 19.—The hase be opened here cn games between the Johns. The college on the same aftergrounds on College lively competition hampionship belt. ght fire in the resi-. Giles on Kingss above town, this about \$50.

chibited a troppy of his store window ce or a ship flag American navy at ived it in a letter e of this city, who ted States navy at

other of the late eriously ill and is

has charge of the rom Grand Falls ay, and reports the ng fast, and hopes ber within the early date this sea-

FOLLOWING YET. t. Leinster (Royal rday, the band in ed-(and a vigoris). Then came number of-fifteen, a partial one. emerge from the the multitudes ll street, involunsee where the reing to think that have been broken there were no n Leinsters were a band of about remainder of the ity, attended serthe great bulk, all, the men being

What did the docatter with you, rget what he callnespun-"Do vou paid him \$2 and out of it?"-New

Monday's Halifax

mpany will be the battle." "Why?" slow about getorning."-Chicago

CITY NEWS.

FIRST PART.

Recent Events in Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

Notice to Subscribers in Queens County, N B:

call on you shortly. Please be prepared to pay him any arrears due on your subscription.

N. B., in the interests of the Sun.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces Advertisers please make a note of this.

The American ship Cora, now at this port, will load deals for Bristol at 57s. This is a good freight.

Bark Bristol, now repairing Hantsport, will proceed to West Bay to take in deals for W. C. England or E. C. Ireland at 51s. 3d.

Miss Bessie Alcorn, who, is doing missionary work in Skidzuoka, Japan, writes that she and Miss Cunningham are the only foreigners among 10,000 Japanese. Both these ladies are well known in Sackville.—Post.

In Sun of the 12th instant the types made our Chatham correspondent say that A. Eagles and John Bassett had opened a boiler shop. This should be parently as well and strong as usual, a barber's shop. We apologize to Less than an hour later he collapsed Messrs. Eagles and Bassett. Claims for damages in connection

with the Spruce Lake water extension were filed yesterday by W. B. Wallace for Mary Birmingham, and by Coroner James Robinson. The latter asks hear their holy re-John Avery of Knowleswille and Miss

Ida May Coates of St. John were married at the residence of W. S. Henderson, Hartland, last week, and departed for their future home at Knowlesville. Rev. J. B. Daggett performed the ceremony.

The Intercolonial will issue return from Saturday, 21st, until and including the 24th, and are good to commence return journey up to and including the 26th.

Chamberlain Sandail has received from the C. P. R. the grant of \$56,500. guaranteed by that corcern in connection with the Sand Point improvements. The amount received is in the vicinity of \$58,000, the company paying over, along with the bonus, the interest thereon since the agreement to make the grant.

The many Amherst friends of Wm. C. Murray of the Bank of Nova Scotia will be pleased to hear of some good fortune that has fallen his way. By the death of Miss Nordbeck of Halifax he has received a legacy of about \$20,000. Mr. Murray is now in the St. Jonn's, Newfoundland, agency of the bank.-Press.

The capacity of the Dominion Pulp company's mill at Chatham is to be doubled, so that it will within a short time turn out 30 tons of pulp per day. Mr. Wagon, the general manager, who is in the city, expects that one of the directors (the largest stockholder in the concern) will visit the mill during the present month.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bay of Fundy Steamship company was held yesterday afternoon. The statement of the board of direcotrs and the action of selling the steamer Monticello were approved and confirmed. The meeting adjourned for one month, when the final winding up of the affairs of the company will take place.

One of the windows of Mrs. T. G. Merritt's residence, Princess street, was on 18th inst. filled with beautiful cut flowers, principally roses. These were birthday gifts sent to Mrs. Ratchford, who on Tuesday celebrated her ninety-first birthday. The aged lady is hale and hearty and was naturally greatly pleased at these pleasant remembrances from so many

Henry Miles, treasurer of the Montreal board of trade, who is at present in this city, received by mail from London a package containing two bronze medals and certificates from the Royal Humane society of England for presentation to Bernard McAllister and John Waddell, C. P. R. employes. These two men displayed great bravery in the rescue of two men from drowning, and Mr. Miles laid the case before the Royal Humane society through the Canadian high commissioner, Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Miles pushed the claims of the men for recognition by the society in a most energetic manner, and he is naturally much pleased that his efforts have been successful. Mr. Miles will present the medals and certificates to Messrs. McAllister and Waddell on his return to Montreal.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

Provincial Secretary Tweedle arrived here last evening for the purpose of instituting an enquiry relative to the recent occurrences at the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. Hon. Mr. Tweedie is the chairman of the asylum com-

Thomas E. Henderson, boot and shoe dealer of Parrsboro, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are about \$2,000 and the assets nominally \$4,000. The preferred creditors are the Halifax Banking Company, Wm. Ganlor, S. H. Higgins and the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company.

The death occurred Thursday morning at the advanced age of 94 years, of Mrs. Margaret Howard, widow of Captain Stephen Howard, formerly one of the best known ship masters sailing out of this port, and for years engaged in the whaling business. Mrs. Howard was a sister of the late Mrs. John Owens and an aunt of Mrs. Robert Reed.

Our collector, E. P. DYKEMAN, will celebrated on 18th inst. when two popular young people were united in marriage. The groom was Harry L. Cowan of this city, and the bride In Albert County, N B.

Margaret G. Wilson, daughter of John Wilson of Musquash. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan received many beautiful presents, among them being a handsome clock from the manager and employes of Ungar's laundry, in which establishment Mr. Cowan employed. The bride and groom have many friends in this city and elsewhere, who wish them a happy journey through life.

SUICIDE AT THE ASYLUM.

There was another suicide at the Asylum Wednesday. The victim was saac D. Roderick, aged seventy, for two years an inmate of the institution, and before that a resident of the city. Ever since his incarceration Mr. Roderick has been closely watched, becruse his insanity was of a violent Wednesday afternoon he got ession of a very dull table knife and with it made a hack at his throat. The knife was too dull to make a deep cut, but a wound from 11-2 to 2 inches long was inflicted through the skin. The medical attendants at once dressed the wound, which was not considered at all dangerous, and when they were through Mr. Roderick was apcompletely and died very suddenly. The wound, the doctors say, could not possibly have caused his death, which, presumed, resulted from the shock and excitement. Coroner Kenney was notified, and held an inquest yesterday afternoon, the jury return-ing a verdict of death from natural causes.

BIGAMY CHARGED.

SUSSEX, N. B., May 19.-David Anketel of Rothesay was arrested at Rothesay this afternoon by Constable William McLeod on a charge of havtickets at a single fare for the Queen's November last, his first wife, who is the informant, being still in the land of the living. He was taken before the stipendary here this evening and remanded until the 26th instant. He was taken to Hampton by this evening's train. It is said the parties figured in the police court in St. John some time ago. J. M. McIntyre appeared for Mrs. Anketel. HAMPTON, N. B., May 19.-David

Anketoll was today arrested at Rothesay by Deputy Sheriff Freeze and Constable McLeod on a charge of bigamy. The warrant was issued by Stip-ndiary Wallace of Sussex. The information was laid by the lady who states that she is the first and lawful wife of the prisoner. Anketell has been taken to Sussex for a preliminary

MRS. MEDLEY'S WILL. The will of the late Mrs. Charlotte Medley, widow of Canon Medley, was proved 17th inst. The estate consists of \$12,292 personal property. Legacies of \$1,000 each are left to Mrs. Susan Hanington, wife of Dr. Hanington of

Philadelphia, and to the incapacitated clergy fund of the diocese of Fredericton. The following, niece and nephews of the deceased, get \$100 each: Alice Wilson, Roland, James and Geo. Wilson of Fredericton, and Wm. Wilson of Massachusetts. To Charles De-Veber Schofield is left \$300; to Charles Medley Arnold of Sussex, \$100; to Helen Lord of Peabody, Mass., daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, \$100; and to Anna W. Arnold of Sussex, \$300. The late Canon Medley was godfather of these. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between Mrs. Wm. Eatough of this city, and the brothers and sisters of the deceased Messrs. George A. Schofield and J. Roy Campbell are executors, and Allan O

Earle, Q. C., is proctor. ST. JOHN SHIP SEIZED AT MA-

NILA The following despatch, dated London, May 13, appeared in Saturday's New York Herald: "A cablegram from Mamila states that the cargo of the Honolulu has been seized by Americans. (The Honolulu is a British ship, which arrived at Manila April 21 from Newcastle, N. S. W.)"

Wm. Thomson & Co., the owners of the Honolulu, Capt. Dexter, have received no word of the seizure of her cargo of coal. They are not anxious about the affair, either. The United States government will have to pay them the freight on the cargo. The ship J. V. Troop and bark Mary A. Troop, owned by Troop & Son of this city arrived at Manila from Newcastle with cargoes of coal on April

27 and March 9 respectively. IMPERFECT BUT DECISIVE.

(New York Tribune.) The teacher of a city school recently received the following note explaining the absence of one of the pupils the day, before, according to Harper's Round Table: "Plese excoose Henny for absents yesterday. Him and me got a chance at a ride to a funeral in a charrige, an'. I let him stay at home, as he had never rode in a charrige an' never went to a funeral nor rad many other pleasures. So plese

THE GERRARD STREET MYSTERY

A Strange Story, That Was Not Made Public Tillithe Death of One of the Principal Actors

(From Belford's Magazine.) CHAPTER I.-Continued.

'And Willie, my boy, I have last found out something else. He has forty-two thousand dollars falling due here and in Montreal within the next ten days, and he has forged my signature to acceptances for thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-four

his exact words. We had walked up York street to Queen, and had then gone down Queen to Yonge, when we turned up the east side on our way homeward. At the moment when the last words were uttered we had got to a few yards north of Crookshank street, immediately in front of a chemist's shop which was, I think, the third house from the corner. window of this shop was well lighted, and its brightness was reflected on the sidewalk in front. Just then two gentlemen walking rapidly in the opposite direction to that we were tak-ing brushed by us; but I was too deeply absorbed in my uncle's communication to pay much attention to passers-by. Scarcely had they passed however, ere one of them stopped, and exclaimed.

"Surely that is Willie Furlong!" I turned and recognized Johnny Gray, one of my oldest friends. I relinquished my uncle's arm for a moment, and shook hands with Gray, who said:

"I am surprised to see you. I heard only a few days ago that you were not to be here till next spring." "I am here," I remarked, "some-

what in advance of my own expectations." I then hurriedly inquired after several of our common friends, to which inquiries he briefly replied:

"All well," he said; "but you are in a hurry, and so am I. Don't let me detain you. Be sure and look in on me tomorrow. You will find me at the old place, in the Romain Buildings"

We again shook hands, and passed on down the street with the gentleman who accompanied him. I then turned to re-possess myself of my uncle's arm. The old gentle man had evidently walked on, for he was not in sight. I hurried along, making sure of overtalking him before reaching Gould street, for my interviewwith Gray had occupied barely a minute. In another minute I was at the corner of Gould street. No signs of uncle Richard. I quickened my pace to a run which soon brought me to Gerrard street. Still no signs of my uncle. I had certainly not passed him on the way, and he could not have got farther on his homeward route than here. He have called in at one of the stores; a strange thing for him to do, under the circumstances. I retraced my steps all the way to the front of the chemist's shop, peering into every window and doorway as I passed along. No one in the least resembling him was to be seen.

I stood still for a moment. reflected. Even if he had run at full, speed—a thing most unseemly for the corner of Gerrard street before I. run for? He certainly didnot wish to avoid me, for he had more to tell me before reaching home. Perhaps had turned down Gould street. At any rate there was no use waiting for him. I might as well go home at once. And I did.

Upon reaching the old familiar spot I opened the gate, passed on up the steps to the front door and rang the tell. The door was opened by a domestic who had not formed part of the establishment in my time, and who did not know me; but Alice happened to be passing through the hall. and heard my voice as I inquired for Uncle Richard. Another moment and she was in my arms. With a strange foreboding at my heart I noticed that she was in deep mourning. We passed into the dining room, where the table was laid for dinner.

"Has Uncle Richard come in?" asked, as soon as were were alone 'Why did he run away from me?" "Who!" exclaimed Alice, with start; "What do you mean, Willie? Is it possible you have not heard?"

"Heard what?" "I see you have not heard," she replied. "Sit down, Willie, and prepare yourself for painful news. But first tell me what you meant by sr.ying

it running away, but he certainly disappeared most mysteriously, cown here near the corner of Yonge and Crookshank streets."

"Of whom are you speaking?"
"Of Uncle Richard, of course." "Uncle Richard! The corner Yonge and Crookshank streets? When nd you see him there?"

"When? A quarter of an hour ago. He met at the station, and we walked up together till I met Johnny Gray. I turned to speak to Johnny for a mo-

"Willie, what on earth are you talking about? You are laboring under some delusion. Uncle Richard died of apoplexy more than six weeks ago, and lies burjed in St. James's cemetery."

I don't know how long I sat there trying to think, with my face buried in my hands. My mind had been kept on a strain during the last thirty hours, and the succession of surprises to which I had been subjected had temporarily paralyzed my faculties. For a few moments after Alice's announcement. I must have been in a sort of stupor. My imagination, I remember, ran riot about everything in general, and nothing in particular. My ousin's momentary impression was that I had met with an accident of

awoke from my stupor to find Alice kneeling at my feet, and holding me by the hand. Then my mental powers came back to me, and I recalled all the incidents of the evening. "When did uncle's death take

place?" I asked. "On the 3rd of November, about four o'clock in the afternoon. It was quite unexpected, though he had not enjoyed his usual health for some weeks before. He fell down in the Those to the best of my belief, Were hall, just as he was returning from a walk, and died within two hours. He never spoke or recognized any one after his seizure." "What has become of his old over-

oat?" I asked. "His old overcoat, Willie-what a replied Alice, evidently thinking that I was again orifting back into inseasibility.

Did he continue to wear it up to the day of his death?" I asked.
"No. Cold weather set in very early this last fail, and he was compelled to don his winter clothing earlier than usual. He had a new overcoat made within a fortnight before he died. He had it on at the time of his seizure. But why lo 'ou ask?" "Was the new coat cut by a fash ionable tailer, and had it a fur collar and cuffs?"

(To be Continued.)

GLADSTONE DEAD.

He Passed Away at Five O'clock Thursday Morning.

Surrounded by His Wife, Family and Intimate Friends, en

Sketch of the Distinguished English States man and His Honorable Career.

HAWARDEN, April 19, 1 a. m .-Gladstone is still alive. He has been unconscious throughout, the day, although he at times recognized his wife, who is continuously at his side. He is suffering no pain.

HAWARDEN, April 19, 4 a. m. Gladstone is on the very brink of the grave. All the family had met in his They included his frail and worn wife, clasping the beloved hand, Helen Gladstone, Herbert and Henry Glädstöne, the Rev. Stephen Gladstöne, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. Henry Gladstone, Mrs. Phillimore, & Riegiong Triand, and on the more, a life-long friend, and on the outer fringe of those near the dying outer fringe of those near the dying stood almost as much affected Drs. Haborshon, Dovie and Biss and HAWARDEN, April 19, 5 a. m .-

ladstone's death has just occurred. Mr. Gladstone was the fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, who was made bimto do he could not have reached a baronet in 1846, after having amassed a fortune at Liverpool in the West Indian trade. Sir John had early in life been engaged in business in Glas-



HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

ow, but removed to Liverpool about 1785, and in the latter city, on December 29, 1809, was born he who has since won the title of "England's Grand Old Man." Th son, while at what you did just now—who was it school at Eton, gave early evidences that ran away from you?"

of the abilities which were later more "Well, I should perhaps hardly call forcibly emphasised at Oxford, graduating at Christchurch in 1831, as double first-class, the highest honor attainable and one rarely secured, and becoming a fellow of All Souts. He made his initial appearance in parliament in December, 1832, as member for Newark, a nomination borough belonging to the Duke of Newcastle and continued to represent this borough until 1846. In December, 1834, Sir Robert Peel appointed the young and gifted commoner first lord of the treasury, and in 1835 under secretary for colonial affairs, but Mr. Gladstone only held this latter office for two months, the ministry being thrown. He proved a most valuable meniber of the opposition while his party was out of power, and in 1841, when Sir Robert Peel again was at head of the government. Mr. Gladstone was sworn in as a member of the privy council and was appointed vice-president of the board of trade and master of the mint. It was at this time that he came prominently to the front, explaining and defending the commercial policy of the covern-ment, and as the reviser of the Brit-ish tariff in 1842. In 1843 he succeeded Lord Ripon as president of 'he board of trade, but resigned in February, 1845, on the introduction of a measure to increase the Maynooth grant, this increase being directly opposed in principle to his opinions expressed in some kind, which has unhinged ny his work on Church and State. Sir the leadership of the liberal party, brain. The first distince remembrance Robert Peel resigned in 1845, but was feeling that in the existing circum-I have after this is, that I suddenly recalled to power in the same year stances be could not render the lib-

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tion of confiscation in English penal aws. Under his leadership the Enggovernment preserved a strict neutrality during the Franco-Prus-sian war, and the Washington treaty

with the United States was negotiated his bill for the reform of university education in Ireland in 1870, but Mr. Disraeli announcing himself unable to ernment. orm a ministry, Mr. Gladstone and his associates returned to their posts. Repeated defeats of the minstry, however, caused Mr. Glasstone to issue

an address announcing the dissolution of parliament. In the succeeding election the conservatives received a majority of forty-nine, and on Febraury 17 he resigned, Mr. Disraeli accepting the premiership on the following day. Although agreeing with Sir Robert

Peel in the free trade measure introduced in 1846, Mr. Gladstone resigned the seat for Newark, unwilling to re main under obligations to the Duke of Newcastle, and be in opposition to that nobleman, and consequently was cut of parliament during the debates on this measure. He was returned again at the general election of 1847 to represent the University of Oxford, and signalized his return by a masterly speech in favor of the bill for the removal of the disabilities of the

Hebrews. In 1841 he had opposed this very policy. In 1852 he declined to enter the cabinet of Lord Derby, but on the overthrow of the latter, Mr. Gladstone ac cepted the office of chancellor of the exchequer under the Earl of Aberdeen. His famous budget of 1853 was introduced while holding that office, and pronounced by Lord John Russe "to contain the ablest exposition of the true principles of finance ever delivered by an English statesman." Mr. Gladstone continued as chancellor of the exchequer when Lord Palmerston succeeded the Earl of Aberdeen, the latter resigning in 1853, but with the other Peelite members of the government Mr. Gladstone resigned in onsequence of Lord Palmerston's refusal to oppose a motion of inquiry into the Crimean war.

On the second accession of Lord Derby to power, in 1858, Mr. Gladstone again declined office, but in November was appointed Lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian islands. In 1859 he again became chancellor of the exchequer on Lord Palmerston's return to office, and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the ratification of the treaty with

From this time dates Mr. Gladtone's recognition as an advanced The university of Oxford reected him at the general election of 1865, but he was returned from South Lancashire, and after the death of Lord Palmerston he became the leader of the house of commons. He pro-cured the adoption of a measure for the suppression of Fenian disturbances in Ireland, but a reform measure introduced by him being defeated, with his colleagues he resigned and was succeeded July 6, 1866, by Lord Duiley and Mr. Disraeli.

In the early part of 1868 Mr. Glad-stone introduced in the house of commons a series of resolutions for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish church, and later a bill for effecting this was passed by the commons, but rejected by the house of lords. In the general election which followed Mr. Gladstone was defeated as a candidate for Southwest Lancashire, but was returned by the borcugh of Greenwich. Mr. Disraeli's and Mr. Gladstone became prime minister. Early in his administration the Irish Church bill was passed, the Irish Land Act in 1870, and the abolition of commission in the army oy purchase in 1871, the latter measure by the exercise of the royal prerogative. In January, 1875, Mr. Gladstone, in

a letter to Lord Granville, resigned

and Mr. Gladstone became secretary eral cause such service as he desired, and devoted himself to arousing the He also has to his credit the aboli- English people and parliament to a sense of humane duty in regard to espousing the cause of the oppressed nationalities under Turkish rule. The Bulgarian massacres occurred that summer, and Mr. Gladstone's protests in his speeches on the eastern quesand carried into effect. He resigned tion, then being debated in parlia-with his colleagues on the defeat of ment, and his vigorous pamphlet made a sensation throughout Europe and was not lost on the Turkish gov-

The return of the liberals to power under his leadership, the agrarian troubles in Ireland and the various measures that marked that period, his and the conservative and liberal-union success in 1886 are matters of recent history.

GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS. Which Resulted in His Death, Began

Last Year. (New York Herald.) Mr. Gladstone's exceptionally strong constitution prevented any serious illless or any rumor of failure or decay until the close of his eighty-eighth year. On November 21 last a rumor circulated in London of a sudden breaking up startlingly reminded the world of the possibility of his removal. Insomnia was generally stated to be his chief trouble; but the confident contradictions from the family allayed the first dread fears. It was said at this time his mind was as keen as ever, but that he was more feeble on

account of his sedentary life. Mr. Gladstone started for Cannes in company with Mrs. Gladstone, Miss. Gladstone and Henry Gladstone om. November 26, breaking the journey at Folkestone and Paris. He felt no ill. effects from the fourney, and it was announced at this time that the neuralgia with which he had been troubled was diminished.

His sejourn at Cannes for two months was quiet, and varying reports from time to time left the general impression that the aged premier was benefiting. Great was the surprise, therefore, when on January 20 it was announced that Mr. Gladstone's condition was causing grave anxiety, and that his sojourn had not had the desired effect.

The former premier returned on February 19, and although arrangements were made at Calais for two men to carry him from the train to the boat, he insisted on walking the distance of about thirty yards. His changed and tottering appearance was the subject of remark on all hands.

Arriving at Charing Cross, many of

the aged premier's friends awaited him, and he was driven to Carlton House Terrace, his son's residence, After remaining in London a few days he was medically advised to go to Bournemouth, and Lord Vernon placed his beautiful residence at Mr. Gladstone's disposal.

No benefit accrued. On March 6 he stopped all work, and henceforward his friends read or played to him. He was taken home on March 20. Later it was announced that he was about to undergo an operation for necrosts of the bone of the nose, from which he had been suffering.

Day by day, the cable despatches announced, he got weaker and weaker, and in the early part of April took to his bed. At times during the month he suffered violent twinges of neuralgic pain, but in the early days of May a general renewal of strength, and frequent injections of morphine under the tongue relieved him.

Newspapers are not done teiling that in the present war coal is king.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

HOW THE SUPERINTENDENT CAN HELP THE TEACHER Mrs. D. A. Merrison

More than ever before, perhaps, in the history of Sunday school work is it necessary to have superintendent and teacher united and of one mind in their methods and work. If our Sunday school work is to be of the highest efficiency in spiritual culture and development, those in charge must be wide awake to the needs of the hour, and ever anxious to make use of everything which can be made a useful factor for engaging the attention and developing the character of the young.

The time has long since passed when anyone will do for a superintendent or a teacher in the Sunday school. The superintendent must be a man well fitted by study for the place, and the same is true of the teacher. In the day school those entrusted with the intellectual training of our children must measure up to a certain standard of excellence in knowledge and character; how much more ought it to be so with those to whom we commit the grave responsibility of training mind and heart for immortal concerns Why should we not have rec qualifications for superintendents and teachers? Why not some standard of excellence in spiritual experience and in religious knowledge, to which they must be expected to attain before ad-

mission to the responsibilities of a po-sition next to that of the pastor's own? The ideal should stimulate, not discourage. While we hold up a high ideal we know it is an ideal which never has been reached in all respects, and which is not likely to be, but it will serve a poor purpose if, for this reason, it should discourage and not

Upon the superintendent more than any one else depends the character, the progress, the welfare and the work of the school. A model superintendent makes a model school and should call out a model corps of teachers.

If the superintendent has the work on his heart, he will see to it that the teachers are of such character that their methods and work will accomplish the purposes for which the school has an existence, namely, the salvation of the children and the building of them up into Christ. If the proper persons can be secured as superintendent and teachers the methods will largely take care of themselves, and the school will be one grand harmoni-

Superintendent and teachers must gain a mutual knowledge and a wider insight into the needs of their work by frequent intercourse and interchange of ideas. In order to be help to his teachers the superintendent must know his teachers. This word know in connection with this subject means much. To know his teachers is to know them personally, intimately. He must know that each one is a Christian. The helpful superintendent never thinks his duties are done. There are so many ways that are helpful in the efficient management of the school. His very disposition is a help, or a hindrance, to the teacher. The whole school will feel at once the influence of a bright, hopeful face turned toward it from the platform On stormy days or hot summer afternoons what teacher or scholar will not feel better by hearing a word of approval or appreciation from the superintendent at seeing so many present

in spite of the weather? The superintendent can help the teachers to secure for themselves the best lesson helps. Most teachers have very little time at their disposal to examine the multitude of monthlies and quarterlies. If they begin to examine them they are apt to become confused, and a wide-awake superintendent can help greatly in this re-

The superintendent who is ready to take suggestions is a joy to the teacher's heart. Sometimes a teacher, perhaps new to the school, may have new and good idea, one that has been found to be full of upon trial, and wishing to share in its benefits she presents her suggestions in the teachers' meeting to find it is set aside because it is new. A superintendent can keep his school stationary because he will not move ahead or allow anyone else to do so. No man can carry on a Sunday school all by himself, Nor can a Sunday school be carried on with one spirit and one plan unless all who have a part in its direction are agreed as to the work to be done and as to the proper way of doing it. A superintendent must count much on the help of his teachers, and he must have his teachers often together for mutual counsel and study if he would have his school a unit and effective

for its best service. Again, the superintendent can help the teachers by compelling them to help themselves. Of course, if he is the man for the place, he has tried to have a teachers' meeting, and he may have failed. The teachers need the teachers' meeting, and if they do not recognize the necessity themselves, the superintendent must make them. If he has failed once, that is no reason why he should fail again. There are difficulties in keeping up a well organized teachers' meeting Everywhere there are difficulties, but no difficulty should be so great as to hinder the maintenance of a teachers' meeting. It took Israel forty years to go a six weeks' journey because they looked at the difficulties of the

situation.

Many a superintendent knows that there is "something" the matter with the school, but what that "something" is he cannot tell. And until he finds this cut all his efforts to make his school better will be of no avail. Let him go and visit some good school, but be very sure not to visit in the usual acceptation of that term-merely going in, sitting down, and listening to the singing, hearing the review, and going out again, asking no questions, and of course, learning practically nothing. Go with pencil and paper in hand and use them. Note every new feature, every unexplained movement, and every defect; and after the school is closed, interview the superintendent, and ask all manner of questions, and the next Sunday carefully examine your own school -do with that visit as

did with the school visited, and then compare notes. Then call the teachers together and present the result of your investigations. Show the de-fects you have found in your own school, and ask if something cannot be done to remedy these defects. This study of the school and its needs will not only help the superintendent, but

will aid the teachers as well.

The superintendent should encour age the teachers to bring to him their riticisms on the way the school is conducted; and also to tell him of ilties and trials in their class work. This will lead them to consider him as a personal friend and make them all the more ready to help him in his hard work of superintending the various interests of the chool as a whole.

The superintendent needs tact-that pick sympathy that enters into the eelings of others. It will enable him to suggest, and even to criticise his eachers without hurting their feelings or driving them away, to place his scholars, and to check their faults and spur them on to better work without offending them.

If the school is large, he ought to to take a class; he will have enough to do to superintend, and yet he must e a teacher himself to know udge of the work done in the classes

by his teachers.
Finally, the superintendent superin-

Throughout all the exercises of the chool, superintendent and teachers should never lose sight of the chief aim of the school-the glory of God in the conversion of souls and their spiritual development. Superintendents and teachers, let us keep this in view, and the reward will not be wanting. May the great Head of the church give wisdom and courage us to direct these forces for the ligious culture of the young and the salvation of the world.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

REJECTED RECRUITS. Cigarettes the Cause of a Great Many Americans Being Turned Down.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-The large number of rejections of volunteers has caused much comment in the army medical corps. However, the physicians who have conducted the examinations say that outside the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in the days of the civil war. Among habitual users of cigarettes the rejec-

tions are about 90 per cent. Dr. Benjamin King of Philadelphia, who acted as an examining surgeon during 1861-63 in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, says that the average rejections during those years did not exceed 13 per cent. He attributes the large increase almost entirely to the cigarette habit, and

"I have been inspecting the papers in a number of cases under the present recruiting act, and I observe that most of the men who failed to pass the medical examination have weak hearts or lack of vitality necessary to make good soldiers. I had expected that the percentage of rejections would be greater now than in 1861, but I did not dream it would be almost three times as great. The examining physicians with whom I have talked have generally told me the excess of rejections is due to the large number of young men applying for enlistment who have become victims of the cigarette habit."

KINGS CO.

SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., May 10. Arbor day was observed at the Corner by the planting of trees and making of flower beds. The ladies of the district turned out in force in the afternoon, bringing cake and other refreshments with them, and a very enjoyable day spent.

Branscombe and McLean, who have been conducting rafting operations here for the past few weeks, have finished their work.

SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., May 16. -Geo. E. McKnight and family of Stewarton have moved into the house at the corner lately vacated by Seward Douglas, who is now in Boston. J. McAuley has removed his portable mill from Hatfield's Point to Lower Millstream.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia. Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfact remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose,

Small Price.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand

PALESTINE.

Two Weeks' Horseback Ride Through the Holy Land.

Across the Head Waters of the Jordan and Lunching on the Site of Ancient Dan.

Land of Wondrous Natural Fertility, That Under Good and Just Government Might Look Once More as It Did in the Days of Its Best King's.

(Palestine-No. 2.) (Special Cor. of the Sun.)

DEMASCUS, Syria, April, 1898-My last letter was written from the Galillean sea, while on our way from Jerusalem to Demascus Our party who are taking this horse tour through Palestine, num-

bers eighteen. Of this number, eight are ministers of the gospel, four Presbyterians and four Baptists; one doctor of medicine, one lawyer, three business men and five women. There are no two of us very much alike, and yet we have no difficulty in getting along in fine style, enjoying each other's company. Then in addition to the eighteen tourists, we have our director, Mr. Clark, and his assistants, the servants, who number 30. In addition to our eighteen horses, some forty-five additional horses and mules are reprovisions, so that we have quite a caravan all told. Our first experience in the touring was a hard one. We went down to Jerico, and camped on the site of the old Jerico of Joshua's for them. time. The day we made this journey was intensely hot. The thermometer was at least 90 degrees in the shade, and in the sun, to which we were most completely exposed, it must have been several degrees over one hundred. This was our most trying day, and if ever pilgrims saw tents in the distance with feelings of delight, surely we did. Parched with thirst, dusty, generally tired, we wear edly closed that day's ride; but once dismounted and served by our thoughtful cook with cups of hot tea, we soon were in usual genial mood, and a sweet sleep, such as can be obtained in tents and on a good bed, made us forget all the trials of the day.

thence up to the fords of the Jordan, starting point we set our faces toward the upper waters of the Jordan to so sadly cursed. Here are glorious Ceserea Philippi, now Banias; thence possibilities if but a fair and just govthrough the Hauran country to Dem- then instead of 600,00 world. As you see by the heading of tine would render returns that would this letter, we have accomplished our keep well and make prosperous 2,500,purpose. The Heavenly Father kind- 000 souls. ly and tenderly preserved us all in which we saw and trembled at, and Clark, cared for us with the utmost attention, making the way as comfortable as it was possible, and interesting, too, for no point of interest to a Biblical or historical student was allowed to pass without his calling attention to the same and making special explanations where such necessary. I shall not go at all into details as to this trip, which lasted ten days and ended by our seeing for hours the city of Demascus, or rather its tall minarets in the plain beyond us, and which to us, worn and weary it seemed to take a long, long while to reach. Our first glimpse was by the aid of our glasses, when the city was thirty miles away. But the longest juorney has its end, and at last we find ourselves in Demascus and in hotel capable of caring for about 200 guests at one time, and where good meals and an attentive service helped

to make our stay pleasant. During the days of touring we passed through, or near to, such places as Bethel, Shiloh, Mountains of Gerizim and Ebol, Samaria, now Nablous; Jezeel, Shunem, Nain, Nazereth, Cana, Galillean Sea and Tiberius, and the sites of Capernaeum, Bathsaida, Chorazin, along the shores of Lake Huleh, across the head waters of the Jordan, lunching on the site of ancient Dan and camping at Ceserea Philippi, now Banias, and so ca over the sloping and stony sides of snow capped Hermon and across the Hauran, the great grain field of Syria, to its cap-

To accomplish this we climbed hills and passed through valleys. Our way was mostly along bridle paths, where our patient and sure-footed Syrian horses had carefully to pick their way over rocks and stones, and at times it impossible to find earth footing at all. In some places we were compelled for our safety to dismount and lead the horses, now up some rocky hill, now by the edge of some dizzy precipice. Roads in Samaria and Galilee we found none save a sort of one from Cana to the Galillean Sea. And these paths we were compelled to take were like mere cattle paths in a rocky pasture, and were made worse than otherwise, because when a tiller of the soil wished to throw the stones out of his way in tilling the field, he seemed to make it his delight to put them in these paths which himself as well as others who would travel must take. And what did we think of the country through which we passed? It is a sadly neglected, mismanaged,

misgoverned country. The hillsides are rocky and bare in most instances. Once they were vine clad and rendering rich returns. Now through neglect in many cases the terraces are gone and the rains of centuries have washed them bare of soil. In other instances they are imperfectly tilled, as all tilling of the soil here is imperfectly done. But they

could be terraced again, and the steep slopes would in time do as once they did. The lime stone rock soon crumbles, and saved from being washed away would ere long be giving rich returns in vines and figs and olives,

The valleys are productive-Sharon

and Jezreel and others that we noted in the north of Galilee. We rode through a grain field stretching the whole way of the width of the Jezreel valley-from Jezreel to Shunem, and I do not believe in all Canada the like of such grain will be found this season, and this growing on soil that has been cropped for thousands of years and man has not added a single thing to enrich it. To the onlooker it is simply marvellous. But, asks some farmer reader of the Sun, what do these people do with their manure, for they have flocks and herds? Let me answer. They burn it. There are scarcely any trees in the greater part of Palestine. You ride hours and hours and see not a tree save such as they may plant for fruit. And you see the women, and this is part of their work. gathering up the manure from the streets in the villages and towns and making it into cakes and then putting these where they will dry in order for fuel for cooking. It would pain me to see ere we would get away from the place where we had camped for the night, the girls and women come with baskets on their heads and there fill these with the droppings of horses and mules and carry the same away as a treasure to make ready for fuel. Yes, it has been, it is today with any fair chance at all, a wonderfully productive soil. Then the kind of tilling that is done is so imperfect—the one handled plough as in Old Testament times -no harrow or cultivator, or grain seeder, or scythe or reaper did we see. quired to carry the tents, luggage and And all those acres of grain we saw in the valley of Jezreel and other parts will be reaped as in the days of Boaz and the gleaners will follow the reapers, for the handful that may be left

roor tiller of this soil? Today he may get enough to get him a cotten suit that but partly covers his body. He toils with bare limbs and feet. It would not be better for him if he obtained ten bushels where he now gets one. There is a rapacious government that in some way manages to get from him from 80 to 90 per cent of all he can get. Oh! the hardships of such rule as this land and its people endure! No wonder its inhabitants are few to what they were in days when the Master went through the towns and villages of Galilee. The very fruit trees are each one taxed, and so burdensome is the tax on trees that many From Jerico we went to the Dead have found the more olive trees they Sea, a region of awful desolatness, and had the poorer they were, and so have cut them down to save the taxation. where Joshua and the children of Is- It is painful to one who has read of rael miraculously crossed long ago, the days of David and Solomon, and thence back to Jerico and Jeru- Josiah and Hezekiah, and then to From Jerusalem again as a think of this land today. It makes one almost sick at heart to think that the north, having in view the passing a land-in its history the most rethrough Samaria and Galilee, across markable of lands, should be so long, across the shoulders of Hermon and ernment could be given the land. And ascus, one of the oldest cities of the now, it would not be long until Pales-

But what encouragement has the

health and strength, protected us You will pardon this style of letter. from the dangers of the way, some of I was requested not to write too much "guide book" matter, and these things others we saw not. Our director, Mr. I now am saying I've not seen in my

"Baedeker" or "Appleton" at all. I would like to picture to your readers some of the picturesque, the beautiful scenes that are now in my mind as I recall our passing through the land—some of the hills where events of Biblical days transpired-some of were the valleys where battles were fought and victories won-some of the pictures that, despite war and plunder and spoliation, have not been changed since seen by our Lord when here in the flesh.

> Among the most beautiful I recall one. It was coming on toward noon. We had left Nazareth in the early morning, nestling amid high hills, and were sorry to leave, it seemed so beautiful, so dear, and we were coming nearer to the lunch place which for that day was to be Tiberius. We are at the Horns of Hallen, where, with snow of Hermon in front and regularly formed Tabor behind, we catch our first glimpse of the Galilee." There it was, some miles away yet-but at our feet at the foot of the mountain, its waters as calm as ever they had been. The fleecy clouds above are reflected in its depth, and down the hill slopes and the plain the beautiful wild flowers bloom, red and white, pink and yellow and purple, and here He sat and spoke Sermon on the Mount and saw that sea and these hillsides then bedecked with the flowers and said, "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

It was worth all it had cost to get there to see that picture and as we quietly rode along to repeat again the Beautitudes. It was a delight to sail on that sea, now without a ripple, and then to have the wind come down some of the openings in the hills and fill the sails. It was solemn, and filled me with awe, to stand in the twilight on the mounds of that city, which He made His home during His ministry, and where many of His mighty works had been performed, and then have come to mind His words' "and thou

Capernaum." etc. But I must close. I would some-thing could be done for the land Philanthropists are doing something. If there were proper inducements more would good and just government were once a tablished here, we should soon know the hills and vales of Palestine were beginning to look as they did in the days of her best kings, and when it was indeed a delightsome land.

G. O. GATES. Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

Yours cordially.

MANCHESTER LINE.

Prospectus Says St. John to Be the Winter Port.

Company With Capital of £1,000,000 -Sir Christopher Furness Chairman.

Steamers Parkmore and Queensmore Purchased-Option Secured on Three Now Being Built,

(Timber Trades Journal.) The new Manchester steamship line has been registered as the Manchester Liners, Limited, having a capital of £1,000,000, divided into 50,000 cumulative preference shares of £10 each, and 50,000 ordinary shares of £10 each. The first issue is to be 17,500 preference, and 17,500 ordinary shares. The company is formed to run lines of steamship between such port or ports as may from time to time be determined, and in particular between Manchester and Montreal in summmer, and Manchester and St. John, N. B., in winter. This company has a direct interest to the timber trade, there being such a large consumption in Manchester and district of Canadian spruce and pine. The directors are not to be less in number than five nor more than six. Their remuneration is fixed at £1,500 per ahrum, to be divided amongst them in such proportions as they may determine, and the qualification is 100 shares. The first directors are Sir Christopher Furness (chairman), Edward Jenkinson, K. C. B., Sir Richard Mottram, Alderman J. W. Southern, Charles Schiff and Robert Burdon Stokes. A. B. Whitworth has been appointed secretary pro tem. Share-holders' meetings are to be held yearly in Manchester.

(Extracts from Prospectus.) Having regard to the rapid development and growing importance of the port of Manchester, this company has been formed as a Manchester steamship company, for the purpose of establishing and working lines of steamers of modern type and large cargocarrying capacity for trading to and from the port of Manchester.

In the first instance, it is proposed that three steamers shall be acquired for the purpose of running between Manchester and Montreal during the summer season, and between Manchester and St. John, New Brunswick, the port of the Canadian Pacific railway, steamers being designed to steam 12 knots an hour when fully laden, and for a dead-weight carrying capacity of about 8,500 tons. It is intended to have them fitted with modern requirements applicable to cargo steamers, including electric light and the best class of accommodation for cattle. One of these steamers is now being built by Sir Raylton Dixon & Company, and two by Palmer's Shinbuilding & Iron Company, Limited. One is expected to be delivered in August next, and the other two in the spring of next year.

Under the agreement referred to below, this company will have the option of acquiring or not, as the directors may determine, all or any of the three steamers above mentioned for the sum of £90,000 each.

In order to commence operations immediately an agreement has been entered into for the purchase from Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company, of the two steamers Parkmore Queensmore, classed 100 A- at Lloyd's, for the sum of £60,000. Both of these steamers, which were built in 1890, are well known in the Canadian trade as cargo and cattle carriers.

The company will from time to time add to the fleet such vessels as the directors may deem advisable in the interests of the company.

Alderman J. W. Southern, deputyhairman, and Alderman Sir Bosdin T. Leech, a director of the Mancheste Ship Canal Company, have recently visited Canada, and have completed satisfactory arrangements for a regular line of steamers between Canada and the port of Manchester. These arrangements will be of value both to this company and to exporters of Canadian produce, ensuring as it will s regular and efficient service all the year. The immense quantities of produce available for shipment from Canada for consumption and distribution in the district of which Manchester is the centre, render it practically certain that such a line of vessels as is now contemplaed will be successful in securing full cargoes.

Sir Christopher Furness has consented to accept the chairmanship of the company. His well known experience in shipping is an assurance that the company's business will be conducted with ability and economy. He and his friends have signified willingness if necessary to apply for £150,000 of the ordinary share capital now issued, or to take a portion of that amount in preference shares, should all the ordinary shares be applied for.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz.: (1) A contract dated 28th April, 1898, between Furness, Withy & Company, Limited, of the first part, Sir Christopher Furness of the second part, and Alfred Henry Whitworth as trustee for this company of the third part, being an agreement by which this company has the option of purchasing the three steam now building and above referred to, for £90,000 each, and by which a commission of 21-2 per cent. is payable to Furness, Withy & Company, Limited on the above purchase price for services rendered in the preparation and designing of plans and specifications, and for surveys of the steamers. There is also a provision under which, so long as Sir Christopher Furness is a director of this company, Furness, Withy & Company, Limited, shall prepare plans and specifications, and superintend the construction of any new steamers to be ordered from time to time by this company, at a commission of 21-2 per cent. on the purchase price, and the same commission for valuing, surveying and reporting on

POSITIONS FILLED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL . .

Full particulars relative to above situations will be mailed with our Illustrated Catalogue to any address.

The Currie Business University, Tel. 991 P. O. Box 50. St. John, N. B.

any steamers purchased by the com-

(2) A contract, dated 5th May, 1898, between Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. of the one part, and the company of the other part, being an agreement for the purchase of the two steamers Parkmore and Queensmore.

S. S. CONVENTION.

Church of England Association Meeting at Sussex.

SUSSEX, May 17.—The annual convention of the Church of England Suncay School Association opened here today. There were about fifty delegates present from the different parts of the province, and also a few from Nova Scotia, Archdeacon Brigstocke presided. After the introductory address by the chairman, Miss Murray of St. John read the first paper, on the Ideal Sunday School. This was an admirable paper and brought out many laulatory remarks, and on motion it was decided to have the paper printed in the public press and in pamphlet form.

Next followed a paper, The Principle and Practice of Teaching. by Rev. Mr. Slipper, which provoked a little discussion.

Rev. Mr. Snow delivered a brief address on teaching, and other matters of interest were discussed.

were discussed.

A public meeting was held in the Masonic hall in the evening, the following speakers being present: Revs. W. O. Raymond, A. D. Dewdney, W. T. Fisher and M. G. H. Dicker. Before the meeting closed the following resolution was carried:

Resolved, That in the face of the prevailing ignorance of the Word of Gol, this meeting would emphasize the urgent need thereing would emphasize the urgent need thereing.

ing would emphasize the urgent need there is for thorough systematic reading of the Bible in day life, with a view of making more effective the work of our Sunday schools in their religious instruction of the

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, pastor of the Methodist church, was present at the evening meeting, and watched the proceedings with great interest. A brief address from the chairman, and the meeting adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock in the morning.

SUSSEX, May 18.—The Church of England conference met in Trinity church this morning, a large number of teachers and others being present at the celebration of holy communion. The ven. archdeacon was celebrant. chairman, Rev. Dr. Brigstocke, The read an excellent paper on the Morallty of the Old Testament. The question box was opened at 11 o'clock by a committee of four gentlemen. Some during the winter season, each of such of the questions were rather amusing and others difficult. Rev. Mr. Creswell read a paper on Some Missings in Our Sunday Schools. He was followed by H. H. Pickett On How Best to Retain the Young Men in Church Work. In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Neales read a paper On Best Way of Grading Sunday Schools, and was followed by volunteer speakers. After a the rector and parish of Sussex for the kindness showed to the visitors and to the archdeacon for presiding, the meeting was brought to a close, it being generally admitted to have been instructive and pleasant to all.

QUEENS CO.

SALMON CREEK, Queens Co., May 8.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Donald McEheran was very largely attended. The funeral service was held in the Presbyterian church of Gaspereaux.

Wednesday last the national colors floated over the school house at Briggs' Corner, it being examination lay. Among the many visitors present were Rev. D. Clark and Dr. Nugent, who spoke highly of the work

Harry Fowler has arrived home from New Hampshire. Mrs. G. B. Jones of Apohaqui is expected today to visit her father, William Fowler, who has been ill for some months.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D

PRACTICE LIMITED TO Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 163 Germain Street, St. John.

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LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE HALUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1896, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as theely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHILORODYNER. I never travel without h, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple aliments forms to best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne 18 THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION. - Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s 11/d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURE J.TDAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Oats and Pota Price-Soc

CHARLOT Rev. L. R. Allison uni pulpit of Gra sence of the July and Au The Enqui yacht ,owne newspaper i supply of co Frederick

York via Ha Bryenton of graduated fr cial college. At Tyne nine months manner was the absence mother, ret utes after fo from the sto ton garment At Rocky of Clinton, siding in state, and w

ing his nati dead in bed residence of tired on F health. He child. It is during a fai had been sub John Barry crushed bene he was wor fell upon hin was called,

were driven both legs w places, The bruised. It is cover. Miss Alice G. Sabine, v parents durin California on Rev. Father C. M. B. A. branch, No. on Thursday cial staff: Spi dent, Rev. Fa pres., Alex. F. Thos. J. Don McDonald; a Lellan; fin. s treasurer, Dr Wm. F. Flyn

lan; trustees, Lean, Danie McAuley and At Cape Tr longing to G ing lobsters, line. Gragged He was abou of many year At Fifteen a man name a boat struck in to shore.

On Monday and Charles within a fer Mrs. Edward Charles Wo Pownall. Joseph Kni who have bee the states, ar On the 10th of St. Peter's 60 cases of 1 of May last ting traps of Miss Katie died at her be

on the 6th ins ing the coll those who w to be laid up it was thoug after. She w Peter A. McD S., formerly The U.S. r Capt. Cushing Tuesday nigh She left the Oats and po price just no

and the latte The jubilee Prince Edwa T., was held W. P. Clark assisted by tional divisio division with viz.: W. P., V Kennedy; R. Emma Rober man; cond., W. H. Clark The only char ward Love, ward the i The presby this city ont mission comp Mr. McIntosh at Dundas ar

mond bay; a designated as Covehead, etc Crapaud, and mond bay. D ary to Kore June 1st in dock is to be S. A. McRa Dalhousie col high honors. Neil McDou was badly

from this city feet amputate last week. The marriag the firm of Miss Etta H. Russ, took pla days ago.

Child

OSITIONS FILLED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL . . .

ulars relative to ns will be mailed trated Catalogue

usiness University, St. John, N. B.

hased by the comdated 5th May, 1898, Elder, Dempster & rt, and the company being an agreement of the two steamers

VENTION.

ssociation Meeting at

The annual convention England Sunday School lere today. There were present from the dif-ovince, and also a few Archdeacon Brigstocke introductory address by lurray of St. John read e ideal Sunday Sch ble paper and brought emarks, and on motion re the paper printed in in pamphlet form. per, The Prinicple and by Rev. Mr. Slipper, vered a brief address

held in the Masonic the following speakers V. O. Raymord, A. D. r and M. G. H. Dicker. closed the following

he face of the prevail-vord of God, this meet-the urgent need there ematic reading of the th a view of making work of our Sunday ious instruction of the

pastor of the Method-sent at the evening the proceedings with lef address from the eting adjourned to

The Church of met in Trinity r, a large number ers being present f holy communion. v. Dr. Brigstocke, aper on the Moralment. The quesed at 11 o'clock by gentlemen. Some rather amusing Rev. Mr. Cres on Some Missings ools. He was folkett On How Best ig Men in Church ernoon Rev. Mr. r On Best Way of ols, and was folspeakers. After a nks was given to ed to the visitors on for presiding, ught to a close, it itted to have been sant to all.

CO.

Queens Co., May he late Mrs. Donvery largely atservice was held church of Gas-

ne national colors school house at being examination any visitors pre-Clark and Dr. Nughly of the work

s arrived home . Mrs. G. B. s expected today William Fowler. some months.

SON, M. D MITED TO and Throat. et, St. John.

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BROWNE'S DYNE NDON NEWS, of sangle medicine is broad with me, as ally useful, to the standard without it, ity to the relief of allments forms the

e's Chlorodyne ERY, CHOLERA Chlorodyne ll-known reme DS, ASTHMA RRHOEA, etc. ent Stamp the

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FISTULA

P. E. ISLAND.

Several Natural and Accidental Deaths and Serious Accidents.

Oats and Potatoes Now Birnging a Good Price-Society and Religious News-The First Lobsters.

CHARLOTTETOWN, May 13.-The Rev. L. R. McDonald, from Mount Allison university, will supply the pulpit of Grace church during the absence of the pastor in England during July and August.

The Enquirer, an American steam yacht ,owned by W. J. Connors, a newspaper man of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived here on Friday last to get a supply of coal. She is bound for New York via Halifax.

Frederick W. Bryenton, son of Geo. Bryenton of Brackley point road, has graduated from the P. E. I. Commer-

At Tyne valley last Friday a child nine months old in some unexplained manner was burned to death during the absence of the family for a few minutes. When Mrs. Turner, mother, returned, she found the child in flames. It only lived fifteen minutes after found. Possibly a spark from the stove caught the child's cotton garments.

At Rocky point Silas Smith, a native of Clinton, P. E. I., who has been residing in Walla Walla Washington state, and with his mother was visiting his native province, was found dead in bed Saturday morning at the residence of John McMillan. He retired on Friday night in his usual health. He leaves a wife and one child. It is thought that he expired during a fainting spell to which he

had been subject. John Barry of Clinton Bridge was crushed beneath his vessel upon which ne was working, when it suddenly fell upon him. Dr. McNeil of Stanley was called, and found that his knees were driven right into his chest and both legs were broken, one in two The body also was terribly bruised. It is not expected he can re-

Miss Alice Sabine, daughter of W. G. Sabine, who has been visiting her parents during the winter, returned to California on Wednesday morning. Rev. Father Burke, P. G. D., of the C. M. B. A. organized All Saints branch, No. 2955, at Cardigan bridge on Thursday with the following official staff: Spiritual adviser and president, Rev. Father McMillan, 1st vicepres., Alex. F. McLean; 2nd vice-pres., Thos. J. Donahoe; rec. sec., John S. McDonald; asst. rec. sec., A. D. Mc-Lellan; fin. sec., John C. Flannagan; treasurer, Dr. A. A. Allen; marshal, Wm. F. Flynn; guard, Joseph McMfllan; trustees, James Smith, A. F. Mc-Lean, Daniel McLellan, Ferdinand

McAuley and Dr. A. A. Allen. At Cape Traverse John Lachier, belonging to Gaspe, while engaged fishing lobsters, was caught in the back-

of many years. At Fifteen point John P. Wedge and a man named White were upset from a boat struck by a squall when nearly in to shore. Both men were drowned. On Monday the wives of Edward and Charles Wood, brothers, both died within a few hours of each other. Mrs. Edward Wood was 57 and Mrs.

Charles Wood 54. They lived in Pownall. Joseph Knight and Mrs. Knight, who have been spending the winter in the states, arrived home on Tuesday. On the 10th inst. James W. Taylor of St. Peter's island was in town with 60 cases of lobsters. It was the 14th

of May last year when he began put-Miss Katie J. McDonald, aged 16, died at her boarding place in this city on the 6th inst. She had been attending the college, and was amongst

those who were unfortunate enough to be laid up with measles. She was, it was thought, recovering favorably when she took a relapse and died soon after. She was the only daughter of Peter A. McDonald, now of Idaho, U. S., formerly of Rose valley, lot 67, P. The U. S. revenue steamer Calumet, Capt. Cushing, came into this port on

Tuesday night for a supply of coal. She left the next day for Eastport. Oats and potatoes are bringing a big price just now, the former bring 40c. and the latter 60c. at the wharves. The jubilee of the organization of Prince Edward division, No. 1, S. of T., was held on Wednesday, when G. W. P. Clark and G. S. John Anderson, assisted by Rev. W. J. Kirby, National division deputy, reorganized the division with the following officers, viz.: W. P., W. G. Sabine; W. A., Mrs. Kennedy; R. S., W. H. Clark; F. S., Emma Robertson; treas., Ada Wad-man; cond., Miss Taylor; I. S., Mrs. W. H. Clarke; P. W. P., Mrs. Dobie. The only charter member living is Edward Love, who was present and addressed the meeting.

The presbytery of 'P. E. I. met in this city onthe 10th inst. The home mission committee recommended that Mr. McIntosh be appointed catechist at Dundas and Mr. Forbes at Richmond bay; and that Mr. Layton be designated as ordained missionary at Covehead, etc.; D. McLean at West Crapaud, and Mr. Muriock at Richmond bay. Dr. Grierson, the missionary to Korea, is to be ordained on June 1st in Zion church. Mr. Murdock is to be ordained on May 31st. S. A. McRae has graduated from Dalhousie college, taking B. A. with

Neil McDougall of New Argyle, who was badly frozen while returning from this city in March last, had his feet amputated at the ankles one day

The marriage of Leslie A. Wright of the firm of McGougan & Wright to Miss Etta H. Russ, daughter of J. B. Russ, took place in Summerville a few

Children Cry for CASTORIA

LORD ABERDEEN Official Announcement of His Resignation—It Has Been Accepted.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The following correspondence is self-explanatory: Government House, Ottawa, May 6

My Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier-You will remember that some time ago I mentioned to you that there was some uncertainty as to whether we should be able to remain in Canada for the full six years of the governor general's official term.

After very full and careful consideration, we felt that private and family claims and interests rendered it most resirable that we should return home before the end of the present year if

I therefore communicated to the secreatry of state for the colonies my wish to be relieved of my present duties in October or November of this year, subject to her majesty's approval, and assuming that no unforseen emergency rendered a change at that time convenient to the imperial

Mr. Chamberlain has now responded in a very kind manner to my request, and I am, therefore, in a position to convey to you, as prime minister of the dominion, this information as to our contemplated arrangements.

Although this is not the occasion for enlarging upon the subject, I would like to add that I trust the fact of our Truly, we shall never forget Canada and the Canadians; and if ever it is in our power to serve her interests after our return to the old country, we shall feel it a proud privilege to do

I remain. Yaurs, very respectfully, ABERDEEN.

Ottawa, May 7th, 1898. My Dear Lord Aberdeen-As your excellency had made me aware a few weeks ago of your intention, I was not altogether unprepared for the information which you have now conveyed to me, that you have obtained ermission to be relieved from the duties of governor general; and that your term of office will come to an end some time in October or November next

Though not unprepared for the sad intelligence, I may be permitted to say to your excellency on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues, that it is with feelings of deep regret that we are brought face to face with a reality, which, we had hoped, might be long deferred. This regret I beg to express not only in my official capacity, but still more, simply as one of

her majesty's Canadian subjects. The reasons which have prompted your excellency to the determination of anticipating the expiration of your term of office, are of a nature which must be accepted without questioning; but it will be a great satisfaction to the whole people of Canada to know that the reasons are purely private and domestic. Indeed the kind manner in which you speak of your connection with Canada will be greatly appreciated. Your excellency and Lady Aberdeen have both received too many expressions of respect and afline, Gragged overboard and drowned.

He was about 40, and a seafaring man munity not to be already aware that the period of your excellency's term of office will leave a deep and permanent impression in the hearts of the reople, apart from those, more fortunate, who can claim the privilege of

your friendship I desire most particularly to thank your excellency for the spontaneous expression that you and Lady Aberdeen will never forget Canada and the Canadians. This is a sentiment which

ONLY \$148 NEEDED

To Enable Y. M. C. A. to Begin Year Without Debt.

Gratifying Reports of the Year's Work Submitted at Annual Meeting.

Tributes Paid to Secretary Williams - Proposal Concerning Summer Resort for Y. M. C. A. Members.

(From Daily Sun May 18th.) The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. wa me session by reading the first Psain, after which John E. Irvine Onered prayer.
Minutes of last annual meeting were read

A nominating committee composed of J. E. Irvine, H. C. Filley, J. Clawson, C. E. maomichael, Ernest parker and kopert Marshall submitted the names of W. C. Cross, Frank White, Geo. Jenkins, L. F. D. Tilley, Ernest Barper, G. E. Macmichael, J. E. Angevine and H. H. Pickett, from whom the macting was to salect nive members of the

Angevine and H. H. Pickett, from whom the meeting was to select five members of the board of directors.

The president in a verbal report said that a great deal of good had been done along all lines during the year. He felt especially gratified that the year closed in so satisfactory a way financially. He paid a tribute to the finance committee and to the public who had so cordially assisted them. The that is of the members were due to the ladies' association. He expressed his own appreciation of the assistance always given him by the members.

appreciation of the assistance always given than by the members.

H. U. Tilley presented the report of the committee on refigious work. The work had been successfully carried on. The Sunay atternoon meetings had not been as well attended as before, owing to so many other meetings being held on Sunday afternoon. There were 28 men's meetings held, average attendance, 14; workers' meetings, 20, average 14; training class, 50, average 7; Dr. Bruce's Bible class, 30, average 7; Dr. Bruce's Bible class, 30, average 55. The boys' religious work was most encouraging. In view of the importance of the religious work, the committee believed the secretary should have an assistant, and recommended that the new board consider the matter. Mr. Tilley pleaded for more personal effort in the religious work.

The report was discussed by the chairman, Secretary Williams, Mr. Tilley, J. E. Irvine, A. W. Robb and Frank White, and was on motion referred to the incoming devotional committee. was on motion referred to the incoming devotional committee.

D. A. McLeod, for the invitation committee,
reported that they had left invitation cards,
showing the services in the city churches,
at the various hotels.

J. Clawson, for the educational committee,
reported that ten different classes had been
carried on. In bookkeeping there were 16
students; shorthand, 8; mechanical drawing,
9; algebra and geometry, 4: first add, 27:

9; algebra and geometry, 4; first aid, 27; French, 5; German, 5; orchestral music, junior, 10; do., senior, 10; association city council, 42. There was a total of 136 students, total attendance, 1,843; total number of dents, total attendance, 1,843; total number of dents of d dents, total attendance, 1,843; total number of lessons, 232; average belonging, 106. The cost was \$190. Mr. Clawson spoke of the excellent work done in the various classes. Frank White, for the physical culture committee, regretted that the report was not as favorable as in former years. While regretting the falling off in attendance, Mr. White put in a vigorous plea for the work of this important department. They had unsurpassed facilities and should have a flourishing physical department. The boys:

white put in a vigorous piece. They had of this important department. They had unsurpassed facilities and should have a flourishing physical department. The boys' classes had been well attended, but the young men's was not up to the standard.

A. W. Robb, for the boys' work committee, reported a membership of 84, as compared with 83 last year. They held 52 religious services, with a total attendance of 2,569, being an average of 49, against 44 the previous year. The branch was well represented at the Maritime Boys' Camp, and at the January conference in Moncton. Interesting entertainments had been held weekly religious meetings have lately been held in the Boys' Industrial Home. They felt keenly the loss of Will Paterson, who went to St. Stephen to engage in Y. M. C. A. work.

L. P. D. Tilley reported for the rooms and library committee. He spoke of improvements made, by the aid of the ladies' committee. He pointed out that the facilities were not adequate for the work in a city like St. John.

Mr. Tilley also submitted the treasurer's report. He said the gratifying result shown was almost entirely due to Secretary Wil-

Mr. Tilley also submitted the treasurer's report. He said the granifying result shown was almost entirely due to Secretary Williams, to whom he paid a very high tribute. The deficit, which was a year ago \$1,100, was now \$338, with \$250 to come in this week, leaving an actual deficit of only \$148.14. His report showed:

Receipts		
Membership fees	731	00
Membership fees, limited	221	00
Membership fees, boys	160	50
Supectionions	4 '000	50
Ladies con, membership	36	
Students	21	00
Lockers	43	50
Class lees	126	50
Art Loan Exhibition	400	00
Miscellaneous	241	19
Miscellaneous	162	70
The same of the same		
	3,749	89
Expenditure.		
Expenditure. Balance due last year	200	49
Expenditure. Balance due last year	390	49
Expenditure. Balance due last year	390	42 24
Expenditure. Balance due last year	390	42 24 32
Expenditure. Balance due last year	390 1,998 140	42 24 32 86
Expenditure. Balance due last year	390 1,998 140 515	42 24 32 86 08
Expenditure. Balance due last year	390 1,998 140 515 19	42 24 32 86 08 30
Expenditure. Balance due last year Salaries Furniture, repairs, etc. Fuel and light Religious department Educational department Physical department Social department	390 1,998 140 515 19 543	42 24 32 86 08 30 60
Expenditure. Balance due last year Salaries Furniture, repairs, etc. Fuel and light Religious department Educational department Physical department Social department Postage	390 1,998 140 515 19 543 63	42 24 32 86 08 30 60 55
Expenditure. Balance due last year	390 1,998 140 515 19 543 63 18	42 24 32 86 08 30 60 55 75
Expenditure. Balance due last year Salaries Furniture, repairs, etc. Fuel and light Religious department Educational department Physical department Social department	390 1,998 140 515 19 543 63 18	42 24 32 86 08 30 60 55 75 40

speech conveyed its purport to Mr. Wil-liams.

The secretary made a feeling response, and made a strong appeal for more vigorous and concerted work on the part of their whole membership. membership.
On motion of Mr. Irvine, seconded by H.
C. Tilley, it was resolved to grant Mr. Williams a month's holiday during the sum

Balance on hand, May, 1897.......\$ 421 06 W. C. T. U. acct. arrears rent...... 43 14 Rents of stores to May, 1898...... 795 00 \$1,259 19 Insurance piano, two years. \$
Repairs stores
Insurance (\$15,000)
Interest on loans
Water rates
Advertising \$1,236 61

Balance on hand Indebtedness of trustees: Mortgages (\$10,000 and \$2,000).

pressed that so much had been done in financial way.

Thanks were voted the ladies' auxiliary, the press and other friends for aid given to the association, and the meeting adjourned.

SUNBURY CO.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION, Sunbury Co., May 17.-The C. P. R. are putting in a siding at S. L. Currie's mill. Mr. Currie will thus be enabled to ship quickly the large quantity of lumber now in his mill yard. John McClosky of Jamesport, Mo.

is here making his annual visit. He will remain until Christmas. S. L. Currie has moved into the house lately vacated by Simon Burns. Miss Etta Tracy, teacher, has been ompelled to quit teaching owing

Fred Lutz has rented his farm Mr. King of Fredericton. Miss Julia Patterson is the latest equisition to the army of scorchers. MAUGERVILLE, Sunbury Co., May 13.—Mrs. James W. Dykeman has just heard of the death of her father, William Mills, which took place in Sar Francisco on the 7th of October last at the residence of his daughter. Mrs. S. T. Dinsmore, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased was formerly a well known resident of Oromocto, and Went west in 1877

Miss Annie Magee went to St. John on Tuesday to attend the funeral of her cousin, the late Mrs. E. E. Staples Mrs. Crawford, relict of the late James Crawford, died at the home of her son, Horace Crawford, and was buried yesterday at Lower St. Marys, Rev. R. W. Colston officiating. Deceased was 80 years of age. Two sons and a daughter survive her.

Robert Spence of New York, came on to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. E. E. Staples, extended his trip here to see his aunt. Mrs. William Magee. He returned by boat today. Mrs. Capt. John Makenney is visit ing her sister, Mrs. F. P. Shields. Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Thomas of Digby, N. S., are here. Miss McLaughlin of Boston is staying with Mrs. O. P. Brown.

MARINE MATTERS.

sprogradion that you and Lady Abere control of the Section of the Section of the Canadians, This is a sentiment which the Canadians will most heartily received the Canadians will not heartily received the Canadians will not be compared to the control of the Canadians will not be compared to the Canadians of the Canadians will not be compared to the Canadians of the

Special Notice to Our Readers.

on Saturday, January 1st. 1898.

Thus Giving the News to All Subscribers While It Is Fresh and Timely.

Go to Your Post Office Twice a Week Henceforth for Your Favorite Family Journal.

With the opening of the New Year a radical change will be made in the publication of the WEEKLY SUN: a change that we feel sure will be heartily appreciated by all subscribers.

Commencing January Ist 1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wednesday, January 5th—and this new departure will be continued throughout the year. By this plan read ers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces.

The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented to the Family Circle.

It has been for years a welcome visitor once a week in thousands of homes throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

It now proposes to double the number of its visits, and to call twice a week instead of but once a week on its patrons.

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a level with the city readers will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh from the telegraphic wires as the the mail arrange. one of progress along strictly business

ments of the country will

This great step in advance in the news service of the WEEKLY SUN will not be accompanied by any advance in price. On the Two Issues a Week, the First contrary the management have decided to make a startling reduction in the annual subscription, and to offer the WEEKLY SUN to Subscribers who pay in advance at a discount of 25 per cent

> Henceforth the WEEKLY SUN will be conducted on a strictly cash basis, and subscribers who are in arrears can take advantage of this unparalleled offer by squaring their bills and remitting 75cts. for the new

> > ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

Allison Institution, Sackville, N. B.

(Eastern Standard Time.) Thursday, May 26th, 7 p. m.—Beethoven all, musical reoftal by Conservatory pu-

Friday, May 27th, 1.30 p. m.—Exhibition grounds, outdoor sports, Mount Allison Amateur Athletic Association.
Friday, May 27th, 7 p. m.—Lingley hall, competition for elecution prizes, university. day, May 28th, 9.30 a. m.—Exhibition

Academy symnesium class.
Saturday, May 28th, 2.30 p. m.—Beethovga all, musical, Conservatory students.
Saturday, May 28th 7 p. m.—Closing recepon, Ladiss' College.
Sunday, May 29th, 10.30 a. m.—Methodist nurch, annual sermon before Theological nion, by Rev. W. M. Ainley.
Sunday, May 29th, 2.30 p. m.—Memorial all, farewell meeting, Y. M. C. A.
Sunday, May 29th, 6.30 p. m.—Methodist nurch, beccalcureate sermon, by A. D. Lorion, M. A. y hocalcureate sermon,
i, M. A.
day, May 30th, 10.30 p. m.—Beethoven
plano recital, Conservatory students,
aday, May 30th, 9 a. m.—College lawn,
ical culture drill, students Ladies' Col-

Monday, May 30th, 2 p. m.—Lingley hall, nniversary exercises of Academy. Monday, May 30th, 3.30 p. m.—University brary, anunal meeting of the University Monday, May 30th, 7 p. m.—Arniversary

Tuesday, May 31st, 9 a. m.—Memorial hall, annual meeting Theological Union, with lecture before the Union by Rev. Cleo. Steel.

Tuesday, May 31, 10.30 a. m.—Concert, Beethoven hall, Conservatory students.

Tuesday, May 31st, 2 p. m.—Memorial hall, business meeting of the Alumni society.

Tuesday, May 31st, 2.30 p. m.—Art building, business meeting of the Alumnae society. Election of representatives to the Board of Regents.

Tuesday, May 31st, 7 p. m.—Lingley hall, University convocation.

Wednesday, June 1st, 7 p. m.—University, ibbrary, annual meeting Board of Regents.

The Museum of Fine Arts will be open free of charge to visitors as follows: Friday, May 27th, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.; Saturday, May 29th, 10 to 12 a. m., 4 to 5.30 p. m.; Monday, May 30th, 11 to 12 a. m., 3.30 to 5.30 p. m.; Tuesday May 31st, 10 to 12 a. m.

The work of the art students for the year will be found in the studio rooms. The studio of Frof. Hammond, R. C. A., will be a feature of more than usual interest, there being a large number of his recent works on exhibition.

The usual cut rates and students' certifi-

The usual cut rates and students' certifi-cates will be given by the railways.

BARBADOS MARKETS. (Clairmonte, Man and Co.'s Circular.) Chairmonte, Man and Co.'s Circular.)

Owing to the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States, and the consequent advance in values in the latter country, our market has sharply advanced in sympathy, and we note sales of family flour at \$2.25, now held at \$9; extra last sale, \$714, now held at \$9; extra last sale, \$714, now held at \$8; super, \$5½ to 7; meal, \$324 to 3.30; corn, \$1.35 to 1.40; Canada peas, \$2.95. The market is excited and quorations change almost hourly.

Oats—American, last sale, \$2.65; P E Island, none at market.

Potatoes—Scare; sales at \$3.74 to 4 per 160 lbs.

Potatoes—Scare; sales at \$3.74 to 4 per 166 lbs.

Cod and pickled fish—We report arrival of the Trusty and Grace Carter from Newtoundiand. These cargoes consisted principally of large fish, and we have made sales both for export and locally at \$21 to 22 for large, and \$20 to 21 for medium. There is a good enquiry for haddock, hake and ling. Last sale of Gaspe tube about a month ago, \$17.65 per 4 qtls; none now in first hands. Last sale of split herrings, \$4 by selves. Salmon, in large loss, \$17 for tree, \$12 for bbls.

The supply of white pine and spruce in dealers' yards is ample to meet present requirements. Last sales of white pine, \$18.07 for first and \$12.50 second quality; spruce, \$13.02 and 9.02. Pitch pine—Dealers hold heavy stocks, laid in at \$21 and under. Should the war between Spain and the United States continue for any length of time, we look for improved prices for all kinds of lumber. Should the war between Spain and the United States continue for any length of time, we look for improved prices for all kinds of lumber. Should the war between Spain and the United States continue for any length of time, we look for improved prices for all kinds of lumber. Should the war between Spain and the United States continue for any length of time, we look for improved prices for all kinds of lumber. Should the war between Spain and the United States continue for any length of time, we look for improved prices for all kinds of lumber. Should the war between Spain and the United States continue for any length of time, we look for improved prices for all kinds of lumber. Should the war between Spain and the United States continue for any length of time, we look for improved prices for all kinds of lumber. Should heavy stocks, and the states of the states of white prices for all kinds of lumber. Should heavy stocks, and the states of the states o

THE GOLD KING.

Cyrus W. Davis, treasurer of the Gold King M. & M. Company, writing to the Silverton, Colorado, Standard, of May 7, says the company spends \$60,000 per year in labor and \$24,000 in merchandise, produces 365 cars of concentrates. A cyanide plant has been purchased and the present capacity of the mill is to be doubled immediately by the addition of twenty more of the daily papers, and stamps. Continuing Mr. Davis says:
The \$500,000 of capital stock of the stamps. Continuing Mr. Davis says: corporation, which is organized under Maine law, is owned practically by fifteen men, all capitalists of Massa-chusetts, Maine and New Brunswickmen whose combined personal wealth exceeds ten millions and whose policy in the future, as in the past, will be

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF ST. JOHN

May 17—Sch Thistle, 123, Williams, from New York, P McIntyre, coal.
Coastwise—Schs Corinto, 37, Kennie, from Alma; Lillie G, 78, Alexander, from Point Wolfe; Friendship, 65, Seely, from Apple Miver; Geo J Tarr, 60, Hayden, from fishing; Satellite, 26, Perry, from Westport; Alice, 17, Trahan, from Belleveau's Cove; Sparmaker, 23, Livingstone, from Advocate Harbo; str Vuking, 87, Clark, from Campobello; Beuver, 57 Potter, from Canning; schs May Bell, 16, Carter, from Alma; Satellite, 26, Andrews, from Westport; Kedron, 22, Taylor from Clementsport; Sellna 59, Matthews, from Point Wolfe; Rebecca W, 30, Gough, from Quaco; Maggle Lynds, 66, Christopher, from Dorchester.
May 18—Sch Abble and Eva Hooper (Am), Foster, from Salem, R C Ellicin, bal.
Coastwise—Schs Swallow, 90, Branscombe, Arrived. Fester, from Salem, R. C. Elisin, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Swallow, 90, Branscombe, from Alma; Dove, 19, Ossinger, from Tiverton; Beulah Benton, 36, Mitchell, from Sandy Cove; Yarmouth Packet, 76, Shaw, from Yarmouth; Forest Flower, 26, Ray, from Margaretville; Restless, 25, Graham, from Sandy Cove; Amy J, 56, Atkinson, from Apple River; Victor, 43, Tufts, from Quaco; Willie D, 64, Wasson, from Parrsboro; Thelma, 48, Miller, from Annapolis; Urban B, 97, Liewellyn from Parsrboro.

ma, 48, Miller, from Annapolis; Urban B, 99, Liewellyn from Parsrboro.

May 19—Sch Ayr, 121, Brinton, from New York, N C Scott, coal.

Sch Lizzbe B, 82, Belyea, from Thomaston, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.

Sch Avis, 125, Cole, from Salem, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Eliza Bell, 30, Cross, from Heaver Harbor; Athol, 70, Mills, from Apple River; West Wind, 24, Post, from Digby; Wanita, 42, Margarvey, from Annapolis; Temple Ber, 44, Loagmire, from Bridgetown; Princess Louise, 20, Watt, from Grand Manam; Chieftain, 71, Tufts, from Point Wolfe; Silver Cloud, 44, Bain, from Digby.

Cleared. 17-Tug Sea King, Odell for East Nellie Watters, Granville, for Salem H M Stanley, Flower, for Boston. Jemperance Bell, Belyes, for Salem Stella Maud, Miller, for Vineyard Haven f o. Sch Prudent, Dickson, for Vineyard Haven Coastwise—Schs Miranda B. Day, for Alma; Economist, Oglivie, for Wolferille; Bay Queen, Barry, for Beaver Herber: Friendship, Seely, for Apple River; Whist-ler, Faulkner, for Maitland; Satellite, Perry, for Westport; Genesta, Priest, for Port Gre-

May 18-Str Cumberland, Thompson, for Sch Irene, Pritchard, for Vineyard Haven Sch Irene, Pritchard, for Vineyard Haven fo.
Sch Annie Laura, Marshall, for Boston.
Sch Otts Miller, Miller, for New York.
Sch Harvard H Havey, Scott, for Boston.
Sch Yaletta, Whittaker, for New York.
Sch E H Foster, Wilcox, for Salem f.o.
Coastwise-Scha Beaver, Huntley, for Hillsbore, Alice, Trahan, for Belleveau's
Cove; Adelaide, Jenks, for Windsor, Bove,
Ossinger, for Tiverton; Ben Bolt, Sterling,
for Sackville; Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for
Yarmouth; Victor, Tufts, for Quaco; Forest
Flower, Ray, for Margaretyille; Iona, Morris, for Parrshoro; Parlee, Shanklin, for
Fredericton. May 19—Sch Emma, Hunter, for New

Sea Bird, Andrews, for Thomaston: Fanny, Sypher, for Salem f o. Bonnie Doon, Chapman, for Vineyard Haven f c.
Sch Cora B, Butler, for Bridgeport.
Coastwise-Schs Temple Bar, Lengmire, for Bridgetown; Helen M, Hatfield, for Hopewell Cape; Restless, Graham, for Sandy Cove; Kedron, Taylor, for Digby.

> CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

At Moncton, May 16, sch Hattie C, Buck, At Moncton, May 16, Sch Hattle U, Buck, from New York.
At Hällsboro, May 16, Schs Bessie Parker, Carter, from St John; Wascano, from River Hebert; 17th, Hannah F Carleton, from At Newcastle, May 16, bar awthorne, from Belfast. At Shediac, May 17, bark Ger Cleared. Hillsboro, May 16, schs Jacob M Hartt, for New York; Wascano, for Harvey; 17th, Fraulien, for

HALIFAX, NS, May 18—Sid, str Halifax 'ye, for Boston; sch San Blas, LeMarchant

BRITISH PORTS Arrived.

At Hull, May 17, str Simonside, Kish, fro Queenstown, May 14, str Coringa, Ellef-from Halitax for Glasgow. Queenstown, May 15, bark Olive Mount, etto, from Pensacola. Glasgow, May 15, stra Alcides, McKle Montreal; 16th, Coringa, Ellefsen, from Holling via Queenstown.

At Port Spain, April 24, brig Garnet, Long-hurst, from Locksport via Barbados.

At Cape Town, April 21, ship J B Everett, Crossley, from Barry 23rd, sch Hattle May, Vance, from Bio Jameiro.

At Barbados, May 16, bark N B Nords, from Rio Janeiro. from Rio Janeiro.

At Liverpool, May 16, ship Steinvora, Ritchie, from Mobile via St Thomas, MANCHESTER, May 17—Ard, str Kilmorack, from Halifax via St Johns, NF.
LIVERPOOL, May 18—Ard, strs Laurentian and Yorkshire, from Montreal.

At Demeraca, April 19, sch E Merriam, from New York, and sld 26th for Barbados.

At Barbados, April 24, bark Angols, Crocker, from Cape Town, and sailed 26th for Parrisboro; sch Heien M Atwood, Watts, from New York; 27th, barks Siddartha, Gerrard, from Para; C W Janes, Caron, from Santos; 28th, sch Venezuelan, Dey, from Liverpool, NS; May 1, schs Mary, Hare, from St John; E Merriam, Merriam, from Demerara, and sailed April 3 for —; 3rd, brig Stella, Nielson, from Pernambuco; sch Blenheim, Reed, from Rio Janeiro; 4th, brig R L T, Russell, from Rio Janeiro; 4th, brig R L T, Russell, from Rio Janeiro.

From Cape Town, April 23, ship Charles S Whitney, Atkins, for Newcastle, NSW. From Port Spain, April 26, sch Clotlide, Mallett, for New York. From Liverpool, May, 14, bark Heimdal, r Shediae. From London, May 16, bark Ellida, for ugwash (passed Deal 16th, not before). From Belfast, May 14, bark Sea, for Pug-From West Hartlepool, May 17, str Petuhis, Vatson, for St John. LIVERPOOL, May 18-Sld, str Canada From Calcutta, May 2, ship Sokoto, Fergu son, for Hamburg. From Sharpness, May 14, bark Fry, for Grindstone Island. From Drammen, May 9, bark Waylarer Grindstone Island.
Front Drammen, May 3, bark Wayfarer, Dorentzen, for Pugwash (has been reported salled April 23 for Sydney, CB).
From Liverpool, May 17, bark Thos Faulkner, for Brunswick.
From Mauritius, March 31, bark Altona, Collins, for Delaware Breakwater (and passed St Helena May 7).
From Preston, May 17, bark Erminia, for Sydney, CB.

Sailed.

FOREIGN PORTS

Arrived. At New York, May 15, schs Chesle, Hat-eld, from Macoris; La Plata, Sloan, from neld, from Vacoris; La Plata, Sloan, from Santa Cruz.

At Savannah, May 14, str City of Augusta, Daggett, from New York; ship Macedon, McMaster, from Rio Janeiro via Barbados (at quarantine).
At Deleware Breakwater, May 15, ship Waiter H Wilson, Doty, 'rom Philaleiphia, and sld for New York.
BOSTON, May 17—Ard, str Prince Edward, 'rom Yarmouth, NS: schs Bessie G, from Parrsboro: F Richard, from Meteghan; Vesta Pearl, from Clementsport.
CALAIS, Me May 17—Ard, schs J Kennedy, from Portland: Hiran, from Boston.
VINEYARD HAVEN, May 17—Ard, sch Hattle Muriel, 'rom St John for New York.
BUCKSPORT, Me, May 17—Sld, sch Edgar S Foster, McInnis, for St Peters, CB, and Grand Banks, NP.
MACHIAS, Me, May 17—Ard, sch Abbie and Eva Hooper, from Salem for St John.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, May 17-Ard, sch Arizona, from Lynn for Weymouth, NS. At Santos, April 5, bark Conductor, Lombard, from Santos.

At Salem, May 16, schs Vesta Pearl, from Clementsport for Boston; Maggie Miller, from Fredericton for orders; A B Perry, and Osprey, from Shules for New York, St Croix, from Pararboro for New York.

At New York, May 16, brig Venturer, Mc-Henry, from Boston.

At Pernambuco, April 23, brig Moss Glen, Hire, from Halifax; 24th, bark Persia, Malcolm, from New York.

Cleared.

At Philadelphia, May 16, sch R B Woodside, McLiean, for Savannah.

At Ship Island, May 16, bark Africa, Davison, for Montevideo; St Peter, Skaling, for Buenos Ayros; Peerless, Davis, for Jacksonville; schs B C Borden, Pettis, for Windsor, N S; Gyrand White, Ward, for St John. BOSTON, May 18-Ard, schs Hattle M Mayo, from St Andrews, NB; Cerdic, from Annapolis, NS; Alpharette, from Weymouth, NS; Sarah A Townsend, from Louisburg, CB; Three Sisters, and Speedwell, from St John; Minnie R, from Thorne's Cove, NS; Lizzle Dyas, and M J Soley, from Port Gilbert, NS; Swanhilda, from Cheverle, NS; Glearera, from Parrsboro, NS; Grace, from Quaco, NB.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 18-Ard and skd, sch Alaska, from Elizabethport for Hall-

oo, NB. VINEYARD HAVEN, May 18—Ard and sid, sch Alaska, from Elizabethport for Hall-fax. Ard, schs Lyra, from Parrsboro for orders; Rowena, and Geo L Stepps, from St John for orders. for orders.

CITY ISLAND, NY, May 18—Ard, sch
Mary Gray, from Parrsboro, NS.

At Gloucester, May 16, sch Ada G Shortland, from New York.

At Rio Janeiro, April 12, bark Sidonian,
Bovan, from Swansea.

At New York, May 17, bark Mistleoe,
Simpson, from Buenos Ayres; 1th, sch Mark
Gay, from Parrsboro.

At Tacoma, May 14, ship Marathon, Crossley, for Durban.
At New York, May 17, barks Clan MacLeod, Porter, for Wellington, NZ; Ancyra, Stuart, for Shanghal; St Paul, Parker, for Rosarlo; Nicamor, Wolfe, for Bahia; sch Phoenix, Newcomb, for Windsor.
At Philadelphia, May 17, sch Thos W Holder, McDonald, for Halifax.

From New York, May 15, bark St Peter, for Buenos Ayres; brig Curacoa, for Curacoa, set Walleda, for Cayenne.
From Baltimore, May 15, str Storm King, Crosby, for Antwerp.
From Savannah, May 15, bark Veronica, McLeod, for Santos.
PORTLAND, Me, May 17—Sld, sch Annie Bliss, from St John, NB, for Washington, having repaired.
Sld, str Yarmouth, for Yarmouth, NS; schs Klondike, for Parrsboro, NS; R S Graham, for Cheverie, NS; Rebecca W Huddell, Marian, Wendell Burpes, and Clifford C, all for St John, NB; Narcissus, for Bridgewater, NS; V T H and B Norris, for Bear River, NS; Ava for Spencer's Island, NS; Annie, for Salmon River, NS.
EASTPORT, Me, May 17—Sld, str Calumet, for Boston.
From Rio Janeiro, April 14, bark Avoca, Salled. met, for Boston.
From Rio Janeiro, April 14, bark Avoca for Ship Island; 17th, bark Alberta, for Yarfor Ship Island; 17th, bark Alberta, for Yarmouth.

From New York, May 17, brig Curacoa, for Curacoa.

From Rochfort, May 14, bark Courant, Hansen, for Canada.

From Gadiz, May 4, sch Electra, Gowrey, for Gaspe.

From Newburyport, May 16, sch Cathle C Berry, for Maine port to load ice.

From Pernambuco. April 27, sch Preference, Baxter, for New York; 28th, brig Vidoofa, Wilson, for Maccolo.

From Hollo, March 25, bark Hamburg, Caliwell, for New York; St Croix, from Parrsboro for do; Mary E Pennell, from Walton, NS, for do; Gypsum Empress, from Windsor for do; Elwood Burtn, from do for do.

TRAPANI, May 13—Sid, bark Marino, for Halifax.

States and Peru.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The now famous MacCord claim against Peru is to be settled by arbitration. A protocol has been drawn up and signed by Secretary Day on the part of the United States and Dr. Eguguren, the Peru minister, submitting the question to Sir Henry Strong, chief justice of the Dominion of Canada.

The claim is for fifty thousand dollars damages, for losses and suffering of Victor H. MacCord, an American engineer, who was living in Peru and acting as superintendent of the National railway there during the revolutional railway there during the revolution railway there during the railway the revolution railway there duri TRAPANI, May 13—Sid, bark Marine, for Halifax.
Sid, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, NS; Schs Bila H Barnes, for Port Medway, NS; Sandohpan, for Belleveau Cove, NS; Two Brothers, for Weymouth, NS; Hattie, for Salmon River, NS; Muriel, for Digby, NS.
SALEM, Mass, May 18—And, sch Carita, from Bridgewater, NS.
BATH, May 18—Sid, sch Cathle C Berry, for Portsmouth.

for Portsmouth.

PORTLAND, May 18-Sid, sch Nellie F
Sawyer, for Hillsboro; Chiton, for Louis-ROCKPORT, May 18—Sid, sch Brenton, ROCKPORT, May 18—Sld, sch Brenton, Leblanc, for Meteghan.
From New York, May 17, bark Africa, Davidson, for Montevideo, and anchored in Hart Island Roads; barks St Peter, for Huenos Ayres; Glenation, for St Thomas; Doris, for Dunedin, etc.; Peerless, for Jacksonville; bris Gabelelle, for Barbados; schs Gypsum Princess, Merriam, for Windsor, MS; Eric, Harrington, for St John; Garfield White, Ward, for do; L A Plummer, for Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Passed Sydney Light, May 16, strs Turret Care, Bledheim, from Montreal via Sydney for Newcastle, Eng; Sheerness, Norman, from St Johns for Sydney; R F Matthews, Innes, from Sydney for United Kingdom; 16th, strs Turret Bell, Pellister, and Coban, Frocer, from Sydney for Montreal; Truma, Morgedsen, and Turret Age, Brady, from Montreal for Sydney; Beeswing, Waragh, from Bayonne for Sydney; cable str Minia, for Sydney; bright Maida, Antle, from Sydney for St Johns for Sydney; Brased Anjer, April 16, ship Creedmoor, Keinedy, from Bristol for Cape Town.

Passed down at Reedy Island, May 16, ship Savona, for Hogo.

Passed St Helens, May 7, bark Altona, Collins, from Mauritius for New York, Passed Falmouth, May 15, bark Ebenezer, Olsen, from Ghent for Dalhousle.

Passed out at Delaware Breakwater, May 17, ship Savona, from Phieldelphia for Hogo.

Passed Sydnay Light May 18 ctore Box. 17. ship Savona, from Philadelphia 101 Hiogo.

Passed Sydney Light, May 18, stmrs Bonavista, Fraser; Louisburg, Gould; Tiber, Delisle, for Sydney; Turret Age, Brady; Scherness, Norman; Besswing, Karagh, from Sydney for Montreal; Propatria, Menri, from St Pierre, Mila, for Sydney; Bruce, Delaney, from Sydney for Placentia.

In port at Manila, March 23, barks Mary A Troop, Baker, dig; Armenia, Anderson, for United States or United Kingdom.

Ship Cumberland, Irving, from New York for Melbourne, April 9, lat 5 S, lon 33 W. Bark Gunhilde, Bjornstad, from Liverpoot or Bay Verte, May 3, lat 45, lon 43, Bark Ajax, Pedersen, from Garston for S John, May 15, lat 42,30, lon 64,30 W; her captain wished to be reported all well.

Bark Prince Patrick, Evensen, from Boroes for Canada, May 7, lat 47, lon 41.

WASHINGTON, May 15—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that, owing to the planting of submarine mines in the entrance to Portsmouth Harbor, N H, and the prohibition of navigation at night, the following named lights and fog signal have been discontinued until further notice between the house of 8 pm and 4 am: Portsmouth Harbor (New Castle), Seaveys Island Range.

Notice is also given that the light and fog signal on Seven-Foot Knell, between Craighill and Cutoff Channels, mouth of the Patapseo River; Shesapeake Bay, have been re-established as heretofore.

BOSTON, May 15—A schooner with topmasts out of water has been sunk in ten fathoms of water about one-half mile WNW from Cross Rip Light Vessel. A lighted bucy showing flash light will be placed as scon as possible to mark the wreck.

BOSTON, May 16—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that Boston Auxiliary Light, a range to guide vessels into Nantasket Roads, between Hunt and Cemturion Ledge, Boston Harbor, has been extinguished until further notice. Red buoys Nos 2, 4 and 6 in channel going into Nantasket Roads, Boston Harbor, have also been taken up.

WASHINGTON, May 17—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about May 25, light vessel No 48, moored in Long Island So ind, off Cornfield Point, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs, and replaced at the same moorings by relief light vessel No 20. Light vessel No 20 Mile show two reflector lights, but the one at the foremost head will be fixed white, instead of flashing white, while that at the mainmast head will be fixed red, like that on light vessel No 48, During thick or foggy weather a belli will be sounded by NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BIRTHS

ROBINSON—At Cambridge, Queens Co., on May 9th, to the wife of Geo. Robinson, e son.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH-JAMISON—On May 18th, at the residence of the groom, 34 Paddock street by Rev. J. W. Clarke, William M. Smith to Miss Marion I. Jamison, both of St. John.

DEATHS.

BUNNELL—At Westbrook, Maine, on May 11th, after a lingering illness, George T. Bunnell, formerly of Westford, N. B., aged 31 years and 2 months.

CAMBRON—On Thursday morning, May 19, Augusts, widow of the late D. A. Cameron, in the 91st year of her age.

MITCHELL—In this city, on May 17th, Mrs. Jane Mitchell, widow of the late Capt. F. Mitchell, aged 73 years, leaving three daughters and a son to mourn their loss.

PATCHELL—In this city, May 19th, after a short filmess, Walter Bell, youngest son of Elizabeth sind the late William F. Patchell.

TUFTS—On May 18th, at his residence, Amherst, J. S., Hugh Tufts, formerly of this city, aged 54 years, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their loss.

WILLIAMS—At Long Reach, Kings Co., on Saturday, May 14th, after a short illness, James Williams, aged 54 years, leaving a wife and large family to mourn their sad loss.

A CANADIAN CHOSEN.

Sir Henry Strong Has Been Selected to Arbitrate

The Railway Dispute Between the United States and Peru.

ional railway there during the revolution of 1885. On the charge that he had taken part in the troubles, the with the rebels, had him seized and thrown into prison without even a trial by court martial, and treated with many indignities. The Peruvian gov ernment has refused hitherto to pay any indemnity for the outrage though strongly pressed by successiv administrations. The demand was for \$200,000, and has been reduced to \$50,-The Peruvian fovernment, although sticking to its ground that it is nor responsible in the broadest sense for the acts of an organization in rebellion, admits the justice of an indemnity of some sort, but says that \$50,000 is too high.

There is a wider significance to this re-establishment of friendly relations between Peru and the United States than appears on the surface. The great source of coal supply for vessels making their way along the Peruvian coast is Callag, the seaport of Lima. The sympathes of Chili in the present war are believed here to be wholly with Spain. In the event of further operations in the Pacific, therefore, naval officers think that it may prove very convenient to have Callao as an offset to Valparaiso, where every effort would probably be made to give our vessels discomfort.

INCIDENTS OF THE BUSH FIRES. So rapid was the advance of the flames in the recent Gippsland bush fires that the residents had all they could do to save their families. Children were lowered down wells to escape the fiery element. One resident threw some bedding and such-like into well, but a burning tree fell across the opening and set the things alight. G. Pratt dragged his mother-in-law, aged eighty, through the burning bush a distance of three miles to a place of safety. W. Treadwell, his wife, daughter, and son-in-law got into a dam and all remained there with the water up to their necks all night. The water was half-boiling, and they were almost stifled by smoke, G. Pratt and two men covered themselves with wet sacks, but they are blind through the smoke and glare, and have to be led about. Their faces are scorched and dreadfully swollen. W. Pratt and his wife and three children passed the night in a green maize Other settlers and their wives and children are going about blistered and half-clad, and destitution abounds everywhere.-Melbourne Age.

ROAST PIGS ON A GRAVE.

A sensational day among Chinamen in Calcutta was the anniversary of the death of one of their big priests, who died and was buried many years ago at Atchipur, one of the Hughli river stations. About a thousand Chinamen went to Atchipur by steamer, and at the grave a priest chanted prayers and burned reams of joss-paper. A quantity of Chinese delicacies, including several roasted pigs, were placed on the grave, and the air was filled with the sound of crackers. The jackals must have had a royal feast on the departure of the pilgrims.—Calcutta Englishman.

Children Cry for

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON IX -May 29 GOLDEN TEXT .- As often as ye eat this bread, and tirink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come .-I Ccr. 11: 26.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Passion week. The evening before the crucifixion.

HISTORICAL SETTING. - Time Thursday evening, April, A.D. 30. Place-Jerusalem, in an upper room.

The section includes the whole story of the Lord's Supper as recorded in the four Gospels.

THE LORD'S SUPPER .- Matthew 26: 17-30, Read Matthew 26 and parallels.

Commit verses 26-28. 17. Now the first day of (a) feast of unleaven bread the disciples came to Jesus, saying unto him, Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the passover?

18. And he said, Go into the city to such a man, and say unto him, The Master saith, My time is at hand; I will keep the passover at thy house with my disciples. 19. And the disciples did as Jesus had appointed them; and they made

ready the passover. 20. Now when the even was come, he (b) sat down with the twelve. 21 And as they (c) did eat, he said. Verily I say unto you, that one of you shall betrav me.

22. And they were exceedingly sorrowful, and began every one of them to say unto him, Lord, is it I? 23. And he answered and said, He that (d) dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me. 24. The Son of man goeth as it is written of him; but woe unto that man by whom the Son of man is betrayed! it had been good for that man if he had not been born. 25. Then Judas, which betrayed him answered and said, Master, (e) is it I? He said unto him, Thou hast

26. And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said, Take, eat; this is my body. 27. And he took the cup, and gave

thanks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it; 28. For this is my blood of the (f) new testament, which is shed for the remission of sins.

29. But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom 30. And when they had sung a hymn, they went out into the mount

REVISION CHANGES. Ver 17. (a) First day of unleavened bread Ver. 20. (b) He was sitting at meat

Were eating Ver. 23. (d) He that dipped. Ver. 25. (e) Is it I, Rabbi? Ver. 28. (f) Of the covenant

LIGHT ON THE TEXT Intervening Events Jesus spends Tuesday night, all day Wednesday, and rariof Thursday at Bethany, in retirement. At the same time Judas and the Pharisees are plotting against

Order of Events. -1. Preparation for the supper (Matt. 26: 17, 18). 2. At the Passover room (v. 20). 3. Strife among the disciples (Luke 22: 24). 4. Christ rebukes by washing their feet (Luke 22: 24-30; John 16: 1-20). 5. The cupper begins 6. Announcement of the traitor (vs. 21-25). 7. Judas departure (John 13: 31-32). 8. The Lord's Surper (vs.26-29).

Helps over Hard Places.-17. First day, etc. Omit the italics. The day was the 14th of Nisan, the day preceeding the evening when the passover was eaten. On that day all leaven was removed from the houses -a cleansing of house and heart.

18. Go into the city. Probably to a disciple. How they recognized the house is told in Mark 14: 13-15. Keep the passover. The great annual feast of the Jews, in memory of their deliverance from Egypt (Ex. 12: 1-27). It taught them that God was their deliverer, and that they were saved by the blood of the lamb, pointing to the Lamb of God,—with bitter herbs of repentance, and putting away of all the leaven of sin.

20. He sat down. Or rather inclined. See order of events. 21. One of you shall betray me. He cid not name the person, but gave him an opportunity to repent, and led the others to examine their own

23. Dippeth. with me in the dish. A central lish, containing sauce, into which each guest dipped his herbs, bread, and meat, before eating. 26. Took bread. A symbol of Jesus' proken body. He is the food of the soul. He must be received into the soul. This is my body-This represents my body; as he had once said "I am the door," "I am the vine."

27. The cup.—Containing the wine.
But the word wine is never used in connection with the Lord's Supper but only the gun, the fruit of the vine. Unfermented grape juice ful-

fils all the conditions. GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: The Lord's Supper. Where were Christ and his disciples in our last lesson? Where did they then go? How long after was the supepr described in this lesson? In what other places do we find accounts of the institution of the Lord's Sup-

I. Preparations (vs. 17-19)—In what place was the Passover prepared for Jesus and his disciples? In what way did the two disciples find the place? (Luke). For what probable reason were the directions given in this way? II. The Passover (v. 20).-What was the origin of the Pasover? (Ex. 12). Why was it called the feast of unleavened bread? At what season of the year was it observed? How was it celebrated? (Num. 28: 16-25). Of what was the lamb a type? Why was leaven excluded? (Ex. 12: 34,

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1898—ST. JOHN, N. B.—1898.

September 13th to Sept. 23rd.

In addition to the regular prize list of our \$12,000 an additional \$1,000 is this year offered on County Exhibits of Wheat and other Grains and Fruits, and for a full line of Fish and Fishing Appliances.

OUR FARMERS SHOULD PREPARE NOW TO EXHIBIT

The schedule of County Prizes will be given next week. Entries are solicited from all manufacturers, to whom special privileges will be given. For full information, prize lists, etc., address

W. C: PITFIELD.

CHAS, A. EVERETT, Manager and Secretary. St. John, N. B.

39; I Cor. 5: 7, 8). Why was it eaten with bitter herbs? (Ex. 12: 8). III. The Strife (Luke 22: When about to recline at the table) -What took place as the disciples vere sitting down at the table? Was this wholly ambition, or may it have been mingled with a desire to be nearest to their beloved Master? are the faults of the disciples told in the gospel?

IV. Washing the Disciples' Feet (Luke 22: 24-30; John 13: 1-20).—By what act did Jesus reprove and teach the disciples? Was this a work that some one ought to have done? What is its teaching?

V. Warnings (vs. 21-25; John 13: 21-28).-What announcement did Jesus make? What two disciples did Jesus specially warn? Did the others feel guilty? Had Judas already agreed to betray Jesus? (Matt. 26: 14, 15). VI. The Lord's Supper Instituted (vs. 26-29).-What new ordinance did Jesus institute during the Passover? For what purpose? (I. Cor. 11: 24-26) Why did Jesus use bread for his supper? What food does the soul need? What did Jesus say this bread was:

What is signified by our eating this bread? By our eating it together? What did the cup signify? How did it show forth Christ's death? What is meant by "testament?" What is the new covenant? (Rom. 11: 26, 27; Heb. 9: 14, 15). To what does the Lord's Supper look forward? (v. 25; Cor. 11: 26; Mark 13: 26). Who should partake of the Lord's Supper? Is it a duty or privilege? Should it be a feast of joy?

VII. Farewell Discourse (John 14) 16). (Late in the evening). Give some account of the promises Jesus made to his disciples at the close of this supper. What were some of his farewell words?

VIII. Closing Hymn and Prayer (v. 30; John 17).-How did Jesus close his discourse? For whom and for what did he pray? How was the evening closed? What hymn did they probably sing? (Psa. 118).

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 16 .-At a meeting of the agricultural society No. 34 this afternoon, Mayor Whitehead was elected vice president in place of D. F. George. It is the intention of the society to hold a provincial show this fall, provided sufficient support is guaranteed.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., May 16 .- Alex. Fraser of Kingston, Kent Co., has received a telegram announcing the sudden death yesterday of his daughter, Lizzie J., wife of Martin Hackett of Allegory, New York. The deceased was aged twenty-nine years and a licensed teacher of this province. She was married fifteen months ago. Editor Fraser of the Richibucto Review is a brother of the deceased lady .

MAUGERVILLE, May 16 .- Supervisor Banks went over the bank with a load of hay near his home on Saturday, and it is needless to say that the washout was immediately repaired by Commissioner Smith.

Mrs. A. R. Miles returned home from Victoria hospital on Saturday. The two low water wharves here have floated un.

C, B. Harrison, M. P. P. and his daughter will shortly remove from "Oak Hall" to the house lately occupied by Ashley Harrison near his old home. Rev. B. H. Thomas of Digby, N. S. occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church on Sunday morning. He spoke in the interest of Acadia College. Mr. Thomas will go from here to Woodstock.

Owing to the small quantity of lum ber to be rafted, it is doubtful if the Mitchell boom will be opened up this season, unless it will be near the close of the rafting season. A number of E. L. Jewett's men from

St. John will be employed at the boom HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., May 15.—The sch. Utility is loading plaster at Hillsboro for Boston. Sch. Fraulien is loading piling at Stoney Creek

James McRae of Memel has purchased the Palmer property at River-The grass both on uplands and marsh is very far advanced for the

time of year. Farmers are well along with seeding. Oats are up in many The Baptist Sunday school at the Hill has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Wm. A. West, superintendent; W. S. Starratt, assistant superintendent; Elmer A. Smith,

secretary; Miss Ida Peck, treasurer; H. A. Peck, librarian; Miss Edna M. West, organist.

West, organist.

FREDERICTON, May 17.—Wilkiam Vandine, a workman in Blair's sash and door factory, while working at a band saw this afternoon had the top of three fingers on his left hand cut off. The board he was feeding into the saw broke, bringing the fingers suddenly against the saw.

The preliminary examination of Harry Gade and Joseph Sharp for assault upon Wilber Yerna of Douglas was concluded before Col. Marsh this morning. The presoners were committed for trial at the next sitting of the county court. The presoners have elected to be tried under the Speedy Trials act, and it is thought that they will be tried before Judge Wilson on Friday rest.

A filport is current have trades and door factors.

peat.

A suport is current here today of the drowning of three men on Kilburn's drive a few days ago. Thirteen men were in a stanger (a shallow bottomed boat) following up the drive. They attempted to run through the Priestly Rapids, when the oat filled and sank, precipitating all the men into the

water. The tow boat which was following just behind came to the assistance of the crowning men. The crew upon the tug succeeded in rescuing ten of the men from the water, but three were doomed to drowning. Two of them were named Martin, from St. Basil. The name of the third it not learned. FREDERICTON, N. B., May 18 .-The exclusive right of fishing with rod in front of ungranted lands on Dungarvon river was sold today to James S. Neill for \$59. A three mile timber berth on Muzeral Lake went to W. R. McClaskey at the upset

The Blackville station of the Canada Eastern railway was broken into last night and a case of whiskey stolen. The goods were in charge of the express company, whose agents are endeavoring to find a clue to the

Marietta Ladell, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. Watts of Moncton, Miss Foster of Marysville and Miss Gardner of this city, gave an entertainment in the Opera House this evening under the auspices of the Women's Aid Society of the Methodist church. Premier Emmerson is in the city.

RICHIBUCTO, Kent Co., May 17 .-Robert Barnes, a young man connected with R. Phinney's tinware establishment for the past five years, died this morning. Two weeks ago he was taken suddenly ill while at work, the developing into pneumonia, followed by other complications. The deceased is a son of Alex. Barnes of

Molus River.
Lobster lishing has commenced and the outlook for a good catch is en-Auctioneer Hutchinson conducted a sale yesterday at the residence of Geo.

Wilson, who is going to Moneton to James McDougall, who spent the winter in Boston, has returned, and purposes opening a jewelry store in

CAMPOBELLO, May 18. - This spring all the old weirs have been repaired and many new ones erected in Snug Cove, Friar's Bay, Quodde River, Harbor de Lute and elsewhere around the shore. Herring have appeared in small quantities and bring from \$8 to \$12 a hogshead.

Alexander Calder, with a crew of eight men, is fishing for halibut in the Edward Morse, off Grand Manan. Silas Mitchell of North Road has had an addition made to his house, and is having extensive repairs made in other parts of the building. Hezekiah Mitchell has greatly improved the interior of his barber shop. Nehemiah Mitchell's residence has been re-

painted. Spenced Farmer of St. Andrews naving been taken violently ill. has had to give up work. He is at his father's residence here. Leslie Gough and Stanley Johnson have returned from the United States. Mr. and Mrs. John Camick of the mainland spent last week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Malloch, North

Rector and Mrs. Street were in St. John last week. John Farmer, who has been working in York county all

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., May 18.—The Norwegian bark Adorna has arrived to load deals at Grindstone Taland John Hanson, Wm, Taylor and Charles McDonald, residents of Hills-

boro, were taken before the stipendiary magistrate last week, on complaint of Wm. M. Burns and John I. Steeves, on a charge of committing disturbance on the street. The young men pleaded guilty and were fined. Much rowdyism has been inflicted on the residents of Hillsboro recently,

owing to the continued illegal impor-

tation of Hquor. Detective E. E. Peck is on the war path. Wilmot Wright of Mountville, who has been taking special medical treatment in St. John, returned home yesterday, greatly improved in health. Miss Mary E. Peck, who has condusted a music class in Hillsboro for the past three years, has been compelled to give up work for a time, on account of ill health, and has return-

ed to her home here for the sum-COLE'S ISLAND, Queens Co., May 16.—By a pie social held in the Baptist clurch on Saturday evening, 14th inst., \$17 was realized for the benefit of the pastor, Rev. E. K. Ganong, after which the rev. gentleman gave a very pleasing address

Rev. Walter Wilson of St. John occapied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sabbath afternoon in place of Rev. I. N. Parker, who is seriously

Patterson Bros', loss was two hundred thousand feet of boards instead of two thousand, as erroneously stated

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S., May 12.

-Mrs. Ilsley, wife of T. R. Ilsley, merchant of this town, died Saturday morning after a few hours' illness. Heart trouble is the cause assigned. Her husband, who went to Berwick on Friday afternoon, leaving her in acod health, was summoned home to find his once happy home a scene of grief and sadness. Mrs. Ilsley was 64 years of age. She leaves a sorrowing husband, one daughter and three sons, who have the sympathy of a host of the new cemetery on Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large con-

course of sorrowing friends.

VOL

WILL BE I TIE. 1 BOW,

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continually rebuildin fences ... when you can buyth "Star" 13

When

ONTAR Sir Louis Washi

The Addition

Meeting of the cil of C. M. E NO. MONTREAL, Bernabe, late is ton, and memi-gers by the Do-sails for Livery JOLIET PE,

sisters and but wife. He scious of the committed it. RAT PORT, after the dispatiended the formance of SI last night the in Tames, the theatre audito the front of the their lives, in the science of the science of the lives, in the science of the lives, in the science of the science their lives, it company lost tumes. The f occupied by occupied by town tax colle Geo. Dewey's dry goods an stroying some cluding Dewey Portage high stroyed. The

stroyed. The ported one of house building RAT PORT, were lost. Mi Western Lumi Baker. OTTAWA nounced will go to his mission in this con ago, that h the end of arrangeme The Wom den party yesterday.

The pren able to att to get to The gove believed to Kenzie ar governmen business. The sur next year, lieved that

At least not yet pr MONTRI of the Grain session treal. Th present: G Fickett, S Kingston; P. J. O'K supt. med Ont.; S. F R. Latchf important been prep public ation whic h

ne ver sine sent and low, when ship show under cor tion from eral meet