

ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 21.—NO. 21.

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

FIRST PART.

3 Ladies' Last Year's Size 2 Blue Greys, dark, \$3 each former price, Bargains. Jackets styles 34, 1 Blk., open front, \$1.50, \$6.90.

Lace Curtains.

Special value in new and durable Lace Curtains, double and triple twisted threads and extra wide for price.

Length.	Price.
2 1-2 yards	45c. per pair.
3	60c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.10
3 1-2	\$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.55
3 1-2	\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50
3 1-2	\$2.75, \$3.25, \$4.50

NOVELTY CURTAINS.

at \$5.25, 3 1-2 yards long.

CRAVENETTE WATERPROOFS—A

Waterproof Cloaks.

SERVICABLE WATERPROOFS. Tweed Colors at \$2.75.

RUBBER WATERPROOFS. In Black, Navy and Brown, with velvet collar, at \$3.50, \$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, \$7.75.

of last year's styles at half price.

DOWLING BROS., --- 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. E.

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 bar woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

A. J. Meehan, Manager.

Water Street, St. John, N. E.

MY PRIVATE STOCK:

"Jaquesbaugh Cream" Old Scotch

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. gals.

It is the purest of pure whiskeys. Remember this price—\$5.75 per gal., or \$10.50 per case. No charge for jar or case. Securely packed and shipped in any way desired.

Family Wine List Sent on Application

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

M. A. FINN.

Wine and Spirit Merchant, 112 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. E.

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 1:30 o'clock, with terrific force. The boiler was carrying seventy pounds of steam. Several men working in the vicinity miraculously escaped. The fireman, Oliver Thibodeau, 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 removed. He also received a cut in the head, 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 damaged.

Messrs. Captain Desnier, S. W. Palmer and J. H. Dunlop left yesterday for Boston, where tomorrow they

will joint an expedition for the Alaska gold fields. Alexander McDonald of Cape Breton, who ten years ago was sentenced to a life term at Dorchester penitentiary, has been pardoned by the minister of justice. McDonald worked in the blacksmith shop at the prison and was pardoned for good conduct.

ACROSS THE BAY.

DIGBY, N. S., May 18.—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 the market today. It was caught in one of the weirs in the basin.

L. D. Morton left today for Bridgewater with his trotting mare Moira Brennan, where she is entered for the races on the 24th.

A very pretty but quiet wedding took place today at 12 o'clock at the residence of Ed. Burham, when his youngest daughter, Maggie H., was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to N. W. Hogg of the Digby High School. The bride was attended by Miss Besse Holdsworth while the groom was supported by E. E. Burham, brother of the bride. The ceremony 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 their return they will make digby their home.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Smoke of War Steamers Seen.

(Special to the Sun.)

HALIFAX, N. S., May 19.—A despatch from Bridgewater says that this morning the smoke of steamers was seen off the coast near Cape La Have. There were nine large steamers heading southerly. Their nationality could not be discerned. The ships when seen off the Indian Island, were five miles off the coast. Some say 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, Mic., say they are in a position to say there is no coal stored there, as stated by a despatch from London.

"Woman," said the Corbett philosopher, "may be still call on Man to raise a car window."

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 Cienfuegos Engagement.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—With every disposition on the part of the executive to make the present war show sharp 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 forfeit his commission in the regular army, and no 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 it is in comparison with the great army of the rebellion, is sadly lacking. Nearly a month after the formal declaration of war, the war department today purchased a number of shovels, and it has just secured the hammocks that experts say are essential to existence in Cuba.

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. The army of occupation. Probably it is this fact, rather than any unreadiness on the part of the navy, that causes 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 troop transports, provided they were started from one point. Gen. Miles had an interview this afternoon with Captain Crews, chief of the navigation bureau, and it is surmised that this very subject was under discussion. The rumor was spread that Gen. Miles with his staff was to leave Washington tonight for Tampa, but this again proved to be premature.

To maintain an army of two hundred thousand men for six months will cost \$20,000,000, according to the estimates prepared by Paymaster General Stanton, and the leading officials are beginning to fear that hostilities may run along beyond this period. The reason is the growing conviction on the part of some of the officers that they must work on any substantial assistance from the Cuban rebels in this campaign, and moreover must meet the Spaniards in Cuba in their strongest sphere, that of the defensive.

Naval authorities are relieved of a good deal of embarrassment by the consent of the French authorities at Martinique to allow the scouting vessel Harvard to remain in St. Pierre until her repairs are completed. It was at first supposed that she would be allowed only seven days' stay, and at the end of that time would be forced out to risk attack at the hands of some ambushed Spanish cruiser or torpedo boat.

Work on the three monitors, Manopac, Canonicus and Manhattan at League Islands has advanced so far that the department expects to have them in service within a week or two. They have been supplied with tubular boilers 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

of passing the small pieces, of which it is composed, through the smoke pipe hole, thus avoiding the tearing up of the boiler and shortening the time required for the work fully one-half.

These monitors will be an available addition to the coast defense ships. Lieut. Niblack, late United States naval attaché at Berlin, who, it is reported at this time, is on his way to Europe, trying to induce the support of the navy in thirty days, and department officials are very much pleased with the energy and ability shown by the important duties assigned to him. He has been ordered to duty only as a special and division officer on the Torpeda, one of the ships that he helped to purchase in England.

The absence of official news of any nature from the fleet at the navy department today, and all sorts of rumors are abroad, and all sorts of reports of the vessels and the imminence of an engagement. The report that came from Madrid of the bombardment of Santiago received some corroboration, as it seemed to show that General Greely, the chief signal officer, had set in motion the machinery of the navy to carry out his declared purpose of cutting the cables that afforded the last connection between Havana and the outside world and thus isolate the island.

It is not believed that the bombardment amounted to anything more than this. Judge Advocate General Lemly, today, commended the circular defining the chief characteristics of the sixteen torpedo boats provided for by congress in the present naval appropriation bill. The destroyers provided for are to be a larger type than any vessel of that class now in the service, about 400 tons, but the torpedo boats will be about the size of the average torpedo boat now in use, namely, about 100 tons. Bidders are left the widest liberty in the matter of original design, but no bid will be considered which fails to guarantee a speed of at least 25 knots for destroyers and 26 knots for torpedo boats.

No more than eighteen and twelve men respectively will be allowed to complete these boats, and shortness of time of construction will be an important element in determining the awards.

Hempstead, L. I., has been definitely selected as a rendezvous point for troops from the New England and middle states sections, and it is expected that nineteen regiments eventually will be quartered there. The long expected appointments of officers to the staffs of the fourteen new major generals have been made, so that the way is now clear for the entry upon active duty of the officers who have been obliged for several weeks to remain in Washington.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19.—Regiments who arrived from Santiago de Cuba on board the Santa Rosa, the insurgent district commanders in Eastern Cuba are moving nearer and nearer to Santiago de Cuba. It appears that Brigadier General Miralles, by order of General Canales, has brought his 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 garriooned towns to within about six miles of the city at Santiago de Cuba. Small cargoes of flour, groceries and canned goods have been received by schooners from Jamaica and Hayti, and the markets of Santiago de Cuba are full of fish.

Senor Enrique Capriles, governor of Santiago de Cuba, in an interview printed in La Bandera Espanola 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 assault us with one hundred thousand men. Some reports say one hundred and fifty thousand men, and that we have invited four times that number to enrich our fields with their carcasses. The greater the number, the greater 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 indeed win that name."

The feelings against Americans in Santiago de Cuba is most bitter. The

Standards threaten to confiscate the plantations owned by Americans.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—As a result of several recent exchanges between the officials of the United States 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 incidents or animosity aroused by recent accidents 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 overcome.

The thirty days' limit prescribed in the president's proclamation of April 21 expires in a few days. This gives certain privileges to Spanish ships and foreign ships in general, and it is said that the limit will expire without any serious controversies having arisen. 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. Taubert, 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 given 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 States.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19, 3 p. m.—Two American warships, whose names were not discernible from the shore, appeared off Santiago de Cuba yesterday, while the steamer Adula, which has arrived here from that port with refugees, was in the harbor. 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 of the Adula, when coming out, could not see any marks on Myrro Castle, and inferred that the American ships drew the fire of the batteries to learn the range.

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 twenty-one torpedoes in the channel, electrically 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 Barroto, mounting two small quick firing guns, is in the harbor. Several coasting steamers and schooners are at the wharves.

A few days ago a German steamer brought 15,000 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 identically 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 Teller, at Port 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 has thus far refused to allow the Alicante to coal from the Twickenham, but the Spanish consul has obtained permission for a five days' wait for the Twickenham before declaring at customs.

The excitement among the Spanish sympathizers is very great.

road officials have offered the government \$50,000,000 peetas in return for a prolongation of the present concessions.

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 fifty regiments of the volunteer army either have started for or reached the mobilizing points to which they were 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 them.

There was a rumor circulating about town this morning that the Spanish squadron stole unmolested 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 that effect.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The regular troops which are to accompany the expedition to the Philippines were determined upon at the war department today, and orders for them to proceed promptly to the coast will be issued. These, with volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, will make up the sum total from which are to be taken the troops who are to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey and enable him to take Manila.

The public admission that the occupation of the islands is intended were made known in an order of the department today, detailing several 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 Peking 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 loss during the recent engagement at Cienfuegos is now known to have been much heavier than was at first reported. Three hundred Spanish were killed and several hundred wounded. Great damage was done along the coast.

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. Ovarre, and three privates from an insurgent camp near Cienfuegos. They reported that the damage wrought by the shells from the warships was very heavy. The hospitals at Cienfuegos, 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 Marblehead threw 450 five inch shells into the Spanish forces, and 700 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 was here that the most terrible destruction was wrought. During the heavy fire of shells and just after the light-house was blown up, five Spaniards who were running together in an attempt to escape were picked off by a shell from the Marblehead, the quartermaster being ordered to fire upon them by Ensign Pratt. They were torn to pieces.

The men who manned the cutters did so under instructions, and they withdrew the sailing rig upon them with the utmost calmness. The Cubans were supplied with 6,000 rounds of ammunition and all but one of them got ashore.

MADRID, May 19, midnight, via Paris.—The Spanish squadron has arrived at Santiago de Cuba without accident. The Carlists and republicans want to prolong the burget debate until the end of June.

The Epoca announces that the rail-

"Columbia." 1898. "Jubilee."

- \$140.00
- \$85.00
- \$75.00
- \$65.00
- \$60.00
- \$50.00
- \$40.00
- \$35.00



- Columbias.
- Jubilee.
- Hartfords.
- Vedettes.

The 1898 Model "Jubilee" is bound to be more popular than any wheel in the market. Why pay \$75 for a wheel when you can buy one for \$50.00 just as good. Guaranteed by us. Strictly high grade. Style and finish up to date. All parts for repairs kept and done here. The 1897 "Jubilee" was a great success, and we ask all purchasers before buying to examine our 1898 Model. There is no high grade machine sold of as good value.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, Market Square.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

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 Opposition, 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. Sauvage, 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 of 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 on the record is manifest.

During the discussion the ministers have made some caustic 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 are 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 the 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, and to assure His Holiness that the arrangement was only a partial act of justice, and that they were to follow. All this they said and did in private individuals. Their agent and counsel happened to be the retained agent and counsel of the Government of 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. But all these things they did as true sons of the Church and not as public men. There are other things which 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 Roman Empire. The chaplain said the cardinal would be damned as a prince and would disappear when the vote was taken, but when he came back he said he would have voted against the case if he had been there. As it was, Mr. Tarte carried his vote by a majority of 6.

The Washington of the North business is thus progressing favorably. The sum of \$40,000 for sidewalks and pavement this year, with \$4,000 for a 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 this moment. Mr. McMullen having failed at this crisis, re-appeared to condemn expenditure at Regina. Unfortunately, his condemnation only applied to expenditure already incurred 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.

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 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 Clark Wallace in his protest against these negotiations with 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 up.

When it was over, the house went into supply, and Mr. Tarte struggled with his estimators. 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 greenhouses without knowing what they will cost. The "Washington of North" idea is worked out by the minister without regard to cost, and in the most haphazard way. The Major Hill park is a beautiful, but 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. Tarte pointed out that in Montreal, and in fact all well conducted towns, these parks and gardens were left without enclosure. That was the modern idea, and the right idea. Other towns are tearing down their 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 barrier at \$4,000. The cost per foot is \$5, according to the outlet 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. Tarte 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 who were testing against this expenditure in the Capital City. There is another remarkable 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 Full. The law requires that in all cases the tender system shall be adopted where the 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 a general 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 are so much interested in money 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 require. The cost of the plants would, in fact, be much less than the maintenance of the greenhouse, to say nothing of the original outlay. Such is the view 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 \$5,000. The patrons concluded that they could safely vote against the government for once, and came to the rescue. Mr. McKullen, who disappeared when the vote was taken, but when he came back he said he would have voted against the case if he had been there. As it was, Mr. Tarte carried his vote by a majority of 6.

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 partisanship 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 forth the evidence, which was rather contradictory. One Mr. Leaman said that Steeves had canvassed him and assisted Mr. Leaman about a mail con-

tract. Mr. Steeves denies having done 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. Jones, who was chairman of the parish committee, says that he attended all the meetings and that Mr. Steeves did not come to any of them, 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. McAlpine seems to have believed Leaman and disbelieved Steeves, for he expresses the opinion that Steeves did some canvassing, though his conclusions seem to be very mildly stated. The charges do not appear to have acted on the commissioner's report, for it required another intervention to stir him up.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, the premier of New Brunswick, then took a hand in the matter. He wrote to Sir Louis Davies, who transmitted to Sir Louis 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 election would always be considered as attending the meeting of the workers who made it their headquarters." Mr. Davies offered this comment to Mr. Mulock on the statement of Mr. Emmerson: "In my opinion you may safely accept Emmerson's statements as true 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 Goggin, who was immediately appointed.

OTTAWA, May 14.—Mr. Farwell had "an impression" about a letter from Sir Charles Tupper concerning the purchase of the Drummond railway. He probably does 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 had made it his headquarters. 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 Hope, Hugh Ryan, and John Haggart were ready to tell all they knew about it. Their testimony to the effect that their testimony it was made obvious that whatever the present government may have done in the way of bargaining, 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 testified:

"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 of no proposal 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 which he saw, 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 suggestion that he would have preferred to deal with that scheme rather than assist in the construction of the road, because there would then be no 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 Hope. Chairman Lister asked him questions about the character and value of the road, and Mr. Hope 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. Hope made a rather violent speech to the same effect in the house last year.

But when it came to the negotiations, Mr. Hope's evidence was not useful to Mr. Greenshield and his friends. He testified that he had spoken to members of the house in favor of the purchase of the road, not so much from the desire to help the company as in the interests of the district 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.

of the road to Hugh Ryan, Mr. Pope 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 everybody.

Q.—Did you ever get a letter from a member of the government pertaining to the sale of the road, which letter you showed to Farwell? A. No. Q.—Did you show any such letter to Farwell? A.—No. Mr. Pope thereupon with great naïveté remarked that "as a political organizer I would not swear what impression I sought to produce in Farwell's mind." When asked whether he never showed Farwell a letter which he never had, Mr. Pope wouldn't swear he didn't do it, but 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. Mr. Pope wouldn't swear he didn't do it, but 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.

Q.—Did you tell Farwell that the government 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. Pope declined to swear to the character of Farwell's impressions. He did not profess the power to speak of another man's impressions, much less 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 decided 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 then stood was half a million dollars. He had not thought of taking 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 Mr. 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 since.

Mr. Haggart's testimony was to the same 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 road could be cheaply obtained. He had heard that the road might be purchased at that time for about \$300,000. He had been taken seriously. He said that the company which had the contract insisted on taking a part of the supplies by way of Seattle, and that he was obliged to deal with this company because all the lines departing from Vancouver charged a higher price for else was no guarantee of speedy delivery. It is, however, believed, that the minister did not negotiate with all the lines sailing from Vancouver, or with all the lines owned by Americans which were willing to call at Vancouver. The Boston and Alaska railway transportation company is not well known on the Pacific Coast, 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. Sifton 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 a half, every pound of which would have gone over the Stikine and Teslin railway if it had not been for the obstruction to and destruction of that bill. This is quite refreshing. To a person unskilled in geography it would leave the impression that the Stikine railway was on the way to the Pacific Coast from Montreal. Even if the Stikine railway had been 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 have been possible for the Grand Trunk to exercise their pull on the government to divert the traffic to their own line and their own United States connection. As it is, Vancouver is on the road to the Yukon by any other route as much as it is by the Stikine route.

OTTAWA, May 15.—"The fact that the Canadian government found it necessary to come to Seattle to secure transportation facilities for the troops and mounted police is 'but one of the countless incidents' 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



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 overdraw 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, and quicker than anything else in the world. They soon transform a healthy, happy, amiable woman into a weak, sickly, and dependent invalid. They utterly unfit a woman for wifehood or motherhood. 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, improving their health, strength, vigor and elasticity. It relieves pain, allays inflammation, checks debilitating drains, and quickly subdues all other symptoms. It at once stops the dragging pains, digestive troubles and other complications that arise from the same cause. It makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. 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 sake of extra profit.

"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 companies 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 Friday. The exultant tone of this journal from one of the leading United States towns on the Pacific Coast seems to be quite excusable. It is certainly a great thing for the United States that a Canadian government goes to that country to procure transportation by sea along the Pacific Coast, and that its military supplies for the Yukon district should be sent to the Pacific Coast by way of the United States Pacific railway and a United States seaport. The explanation given by the minister of militia and Mr. Sifton is that the company which had the contract insisted on taking a part of the supplies by way of Seattle, and that he was obliged to deal with this company because all the lines departing from Vancouver charged a higher price for else was no guarantee of speedy delivery. It is, however, believed, that the minister did not negotiate with all the lines sailing from Vancouver, or with all the lines owned by Americans which were willing to call at Vancouver. The Boston and Alaska railway transportation company is not well known on the Pacific Coast, 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.

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 government supporters in caucus talked their straight to Mr. Sifton and his colleagues on the Yukon matter. No people in Canada are more grateful to the senate than thirty or forty of the government's Ontario supporters. No men in Canada would be more fiercely opposed to any revival of the project. If the senate had in some way restored the Yukon bill to the order paper and made it law, there would be consternation and dismay in the government ranks. Mr. Sifton might be happy because his interests seem to lie wholly with Mackenzie and Mann, as they did long ago when these two gentlemen were exploiting the resources of Manitoba. But Mr. Blair and some of the other ministers, and the great body of liberal members, are heartily sick of the Yukon deal and would be thankful to Mr. Sifton and Mr. Tarte if they would let it stay dead.

And after all the Stikine railway is to be built. Mackenzie and Mann have made an offer to the British Columbia 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 extension of the British Columbia legislative assembly. They have passed a resolution and a bill commencing 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 negotiations 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 class of the Yukon have had a happy escape. The minister may occasionally mention this Yukon deal, but the party generally as represented here is most anxious to forget it. The anxiety which the contractors are showing for the acceptance of their present offer, calling for no one-tenth as large a grant as Sifton's deal, shows what a great bargain they expected to get out of this kindly government.

Mr. McInnes has not made his resignation effective as yet, but he is on the Pacific coast, and has been mentioned in the papers that he will not return to Ottawa again, and will be 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. Oa' remark of Mr. McInnes 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 Gaysboro. The protest of the British Columbia bar had not been taken into consideration in the papers that he will not return to Ottawa again, and will be 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. Oa' remark of Mr. McInnes 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 Gaysboro.

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The Donville case will probably stand over until next session. Col. Donville in his statements to the British Columbia papers charges Mr. Foster and the other conservative members of the public accounts committee with cowardice in attacking him and with making a matter of his absence. The fact is that he was not attacked at all, neither was any charge made against him by any member of the house. The auditor general brought the matter to public attention by throwing a doubt on the correctness of the session. Mr. McDougall made the charge that there was doubt whether the \$300 paid to Col. Donville for Mr. Barnes had been received by Mr. Barnes or was the same money mentioned in that gentleman's receipt to Major Wedderburn. Mr. Barnes is a member of the public accounts committee, and this is surely one that required explanation. Col. Donville may have an explanation to make, but there is no reason why he should not send it. He cannot come to himself. Besides he neglected a splendid opportunity when the auditor general wanted an explanation last year.

However, the matter stands over because Sir Louis Davies, who seems to think Col. Donville is inclined, did not want to have the evidence reported to the house until Col. Donville had given his testimony. Sir Louis stated that the colonel was a member of parliament entitled to a hearing before he was condemned. This nobody could think of denying. Mr. Foster said that he would have been glad if the colonel had been here to give his explanation, but for his part he would not take the responsibility of compelling him to come at a time when he knew that the colonel was in the midst of large business transactions on the Pacific coast. To drag him away from these affairs at a critical time in the season might be a serious damage to Col. Donville and the business interests he represented. He was favorable to the idea that a despatch should be sent by the chair man telling Col. Donville that they desired to have his evidence. Then if the colonel could not find it convenient to come he would consent to the postponement of the balance of the enquiry until the next session, rather than appear to do any injustice to a fellow member. The only stipulation Mr. Foster made was that the ministers and the chairman should undertake that the enquiry should be left

in such a manner as to be assumed at the off. In the committee have to be kept because of what has ministers as should be printed, so to next year's tions to co- ville's inability appear before tion. Meanv the \$300.

CHARGED HAMPTON tion laid by inspector of system, again for stealing the the microlo was confined gistrate Spro day. The st Geo. W. Sher stand. The e of extracts fr freight assent rial traffic tracted than pected. The Wednesday, A. McKeevyn Geo. W. Fowl HAMPTON, M against Lemuel horse out of an Sussex, was ag Suptendary Mag evidence for W. Fowler, for discharge of the refused, that he will now being taken was postponed u p. n. The Osekeag rounding the them with a L Scriber of beautifying t hotel. Much symps Capt. R. G. E respected moti tus Earle. Sheriff Freez day and expi secure the escappi Geo. E. Fros pairing the h and Miss Coch Rev. M. S. Ste Mrs. Britton house vacated Dr. Varian town and is h competent mar dentistry. E. B. Smith pair of nice ill they are ill attention. William T. E er, has been and his work The gravel w House is being presents a go good people of use the walk grounds, the present a very an-.

CATCHING A Rather an a from Paris and brand Prince H seems that the petition to A Leontief were fims. At a ba departure from with an eye to tional popularity, dilge in some utterances, whi ally received. E reckoned witho Jewish traders in his, but it was spech, promptly Jibull, where t that they were and Prince H finds himself in ward fix.—JEWEL

HONEST An old clergy that so many upon by unscrup to inform a and nervous o-effects of erro obtain it. It is the Having nothing money, but is d sake to help the their health a SECY ASSURED. REV. A. H. M town, Ontario.

MEMORIAL from captain and offi Pacific Railway Tarrar. We, the unders classes on board the voyage from Vanco desire to express o the enterprise of th wided an excellent accommodation for class travellers to obtain in the Gold that the accommo second class is bett first class possessi and north from class is equal in ev steamship voyagi wish to express o the great care and Commander Archib without exception ship through wat without exception of so large a tonna indeed in luck in with officers who are courteous and as them on the succes (Signed) WALK Church of England Secretary. (Signed) G. Chalmers, Chairman of the After a woman age she never m

Children CAST

Advertisement for 'HAVE YOU BACKACHE?' featuring 'Chase's Kidney Pills'. The text describes the benefits of the pills for kidney ailments, back pain, and general weakness. It includes a testimonial from a man who suffered from kidney issues and found relief through the pills. The advertisement also mentions 'One Pill a Dose' and 'Price, 25 Cents a Box'.

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

SUN-PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

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.

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.

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, "the British and Great Britain faced each other, ready at a nod to engage in mortal battle. Today the English people and our American friends are facing a mighty problem and the mighty competition of national aggrandizement."

"The two great English-speaking countries standing shoulder to shoulder are the most inspiring and magnificent spectacle of the century. We speculate as to the ultimate result 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 nation that shall stand together for peace, for liberty, for humanity, for civilization, and for the brotherhood of man."

Dr. James King, chaplain of the society, after reviewing the history of Spanish rule in Cuba and confounding that no nation rightly calling itself Christian, could refrain from interceding 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 Recessional:

The tumult and the shouting ceased, The capstans and the kites departed, The masts and the merrymen were hoisted, A humble and a contrite heart, Lord God of hosts, be 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 to petty egotism, but to what he believed to be the true interests of liberty, justice and humanity.

Barnetness and intensity marked every stage of Gladstone's wonderful career. Of transcendent ability in debate he swayed parliament and people as few Englishmen have ever done.

without remembering his strong religious bias, would be to estimate it ineffectually. In debate the heat of 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 banners.

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 Sun is indebted to Postmaster General Mulock for a valuable certificate of circulation. It applies only to circulation through the mails, and therefore does not give this respectable freestone journal so good an advertisement as a full return would be.

Now the result of Mr. Mulock's calculations, as set forth in the return which he produced for the house, is that the Daily and Weekly Sun mailed from the office, for free transmission, under the present system, would at half a cent per pound contribute to the post office a revenue of \$800.

The Telegraph's contribution, according to Mr. Mulock, would be \$555, showing a difference of \$125. In short, the postmaster general expects to get twenty-two per cent. more postal revenue out of this journal of the household than out of the valued Telegraph.

Moreover, Mr. Mulock expects to get more postage out of the Sun than out of any other paper east of Montreal, and more than is put down to any other paper but one printed outside of Montreal and Toronto. The Telegraph, Globe, Gazette and Record, taken together, are only charged \$784 at half a cent per pound, or \$120 more than the Sun. It is fair, however, to say that the evening papers do not all claim a large outside circulation.

The possibilities of the market of Trinidad to Canada can be seen from the importations of breadstuffs, timber, etc., from North America, which in 1887 amounted to \$1,604,875. Of this all but \$39,000 worth came from the United States.

In hay Canada sent \$92, 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.

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.

ALLEVIATIONS OF WAR.

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.

"The ring of battle-axes, and the tramp of armies, are heard all up and down the Old Testament; and you find godly soldiers like Moses, and Joshua, and Caleb, and Gideon, and soundly soldiers like Samson, 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 your hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble; for ye are a holy people, and the Lord is with you, and he will fight for you, and he will bring you out of the hands of your enemies.'"

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Moreover, Mr. Mulock expects to get more postage out of the Sun than out of any other paper east of Montreal, and more than is put down to any other paper but one printed outside of Montreal and Toronto.

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.

ENGLAND A FRIEND.

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 uncompromising 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 ambassador in Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, expressed to the secretary of state the warmest amity of the Queen and of his government for this country in the present crisis, but there is not an English paper of consequence that is not profuse in its expressions of admiration for the president and for the course he has pursued, as well as sympathy for the American people and approval for the course they have shown in behalf of the suffering Cubans.

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

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The wars of the Crusaders were 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 twenty-five million slain in Jewish wars; and of the sixty million slain in wars under Julius Caesar; of the one hundred and thirty million slain in wars with the Turks and Saracens; of the twenty million slain in wars of Xerxes; of the twenty million slain in wars of Justinian; and the thirty-two million slain in the wars of Genghis Khan, not one man was sacrificed by mercy; but in this Hispano-American war every drummer boy, or pikeman, or standard-bearer, 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 principle 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 beggarly population? There are ten thousand boys in Spain growing up with more capacity to govern that nation than 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 dynasty that now afflicts the people.

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FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, May 19.—The baseball season will be opened here on the 24th with two games between the Tartars and the Red Sox. The college sports will be held on the same afternoon on their new grounds on College road. There is a lively competition this year for the championship belt.

There was a slight fire in the residence of Chas. H. Giles on Kings-clear road, four miles above town, this morning; damage, however, was slight. Major Cropley exhibited a trophy of the Cuban war in his store window today. It is a piece of a ship's flag captured by the American navy at Cardenas. He received it in a letter from Gen. 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 to St. John's, and sports the logs are coming along, and hopes to have all the lumber within the boom limits at an early date this season.

ALLEVIATIONS OF WAR.

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.

"The ring of battle-axes, and the tramp of armies, are heard all up and down the Old Testament; and you find godly soldiers like Moses, and Joshua, and Caleb, and Gideon, and soundly soldiers like Samson, 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 your hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble; for ye are a holy people, and the Lord is with you, and he will fight for you, and he will bring you out of the hands of your enemies.'"

THE SUN'S GREAT CIRCULATION.

The Sun is indebted to Postmaster General Mulock for a valuable certificate of circulation. It applies only to circulation through the mails, and therefore does not give this respectable freestone journal so good an advertisement as a full return would be.

Now the result of Mr. Mulock's calculations, as set forth in the return which he produced for the house, is that the Daily and Weekly Sun mailed from the office, for free transmission, under the present system, would at half a cent per pound contribute to the post office a revenue of \$800.

Moreover, Mr. Mulock expects to get more postage out of the Sun than out of any other paper east of Montreal, and more than is put down to any other paper but one printed outside of Montreal and Toronto.

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.

ENGLAND A FRIEND.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and 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 it sent.

Notice to Subscribers in Queens County, N. B.

Our collector, E. P. DYKEMAN, will call on you shortly. Please be prepared to pay him any arrears due on your subscription.

In Albert County, N. B.

EDGAR CANNING, is in Albert Co. 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.

The American ship Cora, now at this port, will load deals for Bristol at 5 p.m. This is a good freight.

Bark Bristol, now repairing at Hantsport, will proceed to West-Bay to take in deals for W. E. England on E. C. Ireland at 10 a.m.

Miss Bessie Adams, who is doing missionary work in Skidsueka, Japan, writes that she and Miss Cunningham are the only foreigners among 40,000 Japanese.

In Sun of the 12th instant the types made our Chatham correspondent say that A. Eagles and John Basset had opened a boiler shop.

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.

John Avery of Knowlesville and Miss Ida May Coates of St. John were married at the residence of W. S. Henderson, Harland, last week.

The Intercolonial will issue return tickets at a single fare for the Queen's birthday. The tickets are good going from Saturday, 21st, until and including the 24th, and are good to commence return journey up to and including the 25th.

Chamberlain Sandell has received from the C. P. R. the grant of \$56,500 guaranteed by that concern in connection with the Sand-Point improvements.

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.

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.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bay of Fundy Steamship company was held yesterday afternoon.

One of the windows of Mrs. T. G. Merritt's residence, Princess street, was on 18th inst. filled with beautiful cut flowers, principally roses.

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.

What did the doctor matter with you, forget what you call me? "Do you mind him and out of it?"—New company will be the "battle." "Why?" "I know about getting morning"—Chicago

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Provincial Secretary Tweedie arrived here last evening for the purpose of instituting an enquiry into the recent occurrences at the Lunatic Asylum.

Thomas E. Henderson, boot and shoe dealer of Parrboro, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

The death occurred Thursday morning at the advanced age of 84 years, of Mrs. Margaret Howard, widow of Captain Stephen Howard.

A very quiet but pretty event was celebrated on 18th inst. when two popular young people were united in marriage.

There was another suicide at the Asylum Wednesday. The victim was Isaac D. Roderick, aged seventy, for two years an inmate of the institution.

Richard, who was in a hurry, and so am I. Don't let me detain you. Be sure and look in on me tomorrow.

BIGAMY CHARGED.

SUSSEX, N. B., May 19.—David Anketel of Bethsaya was arrested at Bethsaya this afternoon by Constable William MacLeod on a charge of having married one Emma Vincent in November last, his first wife, who is the informant, being still in the land of the living.

MRS. MEDLEY'S WILL. The will of the late Mrs. Charlotte Medley, widow of Canon Medley, proved 17th inst.

ST. JOHN SHIP SEIZED AT MANILA. The following despatch, dated London, May 13, appeared in Saturday's New York Herald.

Wm. Thomson & Co., the owners of the Honolulu, Capt. Dexter, have received no word of the seizure of her cargo of coal.

IMPERFECT BUT DEBISIVE. The teacher of a city school recently received the following note explaining the absence of one of the pupils.

THE GERRARD STREET MYSTERY.

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

(From Belford's Magazine.) CHAPTER I.—Continued. "And Willie, my boy, I have at 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 cents."

GLADSTONE DEAD.

He Passed Away at Five O'clock Thursday Morning, Surrounded by His Wife, Family and Intimate Friends.

Sketch of the Distinguished English Statesman 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.

HAWARDEN, April 19, 4 a. m.—Gladstone is on the very brink of the grave. All the family had met in his room 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 than the second room here.

HAWARDEN, April 19, 5 a. m.—Gladstone's death has just occurred.

Mr. Gladstone was the fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, who was made a baronet in 1846, after having amassed a fortune at Liverpool in the West Indian trade.



HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

grow, but removed to Liverpool about 1785, and in the latter city, on December 28, 1809, was born he who has since won the title of "England's Grand Old Man."

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

"Well, I should perhaps hardly call it running away, but he certainly disappeared most mysteriously. I saw him at the corner of Yonge and Crookshank streets."

"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."

"The first distance remembrance I have after this is, that I suddenly awoke from my stupor to find Alice kneeling at my feet, and holding me by the hands. Then my mental powers came back to me, and I recalled all the incidents of the evening."

Advertisement for 100 Drops, a vegetable preparation for assimilating food and regulating the stomach and bowels. It is a perfect remedy for constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea, worms, convulsions, feverishness, and loss of sleep.

eral cause such service as he desired, and devoted himself to arousing the English people and parliament to a sense of humane duty in regard to espousing the cause of the oppressed nationalities under Turkish rule.

Although agreeing with Sir Robert Peel in the free trade measure introduced in 1846, Mr. Gladstone resigned the seat of Newark, unwilling to remain under obligations to the Duke of Newcastle, and in opposition to that nobleman, and consequently was out of parliament during the debates on this measure.

His sojourn 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 the desired effect.

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From this time dates Mr. Gladstone's reputation as an advanced liberal. The university of Oxford rejected 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.

In the early part of 1868 Mr. Gladstone 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 1871, the latter measure by the exercise of the royal prerogative, was introduced in the house of commons, and in 1872, Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Lord Granville, resigned the leadership of the liberal party, feeling that in the existing circumstances he could not render the lib-

eral cause such service as he desired, and devoted himself to arousing the English people and parliament to a sense of humane duty in regard to espousing the cause of the oppressed nationalities under Turkish rule.

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

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WANTED. RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED in every city and town. Exclusive territory given. Identification in case of loss of consciousness or sudden death. Prompt attention provided. Insurance to passengers and bicyclists against death or accident. Reward offered for return of your pocket book or keys if lost. International Registry Co., N. B. General Agent.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

HOW THE SUPERINTENDENT CAN HELP THE TEACHER.

Mrs. D. A. Morrison. More than ever before, perhaps, in the history of Sunday school work it is necessary to have superintendent and teacher united and of one mind in their methods and work.

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.

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 to 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.

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.

The superintendent can help the teachers to secure the best lesson helps. Most teachers have very little time at their disposal to examine the multitude of monthlies and quarterlies.

Agail, 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.

Many a superintendent knows that there is "something" wrong with the school, but what that "something" is he cannot tell. And until he finds this out all his efforts to make his school better will be of no avail.

did with the school visited, and then compare notes. Then call the teachers together and present the result of your investigation.

The superintendent should encourage the teachers to bring to him their criticisms on the way the school is conducted; and also to tell him of their difficulties and trials in their class work.

Throughout all the exercises of the school, superintendent and teacher should never lose sight of the chief aim of the school—the glory of God in the conversion of souls and their spiritual development.

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.

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.

SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., May 10.—Arbor day was observed at the corner by the planting of trees and making of flower beds.

SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., May 16.—Geo. B. McKnight and family of 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.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

PALESTINE.

Two Weeks' Horseback Ride Through the Holy Land.

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

A 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, 1888.—My last letter was written from the Gallilean sea, while on our way from Jerusalem to Demascus.

Our party who are taking this horseback tour through Palestine, numbers 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.

From Jerico we went to the Dead Sea, a region of awful desolation, and thence up to the fords of the Jordan, where Joshua and the children of Israel miraculously crossed long ago, and thence back to Jerico and Jerusalem.

From Jerusalem again as a starting point we set our faces toward the north, having in view the passing through Samaria and Galilee, across the upper waters of the Jordan to Caesarea Philippi, now Banias; thence across the shoulders of Hermon and through the Hauran country to Demascus, one of the oldest cities of the world.

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 beautiful, so dear, and we were coming nearer to the lunch place which for that day was to be Tiberias.

During the days of touring we passed, or near to, such places as Bethel, Shiloh, the site of Gerizim and Ebal, Samaria, the view of the pass, Jezel, Shunem, Nain, Nazareth, Cana, Gallilean Sea and Tiberias, and the sites of Capernaum, Bethsaida, Chorazin, along the shores of Lake Huleh, across the head waters of the Jordan, luncheon on the site of ancient Dan and camping at Caesarea Philippi, now Banias, and so on over the sloping and stony sides of snow-capped Hermon and across the Hauran, the great grain field of Syria, to its capital, Demascus.

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 was impossible to find a sure footing at all.

But I must close. I would mention that the land Philanthropists are doing something. If there were proper inducements more would be done. If a good and just government were once established here, we should soon know the hills and valleys of Palestine were beginning to look as they did in the days of her best kings, and when it was indeed a delightful land.

Yours cordially, G. O. GATES.

The hills 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 soil, in other instances they are imperfectly tilled, and 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, etc.

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 western 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 the harvest of the weather.

But what encouragement has the poor tiller of this soil? Today he may get enough to get him a cotten suit that but partly covers his body. He tills 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.

You will pardon this style of letter. I was requested not to write too much "guide book" matter, and these things 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 have taken place—some of 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 beautiful, so dear, and we were coming nearer to the lunch place which for that day was to be Tiberias.

During the days of touring we passed, or near to, such places as Bethel, Shiloh, the site of Gerizim and Ebal, Samaria, the view of the pass, Jezel, Shunem, Nain, Nazareth, Cana, Gallilean Sea and Tiberias, and the sites of Capernaum, Bethsaida, Chorazin, along the shores of Lake Huleh, across the head waters of the Jordan, luncheon on the site of ancient Dan and camping at Caesarea Philippi, now Banias, and so on over the sloping and stony sides of snow-capped Hermon and across the Hauran, the great grain field of Syria, to its capital, Demascus.

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 was impossible to find a sure footing at all.

But I must close. I would mention that the land Philanthropists are doing something. If there were proper inducements more would be done. If a good and just government were once established here, we should soon know the hills and valleys of Palestine were beginning to look as they did in the days of her best kings, and when it was indeed a delightful land.

Yours cordially, G. O. GATES.

The hills 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 soil, in other instances they are imperfectly tilled, and the soil here is imperfectly done. But they

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.

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 carrying 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, Montreal during the summer season, and between Manchester and St. John, New Brunswick, during the winter season, each of such steamers being designed to steam 12 knots an hour, carrying capacity of about 8,500 tons, and intended to have them fitted with modern requirements applicable to cargo steamers, including electric light and the best class of accommodation for cattle.

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 £200,000 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 and Queensmore, classed 100 A, at Lloyd's, for the sum of £200,000. 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, deputy-chairman, and Alderman Sir Bosdin T. Leach, director of the Manchester 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.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz: (1) A contract dated 28th April, 1898, between Furness, Withy & Company, Limited, of the second part, Sir Christopher Furness of the third part, and Alfred Henry Whitworth as trustee for the company of purchasing the three steamers now building and above referred to for £200,000 each, and by which a commission of 1-1/2 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 1-1/2 per cent. on the purchase price, and the same commission for valuing, surveying and reporting on

15 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 St. John, N. B. P. O. Box 50.

any steamers purchased by the company. (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 18.—The annual convention of the Church of England Sunday 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.

Next followed a paper on "The Practice of Teaching" by Rev. Mr. Silvester, which provoked a little discussion. Rev. Mr. Stone delivered a brief address on teaching, and other matters of interest were discussed.

A public meeting was held in the Masonic hall in the evening, the following speakers being present: Rev. 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 God, this meeting 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 young.

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QUEENS CO.

SALMON CREEK, Queens Co., May 18.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Donald McEheran was very largely attended. The funeral service was held in the Presbyterian church of Gasperaux.

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

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.

153 Germain Street, St. John.

HOURS—10 to 12, 2 to 5 Daily. Evenings—Mon., Wed. and Fri., 7.30 to 8.30.

The simple application of SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

without any internal medicine, cures the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, and all other painful affections of the skin.

Prepared by J. H. Morrison, M. D., St. John, N. B.

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 8 Sept. 25, 1896, says:

"It is a most generally useful, to the extent of the following, and is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments mentioned."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears the Government Stamp of the name of the inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s 1/2d, 2s, 3d and 4s, 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER J. T. DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

PILES. CURE GUARANTEED. Consultation Free. Office hours 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. (Sundays and Holidays excepted).

Child CAS

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. May 17—Sch Thistle, 123, Williams, from New York, P. M. ... May 17—Sch Thistle, 123, Williams, from New York, P. M. ...

CANADIAN PORTS.

At Montreal, May 16, sch Hattie C. Buck, from New York ... At Halifax, May 16, sch Hattie C. Buck, from New York ...

BRITISH PORTS.

At Hull, May 17, str Simonside, Kish, from St. John ... At Queenstown, May 17, str Corinthe, Elliot, from Halifax for Glasgow ...

FOREIGN PORTS.

At New York, May 15, schs Chesle, Harlow, from Macoris, La Plata, Sosa, from Santa Cruz ... At Savannah, May 11, str City of Augusta, Jaggert, from New York; ship Cananda, McKeaster, from Rio Janeiro via Barbadoe (at quarantine) ...

At Philadelphia, May 15, sch R. B. Woodside, McLean, for Savannah ... At New York, May 15, bark Africa, Davidson, for Liverpool ...

BIRTHS.

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

MARRIAGES.

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

DEATHS.

BUNNELL—At Westbrook, Maine, on May 17th, after a lingering illness, George F. Bunnell, formerly of Westbrook, N. B., aged 78 years, leaving three daughters and a son to mourn their loss.

A CANADIAN CHOSEN.

Sir Henry Strong Has Been Selected to Arbitrate the Railway Dispute Between the United 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. Eguiguren, the Peruvian minister, submitting the question to Sir Henry Strong, chief justice of the Dominion of Canada.

MEMORANDA.

Passed Sydney Light, May 18, strs Turret, Casp, Blenheim, from Montreal via Sydney for New York ...

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 walls to escape the fiery element.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Notice is given by the Light House 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 lights and fog signals have been discontinued until further notice: ...

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 of cholera. The body was placed on a bier and carried to a grave at Atchpur, one of the English river stations. About a thousand Chinamen went to Atchpur by steamer, and at the grave a priest chanted prayers and burned incense.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORA.

Children Cry for CASTORA. 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.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

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

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

Passion week. The evening before the crucifixion.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time—Thursday evening, April, A. D. 33. Place—Jerusalem, in an upper room.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

Read Matthew 26 and parallels. Commit verses 26-28.

QUESTIONS.

- 1. Now the first day of (a) the feast of unleavened bread the disciples came to Jesus, saying unto him, Written with blood that we prepare for thee to eat the passover? ... 2. 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. ...

REVISION CHANGES.

- Ver. 17. (a) First day of unleavened bread. Ver. 20. (b) He was sitting at meat with them. Ver. 21. (c) He was eating. Ver. 23. (d) He that dipped. Ver. 25. (e) It is I, Rabbi. Ver. 28. (f) Of the covenant.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

Introducing Events.—Jesus spends Tuesday night all day Wednesday, April 13th, in Jerusalem, in preparation for the Passover. At the same time, the Pharisees are plotting against Jesus.

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: 24-26). 5. The upper room (v. 12-14). 6. The Lord's Supper (v. 26-28). 7. Judas' departure (John 13: 31-32). 8. The Lord's Supper (v. 26-28). 9. First of the Passover (v. 17). 10. The Passover (v. 17). 11. The Passover (v. 17). 12. The Passover (v. 17).

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

38; I Cor. 5: 7, 8). Why was it eaten with bitter herbs? (Ex. 12: 8). III. The Strife (Luke 22: 24). (When about to recline at the table).—What took place as the disciples were sitting down at the table? Was this wholly ambition, or may it have been mingled with a desire to be nearer to their beloved Master? Why 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 prove and teach the disciples? Was this a work that one ought to have done? What is its teaching?

V. Warnings (vs. 21-25; John 13: 21-23).—What announcement did Jesus make? What two disciples did Jesus specially name? Did the others feel guilty? Had Judas already agreed to betray Jesus? (Matt. 26: 14, 15).

VI. The Lord's Supper Instituted (vs. 26-28).—What new ordinance did Jesus institute during the Passover? For what purpose? (I Cor. 11: 24-26). Why did Jesus use bread for the 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: 25, 27; Heb. 9: 14, 15). To what does the Lord's Supper look forward? (v. 25; I 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 promise Jesus made to his disciples at the close of the 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 18.—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.

RICHMOND, N. B., May 18.—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 Alberton, 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 Richmond Review is a brother of the deceased lady.

MAUGERVILLE, May 18.—Supervisor Hester 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 up.

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., preached at the church 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 lumber to be rafted, it is doubtful if the 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 this season.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., May 18.—The utility is loading planks at Hillsboro for Boston. Sch. Franklin is loading planks at Stoney Creek for New York.

James McRae of Memel has purchased the Palmer property at Riverside.

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 localities.

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; W. A. Peck, librarian; Miss Edna M. West, organist.

FREDERICTON, May 17.—William Vespall, a workman in Blair's wash and dye factory, while working at a bank saw this afternoon had the top of three fingers on his left hand cut off by a saw. He was taken into the saw broke, bringing the fingers suddenly against the saw.

The preliminary examination of Harry Godey and Joseph Sharp for assault upon Wilber Verax of Douglas was concluded before Col. March this morning. The prisoners were committed for trial at the next sitting of the county court. The prisoners are charged with the murder of Speedy by trial before Judge Wilson on Friday next.

A report is current here today of the drowning of three men on Killbuck's drive a few days ago. Thirteen men were in a larger (a shallow bottomed boat) following up the drive. They attempted to run through the Fry's bridge when the boat filled and sank, precipitating all the men into the

water. The boy boat which was following just behind came to the assistance of the drowning men. The crew upon the tug succeeded in rescuing ten of the men from the water, but three were deemed to be drowned. Two of them were named Martin, from St. Basil. The name of the third is not known.

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 \$50. A three mile timber berth on Muzeral Lake went to W. R. McCleary at the upset price.

The Blackville station of the Canadian 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 thief.

Marietta Ladell, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. Watts of the Montreal, Miss Foster of Maryville 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.

RICHMOND, Kent Co., May 17.—Robert Harnes, of Grand Pré, was established with R. Plummer's tavern established for the past five years, died this morning. Two weeks ago he was taken suddenly ill while at work, the disease developing into pneumonia, followed by other complications. He deceased is a son of Alex. Barnes of Moulton Hill.

Robinson's building has commenced and the outlook for a good catch is encouraging.

Auctioneer Hutchinson conducted a sale yesterday at the residence of Geo. Wilson, who is going to Moncton to reside.

James McDougall, who spent the winter in Boston, has returned, and proposes opening a jewelry store in Kingston.

CAMPOBELLO, May 18.—This spring all the old weirs have been repaired and many new ones erected in the harbor. The weirs are now ready for use. Harbor de Luis also has been repaired. The weirs have appeared in small quantities and bring from \$8 to \$12 a hoghead.

Alexander Calder, with a crew of eight men, is fishing for halibut in the Edward Howe, off Grand Pré, N. B. Silas Mitchell of North Head has had an addition made to his house, and is having extensive repairs made in other parts of the building. Tezekiah Mitchell has greatly improved the interior of his barber shop. Nehemiah Mitchell's residence has been repaired.

Spencer Farmer of St. Andrews having 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 Camlock of the mainland spent last week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Malloch, North Road.

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

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., May 18.—The Norwegian bark Adorna has arrived to load deals at Grandstone Island.

John Hanson, Wm. Taylor and Charles McDonald, residents of Hillsboro, were taken before the stipendiary magistrate last week, on complaint of Wm. M. Burns and John I. Stevens, on a charge of committing disturbance on the street. The young men pleaded guilty and were fined.

Much rowdiness has been inflicted on the residents of Hillsboro recently, owing to the continued illegal importation of liquor. 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 conducted 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 returned to her home here for the summer.

COLE'S ISLAND, Queens Co., May 18.—By a pile social held in the Baptist church on Saturday evening, 14th inst., \$17 was realized for the benefit of the pastor, Rev. E. H. Ganong, after which the rev. gentleman gave a very pleasing address.

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

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

NOVA SCOTIA. LAWRENCEVILLE, N. S., May 12.—Mrs. Isley, wife of T. R. Isley, 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 the new cemetery on Sunday afternoon, found his once happy home a scene of grief and sadness. Mrs. Isley was 64 years of age. She leaves a sorrowing husband, one daughter and three sons, who have the sympathy of a host of friends. The interment took place at the new cemetery on Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

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