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cain, from Kings-N. B., for Havana, Jan. 30, and af-tance, and arrived

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ce are pro out 4,000,000 nade in Af-

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awake and dressing as fast as pissible in the excitement and confusion that reigned. Suddenly and almost

that reigned. Suddenly and almost before some had time to get out of their berths the car toppled over, knocking them off their feet. It a minute or so, much to the relief of those in the car, many of whom were expecting something fearful or corrible to happen, everything quieted down except the state of the car.

ing orders and the loud hissing of escaping steam. Mr. Mett said that

with others he got out of the car as quickly as possible, it being canted at such an angle that he had to hold on to the top to get out. When all got out it was found that no one in the sleeper had been hurt or injured in the sleeper had been hurt or injured in

the slightest, and a general sigh of telief went up from all. They then commenced to look around them and

found the other cars and tender, from

which the engine had parted, in a

much better position than their own car, as the baggage car, smoker, first and second class cars, while off the track, were still in an upright position, while the sleeper, from which they had just crawled out, was almost on its side. None of the cars, with the one exception, and that fae only partially so were off the sleeper.

only partially so, were off the sle

slight embankment some fifty yards in the rear of the train. In the dark-

approaching closer to the big engine that had been the life of the whole

that had been the lire of the wasterian, and which was then sying in the deep snow, broken and disabled, seemingly, as it were breathing its last, the outline of the cab, the boiler and

esucers how to remove the timbers

that encased his legs, with such success that he was removed from the wreck-age without further injury.

After the fireman had been removed to a place of safety, Mr. Mott said

the passengers took a more careful

cok over the ground. The accident

seven miles west of Bathurst, the track was straight, and there was lit-

tle, if any, grade. Near where the lo-

what the railway people said, they believed that the accident was caused

cks were found, and from what ex-ination could be made and from

otive some yards. Three or four

dent happened is a bridge, and those on the train consider themselves lucky

that the accident did not happen there.

Referring to the fireman, Mr. Most said that he exhibited wonderful

calmness and self-possession. After they got him out he said that the first intimation they had in the cab

of anything being wrong was the sud-

to stop and Baskin put on the brakes

him to jump. After that he dld not know just how things went. If Bas-

kin had not stuck to the engine and

had done all the could to stop the train the accident would have been more sericus, but if he had jumped

when he advised him to he would pro

tably have escaped with little injury.

passengers found out and from the

opinion of the trainmen, the engineer jumped after he had done everything he could to protect the train, but had

jumped too late, or when the engine fell over on her side, as his body was

not to be seen when the fireman was

pulled out, and was then supposed to be under the locomotive, which sup-position he since learned was affirmed by the finding of the remains when

the engine was jacked up by the

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express order, or enclose money in

M. A. FINN. Wine and Spirit Merchant,

112 Prince Wm. Street., St. John, N. B. **DISCOURAGING TO MANN** 

The Railway Contractor Would Like People to Wait For His Sleigh Route.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 10.—Some idea of the rush to the Klondyke can be gained from the fact that D. D. Mann, the Stickene railway contractor ne railway contractor is experiencing the greatest difficulty in getting transportation to Wrangel for one hundred and fifty horses, four nundred men and supplies to be used in building the sleigh road from Wrangel. All space on the steamers going north is booked days in advance morth is booked days in advance. Mann can only get his men up by twos and threes. He has been unable to charter a single vessel, though, as he expresses it, he "burnt money in telegraphing." He declares that the pros-pectors, who now crowd vessels to his detriment, had better wait for his sleigh road. He suggests to steamship companies that it would be politic for them to give him all the space he wants at their own figure, so that he can go up and prepare the way for the prospectors. As it is, the com-train for this city were W. A. Mott, panies are giving the prospectors all panies are giving the prospectors all M. P. P., Mrs. Wm. Rainnie, Mrs. the room, and none is left for his big murray and W. J. Rainnie, who parties. This delay in getting men reached the city on the express from forward to the scene of action is dis-couraging to Mann. Halifax at 4 o'clock.

I. C. R. SMASH-UP.

The Quebec Express Wrecked Near Petit Rocher.

Engineer Basten Meets With Probably Instantaneous Death.

Under the New Regulation There Was On'y One Brakeman and Therefore Train-

from Quebec, due here at 6,30 this morning, was derailed while running full speed about five miles this side of the fireman, James Heines, james Petit Rocher at 2.30 o'clock. A broken seemingly, as it were, at this o'p tire on a wheel of the locomotive is supposed to have caused the accident. Fortunately there was little or no embankment at the point where the accident occurred, and the snow was very deep; otherwise a terrible accident might have been recorded, as the engine and whole train left the track. As it was the engine driver, W. Basten of Campbellton, was buried beneath his engine, and when the ocdy was extricated he was dead, apparently being killed alomst instant-Moncton, was quite badly injured, but no others were hurt. The train vas in charge of Conducter Angus McLellan, and this was the first acident on any train of his that result ed in loss of life. There was only one brakeman on the train, in accord-ance with the recent orders, and the fireman being injured the number of wreck was limited. There was consid-rable delay on this account in getting the unfortunate driver from underneath the engine.

As far as the Sun could ascertain Mr. Mott was seen by a Sun reportBRITISH PARLIAMENT

er at the Royal hotel that evening, and in the course of a conversation joid the following story: When the train, which consisted of locomotive, baggage car, second class, smoker, first class and sleeper left Campbellton there were about forty passengers. In the Pullman car in which it. Mott rede were about ten people. Everything went along as usual intil as near as he can judge 2.20 a. m. at which time he was preparing to testire. He had just removed his coat when to his surprise a sudden bit was felt, which was quickly followed by another and another. In a moment everybody in the car was wide awake and dressing as fast as pos-The Queen's Speech Deals With Affairs of the Empire.

Speech of the Marquis of Salisbury in House of Lords on Government's Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The fourth session of the fourteenth parliament of Queen Victoria and the twenty-sixth of the United Kingdom was opened, by commission, at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the customary ceremonies. The Queen's speech was as follows: My Lords and Gentlemen:

My relations with the other powers continue triendly.

The negotiations between the sultan of Turkey and the king of Greece have of Turkey and the king of Greece have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty of peace, under which the territorial relations between the two powers are practically un-

ernment of the Island of Crete has occupied the attention of the powers. The difficulty of arriving at a unani-

The difficulty of arriving at a unanimous agreement on some points has unduly protracted the deliberations; but I hope these obstacles will before long be surmounted.

Intelligence, which is apparently trustworthy, was received of the intention of the Khalifa to advance against the Egyptian army in the Soudan, and I have therefore given directions that a contingent of British troops should be dispatched to Berber to the assistance of His Highness the Khedive.

I have concluded a treaty of friend-ship and commerce with his majesty the emperor of Abyssinia.

ers, although every car had left the rails. After it was ascertained that all the passengers were safe attention was turned to the digine, which was lying wheels up in the ditch or at the foot of the slight ambandance some fifty waste. The report of the commission I ap-pointed in December, 1896, to inquire into the condition of certain of my West Indian colonies has conclusively established the existence of severe dethe heavy fall in the price of sugar, which is mainly attributable to the reduction in the cost of production and the great increase in its extent of recent years. But the fall has been artificially stimulated by the system of bounties to producers and manufacturers of beet sugar maintained in many European states.

There are signs of growing opinion in these states that this system is in-jurious to the general interests of their population and communication is now in progress between my government and the government's principally concerned with a view to conference on the subject, which, I trust that result in the abolition of the bounties.

as was mentioned above, was on its side, hadly broken. It had parted from the tender, and although the track was straight and with very little grade, had curved outward to the left and was heading once more towards the track when it toppled over. Close approach and more careful inspection revealed the body of a man, the fireman, James Hatnes, james as the ways at this most smid the broken timbers of the deal In the meantime, measures medianed cab. His position seemed at proposed to you for the relief of the first to indicate that it would be impossible to extract him without fatal results, but the imperied man kept cool and used his head to good addian colonies for encouraging other in-dustries and for assisting those engaged in sugar cultivation to tide over antage. He directed the placing of the present crisis.

fin the nor western bor er of ray held his body fast and then told his Indian empire an organized outbreak of fanaticism, which spread in the summer along the frontier, induced many of the tribes to break their engagements with my government, attack the military posts in their vicinity, and even to invade the settle districts of my territory. I was com-pelled to send expeditions against the offending tribes for the punishment of the outrages and to insure peace in the future. A portion of the Africal tribes have not yet accepted the terms offered them, but elsewhere the operations have been brought to a very successful close. The courage and en durance exhibited by my troops, Brit ish and native, have overcome almost insuperable difficulties in the country left the rails until it overturned, and have to deplore the loss of many the cars and tender had ran past the valuable lives, both amongst my troops and those whose service oluntarily and loyally placed at my disposal by the native princes of my

The rest of the speech deals with the recrudescence of the plague and says: "Although the mortality is less alarming than in 1897 it is still such as to cause anxiety, and no effort will be spared to mitigate it."

Her majesty then rejoices at the fact that the famine is ended, except in a small tract, and says there is reason to anticipate a prosperous He advised Baskin to jump, but the year, both for agricultur engineer stuck to his post and did his best to stop the train. The engine Gentlemen of the House year, both for agriculture and com-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons The estimates which will be laid lefore you have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, but in now maintained by other nations the duty of providing for the defence of the empire involves an expenditure beyond former precedent.

Dealing with the proposed legisla-tion, the speech from the throne says neasures will be introduced for the organization of a system of local gov-erument in Ireland, substantially similar to Great Britain; to insure the tions of military service; to enable accused people to testify in their own defence; to facilitate the creation of municipalities in London, and to pre vent recognized abuses in connection with church patronage.

minor importance.

The Queen's speech concludes: "I heartily commend your momentous deliberations to the care and guid-ance of Almighty God."

There are nine other measures

Previous to the re-assembling of parliament the usual party of beefeaters, accompanied by a number officials and headed by Chief Inspe tor of Police Herseley, made the cus-tomary search for imitators of Guy Fawkes. They ascertained that the vaults of the house of parliament did safety of the members.

The first member to enter the house

member of parliament for Oldham, who arrived at 5.30 a. m. The second member was Thomas Lough, liberal member for the west division of Islington, who entered at 6.30 a. m. He was followed by a continuous stream of members of parliament, their early arrival being due to the fact that there is not room enough in the house to afford each member a seat, hence the annual scramble for places, which are secured by placing a hat, with a visiting card, upon the chosen spot.

The Irish parliamentary party met

in committee room No. 15. Timothy M. Healy and his supporters, who abstained from attending the party meeting previous to the last session of parliament, were present. John Dillon was re-elected chairman, and the whips and secretaries were also

On the resumption of business in the house of commons this afternoon the new members took their scats. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the new member for York, was loudly cheered, while J. M. Campbell, the new member for the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin, on taking the oath was greeted by the Irish members with cries of "Lodger," re-

in that division. The government leader of the house J. Balfour, was loudly cheered by the conservatives and liberal union ists when he appeared, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the liberal leader, was also warmly greeted by his supporters when he appeared.

ferring to the alleged election frauds

On a sessional motion that peers and lord lieutenants should not interfere in elections, Rt. Hon. James Lowther, conservative, amended it to omit the word "peers." Sir Wilfred Lawson, bart., radical, seconded the motion.

Mr. Balfour admitted that it was true the house had no power to en-force the order, but unless invited by the opposition leader, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, to adopt another course, he would vote against the amendment. Eventually the amendment was negatived by 319 to 100

Gerald Balfour, the chief secretary for Ireland, gave notice that on Thursday he would introduce the local government bill for Ireland.

After notices of the introduction of cther bills had been given, Speaker Cully read the Queen's speech, which hid previously been read to both houses of parliament in the house of lords by the lord beautiful. lords by the lord chancellor. The speech was then moved and seconded Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the opposition leader, said the government could not complain that the house and country were demanding explanations upon many matters.
When one hundred thousand men were in arms in various parts, he added, they could not congratulate themselves upon pax Britannia.

ment's policy in the east, Mr. Balfour spoke to the same effect as Lord Salisbury had spoken in the house of

Sir Charles Dilke, radical, attacked Lord Salisbury's concessions to France in Siam, Tunis and Madagas car, which he said were not hopeful indications of a firm insistence upon British treaty rights in China.

Geo. Curzon, under secretary for the foreign office, replying, said Rus-sia's action at Port Arthur was fully within her rights as secured by the reaty of Tien-Tsin.

Mr. Balfour announced that Great Britain, France and Russia had agreed to guarantee a Greek loan

of lords the new peers were introdu and took their seats with the usual ceremony. The house was full and the illeries were crowded with peeresses and the daughters of peers.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were among those present.

After the address in reply to the speech from the throne had been moved and seconded, the Earl of Kember ly, the opposition leader, replied tha he regarded the local government for Ireland as being one of the most important subjects of the Queen's speech, and while he viewed the government measure favorably, he was compelled to add that the liberal party remained of the opinion that the only permanent way of satisfying Ireland was by establishing home rule.

The Barl of Kimberly mildly criticized the government's policy in the Soudan, West Africa and far east, but he said he wished to extract no embarrassing information. When a cabinet minister, however, spoke on war, he thought it time parliament was told plainly what was meant.

The Marquis of Salisbury th arose and began in low, conversational tones, as if addressing Lord Kimberly alone. The first announcement which provoked "hear," was that, beprovoked "hear," was that be-fore many months he hoped that their efforts in Egypt would result in the capture of Khartoum. When the pre-mier reached the question of China there was a murmur of expectancy, and the pacific assurances he gave were received with evident approval and relief

"Regarding the immediate opening of Ta-Lien-Wan," said his lordship, "the Chinese council have informed necessary to enter into very close and for their own personal comfo and well being they expressed the desire that we should not insist on this proposal. Whereupon I replied that the proposal was not essentially though we thought it advantageous; and suggested, as a compromise, that the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan be defer-red until the railway reached the port. A few days afterward, Sir Claude A few days aftterward, Sir Claude MacDonald reported that the compromise was accepted as a condition of the loan, and since then I have heard no more about Ta-Lien-Wan. But I am bound to say that I am not very much interested, as I recently received much interested, as I recently received from Russia a written assurance that any port they obtained leave to em-ploy as an outlet for their commerce



will be a free port for all the commuch better than a treaty port; and, thus having ascertained that Ta-Lien-wan was to be a free port, it inter-ests us very little indeed to know whether it will be a treaty port or not. 'I may say that similar assur-ances have been mads us by the German government respecting the ter-ritory they recently occupied. Indeed and were more flattering to us, for the German ambassador told me they had concluded that our manner of dealing with such things was better than theirs, and that in this instance at any rate they inteded to initiate our mehods. Regarding the loan, I hope in a few days to lay to papers on the table dealing with it, but warn the noble earl that information will be exceedingly scanty when it

appears."

The address was then adopted and the house of lords adjourned.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—After Messrs.
Plunkett, Redmond and Healy had spoken, Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, denied that the government had been slow to recognize the distress in Ireland. He fully acknowledged that the situation was grave and called for exceptional measures, and defended the relief measures adopted.

sures adopted.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the house of commons today Michael Davitt's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the re-assembling of parliament, calling attention to the distress in Ireland and the failure of the potato crop, was rejected by 23 to 153 votes.

# NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. S., Feb. 5.— The storm of this week broke the record. A milkman in Springhill who had delivered milk for six years and never lost a day, was unable to treat his customers to their lacteal supplies, except a few to whom he carried the

nearly a year from lung disease, died on Sunday and was buried the after ernoon after the storm. Few of the neighbors were able to reach the

The mother of Mrs. Boran in Spring-hill was 76 years of age when she lost

The Leamington people held a social ast Thursday in aid of their afflicted neighbor, James Parker, whose sad death occurred a few days later. He had been a hard worker when in health and was a young man whom his neighbors all liked. Twenty-four dollars were realized from the sale of pies and refreshments, which was pre-sented to the invalid.

Mr. and Mrs. Peel of Hansford are years of age, have eight children and 52 grandchildren, and there has lever been a death in the family. Mrs. Peel's mother was a half-sister of Sir

Charles Tapper.

N. F. Taylor has been called to Fire Island by the alarming illness of his corsin, Elisha Taylor, who is suffering from pneumonia. The latter's brother-in-law is ill beyond hope from the same disease.

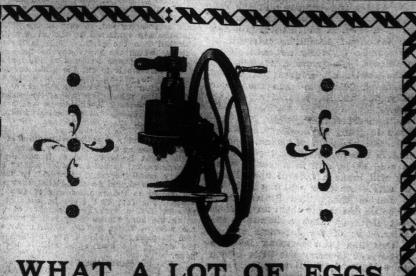
Measles are raging in this place. The whole of the juvenile portion of the community contracted the disease at a Sunday school festival in which all the schools participated. A lad had been exposed to the disease two weeks previously, but did not know it, and unwillingly speard the contagion. So far the patients are all doing well. HALIFAX, Feb. 9.—The daughters of Rev. Dr. Currie and Rev. Dr. Gordon of Pine Hull Thesian Control of the co west Arm while skating yesterday and had a narrow escape from drown-

ing. They were rescued by students.
The Merchants bank of Halifax at its annual meeting today decided to ask ermission of the government to increase its capital stock by five hundred thousand dollars, making a total of two millions. This is in line with a similar increase by the

Nova Scotia some months ago.

AMHERST, Feb. 9.—This morning between five and six o'clock the resturant kept by H. W. Brightman, the grocery store kept by James Currie and the Salvation Army barracks and the Salvation Army barracks overhead were gutted by fire and their entire contents completely ruined. The fire originated in Brightman's restaurant, and when discovered had spread to the roof and made its way into Currie's store and the barracks. The frent rooms of the barracks were eccupied as a dwelling by the Salvation Army captain and his wife. They were only aroused by the alarm given, and then they had to make a hasty retreat to escape, and in doing so the captain's wife was injured by falling down the stairs, the building being full of smoke and afire both above and below them. The buildings, sepfull of smoke and aftre both above and below them. The buildings, separated only by a few inches, are owned by A. W. Moffat, who has \$1,500 insurance on them in the Union and Imperial insurance companies. James Currie's stock was insured in the Quebec Insurance Co. for \$500.

An act is being prepared to be submitted to the legislature providing for the borrowing on debentures by the town of the sum of \$10,000, for the purpose of erecting the new fire station and town hall on Church street.



The Hens Lay when Fed en GREEN CUT BONE.

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200% to 400% More than without it. With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of

Eggs will More than Pay for one of

trip by driving to Bathurst and taking the special to Moneton. A SECOND MOON.

wrecking crew. Mr. Mott finished his ser

PARIS, Jan. 24.-According to the Rappel an astronomer of Hamburg has made the discovery of a second

The new luminary is said to be distant double the space from the earth compared with the moon with which

# THE YUKON DEAL.

# It Was the Subject of Discussion in the Commons.

# Hon. Mr. Blair Completely Fails to Justify the Bargain Entered Into.

Minister of Railways Cornered by Hon. Mr. Foster and Becomes Very Angry-Blair Says He Has No Interest in the Contract.

dyke

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.-The "iniquitous" Yukon deal as Clarke Wallace termed it, was the piece de resistance in the house today. Hom Mr. Haggart designated it a monstrous job, and these two frank statements fairly voice the feelings of the opposition regarding this contract. One thing the discussion clearly brought out, and Hon. Mr. Blair, unfortunately for the country, had to admit it. The boasted all Canadian route is not all Canadian, but, on the constrary, the Canadians will be at the mercy of Ameri-can customs officials when they come to transfer from ocean steamers to the Stikeen River craft at Wrangle. the American port at the mouth of the river. Hon. Mr. Blair spoke lengthily and warmly on his subject. He claim ed that the discoveries of good on the Yukon necessitated prompt action on the part of the government. It was estimated that from 50,000 to 250,000 people would be making their way into the Yukon this year. That meant the transportation of from 50,000 to 250,-000 tons of supplies if all were to be fed. Under these circumstances the government thought it incumbent upon them to take the question up immediately, and not wait for parliament Police would never be able to deal with the condition which would arise did a shortage of supplies come about. There would be murder, and such a perfect carnival of crime as could not fail to reflect on the character of the government and the people of Canada. Again, there was the question of se-curing the trade of this country to Canada. And with this situation confronting them the government could not wait until too late to act for this year, lest it should invite condemnation of the details of its plan. He therefore asked both branches of parliament to approve the government's action. The reports of the officials up-on the various routes had been made, Mr. Jennings' final report not until January. These showed that there but five practicable routes: First, the Skagway or White Pass to the Hootalinqua River, 123 miles; second, the Chilcoot Pass to Fort Selkirk, 300 niles; third, through Chilcoot Pass. 110 miles; 4th, the Taku route to Teslin lake, 145 miles; 5th, the Stikeen route from Glenora or Telegraph Creek to Ter 'n, 150 miles, wholly in Canadian territory. All these four were rejected because they crossed a portion of territory in possession of a foreign country. Otherwise the Chilcoot could be a good one. The Teslin Lake route was therefore ad-

opted. To use it, ocean steamers will go as far as Fort Wrangel. Mr. Foster—"And in what territory is Fort Wrangel?" "In territory claimed by the United States," answered Mr. Blair,
"Then," pursued Mr. Foster,

the customs regulations of the United States not apply to transhipment at Mr. Blair didn't know.

"Had the minister taken the opinion of the law officers of the crown on the question?" asked Mr. Foster. Mr. Blair hadn't, but he knew that by treaty we had the right of free navigation of the Stikeen River equal-

ly with the United States. Mr. Foster asked, had the hon, gentleman obtained on official statement from the United States government as to what would be their rights or

Mr. Blair had not done that either, but he telieved it would be all right. Some people blamed the government for not asking for tenders. In the time at the government's disposal it was impossible to do so. The very suggestion was childish, he said, it was absurd, it would have made government a laughing stock to ask for tenders. There were several offers

'What were they?" asked an hon,

Mr. Blair replied that unfortunately he wasn't in Ottawa at the time and didn't exactly know. He went on to say that McKenzle and Mann favored take two years to build, and the gov-ernment forced them to adopt the Stikeen route. Then, as to the conditions of the contract, there was: 1st. to be a sleigh road built within six weeks, and a narrow gauge railway was to be built by the 1st of September. It would probably cost \$25,000 a. mile, but nobody could tell.

Mr. Foster enquired if, after having had engineers go over and examine this route, the hon, gentleman went on to bargain for the construction of a railway without an engineer's estimate of its probable cost?

Mr. Blair had not obtained any

"Did the minister ask for it?" en-quired Mr. Montague. "No," replied Mr. Blair. He further explained that not being in Ottawa at the time he didn't know about the details of the question.

"Then," observed Mr. Foster, "some-body ought to be introducing the bill who does know something about it."

"There was a deposit," Mr. Blair continued, "of \$250,000." "On which we pay interest?" asked

The company were to get 25,000 acres per mile for the road, in alternate blocks of three by six miles. Eight of such sections would have to be taken, subdivided into eight lots of three miles by six, so that each alternate one of these would be kept by the government. Any recorded claims of free miners, however, would be exempted. The company would send

we get interest on it also, but perhans

the minister of finance ought to in-

troduce the bill so as to explain this

feature to the honorable members.

out its prospectors, and when they reached a desirable place they would fix a post there, and from that post would be drawn a base line, running north, south or east and west as the case might be, and along that line lands would be surveyed out to them. Hon. Mr. Blair made much ado ver the reservations from the grant, and grew rather angry when the admission was wrung from him by Hon. Mr. Foster, that the waters exempted were only the navigable waters named in the contract and composing only the water routes to the Klon-

Hon. Mr. Blair grew so angry that he opened on Hon. Mr. Foster most savagely. What was ten or one hundred thousand acres compared to the millions of acres of gold lands in the Yukon? Only small souls would stop at a small thing like that, and rresponsible people talked of this subsidy being worth fifty millions of dollars. Who would not buy a bond of a company at ninety. He hoped the company would make money out of it. He hoped they would succeed in spite of the opposition, who wrote to the newspapers as "Onlooker," and who when not engaged in haggling like a vestry clerk over a five dollar expenditure was slandering better men than he ever dared to be. (Government cheers). Men who value their character in the community and set quite as high an estimate on their

moral standing. "I haven't," he said, "a dollar of interest in the contract, any more than has the leader of the opposition, and I believe on my soul that he hasn't a dollar in it."

Hon. Mr. Blair went on to pass a strong eulogium upon the breadth of mind and sturdy liberality of Sir Charles Tupper, and was glad that some of his followers, too, favored the principle of constructing this rail-

"Has the government," asked Hon. Mr. Foster, as the minister paused for creath, "Has the government placed any value at all per acre on the 25,000 acres per mile, that is deeded away in this contract?"

Hon. Mr. Blair's only reply was to sk in turn if Hon. Mr. Foster had placed any value upon it.

Proceeding to describe the contract, Hon. Mr. Blair said in accepting this land subsidy the company took all the risks and would continue to pay one per cent. royalty on their gold output, even if the royalty clause were dropped from the general mining regulations. Clause four, which he supposed would be called the "monclause-(hear, hear)-would, when properly understood, be found not to be a monopoly at all. In fact the government forced it on the contractors, to provide against the competition of other companies building in from the coast, and was necessary in order to get Mackenzie and Mann to adopt this route. It did not of course apply to the two existing charters (excepting that the companies owning them can not get a conus) nor to the Edmonton route. By clause six the government fixes the toils on the road, but has not done

Clause 10 relates to the deposit of 250,000 (which has already been made) as security, the same to be returned when the road is "completed

Hon. Mr. Blair contends the arangement regarding the land subsidy agreed upon would ensure the government's equal participation in the riches of the country. The blocks into which the land selected shall be divided are to be not less than three miles in one direction by six miles in the other, eighteen square miles in all. Not less than eight of these blocks or locations can be taken in any one selection, and of these eight the four even numbered shall belong to the government and the four odd numbered locations to the company. The whole block in any one locality must therefore be one of 24 miles in one direction by six in another. Extent of subsidy was 5,760 square miles.

The beds of the principal navigable rivers, the Yukon, Lewis and Hoota-linqua, as well as of the navigable lakes, Teslin, Bennett, Tagish, barge, and Marsh, and twenty-five feet of their shores are exempted from the location by the company. By clause 13 the company is given three years within which to pick out three years within which to pick the half their lands, and six years in

which to choose. Hon. Mr. Blair concluded by expressing his conviction that the con-tract would commend itself to both houses of parliament.

Mr. Haggart characterized the bill is one of the most extraordinary ever "Yes," replied the minister, "and introduced in parliament. Perhaps

that was the cause of Mr. Blai warmth and his testy criticism of t members of the opposition. First the necessity of the communicati with that country, perhaps Mr. Bi had made a case as to that, but wi it came to a choice of routes it v interesting to note that it was cho because the others necessitated grartly through American territ and yet this route necessitated right of a Canadian vessel to light into another Canadian vessel at American port of Wrangle, Now United States insisted on making customs regulations of the Sticke as we insisted as to the St. Lawren fould we allow an American v coming down through our canal. can vessel, say at Montreal, without being subject to our customs regul tions? Certainly not. Neither w the Americans allow it at Wrangle (Hear, hear). Now as to the nec sity for this large subsidy the v estimate of the immense traffic would carry was the best reason on earth for making the grant as small as possible. And what kind of a road? A temporary road, as the premier stated, a narrow gauge railway which the contractors could construct s they please, and it was understood the contractors had purchased the Calt narrow gauge railway from Lethbridge to the United States boundary, and would use the old rails of that route, about 30 pounds to the yard, and would run the old locomoives over it. (Hear, hear). Dealing with this subsidy of 3,750,-

000 acres of land, the minister of rail-ways asked what it would amount to compared with the vast area of the Yukon and the Cassian. But the true comparison was not with the total area of the country. It must be made with the gold bearing area, it is sup-posed to contain, and from what was really known of the territory this subsidy meant the gift of half of the gold locations in it. What, asked Mr. Haggart, will be left for subsidizing the Edmonton route, for aiding the construction of the southern extension from the Stickeen River to the British Columbia coast, after giving half the vaulable territory in the country for the building of a tram-way? (Cheers.) Mr. Haggart contended that while doubtless Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann were responsible men, there were a score of other contractors who could have built such a road, and if there was not time to advertise for tenders these men should have been asked by telegram to make their offer. It would have been as easy to deal with ten men as with one, and even it was built this precious tram-way would not belong to the government, but to the company, nor was there anything to bind them to run it for more than a year. The whole proposition was too ridiculous. Couild not any company in the world given the choice of 150,000 acres in the gold region of the Yukon raise the capital to build this one hundred and fifty mile road three times

Everybody knew that. It was simiy a monstrous proposition, and he would venture to say that no such bargain would ever pass the parliament of Canada, and no member who valued his chances of re-election would ever vote for a bill of that kind. (Cheers.) waters of certain streams the grandiose allusion to it by the minister of railways was ridiculous. The stres reserved were the large navigable streams and lakes of the country used as routes of travel. It was not on these that gold was found, but on the small creeks and streams like the El-dorade, the Dominion and other rich placer streams, tributary to the nav-igable waters. It was allong these that the company would pick and hoose their thousands of miles. (Pro-

longed cheers.)

Mr. MoMullen accused the peaker of exaggerating the proposition of the gold territory alloted to the contractors. For himself he considered the urgency of the situation justifies

N. Clarke Wallace expressed regret that the bill had been brought in with such meagre information as to the deal. He did not envy the members on the other side, for he knew some of them were burning today with the wish to be free, as in the old days of opposition, to demounce this deal. Names—Yes, he would name Messrs.

Charlton, McMullen, Fraser and even Mr. Paterson himself. The bargain looked bad enough from the Globe's advance poster, but the "explanation of Mr. Blair gave even a better idea of its enormity. It had not even the excuse of being an all-Canadian route, for the American officials would certainly exercise customs control over the traffic at Wrangel. He was proceeding to criticize the sillinoss and the useless expense of the Walsh expedition when six o'clock was called. After recess Hon. Mr. Wallace con-

tinued his speech, severely condemning the contract. Morrison of British Columbia accepted the bill, monopoly clause and grant and everything.

The debate was continued Mcrsrs. Montague and Robertson of Toronto, both of whom strongly ar-raigned the government for their undue haste in this matter and imprudent burgain they had made. The bill was then read a first time.

NOTES. Sir Charles Tupper then rose to a question of privilege to call attention to Mr. Laurier's reply to the question in the house yesterday regarding the governor general's speech at the National club in Toronto. Sir Charles noted from the constitutional authority to show that when a governor general gave utterance to the views of public questions his responble advisers must accept the responsibility therefore. If they could not do that then it was their duty to resign; that his excellency could get ad-

visers who would. Wilfrid Laurier said he had no objection to the constitutional doc-trine which Sir Charles Tupper had just stated. But upon this occasion Sir Charles was trying to raise a temest in a teapot. He (Laurier) had carefully read the speech of the gov-ernor general, and did not think it there the interpretation that his excellency has descended into the political arena. But putting the most unfavorable interpretation upon it the government were prepared to stand by every word the governor general

being in every particular then adjourned.

Feb. 8.—The legislative cuss the prohibition ques biscite should be on the tion of prohibition and be mixed up with the direct taxation. A comappointed to interview the on the subject immedi-

ation saw the premier to aid their views before him. urier in reply said all the desired was to get an ssion of opinion. guising the fact that if was adopted the revenue to be nade up. The govad not yet made up its the particular form in uestion should be put, and of the deputation would reul consideration. ate spent the afternoon dis

the address. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the subsidy given to Mackenzie and Mann showed wanton extavagance on the part of the government. A case for urgency not made out.

Hon. Mr. Mills made a somewhat startling announcement that there ere special reasons of the state for rushing this railway. If the senate knew all the facts not a dissentient would be raised.

Mr. Bowell remarked that this information should be forthcoming, but Mr. Mills said he was not in a position to give it. Mr. Mills' statement is the talk of the lobbies and is thought to be very significant. It is said the government fears lawlessness in the country, and will send more police in.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.-The house is taking its first night off. The debate on the address is not disposed of, but nearly every legislator was going to Klondyke Ogilvie's lecture at the Russell theatre it was decided to adjourn. Dr. Reid introduced his bill to regulate freight rates on railways, and Mr. Taylor his alien labor bill. Mr. Taylor in explanation of his bill' said that for several years he had in-

troduced a similar measure. The session before last he had dropped his hill at the premier's request, and upon his promise that at the next session government would introduce a bill similar in all respects to the American act. However, when last session came round it was found that the government had put up Mr. Cowan (liberal, of Essex) to introduce a bill imilar to his, and both were referred to a committee. This compromise measure Mr. Taylor had (protested against as unworkable, and so it had proved. He would like to know in how many cases aliens had been prevented from working in Canada under that bill. He now introduced a bill such as the government had proposed, an exact copy of the United States alien labor act. It was what the working men of Canada wanted, and he hoped the house would pass it. (Applause).

The bill was read a first time, as also Mr. Penny's bill to make federal election days statuary holi-

Mr. McMullen's bill to authorize the appointment of a board of civil service supervisors was read a first time, as were also the bills by Mr. Penny to amend the criminal code respecting cruelty to animals, and by Mr. Britton to amend the criminal code in respect of corroborative evidence, and appeals for new trials. Mr. Britton's bill if carried will strike out of the criminal code the section under which Mrs. Sternaman was granted a new trial.

Upon the orders of the day being called Sir Charles Tupper drew the government's attention to the fact that the Yukon railway bill was characterized by an important omission. The object of the supporters of the measure was to provide an Canadian route. It was therefore necessary that it should be stipulated in the bill that the charter should not pass into the hands of foreigners.

The premier could not promise further than that the matter would be considered by the government.

Mr. Davin spoke for two hours on the address, criticizing the government's trade policy. He condemned the Yukon deal, which he said was arranged to provide funds to pay grit debts incurred during the last dominion elections, and which were not yet paid. The deal was in progress when the liberals tried to capture Toronto by acclamation.

Mr. Bennett moved the adjournment of the debate, and at six o'clock the house rose for the day.

THE SENATE.

Senator Boulton, the free trade champion of the upper house, spoke on the address in the senate today. had supported the government on its trade policy, believing it would result in the introduction of free trade. But the house might judge of his disap-pointment at the fact that instead of free trade, or anything approaching it, the government of Sir Wilfrid had given the country a tariff dictated by a Toronto manufacture and retaining all the protective fea-tures of the tory tariff. However, Sir Wilfrid's later promises in England gave some hope, and Lord Aber-deen's speech at the National Club in Poronito was to his mind an official intimation from the conservative govintimation from the conservative government in England that the policy of preferential tariff was impossible. The senator was outspoken in his condemnation of the Yukon deal. He considered it outrageous that the government should give away four millions of acres in the gold country for a one hundred and fifty mile tramway. In times past he had condemn-ed the extravagance of the tory gov-ernment, but no contract they had ever entered into could compare extravagance and recklessness with this. Suppose the contractors should sell out to an American syndicate the result would be that there would be the history of the purchase of Alas ka over again. Before this contrac had been entered into, he had suggest ed to the government the advisability of a company being organized with a capital of \$20,000,000 to mine the al-ternate blocks in the gold belt in con-junction with the government, the

my to provide railway facilities. Some such scheme would have yielded a large revenue to the country out of the land that it was now propos give away for the construction of a narrow gauge railway that could be built for \$8,000 per mile. He was speaking in favor of the Edmonton route, for the Walsh party, when Hon. Mr. Scott interrupted to say that he would never have got in by that route. Senator Boulton said he knew the country, and if the government would give him a letter of credit to the Hudson Bay Co. he would guarantee to get to Dawson City in six

Hon. William (Pugsley is in the city n the interests of a railway which it is contemplated to build from Edmonton northwesterly through Peace river country towards Dawson City. Three other syndicates are asking for charters over this particular route. Mr. Pugslev, however, has the advantage of them. Last year the town of Edmonton secured the only existing charter from parliament for their route, and this Mr. Pugsley has bought. There will be stirring times in the railway committee when the cuestion comes up for consideration. Doubtless with Mr. Blair's assistance Mr. Pugsley will be able to secure the monopoly of this route for a sufficient length of time at any rate to enable him to finance the sche The conservative caucus held

coom 49 this morning was characterized by the utmost harmony. Senator Perley presided, and there was a large attendance of opposition senators and members. Speeches were delivered by Sir Charles Tupper, Sproule, Clarke, McNeill, Haggart, Osler, Cockrane, Foster, Taylor, Senator Mac-Donald and others, the pricinpal topic of discussion being the Yukon railway deal. The feeling of the caucus was unanimously against the deal made by the government with Mac-Kenzie & Mann, although the caucus recognized the importance of a speedy rail communication being secured with the Yukon with the all Canadian route. A committee was appointed to draft an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the bill.

Chamberlain's recent speech at Liv-erpool has put heart into the advo-cates of preferential trade, which, notwithstanding Laurier's defection from the cause when in England, do not despair of being able to accomplish something tangible with the mother country in the not very distant future. Mr. McNeill, member for North Bruce, will at an early date introduce a resolution in response to and in re-cognition of Chamberlain's recent overtures. The resolution reads: That customs arrangement between the United Kingdom and her colonies is advisable, by which trade within the empire may be placed on a more favorable footing than it is carried on vith foreign countries.

The Winnipeg board of trade ent a communication to Hon. Mr. Fisher protesting against the proposed prohibition of the importation of foreign fruits. The letter points out that as no pears, plums or peaches are grown in Manitoba and the Northwest, and every attempt to import fruit from Ontario or British Columment of such a law would be a very serious matter to Manitobans. The minister of agriculture has replied. He has initmated to the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association that the prohibition of the importation of foreign fruits is practically impossible.

Casgrain will endeavor to pledge the house to the advisability of a re-adjustment and revision of the judicial

Deputations asking for appropriations for public works are arriving here daily.

KLONDYKE RECRUITS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.-Klondvke fever is the raging epidemic in the middle western states. It is estimated that at least 25,000 men in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan are planning to go to the Yukon this spring.

From accurate information supplied by correspondents, this estimate of the rush to the Northwest is most conservative. It is based upon actual figures of the movement of the next 15 days. It makes allowance for the vast number of prospectors and gold hunters who have not left their names or prefer to make the trial without notoriety.

Iowa leads the list. Information comes from Des Moines that fully 10. 000 men in that state have declared their Klondyke intentions. Chicago is to add a big company to the fortune hunting pilgrims. Illinois has hardly a town in which there is not an association of Klondyke interests. Wisconsin is fully as enthusiastic

as Illinois. In Indiana, Indianapolis is the centre of a great Klondyke movement, Michigan has the fever badly, but not in as rabid a form as

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.-Japan is going to invade the Klon-dyke. An army of 5,000 able-bodied laborers is now being got together for the gold fields, and in a month or so they will make a descent upon Daw-son City. As they will not land on the soil of the United States, there will be no one to say them nay, unless Great Britain takes a hand in the matter. One of the Japanese steamers that has been carrying laborers will be used to carry the little brown men to their destination.
"Nearly all the Japanese who will

go to Klondyke will come from Hawaii," said Alexander Shepherd of Honolulu, on board the brig J. C. Spreckels today, "A great many lab-crers in the island are getting ready to go north as soon as their contracts expire. A big syndicate in Japan is behind the scheme, and laborers will only get about the same pay as they do on the Hawaiian plantations. Overseers will go with them, and the coolles will be worked in gangs.
"Outside of these men, lots of Japs
who have saved a little money on

their own account in Hawaii are likely to go, and I would not be surpris to see 7,000 or 8,000 Japs stretch along the banks of the Yukon."

There are women car conductors in The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1829.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE A New Brunswick Miller's Views

Sir—The question of wheat raising and the converting of it into flour has received a good deal of attention from the press of this province ever since Premier H. R. Emmerson announced in his speech at the bam quet tendered him in Saint John, that his government was seriously seech at the bam quet tendered him in Saint John, that his government was seriously come in the form of a bonus—first to the advisability of fostering the wheat industry; and hinted had add effect of the farmer to induce him to raise the wheat, and then to the miller to induce him to faint the farmer to induce him to raise the wheat, and then to the miller four which would compete with that ground in western mills, I have given this question some little attention, having been in the milling business for 28 years, and having handled no small quantity of wheat during that tims.

In my oplinon the question as to whether wheat can be raised equally as good as the western grain, is one that needs no discussion. I have seen home grown wheat very much better—that is, plumper and heavier than that brought here for seed. In fact, wheat that was prought from Ontario for seed, which was quite small and inferior locking, has produced a first class article. I have seen this present, whiter wheat such as I speak of, it laving been sown in this county by Robert Moxon of Benton Ridge, which weighs 65 lbs, per bushel. But the greatest difficulty appears to be in keeping the wheat clean of other grains. Fully seed the wheat we have the saint season is very badly mixed with oats, barley, buckwheat and seeds of other descriptions. This is, however, something that can be easily remedied. The fact that some of our farmers do have clean grain proves that with a little care in preparing the ground, a little care in preparing the ground, a little care in threshing the the sain, and a little care in threshing the wheat was cardied ard bound up, in wheat that was cradled ard bound up, in wheat they would be thrown out and into the grain. That in threshing there grain

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I have not much more to say, only that I notice that Mr. Lint, who was interviewed by the Telegraph reporter, does not quite agree with what I have been saying. He says, "that the country needs larger mills; that the grist mills, so called, througout the country are not calculated to handle the wheat properly," and gives as a proof the flouring mill built by Alex. Gibson some 20 years ago. I was engaged seventeen years ago this winter in running a "grist mill" at Tracey Station, Sunbury county, for Jere-

years ago. I was engaged seventeen years ago this winter in running a "grist mill" at Tracey Station, Sunbury county, for Jeremish Tracey, sr., and many of the customers were from York county—from Harvey and Cork. They had formerly taken their grain to the several mills situated near Fredericton the Gibson mill included, and they said, then, that we made them better flour than they could get elsewhere.

In conclusion, I would say that I am very glad to see so much interest taken in this question, and to know that the government is disposed to do something to assist this industry, which is, to my mind, one of the most vital questions of the day. It is really too bad that our people should be sending so much money out of our province for flour, when we might just as well raise it at home. I am firmly of the opinion that it is quite possible for our farmers to raise the grain, and also that the millers will meet them half way, and will be fully prepared to convert the grain into good flour when they are supplied with a good quality of grain.

If the government wishes to help this industry, I would suggest that they appoint a man who is a practical miller, and also a millwright and engineer, one who will be capable of taking in anything he might see that would help the business, and send him to Ontario and let him study up their systems of raising the grain and milling it. He will be prepared to judge whether they have any better system than that most commonly followed in this province, and if so, let him travel through the province and educate our farmers and millers on the whole question. This was the plan adopted in the dary industry, and it has proved a success, and I believe it will also prove a success in the wheat industry. And then, when the farmers have raised more wheat than our so-called grist mills can handle, will be time for the introduction of the modern roiler mill, but at present I think our country is not ready for it.

The introduction of the roiler mill at this stage of the business who have a p very small capacity, it would be unformate if it should be found that they we it suited to the requirements of this proces. The fact that there is, even at it seemt day, a very large number of miling the burr stones for grinding wheat it western states and in Ontarie, for cur business, would lead one to think the day of the burr stone mill is not year.

Yours truly,
A. F. LOCKHART.
Hartford, Carleton Co., N. B., Feb. 8, 18

Rev Chas Fish, Methodist Minister. 192 Dunn Ave., Toronto, Cured of Eczema

About ten years ago I felt the be as Eczema. The discase commenced in my ears and spread entirely over both sides of my head and also developed on my hands. During those ben years I was a great sufferer. Specialists on skin diseases treated me. As I write this I am commencing on the fifth box of Dr. Chase's Oint nt, and, judging from the rapid improvement effected, I am certain that before the box is used I shall te completely cured. CHAS. FISH, Methodist Minister

192 Dunn Ave., Toronto. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. meats ber to gratif takin with

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of flour which would and in western mills. ion some little attene mining business for indled no small quan-that time. ually as good as the hat needs no discus-ne grown wheat very plumper and heavier e for seed. In fact, ht from Ontario for small and infe first class article. I of Benton Ridge, bushel. But the is to be in keeping er grains. Fully 80 we are grinding this we are grinding xed with oats, barley, of other descriptions,

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Foronto. KLY SUN. THE WINTER PORT.

FIRST PART.

Nearly Three Times as Much Freight as Last Year.

Gallia Will Have Fresh Meats from Ontario, Chicago and Kansas,

The Outlook Bright for the Future of St John as a Winter Port of Shipment.

Thomas Tait, traffic manager of the C. P. R., and J. A. Corbett, foreign freight agent of the line, arrived in the city this week. They are on a business trip over the road, to see how things are going, and to confer with the steamship people here relative to the prompt and satisfactory handling of freight. These gentlemen, with Mr. Timmerman, had a pleasant conference with steamship representatives at the Union Club last evening, Among other things it was decided that here after the train despatcher's office shall be at the west side terminus, and not on this side of the harbor. There has been some delay in the arrival of freight in the last week or two, and in an interview with the Sun last evening Messrs. Tait and Corbett dis-

cussed the matter fully. Mr. Tait said that the winter has been one of exceptionally bad storms in Quebec, and west to Toronto. Two weeks ago there came a heavy fall of snow, which continued to drift badly for days afterward. They sent their snowplows over the road four times a day for three days in succession. Then came another heavy storm. The cuttings filled up and traffic was delayed. There was no possible help for However, they got the line clear on Saturday, and with a couple of good days he felt confident that everything would be ship-shape again. By the time the steamers now in port have got away, everything will be running smoothly again. All roads suffered alike during the last two weeks. As to the statement that it is sometimes difficult, not so much to get freight, as to get the particular freight wanted, Mr. Tait observed that it must at all events be gratifying to the friends of this port that so much freight was offering as to make it a little difficult at times to get hold of a particular consignment. There is no lack of freight. Thus far nearly three times as much has been handled as was done to the same date last year. Practically all of that was secured by the C. P. R., and from Ontario, Manitoba, Minneapolis, Chicago and other points in a very wide field of supply. There would be no lack of freight throughout the season. Of course this is an exceptional year for grain. Every-thing looks well from the railway standpoint. Their traffic receipts showed an increase of 25 to 30 per cent., and the gain was apparent all over the whole line. As to increased accommodation, the C. P. R. realized the necessity of further accommodation at St. John, especially for grain, if another year should prove like this one. They had the question of increased under considera-He and Mr. Corbett were here to talk with the steam people and do all possible to make the most of the present accommodations and facilitate business in every pos-

Mr. Corbett remarked that there were great possibilities before the port of St. John. Western shippers are getting more and more in the way of using the all-Canadian route. The C. P. R. is holding its own with American ports in the satisfoctory handling through St. John of western pro-The proportion of high class freight, such as dairy products, meats, etc., coming this way proves it. The proportion is larger than last year. So long as the C. P. R. and the steamers from St. John can lay down produce on the other side in as good condition as it arrives from the United States ports, the shipper can find no fault. And the St. John steamers have been able to keep up to their regular sailing dates very well. The recent storms west had been the worst for many years. The steamers from this port have had full cargoes. Prejudice has been removed, and the St. John route is growing in favor. The most pressing need is increased accommodation here, especially more elevator space. There is a feling that the government might fairly aid St. John as it has other ports. As to increased facilities, he felt that they should all be concentrated at one point. Large steamers would not shift about the harbor to get freight. Large vessels must come here. In a few years, he was sure, vessels of 8,000 and 10,000 tons would be coming to St. John. As an illustration of what can be done with the better class of steamers, the Gallia will have next trip sixteen cars of dressed beef and other fresh meats, some from Ontario, some from Chicago, and some from Kansas. That quantity is her full refrigerator cap-acity. Had she greater capacity she would get more of this meat. He had yesterday to refuse five cars more from Chicago, for which space was telegraphed for. The proportion of American produce this winter had nct been so large, as they had drawn largely on Manitoba for flour and on Ontario for flour, dairy produce and meats. Again, the proportion of lumber taken from St. John this year is very small, which must be very gratifying, as it shows that more and more western produce is coming this way. The steamers for Irish ports are taking very little lumber compared with last year. One had none at all. The like was true with the other lines. It had been demonstrated that a weekly service to Liverpool, one to

London, and almost a weekly one to Glasgow could be successfully carried out, with proper steamers and facilities. With such rapid development

there was bound to be some friction, but it had been very well overcome

The desire and aim of the railway

company was to make the very mos

of the present facilities. They were now taxed to the limit, and greater

facilities would be needed in the fu-

Both he and Mr. Tait appeared to

Dear Sir-Replying to your letter

St. John, N. B.:

port as extremely favorable.

PORK RAISING.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.

of the 26th January, in which you ask us, "What is the experience of the Ontario farmers in respect to feeding? What have they found most profitable, and what feed gives the best results in regard to the quality of product? and next, What breeds of pigs have been found the most satisfactory on the whole?" we beg to advise as follows:

Feeding.—Not very long since, farmers in Ontario used to feed almost exclusively whole peas, and perhaps the majority of them gave them the peas in the straw, leaving the pigs to find them, which, of course, they easily did. The effect of peas alone is to make the meat too hard and the fat somewhat gristly; but since the dairy business has been followed so largely, both in factories and private dairies, dairy slop, with meal from various grains has been the principal feed, and has greatly improved the quality of the meat, making the lean nore tender and the fat rich and lus-

feeders, but are of opinion, in which we are confirmed by the best breeders and feeders, that the young pigs till they are three or four months old, should be fed on coarse food; in summer, clover and grass, with a small quantity of grain or meal. The pig running at large, causes them to grow long and rangy, and to develop bone. Without a fair share of bone, there can be no lean meat or muscle. Several farmers have told us that sugar-beets, boiled with a moderate amount of meal, aids in the development of the young pigs; and then when fed meal entirely, they fatten very quick-ly, and this has been found to be quite

profitable. Breeding -Our president, some ten years ago, had a large farm, and imported a number of the improved large Yorkshires. Directly, this was a loss; indirectly, it has benefitted our packing business very much, as the progeny of these pigs have been scattered all over the province, and a cross with this breed is now the prevailing style. They make a capital bacon pig-long and smooth, and when fed, as described above, have an abundance of lean. Crossed with the Berk-shire, they are admirable, but, as you say, the former are altogether too

The Tamworths are kept in Ontario in considerable numbers; and pure bred they make an excellent export bacon-hog, but crossed with the Berk-shires are not satisfactory. We have been told that they cross well with the Chester White.

The improved large Yorkshires do not suit pure bred. They are too long coming to maturity, and are too large.

Yours truly. THE WM. DAVIES CO. (Ltd). Per Wm. Davies, Pres. RNING THE ALPHABET AT 72

A recent issue of the Louisville Post gives a description of the manner in which a woman of seventy-two years of age learnt the alphabet. The details are given in the form of a conversation between a reporter and a rural schoolmaster. The latter, Uncle rural schoolmaster. The latter, Uncle Rector Williamson by name, said: The oldest pupil I ever taught in over sixty years in the school room was Lennie Abshire, who lived single all of her long life at her little home in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. At the age of seventy-two she did not know B from bull's foot, as the saying goes. I taught her two threemenths' terms, and the seventy-two-year old spinster picked up her primary education rapidly. She went to the Fox Creek school five months. The last time I saw her she was reading her Bible, and told me she was prouder of being able to read than she was of her little farm and all else she possessed.

JUST OPENED FOR DEBATE. (Philadelphia Inquirer.)
A scientist has discovered that a man has 5,000,000 blood corpuscles, while a women has only 4,000,000, Now, will the women stop talking of their superiority to men?



duty and net supply premest happiness. Even in childhood she shows how deeply this sentiment is implanted in her implanted in her breast when she plays with her dolls. There are thousands of otherwise happy wives in this world who call world who only lack the thrilling

lack the thrilling touch of a first-born's fingers to complete their happiness.

Every wife may be the mother of happy, robust children who will. Thousands of women who had lived years of cheerless, childless wedded life, or whose babies have been born to them weak and sickly, soon to die, are now happy mothers of healthy children, and bless Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the wonders it has accomplished for them. This great medicine acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that bear the burden of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, and tones and strengthens the nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant months and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures a healthy child and an ample supply of nourishment. Honest dealers will not offer worthless substitutes for the sake of a little added profit. ach of a first-born's fingers to complete

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Frescription, as it has undoubtedly saved my life," writes Mrs. Florence Hunter, of Corley, Logan Co., Ark. "I miscarried four times; could get no medicine to do me any good. After taking several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I made my husband a present of a fine girl."

Free! Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. For paper-covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only. Cloth-bound 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

regard the prospects of the continued AN APPALLING ACCIDENT.

A Native of Campbellton, N. B., W. S. Fisher, St. John Board of Trade, Among the Victims,

> American Consul Ashby, German Consul Hafemann and Master Mechanic Mott of P. R. R. Co., Browned.

(Colon, Columbian, Telegram, January 24th.)

W. W. Ashby, American consul at this port; Dr. W. Hafemann, German consul, and D. G. Mott, master mechanic of the Panama Railroad Co. were drowned on Sunday evening, 16th inst., off Point Tero Lighthouse, while on a boating excursion.

Doctor Hafemann closed his place of business on Front street at 1 p. m. on Sunday, the 16th inst,, telling his assistants that he was going over to the cocoanut plantation which is situated next the Point Toro lighthouse, on the opposite side of the harbor. By arrangement he was joined by W. W. Ashby and by D. G. Mott. Boarding a small boat with a crew consisting two men, they started out from the Penton Bique, and nothing further was heard here of the party until 8 clock on Monday morning, when letters were received in town from Mr. Stubbs, manager of the cocoanut plantation referred to, announcing the capsizing of the boat and drowning of the three gentlemen named.

The boat containing the party was under sail returning to Colon, and when some distance off the lighthouse, being struck by a heavy sea, it capsized. Shortly afterwards three of its occupants were seen struggling in the water, when a wave struck them, and then but one of them was visible, and shortly afterwards, he also disappeared. Francisco Bristol saved himsef by clinging to the boat, but he is now in a precarious condition, being terribly bruised; the body of the other was washed ashore along with the broken boat, Dr. Hafemann's dog and Mr. Ashby's coat.

Fair weather prevailed her all the day, but the sea generally runs heavi-er in the vicinity of the accident, the locality being a very exposed one. On the news arriving here a boat was promptly despatched from the P. R. R. steamer Allianca, to the scene of the disaster, followed by a steam tug from the Canal company, but up to the time of our writing none of the bodies have ben recovered.

STATEMENT OF ONLY SURVIVOR. A representative of this paper interviewer, on the 20th instant, Francisco Bristol, the captain of the boat on which the accident occurred on the 16th instant, by which three valuable lives were lost. His statement con-firms the report published by the Colon Telegram on Wednesday last. On being questioned he made the

ollowing statement: At about 2 o'clock last Sunday afternoon United States Consul Ashby, the German consul, Dr. Hafemann; D. G. Mott, master mechanic of the Panama Railroad Co.; a lad, Reginald Anaga, and myself, left Ponton Bique in Mr. Mott's boat, and proceeded to his plantation at Stro Lado, next Point Toro lighthouse. We started to return to Colon at about 5.30 that evening, the boat being under sail. The breeze was not unusually strong, although a heavy sea was running, but it was nothing extraordinary. We had gone out to sea about a quarter of a mile when a heavy wave struck the hoat, breaking away the mast and sails and capsizing the craft. At the moment of the accident the three gen-tlemen were seated in the hold chatting and laughing, and I was on deck vices. steering. As soon as the boat turned over the five of us got astride the keel and the boat commenced drifting towards the shore. When near to where the waves were breaking at a rock called Bajo Nuevo, the three gentle-men jumped into the sea for the purpose of swimming ashore, but they took a wrong direction, and a heavy sea striking them I never saw them again. The lad Anaga and myself re-mained clinging to the keel, and a few moments afterwards I and the boat were flung on to the rocks, where I remained for some time senseless. The body of Anaga was discovered near to me much mutilated. There being many caves about the rocks is, I think, the reason why none of the bodies have been found, as they may have drifted into one of them.

Several searching parties have gone ov r to the scene of the recent acci-dent, referred to in our Wednesday's issue, but up to the time of our writing on Thursday afternoon no trace whatever has been found of the bodies of the three gentlemen who were drowned. It is supposed that the strong current running at present has carried them out to sea.

GRIEF THROUGHOUT THE TOWN. Flags are flying at half-mast at the government offices, all the consulates, on the shipping, the Panama railroad es, and at several residences, and grief at the sad accident, and heartfelt sympathy for the three widows and families who have been so sud-denly and terribly bereaved, and who are overwhelmed with grief at their sad affliction. His Honor Prefect Me-lendez, Colonel J. R. Shaler, and J. S. Gilbert, B. G. Ward and R. M. Wardlaw took an active part in endeavor-ing to recover the bodies, while the afflicted families were visited by nu-merous friends, who tendered their sympathies and condolences.

William W. Ashby, a native of Virginia, was 48 years old. He arrived here only two months ago on his second term as United Steates vice-consul at this port, standing high with the authorities at Washington. He had made many friends on this isth-mus, by whom he was much esteemed. He leaves a widow and daughter to

nourn his loss. Doctor Frank Waldemar Hafemann was born at Konigsberg, Germany, and came to this city in 1896. He was 47 years old at the time of his death.

consul at this port, and owned and conducted the International drug store and soda water factory on Front stret, besides possessing several other valuable properties in the city. He was well known as being one of the most industrious, energetic and enterprising business men; one who had suffered many losses, but whose indomitable courage made him surmount them all. He leaves a widow and three children.

David Gordon Mott was 37 years old. He was a native of Campbellton, N. B., and had been about 14 years an employe of the Panama Railroad Co., rising by industry and intelligence to the post of local master mechanic, an important and difficult position. He was most highly esteemed by the railroad authorities, who by his death lose an efficient officer. He leaves a young widow and son.

The superintendent of the Panama railroad issued on Saturday last a general order, expressing in eulogistic terms the highest appreciation of D. G. Mott's services as an officer of the road. His loss is described as being irreparable. Flags were ordered to be placed half-mast, and the engines of the company will be draped in mourning for thirty days, thus indicating how much the deceased was esteemed by the railroad authorities.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

A memorial service was held yesterday afternoon at each of the Protestant churches in this city. The sacred edifices, which were draped in black, were crowded to their fullest capacity. Among the congregations that attended were many Colombian officials, United States Consul General Gudger, who came over from Panama, accomranied by the following consuls: Sr. Fred Boyd, Greater Republic of Central America; Sr. A. Orfila, Peru; and Ricardo Arias, Ecuador, several consuls stationed in this city; Colonel J. R. Shaler, superintendent of the railroad; the heads of departments of the road, employes, merchants and residents of the town, besides many persons who came over from Panama to pay their tribute of respect, to whom complimentary passes had been issued. At Christ church the service for the burial of the dead was read by the Rev. A. A. Smith of Panama, includirg the clause for the committal to the deep. He afterwards delivered with his usual eloquence a sermon taken from 1st Samuel, 3rd chapter, 18th verse: "It is the Lord." From this text, the words of the Prophet Eli, he drew the lesson of resignation to the will of God. The Rev. C. M. Clark officiated at

the Methodist church and conducted the service in a most impressive man-After appropriate prayers and hymns he took his text from the 4th chapter of the Prophet Jeremiah, part of the 20th verse: "Suddenly are my tents spoiled and my curtains in a

He also added the text Psaim 27, verse 5: "For in the time of trouble He shall hile me in His tabernacle." Bristol is now an inmate of the Col- life to the overthrowing of the tents on hospital, recovering from the efb wond the tomb.

THE MASONS HONOR THE DEAD. The officers and members of Lodge Fraternidad Jniversity, No. 43 (Spanist), and Fidelity, No. 48 (English), assembled at the temple of the former, and forming in procession, they was held there. For many years past they have not rendered such public tribute to any of their brethren. On this occasion they showed their par-ticipation in the general sorrow felt for the departed, two of whom, viz Dr. Hafemann and Mr. Mott, were members of the fraternity.

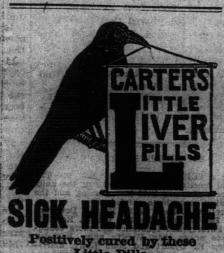
The officers of the local fire brigade were present at the memorial ser-

## A NEW DEPARTURE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 8.-The local government has made a departure in the matter of appointing a suc-cessor to Dr. Reid, who retires on May 1st from the position of superinten-dent of the Victoria general hospital. Wallace W. Kenney, a former druggist has received the appointment.

ASTRONOMICAL

He—Oh, I am a substantial citizen. There is nothing comet-like about me.
She—Comets, I believe, are quite bright, but not at all dense.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

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

### MASONIC.

The Sun publishes the following fro the Freemason of Toronto, Ontario, as it deals historically with the introduction of the higher degrees of the Scottish Rite in these maritime provinces:

In continuance, briefly of our paper anent the Scottish Rite, published in this Journal in December last, on pages 12 and 13, we add the following, which speaks for itself. We may say, however, that these Charters and the Patent were destroyed in the great St. John fire of 20th June, 1877.

UNIVERSI TERRARUM ORBIS AR CHITECTONIS AD GLORIAM IN-GENTIS ORDO AB CHAO-DEUS MEUMQUE JUS.

From the East of the Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the Thirty-third Degree of near the B. B., answering to 51 deg., 30 m., N. Lat., and 6 min. W., Meridian

or Greenwich.

To our Illustrious Princes and Knights, Grand Ineffable and sublime, Free and Accepted Masons of all Degrees, Ancient and Modern, over the surface of the two Hemispheres, to all, to whom these Presents may con-

HEALTH, STABILITY, POWER. KNOW YE, That We, the Sovereign Grand East, London, in Supreme Coun-cil of the Thirty-third and last De-5632, Anno Lucis 5876, which corres-Sacred Asylum, where reign

UNION, CONTENTMENT, WISDOM DO BY THESE PRESENTS DE-CLARE THAT, We Hereby, Authorize and empower our trusty and well-

and his successors in office, our representatives in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to open a Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, and a Sovereign Tribunal of Grand Inspectors inquisitors, Commanders, and therein to confer the respective Degress thereto belonging.

Illustrious Brother Robert Marshall, 33 Degree, to open and hold a Chapter of Grand Flected Knights, K. H., and to confer the Degrees thereto belonging, viz.: A Grand Pontiff, Venerable Grand Master, Patriarch Noachite Prince of Libanus, Chief of the Tabernacle, Knight of the Brazen Serpent, Prince of Mercy, Commander of the Temple, Knight of the Sun, Knight of St. Andrew's and Illustrious and Sublime Grand Elected Knight, K. H. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We on hospital, recovering from the effects of injuries received on the sad the destruction of the curtains.

Orand Inspectors-General 33 Degree, in Supreme Council, duly and lawfulinst., he said we ought to live here in a sembled, have hereunto subscrib-a way of preparedness for a future ed our names, and have affixed the state. This life is not all, there is one Grand Seal of OUR ILLUSTRIOUS

CHAS. JNO. VIGNE, 33 deg. Sov. Gd.

Alex. Wm. Adair, 33 deg., Gd. Treas. r.arched, in regalia, to Christ church, assisting at the solemn service which

Registered in the Archives of the Su-

Asst. Sec., S. C. UNIVERSI TERRARUM ORBIS AR-CHICECTONIS AD GLORIAM INGENTIS ORDO AB CHAO.

From the East of the Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of FREEMASONRY for England and Wales and the Dependencies of Great Britain, under the C. C. of the Zenith near the B. B. answering to 51 degrees, 30 minutes, N. Lat., and 6 minutes, W., Meridian of Green-

To all to whom these presents may come.-GREETING: KNOW YE, That we, the Sovereign

ROBERT MARSHALL, 33 DEG., To be our Representative, for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Can-

members of the Order; and that he may also from time to time, com-municate whatever may tend to promote the well-being, dignity and advantage of the A. and A. Rite in Canada. AND WE PRAY that he

Nathl. Geo. Phillips, 33 deg., Lt. Gd. Alex. Wm. Adair, 33 deg., Gd. Treas. J. M. P. Montagu, 33 deg., Gd. Sec. H. Clerk, 33 deg., Cd. Chan.

James Domville, 32, Very Eminent First Lieut. Commander, David Ransom Munroe, 33, Very Em-inent Second Lieut. Commander.

CHARTER

the Ancient and Accepted Rite of FREEMASONRY for England and Wales and the Dependencies of Great Britain under the C. C. of the Zenith

Grand, Inspectors-General, lawfully and constitutionally established at our gree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasonry, and duly congregated this 21st day of Tanruz, Anno Hm. ponds to the 27th day of July, Anno Christi, 1872, A Ords, 754 and A. M. 558, at our Great Council Chamber, a

ROBERT MARSHALL

We also Authorize and empower our

Nathl. Geo. Philips, 33 deg., Lt. Gd.

Robt. Hamilton, 33 deg., Sov. Gd. In. Michael Costa, 33 deg. Gd. Capt. of

preme Council, 33 Degrees.
W. HYDE PULLEN, 33 DEG.,

-- DEUS MEUMQUE JUS.

To Ill. Bro. Robert Marshall, 33, Representative of the Sup. Co. for England, Wales, etc., in the Dominion of Canada.

Grand Inspectors-General, 33 degrees, do hereby nominate and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Brother

TO THE END, THAT HE MAY ever maintain and uphold unanimity and concord among the Chapters and

may long enjoy HEALTH, WISDOM, STRENGTH, To enable him, prosperously, to perform and carry on the high and important duties committed to his charge.

Given at our G. E., 33 Golden Square, London W., this 9th day of October, 1872. CHAS. JNO. VIGNE, 33 deg. Sov. Gd.

OFFICERS OF THE HARRINGTON SOV. CONSISTORY ORGANIZED AND CONSECRATED 12th SEPTEMBER, A.D., 1872. Robert Marshall, 38, Ill. Commander

Hugh Williams Chisholm, 33, Excel-T. D. Harington, 23, Honorary Member, Excellent Minister of State.
W. J. B. McLeod Moore, 33, Honorary Member, Excellent Almoner. Alfred Davidson Goodwin, 32, Excel-

Robert Marshall, 33, Excellent Treasurer. Francis Partride, 32, Venerable Pre-

J. G. A. LeBlanc, 32, Honorary Member, Excellent Architect and Engi-William D. Forster, 32, Excellent

Master of Ceremonies. Bela Reynolds Lawrence, 32, Excellent Expert. William Henry Thorne, 32, Excellent Captain of the Guards. David Smith, 32, Excellent Chamber-

GRAND COUNCIL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE. the Maritime Provinces of Can-

Robert Marshall, 33 deg., Representative Supreme Council of England. etc. James Domville, 33 deg., S. G. I. G.

David Ransom Munro, 33 deg., S.S.I.S. H. Williams Chisholm, 33 deg., S. G. I. G., Registrar to Grand Council.

Alfred D. Goodwin, 32 deg., S. P. R. S.

The Keith Chapter of Rose Croix, H. R., D. M., was instituted at the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1870. Quite recently the Ancient and Accented Scottish Rite has been introduced into the City of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; and, under the able guidance by Dr. Donald Darrach, M. D., Thirty-third deg., and Dr. Roderick Macnell, M. D., Thirtythird deg., Deputy for the Garden Province of Canada. With the as-sistance of the other leading Masons of P. E. Island, the Scottish Rite promises to have an era of great prosperity, and the members of the Rite in the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, will have to bestir themselves, in order to hold their own as to numbers. We are informed that at least one hundred of the Masons of the Province of Prince Edward Island contemplate cultivating these beautiful and instructive Degrees in the immediate present.

### PERMANENTLY CURED.

A STORY TOLD BY A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Attacked With La Grippe Which Left Him Weak and Worn Out - Kidney Trouble Added Its Complications and the Sufferer Was Discouraged.

(From the Journal, Summerside, P. E. I.)

One of the best known men around Bedique and vicinity is Mr. Alfred Schurman, who has recently removed to North Carleton. Mr. Schurman was ago. Some twenty-five years ago he was sworn in as a justice of the peace, and about twenty-one years ago he was appointed clerk of the county court, in both of which offices he has court, in both of which offices he has given every satisfaction. Mr Schurman was also a farmer on a large scale, and like most men engaged in that occupation led a busy life, being compelled to attend strictly to business, but less than a year ago he retired from farming and now lives in ness, but less than a year ago he re-tired from farming and now lives in a cosy cottage in North Carleton. Be-fore his retirement, work such as only a man engaged in that occupation knows anything about, claimed his attention. His increasing years made the burden heavier, and the spring work of 1893 were him completely out. This is what he tells about it and how he was cared. In the saning of 1893 he was cured: "In the spring of 1893 the constant toil and drudgery con-nected with the work of farming wore me out completely, and the break down was the more complete because the results were coupled with the bad effects left by an attack of la grippe. One of the results of la grippe. One of the results of la grippe was a nasty cough, another was the complete loss of appetite. My spirits were greatly depressed, and I felt that I had lived out my days. I always felt cold and consequently the and lived out my days. I always felt cold, and consequently the stove and I were great friends, but the cold effected more especially my feet, and caused me great annoyance. Added to this complication was a serious kidney trouble, which threatened to prove the worst enemy of all. I was unable to do any work, had no ambition and less strength and was not a bit the less strength, and was not a bit the better of all the doctor's medicine I had taken. It was my wife who advised me at last to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought six bottles and began taking them. My hope revived began taking them. My hope revived because a change for the better was soon taking place, and before they were done I was cured. The six boxes brought back my appetite, strength and ambition, in short, all that I had lost in the way of strength and health. The next spring however my health again gave way, and I immediately began using the Pink Pills again, and I am happy to say that they effected that time a permanent cure, and today I am well and hearty as if I were only forty. I strongly recommend Dr. only forty. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are suffering as I was."

Dr. Williams Pink Pills cure by go

Dr. Williams Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People.

BRITAIN'S "PANDORA'S BOX."

(Viedomosti, St. Petersburg.) (Viedomosti, St. Petersburg.)

Whatever may happen, the position actually taken by England need give Russia no anxiety. If English intrigues have received a fresh stimulus, they will affect only England herself. By "sword and blood" she will become isolated. She has everywhere augmented her forces, and will continue to do so. She will create everywhere centres of agitation and revolt, as that in Northwestern India, England has made ready a Pandora's box, and Russia, without remaining idle, can regard with equanimity the results of this sudden reanimation of English politics.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM.

### THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 12, 1898

A CLERICAL CANDIDATE.

Rev. Dr. Dewart, the well known Methodist clergyman, who was for a quarter of a century the editor of the Toronto Guardian, has accepted the liberal nomination for a seat in the Ontario assembly. Dr. Dewart conducted the Guardian, which is the organ of his church, with conspicuous way as to satisfy the general conference, for at the last meeting of that body he was displaced. It was always understood that he was a strong political partisan, and some Methodists thought that in his editorial discussion of educational and temperance prob lems he was over-anxious to make political capital for the provincial government. This may have had something to do with the action of the conference, though probably there were other reasons. The vote was taken without discussion and the result was a great shock to Dr. Dewart. who had not dreamed of such a possibility. Released from active church erty to devote himself to politics. It happens that in accepting the nomination in North Toronto Dr. Dewart opposes Mr. Marter, a prominent member of his own church, and an enthusiastic temperance man. In his address to the convention Dr. Dewart showed that in entering the campaign he did not propose to be behind the politicians in the use of strong lanleaders or of denunciation of the opposition. Our friends the clergymen are sometimes given to remonstrating with the press and politicians for their too persistent partisanship, but when a minister of the gospel takes up political warfare on his own account he is apt to exhibit the same polemical qualities as other politicians. Two Presbyterian dergymen are in the present house of commons. They are ers with fair average docility.

MR. BLAIR'S ACCOUNT OF IT.

The minister of railways appears to have been unfortunate yesterday in his explanation and defence of the Yukon railway contract. In the opening part of his speech he described the enormous traffic which was ready for the road as soon as it should be built. With such assurances of business at the freight and passenger rates that prevail in these regions, this short piece of narrow gauge road proposed to be built would be a splendid investment without subsidy, seeing that it is protected from competition by the monopoly clauses. But the government, for reasons which Mr. Blair does not see fit to explain, gives the company a land grant worth several times the cost of building the railway. Mr. Blair's ignorance of the whole history of the transaction is touching. He does not know the engineer's estimate of the cost of the road. He does not know what offers were made by other contractors. He talks about the all-Canadian route, when it cannot be traversed without crossing foreign territory. He speaks of the advantage which the government will enjoy by reason of the fact that the contractors will prospect in sections near the crown lands, oblivious of the circumstance that the contractors are much greater gainers from the work of prospectors on neighboring government lands. The minister appears to be quite at sea in respect to the reservations. In fact the safeguards in the contract appear to be all for the purpose of making the contractors safe.

SIR WILFRID'S TWISTINGS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in London, Ontario, in June, 1896, wherein he supported preferential

But I want to point out to you, my fellow-countrymen, upon this occasion, that, in addition to the many reasons, which we had up to the present time, there is now another reason which must strongly appeal to the sense of the Canadian people at large-preferential trade. That is a new ides of having within the British empire preferential trade with all parts of that empire. Goods of English make would be admitted free to this country, and our goods would be admitted free to England, as they are now, but in addition to that, we would have for our goods a preference which would not be given to the goods of another nation.

Now the statesmen of Great Britain have thought that the governments of the colonies have come to a time when a new step can be taken in their development. What is that? That there shall be a commercial agreement between England and the colonies. That practical statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has come to the conclusion that the time has come when it is possible to have within the bounds of the empire a

new step taken, which will give to the colonies in England a preference for their products over the products of other nations. What would be the possibilities of such a step if it was taken? We sell our goods in England. We send our wheat, our butter, our cheese, all our natural products, but there we have to compete with similar products from the United States, from Russia, and from other nations. Just see what a great advantage it would be to Canada, if the wheat, cheese and butter, which we would send to England should be met in England with a preference over similar products of other nations. The possibilities are immease.

A few months after making this peech Sir Wilfrid was premier of A few months later still he vas in England declaring that Canproducts, and did not ask Great Britain to tax the products of foreign countries. It is for these deliverances that Sir Wilfrid Laurier wears the Cobden club medal. And now he is back in Canada declaring that he was in favor of preferential trade all the

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The fourth session of the fourteenth parliament of Queen Victoria, which pened or the 8th inst., will deal with re serious questions than have confronted the imperial legislature for many years. The liberals, who have general election, have no expectations ment legislation and will consequently devote their energies to making political capital in the country by vigorous attacks on Lord Salisbury's domestic and foreign policy. It is generally conceded the government's most vulnerable point is its conduct of the campaign in the Indian frontier, which has been far from satisfactory to the country or calculated to sustain torder tribes. With regard to the situation in China, however, the government is in a position to face parliament with confidence, for the issue is of a character on which British politicians know no party division, maintaining the honor of the flag against all its enemies. Next in impertance in the popular mind to the Indian situation is the proposed reform and increase of the army, but any reform measures as a rule offer little opportunity for general debate. and the discussion of the government's proposals will therefore be for the most part largely of a technical character. The promised subsidy to the West Indies will on the other hand meet with much wordy opposition from those members who entertain a strong objection to doles from the public purse and that other class who regard the measure as a poor The extension of local government in Ireland and the reform of London's municipal administration are measures that will meet with a large amount of party criticism. With such an important bill of fare before it. the session must be a long one.

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL PRO-That and GRESS

A paper recently issued by the British foreign office gives a very fair idea of Germany s commercial progress within little more than the past twenty-five years. Since 1871 the population of Germany has increased 30 per cent, and her foreign trade has increased 60 per cent., her total exports and imports being in 1872 valued at £297,800,000 and in 1895 at £415,-500,000. Of this increase the greater portion was contributed by Germany's sea trade with foreign countries, as from 1873 to 1895 the traffic of German ports with other countries increased 124 per cent. The most rapid progress has been made in recent years, and the credit therefor is due to the growth of the German mercantile marine. In home ports the ships under the German flag have from 1873 to 1895 improved from 42 to 52 per cent. of the total tonnage, and for the first time, in 1896, the tonnage of German shipping at Hamburg has exceeded that of England. In 1871 the German empire possessed 4,500 ships, with one million gross tons: by 1897 the number of vessels had fallen to 3,700, but the tonnage had risen to 1,-650,000. The steamer tonnage in 1871 was \$2,000 tons, in 1897 it was 900,000

These statistics respecting shipping, says the London Mail in its abstract of the state document here referred to, may be fitly rounded off with some facts concerning the growth of shipbuilding. The German empire has now, the Mail adds, great shipbuilding yards at Elbing, Danzig, Stettin trade, has been again produced. Here Kiel, Flensburg, Hamburg and Bremen. In 1896 Hamburg built a floating dock with a lifting power of 17,d- 500 tons, which makes it no longer necessary for ships of even the largest size to go to England for repairs. In Bremen a floating dock is being built to lift 20,000 tons. The decline in German emigration attests to the commercial growth of the country and the increase in the consumption of rye, the staple of the peasantry, and of flour per head of population marks the growing prosperity of the middle

> The weak point in Germany's maritime progress is the fact that the German navy has not kept pace with

the mercantile marine, and experience has shown that a strong navy is an important factor in a nation's Progress.

Tuesday. Mr. Blair was unable to sa the United States would apply to explained that Fort Wrangel is an of that river. In this connection th following paragraph from the treaty of Washington is of interest:

The navigation of the rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine, ascending and descending to and from the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, and to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

It is not known, apparently, by the government, what the United States uthorities will do in the matter of transhipment at Fort Wrangel. But the American press recently relative to the navigation of the Yukon river, and Washington despatches appeared to indicate a disposition to take advantage of the opportunity to restrict rade. In the case of Fort Wrangel and the Stickine route, if the United States government wishes to be un neighborly, Mr. Blair appears to have afforded them facilities for the exercise of that privilege.

TOBACCO GROWING IN ONTARIO

The southern counties of the west ern part of Ontario seem to be admirably adapted for tobacco growing. number of laboring men of Leamingon are renting land from farmers in the vicinity of the town to grow tobalco. An acre of good ground will yield from 1,200 to 2,000 pounds of toacco leaf, which sells at from 8 to 14 cents per pound, according to qualo \$175 per acre to the grower, which is vastly better than \$30 an acre for The tobacco is principally shipped to Quebec, where it is used in manufacture of cigars. During two weeks recently Louis Wigle ship ped from the county of Essex alone 600,000 pounds, and there still remains in the county about 200,000 pounds. . It is stated by the Amherstburg, Ont., from the tobacco grown on twelve

Mr. Bertram, who moved the reply majesty so benignly reigns. was never pledged to abolish protection. Somebody quotes in reply the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that not a vestige of protection would be allowed to remain. But what is the good of such quotations? Is it really worth while to prove to the people of Canada that the liberal party promised to abolish protection?

The Worcester, Massachusetts, Spy emarks that inasmuch as Egland has remarks that inasmuch as England has nam named Robert Bredon has been appointed deputy inspector general of customs for China, it does not appear that Britain has "backed down" in her far Eastern policy, as alleged in some quarters, to any alarming ex-

The independent Toronto Telegram remarks:

Wise Wilfrid Laurier made Canada a nation just in time. Had he waited till the consummation of the Yukon railway deal the territory as his command would have been altogether too small to proceed with such a pretentious work as nation building.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau after mature reflection has come to the conclusion that his letter to Mr. Tarte was only a piece of humorous writing. It seems to have proved that there is in Quebec province a difference of taste

Mr. Tarte's La Patrie says that Mr. Foster is a vulgar mind incapable of elevated sentiments." Such sentiments for instance as "business

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLF.E.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Feb. 9.- Tr several and the artists had to respond to tearly encores.

Several of the debaters handled their subect in an able manner, but despite the eforis of the speakers on the negative, the
alm was awarded by the "critic," Rew. A.
S., O'Nell, C. S. C., to their opponents,
desars. Dysart and Kelly.

This was the first appearance in public
of the recently reorganized band, and the
mpression it made was a very favorable
me, the selections eliciting rounds of apleuse. The president, Rev. Fr. Roy, who has been confined to his room with inflammation of confined to his room with inflammation of the eyes, we are pleased to write, is able to be around again, but his eyes have not suf-icidently recovered their strength to enable tim to resume his pastoral duties. Miss Minnie Fuller of Halifax visited her prother, Percy Fuller, at the college yesterTHE LEGISLATORS.

# Opening of the Provincial Parliament Thursday Afternoon.

The Speech From the Throne and the Debate on the Address in Reply.

Dr. Stockton Discusses Preferential Trade and Moves an Amendment to Paragraph Ten.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 10.—The | the usual display of the products of gislative assembly was opened this

Speaker Burchill took the chair at 2.45 o'clock. The members elected during recess, Hon. Mr. Labillois, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Chipman were swern in by his honor Mr. Justice Tuck and introduced to Mr. Speaker by Premier Emmerson, Provincial Secretary Tweedie and Surveyor General Dunn.

At three o'clock his honor Governor McClelan came into the assembly chamber and read the following speech from the throne: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the

Legislative Assembly: I welcome you again to the discharge of the trusts committed to you, assured that your advice and assistance will be directed towards a wise administration of the affairs of this province. In doing so I am reminded of the grievous loss which lamented death of the Honorable James Mitchell, who so worthily filled the high office of premier when you

It is gratifying to know that never in the history of the province has its financial credit stood so high as at present. The general prosperity and ontentment of our people here and throughout the dominion, the many eminent blessings richly showered in the past upon the land in whose interests we are assembled, and the many encouraging grounds for trust in the future are all sources of congratulation and merit our devout thankfulness to the Sovereign Ruler

The diamond jubilee year of the reign of our beloved Queen was comnemorated throughout the empire by monstrations strongly proclaiming the undivided loyalty and attachment of the people, and indicating the close and harmonious drawing to-gether of the subjects of the widely eparated portions of the far-spread-

the governor general and the Countess of Aberdeen to sections of our province during the year elicited cordial greetings from our people, testifying cellencies are held, as well as for the interest shown by them in the welfare and advancement of the people as for their exalted position.

The many economic, social and other advantages arising from welldirected additions by immigration to cur productive agricultural population have led my government to give attention to the subject, and your consideration will be invited to a plan whereby it is hoped that we may not only be enabled to infuse some new elements into our too sparse population, but also further to encourage our own sons to remain at home in pursuit of agriculture, thus occupyng and settling valuable vacant lands of the province.

Agriculture, as an essential basis of all arts, will, I feel confident, claim your first consideration. The stock importation made during the recess, in accordance with the recommenda tion of the Farmers' and Dairymen's association, met with popular approval, as evidenced by the interest manifested in the sale and the satisfactory prices realized. The special efforts made under the direction of the department of agriculture in the holding throughout the province of the farmers' meetings to disseminate knowledge pertaining to agriculture have contributed largely, I believe, to advance and energize this great industry. Past efforts have resulted in a large increase in the dairy products of the country, and am led to hope that like efforts will result in stimulating and encouraging the farmers of ereby saving to their pockets the drain therefrom now necessary in furnishing bread for

My government strongly entertains the opinion that butter of the best quality can be profitably manufactured within the province during the winter season through the agency of lairies supplied by auxiliary skimming stations located at suitable points, and with the view of demonstrating the possibility of conducting this enterprise successfully have established one such winter dairy at ussex. As there can be no doubt that great benefit will accrue to the province should this experiment prove toat the enterprise can be made generally successful, you will be glad to ear that the results thus far have teen eminently satisfactory. In furthe government have established and are dow conducting a dairy school at Sussex, where all interested can obtain, free of cost, instruction in the oved methods of butter and

The active and continued interest of large portion of the progressive cial exhibition has been brought the notice of my government, and should the plans matured by the association in charge involve particular and substantial recognition of agricultural exhibits without lessening

other industrial arts, a bill authorizing financial assistance on the part of the province will be submitted for your approval.

Public attention abroad has been ore and more arrested by the advaning spot for sportsmen and tourists. With a view of increasing the travel in this direction, so productive of profit to our people, my government have exhibit at the Soptramen's Exhibition to be held in Boston in March next, entative of the chief character of our province in this regard. The commercial character of our

country, notwithstanding all past discouragement, has begun to display itself in the successful establish of lines of steamers sailing regularly from the commercial metropolis of our province during the menths, whereby we are placed in relation to commerce in a position of advantage, and from the vantage ground on which we now stand I indulge the bright expectation that our progress as a province in all lines of industry will be speedy and sure.

A claim of long standing against the dominion government on account of the Eastern Extension has been pres ed during the recess by a delegation of my government, and I have reason to conclude that a reply will be promptly given in the early days of session. The merits of the mand and the reception accorded by the ministry at Ottawa to the representations made on behalf of the province encourage the belief that such reply will be favorable. I have directed that the accounts of

the income and expenditure for the past year, as well as a statement of the receipts and payments of the current year up to the opening of the present session, be laid before you. Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year will be submitted, and I feel assured that you will find the estimates of ex-

quirements of the public service.

Bills in amendment of the probate act, the act for the protection of cer- | trv. tain birds and animals, the municipalities act, relating to the appointment of Queen's counsel and various by the mover of the address. He other measures of importance, will be heartly endorsed the movement in submitted for your deliberation, and aid of agriculture. He believed agri-I would invoke for your labors the blessing of the All-Wise Ruler, in the full conviction that your efforts will result in great benefit and advantage

Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair, Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill amending chapter 35 of the Con-

speech from the throne. Mr. Robinson moved and Mr. Porter seconded the address in reply. Mr. Robinson made a touching reference eaker said reference had been made in the speech to the prosperity and expected to second this address, and contentment which prevails not only I shall leave it as I found it in the in this province but throughout the hands of the efficient mover of the whole dominion. As an evidence of address. (Applause). that fact it has been mentioned that Dr. Stockton con the present three per cent. provincial bonds are selling nearly at par, where- and spoke feelingly of the loss susmewhat difficult to float even six per cent. debentures. No better and more practical illustration could given of our standing today in the money markets of the world.

Legislation has been foreshadowed ed that almost every member of the ntended to more particularly encouruge immigration to this province and to induce our own sons to remain at home and take up the abandoned farms; also to encourage the influx of sportsmen and tourists from abroad, of the city of St. John in the matter of the winter port. He would not oc-cupy time in discussing these matters ation of the reference to the agricultural interests of the province

This paragraph referring to agriculvould interest and arouse a large pro portion of the people of this province to renewed and increased interest in nemselves, their calling and everything that surrounds them. In the past but little attention has been paid o this branch of industry. (Hear, province have afforded such oppor-tunities for lucrative operation in other lines that farming has, as a rule, only dowered with the advantages which our common schools have given them, to carve out for themselves names to carve out for themselves names and fame in other lands. Our farm-ers have to a great extent contented ping it with little or no fertilizing ill they have used up most of its natral fertility and starved it of the ingredients necessary to agriculture; doned, turned out to common, till, with fences down, the land overgrown

negligence and a reproach to our country. The authority who contributed the article for the Encyclopedia Britannica says of our province: "Vegetation is rapid; a very large portion of the country is well adapted for agriculture, the soil being exceedingly fertile. Farming is not prosecuted in New Brunswick to the extent it should enough produce to meet their own wants." All authorities agree that All authorities agree that there is room for and need for development in this line. The farm life has too frequently been looked upon as a life of drudgery. It is necessary that the youth of the country should be aught that there is room in the agricultural pursuits for the use of the brain, and that the calling can be made and should be made an attractive one. With us in the county of Westmorland farming, we, like civil servants and annuitants, hardly ever die. (Laughter and applause.) The number of them who reach an age of between ninety and one hundred is surprising. As to the methods of encouraging the different branches of farming, the establishment of dairy schools, the experimenting in making winter butter, the encouragement of agricultural exhibits and other exhibitions are all in proper line, and will, I trust, meet with the encouragement of this house, and the approval of

The recent series of meetings held by the provincial farmers' institutes has already awakened the people to the necessity of more attention to the application of brains and science to their calling, and is in line with the method of improvement in Great Britain during the present century. The efforts in that country made by such men as Coke, the Duke of Bedford and others has accomplished wonders, and, lacking as we do in this country such wealth, and in posses. sion of landed estates, who will encourage by their example this great branch of industry. We naturally have to depend upon our local government. The growth of wheat is to my mind the most important topic in the throne. (Applause.) It is the most important cereal in the world, and its growth always brings wealth to any country. To our province it would be a special boon, as it will not only provide employment for numbers of our people, but also retain with u money now sent abroad for flour tia a proof of the fact that we can grow the proper wheat and manufac-ture it into just as good flour as any for two years a modern flour mi which is today competing success with the western mills; and more than that, during the past year they have wheat grown in the county of Pic tou, from which, I am told by one o the directors, they have been able to produce just as good flour as any that can be obtained from Manitoba or

try along these lines must, if well considered, achieve great success for our penditure have been prepared with Irovince, and I think the country will ernment in any honest endeavor to stimulate the wheat growing indus-

Mr. Porter, in seconding the address, endorsed all that had been said culture to be the grandest, the most ancient, the most noble, as well as the most essential of all industries and if this government can do anything to furnish the farmers with more capital on cheaper money he believed they would be great benefactors to the agriculturists of this province of ours. (Applause). in the grand jubilee year. It is gratification to know that our people are content and happy. But I must not intride on the indulgence of this house, and very much regret the ab-

Dr. Stockton congratulated the mover and seconder of the address, tained by the province in the death of the late Hon. Mr. Mitchell. He also paid a tribute to the late Mr. Sivewright and spoke kindly of Mr. Killam, who was in the last house.

The contents of the speech indicatgovernment had a policy of his own The chief commissioner wanted to stimulate the wheat industry, the attorney general was promoting the muskrat industry in Queens, while the minister of agriculture was estab too much of his time. He gave the government due credit for the local raisers of thoroughbred stock might have been just as well con sulted instead of purchasing from might have been listed by the gov-ernment at the time of the sale so as to bring these animals to the atten-tion of persons desiring to purchase. The only stock, however, that had been listed was that of the secretary of agriculture, while some of the most prominent stock raisers had been ignored altogether. With regard to the chief commissioner's advocacy of the cause of wheat raising in this province, Dr. Stockton said that nowas not a certain crop. Our farmers mand of our lumbering and other in

iddenly woke up to the desirability of encouraging a good class of immi-gration in this province for the purpose of taking up valuable areas land not yet settled upon. They w

also impressed with of keeping our young ment that if they wan young men in the cou keep down the taxatio ter of fact the govern this immigration que cerned, were simply policy of the opposition he the desire of the notion of the agricul The proper way to through the dairymen and agricultural soci knew what the real is farmer was. It was a the statement in the was gratifying to know the history of the pro financial credit stood present. That was n could the province be sition of credit for ha a net debt of \$2,500,000 had a debt at all? Wa of interest at which a secured nowadays province of New Brun dominion of Canada? in the very early stage sonie explanation as that a hitch had occu teript made by the cently to float \$1,000.00 Referring to the proj by this province at Exposition at Boston thought this was certa the right direction. T should do all it possil

tract here tourists and was estimated that Maine derived annua class of visitors between \$10,000,000. The game province were apparen was required, but the of people who wished would be turned away up of our fisheries in few monopolists was a The visitor who wish the fly for a few days ctreams and trout have the privilege of d to these wealthy less the government would done something in this they placed a number to hoodwink the people Lomond had always anybody who wished question of providing to attract sportsmen this province, as they attracted to Maine, handled by the gover with which the bonusing industry would sink All could sympathize

guage of the speech wi the development of the John. On this head to no jealousy on the pa tion of the province to because the developing carrying trade was a rect benefit to the St. John for all their there seems to be no mand. It was a matt also for the whole dor were demonstrating ou our own export trade the ports. In this connec ton read extracts from ten to the American p ward Farrer, in which because American fish previncial ports they l A Canadian who we made a statement lil traitor to Canada an treaty rights establ

ters of a century ago. With reference to graph in the address said he would move, Pinder, that the foll added: "We hail with denicies and efforts to and consolidation of we desire to assure y we think it would ten consummation, as we stimulate the agricul interests of this con in common with other preferential trade con markets of the mothe

Dr. Stockton said it claim about the conscempire and about hold Queen ruling over if we really desire or solidate the empire than, a preferential the markets of Cana mother country for the ignore the Canadlan should we say we war in the markets of the A colonial conference tawa in 1894, at whi strong expression of such concessions. In a conference held in I aid Mr. Chamberlain. retary, say on that said, Let the colonies a proposal or propos not be treated by us spirit, The present i June, did not voice the people of Canada "We have done it be debt of gratitude to Hon. Mr. Emmer Dr. Stockton-Cer

> right and proper to base ingratitude if it, but we want also are connected with ooks upon us more Dr. Stockton then to bracts from an additional

with that statement.

the Hon. George W. In which the latter ential trade within Ross pointed out th

ch to our couno contributed vclopedia Brivince: "Vegelarge portion adapted for ng exceedingly prosecuted in xtent it should fail to raise t their own es agree that ed for develfarm life has ed upon as a recessary that try should be in the agrine use of the alling can be de an attractthe county of we, like civil ts, hardly ever plause.) The ich an age of ne hundred is ethods of enbranches of ent of dairy ing in making uragement of

approval of etings held by institutes has people to the ion to the apence to their with the meth-Great Britain tury. The efde by such of Bedford and wonders, and, this counin posseswho will enple this great We naturally local governheat is to my ant topic in speech - from . It is the in the world. brings wealth r province it s it will not t for numbers retain with us road for flour. of Nova Sco. that we can and manufacflour as any here. In New established n flour mill. successfully d more than ar they have bushels of nty of Picold by one of been able to ir as any that

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ech indicatmber of the of his own. wanted to stry, the atmoting the ieens, while in various a had rather mber from nded the addies on the Ie gave the or the imught that bred stock well consing from Quebec. At ocal raisers by the govsale so as the attento purchase. that had e secretary of the most had been regard to advocacy of ng in this d that notivation of would be a to give up r potatoes the latter ur farmers atly, of proeet the dend other in-

to have desirability of immi or the pure areas of They were

also impressed with the importance of keeping our young men in the country. He would tell the government that if they wanted to keep the young men in the country they must keep down the taxation. As a matter of fact the government, as far as this immigration question was concerned, were simply purloining the policy of the opposition. It seemed to be the desire of the government to pursue a vigorous policy for the pro-

FIRST PART.

motion of the agricultural interest. The proper way to do this was through the dairymen's associations and agricultural societies, for they knew what the real interests of the farmer was. It was amusing to read the statement in the speech that it was gratifying to know that never in the history of the province had its financial credit stood so high as at resent. That was not true. How could the province be in a better position of credit for having rolled up a net debt of \$2,500,000 than before it had a debt at all? Was the low rate of interest at which money could be secured nowadays confined to the province of New Brunswick, or to the dominion of Canada? He hoped that in the very early stages of the session the provincial secretary would give sonie explanation as to how it was

that a hitch had occurred in the at-

teript made by the government re-

cently to float \$1,000,000 of bonds

Referring to the proposed exhibition by this province at the Sportsmen's Exposition at Boston, Dr. Stockton thought this was certainly a move in the right direction. The government should do all it possibly could to attract here tourists and sportsmen. It was estimated that the state of Maine derived annually from this class of visitors between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000. The game laws of the province were apparently about what was required, but the fishery laws needed amendment, or else hundreds of people who wished to come here would be turned away. The locking up of our fisheries in the hands of a few monopolists was a great mistake. The visitor who wishes to fish with the fly for a few days on our salmon streams and trout waters should have the privilege of doing so without placing himself under an obligation to these wealthy lessees. Doubtless the government would say they had done something in this direction when they placed a number of trout in Loch Lomond, but this was a mere attempt to hoodwink the people, because Loch Lomond had always been open to anybody who wished to fish. If the question of providing proper facilities to attract sportsmen and tourists to this province, as they were now being attracted to Maine, was properly handled by the government a golden harvest would be realized compared with which the bonusing of the wheat industry would sink into insignifi-All could sympathize with the lan-

guage of the speech with reference to the development of the trade of St. John. On this head there should be no jealousy on the part of any portion of the province towards St. John, because the development of that ocean carrying trade was a distinct and direct benefit to the whole country. Our farmers have now a market in St. John for all their products, and there seems to be no limit to the denand. It was a matter of congratuation not only for this province, but also for the whole dominion, that we were demonstrating our ability to do our own export trade through our own ports. In this connection Dr. Stockon read extracts from a letter written to the American press by one Edward Farrer, in which he stated that because American fishermen could not purchase bait and other supplies at previncial ports they had a grievance Canadian who went abroad and made a statement like that was a traitor to Canada and the empire. Canada was simply standing on her treaty rights established three-quarters of a century ago.
With reference to the tenth para

graph in the address, Dr. Stockton said he would move, seconded by Mr. Pinder, that the following words be added: "We hail with pleasure all tenencies and efforts towards the unity and consolidation of the empire, and we desire to assure your honor that we think it would tend to that happy consummation, as well as directly to timulate the agricultural and other interests of this country, if Canada in common with other colonies, had preferential trade concessions in the markets of the mother country over oreign nations.

Dr. Stockton said it was easy to declaim about the consolidation of the empire and about holding allegiance to a Queen ruling over three hundred and eighty-five millions of people, but if we really desire or expect to consolidate the empire we want more than a preferential arrangement in the markets of Canada for the British manufacturer. We want prefer arrangements in the markets of the ada. Why should we benefit the British manufacturer and at the same time ignore the Canadian farmers? Wha hould we say we want no concessiin the markets of the mother country A colonial conference was held in Ottawa in 1894, at which there was a strong expression of opinion for some such concessions. In 1896 there was a conference held in London, and what aid Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, say on that occasion? said, Let the colonies come to us with a proposal or proposals, and it will treated by us in a huckstering spirit. The present prime minister of Canada, in his Liverpool speech last June, did not voice the sentiments of the people of Canada when he said: ve done it because we owe a debt of gratitude to Great Britain." Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Is not that

Dr. Stockton-Certaining with that statement. Certainly it was right and proper to give a preference to England, and it would have been base ingratitude if we had not done it, but we want also to feel that we rested. The firm issued a capias, and are connected with a country that the woman was placed under arrest looks upon us more favorably than it. The claim will be resisted in the

Dr. Stockton then read lengthy abstracts from an address delivered by the Hon, George W. Ross of Ontario, in which the latter advocated preferday to transact business in connectential trade within the empire. Mr. Ross pointed out that whereas \$690, John Ledingham.—St. Johns, Nild., 900,000 of food products such as Can.—Telegram, Jan. 18.

ada was able to raise were imported in 1896 by Great Britain, only \$48,000,of this, or less than seven per cent. had come from Canada

At six o'clock Dr. Stockton moved the adjournment of the debate, stat ing that he had not concluded his ad-

Further, on motion of Hon, Mr. Em merson, consideration of the proposed address was made the order of the day for tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted m orandum of agreement with M. Mc Dade for reporting, telegraphing and publishing the debates, and on his motion, seconded by Hon. Mr. Emmer-son, the official reporter was assigned a seat on the floors of the house. On motion of Hon. Mr. Emmerson committee of five members, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, Hon. Mr. Tweedle and

# HALIFAX.

Hon. Mr. White, Mr. Stockton and

Mr. Black, was appointed to nomin-

ate all standing and general commit-

The Gallia Experiences an Exceptionally Rough Trip Across the Atlantic.

Boats Carried Away and Saloons and Staterooms Flooded by the High Seas.

erpool at 10 o'clock this morning and sailed at three for St. John. The Gallia had the largest number of passengers brought by any steamer this season. Her list included 24 saloon, 47 intermediate and 110 steerage, of whom 18 saloon and 71 steerage and intermediate landed here, the remainder of them proceeding to St. John. Most of them were bound for British Columbia and many of them for the Klondyke. Thirty-seven packages and fifty-four bags of mails and eighty tons of freight were landed here. The Gallia had one of the most stormy voyages experienced by any trans-Atlantic steamer this season. For twelve days she had been batthing with hurricanes in the western ocean, tossed about by the boisterous and tempestuous seas, which time and again threatened to engulf her. Strong gales and heavy head seas beat upon the ship from the channel outward to the banks. Seas mountains high rolled over the steamer, engulfing her fore and aft, carrying away boats and davits, smashing in the deck house, lamaging the engine skylights and ventilators and flooding the saloons and staterooms. The heavy onslaught of the seas pouring into the saloons terrified the passengers, but Capt. Stewart repaired the damage and righted the ship as speedily as the weather would permit it. When the gale was at the height of its fury the washed overboard. The carpenter and seamen were disabled and severely bruised by the force of the fall, and two other men were considerably jured. The second engineer met with a fall during the voyage and was temporarily disabled, but all the injured men are now able to move around, and it is expected that they will soon recover. The Gaffia encountered severe weather from outset. She sailed from Liverpool at 4.45 o'clock on the afternoon of Jahu-ary 29th, and had to poke her way heavy gale, during which she shipped water fore and aft. The steamer took on her mails and sailed from Moville at 11 a. m. on the 30th, but she had scarcely got outside when she ran into a strong gale, with heavy head seas. On February 1st the Gallia ex-perienced a severe hurricane, which olew from the west with such terrific force that the captain was forced to heave the ship to, bowing the sea. At 1 p. m. the Gallia shipped a tremendous sea, which engulfed the ship fore and aft. The mighty force of the seas which boarded the ship swept away two boats, snapping off the massive iron davits like pipe stems, and carrying away the skids and rails, and inflicting sundry other damage. sea smashed the deck house, the gine room skylights, ventilators, and flooded the cabins and saloon. The gale continued with lesser force until February 4th. The heavy seas played havoc with the ship's railings, twisting them in every direction. The water flooded the holds, damaging the cargo to a large extent. All the glass on one side of the engine room skylight was smashed to atoms, and davits and rails of solid iron, five inches thick, were whipped off like On February 7th, in lat. 48, lon. 48, he Gallia met field ice, and she was forced to steam back to the sou for twelve hours, during which time she passed through fields of very heavy ice. After Capt. Stewart evaded the ice fields he crossed the banks in 49 W., 46 N., and enjoyed fine weather from there to this port, arriving off Chebucto Head at nine o'clock this

morning. She steamed into pont at ten o'clock and was docked at deep water fifteen minutes later. A few days ago a law firm in this city received instructions from Mac-aulay Bros. of St. John to issue papers for the arrest of Mrs. Lizzie Hayden of Halifax, and for a time in St. John. The husband left recently for England on a business trip. The couple had been married but a short time. It is alleged that before the marriage the woman contracted a debt at Macaulay Bros.', amounting to \$51.67, which she did not pay. The firm heard a report last week that the woman intended to leave for England to join her husband. They immediately wired instructions to have her ar-

Robert Ledingham, a business man of St. John, N. B., arrived here yester-

# 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.

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

The election for mayor and councilnen in Summerside, P. E. I., will take place on Tuesday, 22nd inst.

Mr. Rattenbury is paying the follow ing prices for hogs at his pork factory: 5c. for bacon, 43-4 for packers, 41-2 for heavy fats.-Charlottetown Exam-

N. H. Athoe, organist of the Mission Church of St. John the Baptist, has resigned his position to accept that of organist of the Episcopal Cathedral at Quebec.

Mrs. Murdoch Matheson of Hart-HALIFAX, Feb. 10.-The Beaver land, Carleton Co., slipped on the steps ine steamer Gallia arrived from Livof the Methodist church on the 4th inst. and broke one of her arms just above the wrist.

> Smelt fishing on the East river, P. E. I., is a very poor business, as fish are very scarce this winter. The business is also reported a dead failure at Bedford bay.

It is stated that the contract for the exterior work on the new Roman Catholic church at Emyvale has been awarded to D. C. Macdonald of that lace, whose tender was \$4,300.—Prince

A Halifax firm write that they have to send \$65,000 per year to other prov-inces for butter, cheese and eggs, and that the city must send out altogether about \$250,000 per year in this way for produce that should be supplied by Nova Scotia farmers.

Thomas F. Allen has returned from a trip to New York and Philadelphia. another year.-Bangor Commercial.

E. I., occurred on the 5th. Mr. Wright | George M., Frank and Percy, Boston. has been in failing health for some He served his apprenticeship in the

Susan, the beloved wife of John Burns of Rusiagornish, died at her residence Sunday after a lingering illness of consumption. She was 27 years child. Mrs. Mary A., widow of the late Jas. Forbes of Rusiagornish, died Friday at her home at that place, aged 78. She leaves three sons and five daughters.-Gleaner.

Wednesday in the course of Goodwin v. Cormier, a case tried before W. L Starrat, J. P., at Hopewell, Albert Co., A. A. Stockton, Q. C., applied to review the judgment and for a nonsuit or new trial; W. B. Wallace contra. The action was on a note being one of a number, and it was claimed that there was failure of con-

sideration. Judgment was reserved. Freeman Leeman, the deaf mute harged with soliciting money under false pretences, purporting to be for a deaf and dumb institution in Quebec was committed Wednesday and sen to jail for three months. Leeman was one of a number of deaf and dumb impostors who have been travelling over the country for several roonths working on the sympathy of good-

Hon, S. H. Holmes and A. Putnam ex-M. P. for Hants Co., returned from Montreal by C. P. R. Saturday night These gentlemen are directors of th Midland Railway Co., and were in Montreal closing a contract with the Messrs. Reid for the building of the proposed railroad. A number of first ss men in Montreal are interest in the enterprise. Work will be vigorously pushed when arrange pleted for the building ents are con of the road.-Truro News.

Tuesday announced the death at Med-icine Hat of James P. Mitchell, a son of ex-Sheriff Mitchell, and nephew of Hon. Peter Mitchell. The decease who was about forty years of age who was about forty years of age, was a lawyer, and had resided in the west for ten years. He was the owner of a large cattle ranch. Mrs. Mitchell and child had been visiting friends in Newcastle for some time. On receipt of the sad tidings they started for Medicine Hat, accompanied by the deceased gentleman's brother, Charles Mitchell, who is Provincial Secretary Tweedie's law partner.

A correspondent writes: "The tak A correspondent writes: "The taking off of one brakeman on all I. C. R. express trains along the line is causing widespread dissatisfaction. People travelling have now to make the best of it they can alone, and this is particularly hard on women and children. It seems some other method of reducing expenses might have been int upon that would have been more business like. Who is responsible for the obmoxious order is not yet fully. business like. Who is responsible for the obnoxious order is not yet fully known. Some say it is the new offi-cial, Mr. Harris; others say it ema-nated from one of the principal dis-trict superintendents. Be that as it may, it is exceedingly unpopular, and the silly and unwise order should be COLD FRIDAY.

(Fredericton Gleaner.) (Fredericton Gleaner.)
In view of the recent cold weather, when the thermometer has gone as low as 39 degrees below zero, and some of the days have been compared with 'Cold Friday' of 1861, the following extract from the diary of Colonel Robinson will be of timely interest:

What is spoken of throughout the province as the Cold Friday took took place on Feb. 8th, 1861. On Feb. 7th, at 8 a. m., at Fredericton, the mercury stood at 14 derees above zero; cloudy. Began to snow at 8 a. m., and continued until 2 p. m., when it turned to rain. At 5 p. m. the wind came northwest, with the thermometer at 42 degrees above zero. And at 12 o'clock midnight the thermometer registered 24 degrees below zero, the nercury falling 66 degrees in 7 hours. On Cold Friday morning the wind was blowing a gale from the north-west. The mercury stood at 26 degrees below zero at 8 a. m., the firms being filled with fine driving snow. At a. m. the mercury stood at 27 de-

degrees below, and remained station-ary until 10 p. m. A violent northwest wind prevailed all day. RECENT DEATHS.

grees below zero; at 2 p. m. it was 23

(Amherst Press.) Word was received here Sunday 6th inst., at 4 o'clock of the death of Walter Heartz, son of the Rev. W. H. Heartz, and brother of Mrs. T. N. Campbell, at Guelph, Ont., while he was taking a course at the Agricultural college. The remains will pass through here tomorrow night by the C. P. R. for Halifax, accompanied by his sister, Dr. Jane Heartz. Remains left Halifax on Wednesday morning for Yarmouth for interment.

cealed was 20 years of age. We regret to learn of the sudden death at Boston, Mass., Feb. 1st, of Louisa, aged 42, wife of Rev. S. C. Wells (retired). She was the fifth and youngest daughter of the late Stephen Fulton of Wallace and granddaughter of the late Ashur Black of Amherst. Five children are left. An infant daughter's death preceded the mother's by a few days. A. Fulton of Brockton, Mass., R. M. Fulton of Sackville, N. B., are brothers, and Mrs. (Dr.) Kempton of Wallace, N. S., the only surviving sister of de-

Very general regret was expressed

on 8th inst., when it was learned that I. Chip. Olive was dead. Mr. Olive was, a genial, kindly man, whom everybody liked and called him friend. He enjoyed the respect and in which latter city he attended the confidence of those business men for annual banquet of the Tobique Sal- whom in his capacity of customs mon club, of whose preserves in New broker he has transacted much im-Brunswick he has charge. He has portant business. He was born in been re-engaged as superintendent for Carleton just fifty years ago, and was one of a family of nine brothers, The seven survivors are Isaac J. of The death of Benjamin E. Wright this city; William H., Montreal; of St. Peter's Road, Charlottetown, P. John, Halifax; Albert, Moncton; tempting to effect temporary repairs.
They were thrown violently on the deck and narrowly escaped being washed overboard. The corrections of the control of the corrections of the corre it for himself. Mr. Olive's death was very tad and very unexpected. About tion that was not considered serious, but inflammation set in and he suffered greatly. Monday it was thought of age, and leaves a husband and one he was improving, but during the child. Mrs. Mary A., widow of the night he sank rapidly and died about even o'clock that morning. Mrs. Olive, who was a Miss Beatteay of Carleton, and one son, Harold, employed with W. Parks & Sons, Ltd.,

The officials at the customs house where Mr. Olive went daily in the transaction of business, mourn for him as one endeared to them all by close and genial companionship

Mrs, James Williams, who died at Westfield on Tuesday at the age of 85 sears, was the widow of a well known former merchant of St. John. James Williams years ago kept a general store on Simonds street, dealing in groceries, glass, paints, etc., and later erected the Williams block, where the present north end post office is located. He was a member of the first town council of old Portland. He has been dead for some fifteen years, and for nearly as many years Mrs. Williams has lived with a relative at Nerepis. Her maiden name was Souther. They had no children. Both were of English birth. James Williams was a man of the highest character, even to eccentricity in matters of conscience, for he would never sell tobacco in his store. Merchants advanced in years remember him very well as a straightforward, honorable

LUCKNOW, Ont., Feb. death is announced of Dr. Jean H. Garnier, one of the leading naturalists of Canada. He was a specialist in reptology and had just finished readreptology and had just finished reading the proofs of a publication entitled. The Reptiles of Canada, which he was about to publish when death vertock him. The doctor was a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin, and came to Canada over fifty years ago, settling in this neighbor where he enjoyed a large practice until compelled by advancing age to relinquish it. The doctor leaves an exceedingly large collection, although at the time of the fire of the Toronto university the university authority purchased enough of his collection to doctor was a correspondent of several sporting papers, and enjoyed consid-erable celebrity as a writer on Canadian natural history.

The Australians Won Three Test Matches Out of Four by Su-

perior Bowling. The Australians, out of five atches, have won three to their opponents one, all very decisively, so that it is impossible in the one match yet to be played for the Englishmen to retrieve their fortunes. Apparentthe advantage lay in the superior bowling of the Australian eleven. In Ranjitsingbi and McLaren the visiting team has two of the best English atsmen, probably two of the best atsmen of the world, but the English bowling was not good enough to prevent the Australians piling scores the Englishmen could

# PROVINCIAL NEWS.

JEMSEG, Quens Co., Feb. 2.-The death of Deacon Benj. Titus has cast a deep gloom over the entire community. Mr. Titus had been in failing health for some time, and on Feb. 1st inst., at 6 o'clock a. m., passed peacefully away. It is not often we are called to mourn the loss of one so universally beloved. He bore his suffering with patience. The sorrowing widow and family have the sympathy of the community in their hour of sorrow. The funeral takes place on Fri-

JEMSEG, Queens Co., Feb. 1 .- The wildest storm of the season prevailed today, with a furious wind from the northeast.

Capt. Bertis Wasson and Arch. Fanjoy have sold their interest in the schooner Myra B. to Capt. William Gale of St. John. The Mara B. is laid up in Weymouth, Mass. She was frozen in while discharging a load of

At the regular session of Llewellyn lodge, No. 196, I. O. G. T., the following officers were elected: Bliss Blakney, C. T.; Hattle Purdy, V. T.; Amy Springer, treas.; Onslow Purdy, fin. ec.; A. L. Gunter, sec.; Rev. J. W. Blakney, chap.; Beulah Wasson, mar.; Wilmot Springer, guard; Blake Purdy, sentinel; Fred Nevers, P. C. T. The grist mill at Mill cove owned by C. D. Titus will be closed down during

Capt. Erb and wife are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of an heiress. The home of J. Havelock Gunter has been made happy by a

domestic event—a girl. Official notice awards the contract for daily mail service between Young's cove road station and Jemseg to Clarence Mott of Waterboro. Mr. Hamilton and Miss Joynes of

Colina Corner are visiting at Miss Joynes' sister, Mrs. M. E. Colwell. A very successful meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers' institute was held at the Temperance hall on the 21st ult. The meeting was largely attended and addressed by the Hon. C. H. Labillois, commissioner of agriculture, Col. David McCrea of Guelph, Ont., J. E. Starr of Nova Scotia, T. C. B. Milbery of Carleton Co., N. B., J. S. Armstrong, secretary of Good Roads association, and W. W. Hubbard, corresponding secretary of F. and D. association.

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., Jan. 31.—Damie Orchard, daughter of John Orchard, died on Saturday morning after a short illness of pneumonia Her remains were interred in the Church of England cemetery on Sunday, Rev. A. J. A. Gellmer conducting the obsequies.

Diphtheria has broken out at

White's point, and two of Fred Springer's children are now prostrated with the disease. Mrs. E. J. Wright is suffering from lung trouble. John Kelly's family are prostrated with the grip. Sidney Stuard is in ill health.

moved to Mill cove. Molasky of White's point were married at the Baptist parsonage at the Narrows on Thursday evening by the Rev. C. W. Townsend.

George W. Slocum of the city market was here last week buying butter, eggs and poultry. James Wiggins of Waterboro, who has carried the mail between the Nar-rows and Chipman for the last twelve years, finished his contract today, and will retire from the business. ends the mail route between Norton and Chipman. Mr. Wiggins was an

NORTHESK, Northumberland Co. Feb. 2.—Yesterday's storm has been the storm of the season. The banks of snow are mountains high. The highway roads will hardly be broken out, as they were in a very bad condition before the storm owing to the teams taking the board ice, which was good. The water in some places came above the snow along the shores last night and is frozen, making very good travelling, which will be the only thoroughfare from now till spring opens, when the breaking up of the ice will compel the residents to break open the Queen's highway.

excellent mail carrier.

The lumbermen are hauling off the yards at present, and men are flockng out of the woods, as the crews are reduced to about half.

William Matchett, an old and respected resident of this place, died January 25th aged seventy-five years. The remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Red Bank on Wednesday. His pastor, the Rev. Mr. Murray, conducted the services. Mr. Matchett leaves a sorrowing wife and a large family of children to nourn the loss of a kind husband and

HAVELOCK, Kings Co., Feb. 3.-As a result of the intensely cold wea-ther of the last few days there is considerable sickness in the village. The advanced department of the superior school is closed because of the illness of Mr. Sterritt, the teacher, and a great many others are ill with la

Tuesday, and the mail was carried to Petitoodiac by Howard Garland, who nade the trip on snowshoes. Tuesday's mail to Havelock did not arrive here until Wednesday evening, and was carried by the train, which made regular trip on Wednesday by aid of two engines and a snow plough A sewing circle has been organized at Havelock. The proceeds will be used to beautify the grounds of the

illage cemetery.
The Rev. Mr. Young has been holding meetings in Havelock and vicin-ity. He preached in the Baptist church of this village on Sunday morning and evening.
"ELGIN, Albert Co., Feb. 4.—Mrs

William Garland of Sherman Road up-set a lighted lamp on her dress, which immediately took fire, burning all the clothes off her body before it could be extinguished. She is burned so badly that she cannot live but a very short time. Her mind became deranged a year or so ago, which was the cause of the sad accident.

During the recent cold snap the mer-cury registered 34 below zero on two different mornings. The snow is get-ting so deep in this locality that quite

a number have had to quit the woods A few nights ago some parties broke into the store of Joseph Bennett and took a quantity of tobacco, oigars, overshoes, socks and about five dollars in eash. A young Hayward boy has been arrested and confesses to the crime, but his colleague, a Geldart boy. who he says was with him, has not yet been arrested.

A Farmers' Institute meefing is to be held on the afternoon and evening

Miss Ivy Dyzart has gone to Boston. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Goggin are receivign congratulations on the arrival of a daughter.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., Feb. 4.—G. M. Peck, D. G. W. P.; Fred G. Moore, Grand Conductor, and M. M. Tingley, P. G. Sentinel, of the Sons of Temperance, in company with twenty-two members of Golden Rule division, drove to Riverside last evening, where they organized Progress division, No. 424, with a charter membership of twenty-three. The following are the newly elected officers: E. C. Starratt, W. P.; Miss Lillian Peck, W. A.: H. Ashley Wheaton, R. S.; Miss Mary Copp, A. R. S.; Mrs. A. O. Copp, F. S.; Mrs. I. T. Pearson, Treas.; Mrs. T. Mark Pearson, Chaplain; Linton Tingley, Con.; Miss Lizzie Payne, A. C.; Miss Julia Tingley, I. S.; W. S. Hoar, O. S.; Hilyard Peok, P. W. P. T. Mark Pearson was unanimously chosen deputy grand worthy patriarch. At the close of the session a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the members of Golden Rule division, which was responded to by the deputy grand, who referred to the grand work of the Sons of Temperance, and predicted a prosperous future for Progress division. The new division has secured comfortable quarters in the public hall.

Hopewell lodge, I. O. G. T., has elected the following officers for the current quarter: W. A. Trueman, C. T.; Lyda Fullerton, V. T.; Mary E. Bray, S. J. T.; Rev. A. H. Foster, Chaplain; Mrs. G. D. Prescott, Treas.; Newton Stiles, F. S.; Erskine True-man, Secy.; Mrs. Geo. Tingley, A. S.; Fred Peck, M.; Warren D. Turner, D. M.; Parnell Condon, G.; Orlin Reid,

S.; Dr. Weaver, P. C. T. An enjoyable surprise party was held at the residence of Jas. A. Rogers at the Hill on Wednesday evening.

A langely attended social and donation was given at the Methodist parsonage at Albert last evening.

MONCTON, Feb. 6.—H. A. Johnson, furniture maker, has received intelli-gence of the death of his father, Wilham Johnson, at Waterford, Digby county, N. S. Deceased was eightythree years of age.

Mrs. Georgina Germain, a well known nurse, formerly of Moncton, died in Boston on Sunday last, and the body was taken through to Lon-donderry, N. S., on Thursday for interment. It was accompanied by her son, Ira Germain, who is now in Moncton, and will remain here for the pre-

The decision of the supreme court sustaining the Scott act convictions created a panic in the liquor circles Charles Orchard of Jemsez has here, as nearly forty fines were de-George Hartley Alward of Have-lock, Kings Co., and Miss Sarah E. Hinor decision was learned most of the to pay up the old fines and go out of

the business.

The American, Brunswick and other notels paid fifty dollars each on Saturday, and promised to pay the balance at an early date. John G. Gunn, proprietor of the Balmoral, against whom \$200 was outstanding, did not pay, and was locked up. He is still carcerated. The American and Brunswick have to pay three hundredeach, and others from one hundred to two hundred and fifty.

Goldrup of Moncton defeated Hagen of Toronto in a mile race in the Meropolitan rink last night; time, 2.50. Hagen fell and 'ost ground which he was unable to recover. SUSSEX, Feb. 5.—Lieut. Col. Dom-

ville, M. P, for Kings county, arrived here by this morning's train and reristered at the Queen hotel. It soon ecame known that the colonel was in town, and large numbers, irrespective of political creed, called upon him and extended their warmest congratulations and wished him the greatest uccess in his gigantic undertaking in pushing for the Klondyke gold mines. The colonel was in quite a talkative mood, and spared no pains in imparting the fullest information respecting the doings of the wonderful places where he and his company are operating. His advices are to all to be very careful in their movements, as he believes while gold may be discovered in great quantities only a few will be successful in getting it and many will be disappointed and suffer. The colonel left by train this afternoon for St. John. A number of his friends accompanied him to the station. He leaves to take his place in parliament in 'Ottawa on Tuesday

JOHNSTON, Queens Co. Feb. 5 .-Great indigation is expressed by the people of this vicinity over the renoval of the post office from C. F. Cody's to James F. Roberts's. Mr. Cody has been postmaster for twenty-five years, and not a single complaint has ever been made against him. In-spector Colter told Mr. Cody it was for the sake of economy that he took it from him. If it was for economy that Mr. Cody's effice was taken from him, why not take the office from Mr. Scovil in Belleisle and remove it to the station, for Mr. Scovil lives five times as far from the station as does Mr. Cody ? But Mr. Roberts says Mr. Cody had the impudence to always cast his ballot for the liberal conserv-

ST. MARTINS, Feb. 8.—On Friday evening last, after the close of the regular conference meeting in the Baptist church the ladies of the Women's Missionary Aid Society accom-panied by a number of gentlemen, met at the residence of Deacon Jacob S. Titus, when Mrs. A. W. Fowness read an address from the society to their president, Mrs. Jacob Titus, which was followed by addresses from Deacon Fownes, Rev. S. H. Cornwall and Mrs. Minetta Vaughan. The presentation was a complete surprise to the president, Mrs. Titus, who, in expressing her warm appreciation, said that during the time she had heer president of the society she always had its best interests at heart, and was pleased to notice that more in-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

The great advance in Bible study both in methods and number of stu-dents that is being chronicled from time to time must be gratifying to all who love the truth.

To make the work fully effective every professing Christian should take more than a passive interest and become connected with some Bible school, either as an active member or

member of the home department.

Another gratifying feature is the fact that as more intelligent study is given to God's Word the spiritual life is quickened and conversions are more frequent among the scholars. The work of the Sunday school is to "bring souls to Christ and build up souls in Christ," and unless there are souls being brought to Christ the purpose of the school is not accomplished. One lack is that we do not expect enough and often are surprised when a scholar is converted, when we should be continually expecting and praying for

FIELD SECRETARY'S NOTES

The Baptist Sunday school of Fredericton recently accomplished a thorough system of grading. It has resulted in a most complete and gratifying The pastor, Rev. J. D. Freeman, writes that both scholars and teachers are enthusiastic in its praise. It has given new dignity to the work, increased the attendance and made every other plan easier of achievement. As a test of the new interest, on a recent Sunday, despite the wildest storm of many years, the attendance Out of 21 teachers there were but three absentees, two of whom were confined to bed by sickness, and the other lived more than a mile out of town. This school is exceeding all its previous records of work.

We cannot hear one single tune of minor key from those who systematically grade their Sunday school. Let every thoughtful superintendent inquire of T. S. Simms or E. R. Machum, St. John, or of J. Spurden, Fredericten. Sunday school work is moving on. Let no one tarry in the rear.

The field secretary, after returning from the field workers' conference at Plainfield, New Jersey, met the members of the central committee in St. John, and sprea d before them a summary of the salient points of that important meeting, especially such things as tend to the perfecting of Sunday school work in this province.

It should be known by all Sunday school workers that the World's Sunday School convention meets in London next July. Our association is privileged to send several delegates, and our secretary, Rev. A. Lucas, will be glad to hear from any church who desire to send its pastor, already a Sunday school worker, and wanting to be yet more efficient. Or some county may desire to send one of its helpful officers. A steamship of the Cunard line is already engaged to sail from Boston on June 29th for the sole purpose of the convention delegates Christian communion, Bible studies etc., etc., on the trip will be even more delightful than on the Bothnia in 1889. Heroic Deeds of a Private of the legate. East one must be fully accredited by our executive committee.

The field secretary was in St. Martins on Monday of last week, and an instructive convention was conducted in the Masonic hall. George Trueman taught a Bible lesson and several read most excellent papers. He is now in Carleton county, after which he will go to Victoria county.

York county makes request for a series of conventions in latter part of March. Charlotte county executive

sends an arrangement for a series of meetings at as early a date as possible. It greatly helps to make matters plain when county executives have an intelligent idea of what and where they need such work being

Our working force is again, being diminished this month by Rev. J. D. McKay of Dorchester, removing to Halifax. He has been a most efficient secretary for Westmorland county for a short time and will be

## SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE, K. C. M. G.

### The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a Mind Reader.

Rumors are once more current of the impending resignation of Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway. These rumors come around every year or two, and they have this basis in fact, that Sir William himself makes no secret of his desire, as soon as the right moment arrives, to lay down the burden of office and to spend the rest of his days in leisure. With this end in view he has built his magnificent country place, and he is not one of those who has become so engrossed in their busines as to be left without resources when they find themselves

with all their time on their hands. in many ways Sir William Van Horne, K. C. M. G., is one of the most remarkable men of this generation. He is known to the public chiefly as a way man of great energy and great al ility. The greatness of that ability is, perhaps, best shown by the almost superstitious feeling with which a great many people regard him, and by the fact that he is commonly credited with the possession of extraordinary mind-reading powers. Other conspicuous ratiway men have been credited with having the same power. Henry Villard, in the days of his great no-teriety, was said to be a mind-reader and a hypnotist. James J. Hill has been similarly accused. The chief difference between these cases and that of Sir William Van Horne lies in the fact that in regard to the last named the accusations are largely true. Sir William is a mind-reader. To what extent he uses or has used this talent in business negotiations probably no one but himself knows; but he is not unwilling among his friends to give exhibitions of his power, and the feats es are quite as surprising as those of the profession-

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN, als, Bishop or Cumberland, and the est. His intimates can tell many umazing stories of facts in their past hife which he has told them, and of thoughts passing through their minds which he has read for them. Whether or not he uses this capacity in busi-ness there is something more than a strong suspicion that he uses it in other ways, for he is a most formidable and appalling contestant at the poker table.

In addition to this seemingly untional talent as an artist. Had he not been a man of affairs and a railway man he would undoubtedly have one of the great artists of the day. Even as it is, his work ranks away above that of the best amateurs. He is strongest in landscape painting, and both in his own house at Montreal, and in the houses of his friends, are many canvases, some of very large dimensions, which show extraordinary power, and which do not suffer when hung in galleries beside the works of the great masters. With this artistic talent necessarily goes a great love of art as a whole. His collection of paintings is probably one of the two or three finest private collections on the American continent, while in other lines, especially in Japanese art, it is doubtful whether there is any other collection on this continent which can compare with that which can be seen in his Montreal home. The collection is chiefly of two kinds, ceramics and sword guards. His collection of the latter is not so large as it is fine and admirably selected. In ceramics his old Satsuma could probably not be duplicated out of any gallery or museum in any part of the world unless it would be from Japan itself.

Sir William is now fifty-five years of age, having been born in February, 1843, in Will County, Illinois. It is only comparatively recently that he left the service of American railways, having been general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul as late as 1882. He has been with the Canadian Pacific, therefore, for sixteen years, from January, 1882, first as general manager, then as vice-president and finally as president. Had it not been for him there is no doubt that the Canadian Pacific would never have been finished as it was, nor could it possibly have attained and held the tromendous power both as a commercial and political institution which it

has today. When Sir William lays down the scepter he will lay it down of his own accord. He is not one of those who are jeulous of their positions, and his aim always has been to have the men near him so trained and the organization of the company so perfect that when the time came for him to lay down his work or to be called away he could do it and the great machine still go on moving smoothly. That the time is approaching when he will withdraw there is no doubt: but there is no authority yet for saying that that time will be this year or next.

### HOME FROM DARGAL

Dorsets.

Defended a Wounded Comrade All Night and Brought Him Safe Into the British Camp.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The hired transports which reached Southampton on Saturday, brought home several officers who had been engaged in the operations against the Af-

ridis.

Among those who returned in the Nubia was Lieut. Watson of the Royal Engineers, who has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, for a deed of especial gallantry in the Melakand. At the head of only ten men Lieut. Watson one night attacked and captured a village. During the encounter he was badly wounded in the left hand, but stuck bravely to his poet.

From what a Daily Mail representative learned, in an interview with an officer who served on the divisional staff throughout the campaign, feats of individual gallantry seem to have been quite a feature of the expedition.

campaign, feats of individual gallantry seem to have been quite a feature of the expedition.

"There is Private Vickory of the Dorsets who is pretty sure to get his V. C.," said the officer. "During the rearguard action in which the Northamptons were so badly cut up, this plucky fellow engaged three of the enemy. One he shot, another he bayoneted, and the third he clubbed with the butt-end of his rifie. Further, he stood by a wounded comrade the whole night, and next day brought him safely into camp, a distance of three miles. He also brought four rifies with him. He did all this, notwithstanding that he himself was wounded in the foot. The same private also showed great bravery at Dargai in bringing in the wounded from the hottest part of the fire-swept zone."

"Is there any truth in the statement that regiments were sent back from the front for insubordination, and that certain highly-placed officers proved incompetent?"—"Not the slightest," was the reply, "People at home can hardly realise the difficulties we had to contend with. In places the way was so rough that we had to pull ourselves over obstacles. It is marvellous how the transport mules got along—and they did, and this department was served excellently."

"Then too the weather was terrible. Sometimes it was scorching hot, and at night there would be ice an inch thick. The Afridis made things very uncomfortable with their continuous sniping—and very expert shots they are, too. One never knew when to expect a bullet through one's tent at night. But the enemy made such good use of cover that we could not see them. We could, however, hear them around us. A good many of them had been in our service at one time or another, and we used to hear them giving orders in British fashion. Indeed, at Shub Khadda, they advanced against us with their dring lines in the usual British formation."

formation."

Speaking of Dargal, the officer said that it was wonderful how our troops managed to carry the position, so strong and well defended was it. But the Gordons, he maintained, deserved no more praise for their conduct during the advances than did the Dorsets, the Derbyshires, and the Gurkhas.

conduct during the advances than did the Dorsets, the Derbyshires, and the Gurkhes.

"Everybody went over helter-sketer together," said he, "and the other troops were as well up as the Gordons, although the latter seem to have got all the praise. An officer of the Ghurkhas, who took part in the charge, gave a similar narrative to the Italiy Mail representative. His own regiment, he said, fought splendidly at Dargal, as, indeed, they did throughout the campoign, where they were in front the whole of the way.

The heavy loss in British officers was apparently due to the fact that the Afridi marksmen devoted themselves largely to pointing at officers and non-coms., and in this proved themselves quite experts.

Findlater, the Gordon piper, is in hospital in India, and it is not expected that he will be able to be removed home for some time to come.

The death rate in Glasgow at present is about 20 to 1,000.

### ST. JOHN ASSESSMENT.

### J. K. Schofield Objects to Foreign Firms or Corporations Being Taxed a License Fee.

An Interesting Discussion on the Tax Question-Should Personal Property be Exempted?

The committee appointed some time since by the common council to make inquiries relative to a new assess law for the city met again in the City hall yesterday afternoon. Ald. Mill-'dge was in the chair, and Ald. Purdy and McMulkin, along with Chairman McRobbie of the board of assessors, were present. The following gentlemen, members of the board, were attendance: W. H. Thorne, R. B. Emerson, Geo. A. Schoffeld, W. F. Hatheway, H. A. Harvey and Wm. M. Jarvis. Several brokers representing foreign concerns also attended, among them: E. T. Sturdee, J. S. Harding, John K. Schoffeld, E. A. Smith, W. R. Miles and H. R. Daley.

Chairman Millidge said Bastable had been quoted by a gentleman at a pre-vious meeting, and he therefore desired to submit the following interim

The committee of the common council on taxation, which is not yet prepared to report, desire to state that the views of Mr. Bastable, an eminent writer on finance, are not applicable to the questions which have been discussed before them. This writer considers that "income" is not a proper subject for local taxation; and that "real estate" should bear the greater part of municipal burdens.

burdens.

In Great Britain, to which Mr. Bastable's views are adapted, the imperial revenue 's chiefly raised by the "income tax." In Canada "income" is taxed neither by parliament nor the local legislature. In that country "income" means the yearly returns from real property, personal property and wages or earnings. In this country income" means the returns from personal exertion alone.

On page 300 the writer save: "The income."

come" means the returns from personal exertion alone.

On page 300 the writer says: "The income and property tax are unavoidable." He gives the reason/for this proposition at page 361: "It is plain that there must be a large body of taxation reserved for the central government." The municipality must not be allowed to tax income, for it it were allowed to do so income would be doubly taxed.

Another objection which he raises on account of the difficulty of ascertaining a person's income from all sources, has manifest. Iy no application to the taxation of a salary which can in general be readily proved. At p. 263 he says: "Next to the 'land tax' we may place the 'house tax' as a convenient form of local impost." No one has ever contended in this country that "houses" are not a subject for taxation equally with the land on which they are built.

After some informal talk the chair-

After some informal talk the chairman stated that the Ship Laborers' nion had been invited to send repreentatives. It was to be regretted that they had not seen fit to do so. J. K. Schofield then took up the procsitions adopted by last week's meeting, and objected strongly to the last one, which read as follows:

"Individuals acting as representatives of foreign firms or corporations shall in their respective capacity be taxed in the form of a license fee." Mr. Schofield said he took this to mean that all outside firms and cor-

d be taxed for doing business here. If the outside people were required to pay for the privilege of selling goods the St. John people who purchased them should also pay for that privilege, as both enjoyed the same advantage. If the proposed tax were enacted it would handleap our merchants. Mr. Schofield instanced nis own business. He was selling sugar for the Acadia sugar refinery both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They were putting it in on the same basis in all places to enable the various merchants to compete against each other. If St, John charged a license fee for doing busii ess here the consumer would have to ray the difference, which would have a tendency to operate against sisted on taxing Nova Scotia concerns they were simply inviting retaliation. This would work injuriously to the best interests of our merchants. It would be better to tax our people gen-

erally than to attempt to exact the tax proposed. A general discussion followed Mr. Sturdee wanted to know if this

was to be a special license or a tax in the business done. Chairman McRobble felt that it was Letter to charge a license fee than to attempt to tax foreign corporations and firms on their net income. Ald. Millidge said this license was intended for resident agents of foreign firms.

J. K. Schofield held that the city might as well tax commercial travellers as these permanent agents. Chairman McRobbie said commer-

cial travellers were exempt under the city by-law. Mr. Sturdee said firms without re-

presentatives here might do more business than those \(\text{\text{1...}}\) were represented. Mr. Thorne did not think it was intended to impose a tax on all the firms represented by any selling brok-

er. It was the intention to get at the large firms which do business here and make them contribute towards the expenses of conducting the affairs Geo. A. Schofield reminded the meet.

ing that it would be necessary to word this proposition so it would only take in the concerns it was aimed at. As it read he was of the opinion that It would include commercial travel-

Mr. Jarvis agreed with the previous speaker. It would be unfair to tax a man for doing business here for a foreign firm and on his income as well. The idea he felt was to tax selling brokers for doing business here and not on income

Mr. Smith found fault with the proposition for various reasons. The chief one was that he objected to a man resident in the city paying taxes and then being required to pay a license

Chairman Millidge remarked that this license fee was intended as a substitute for the taxes imposed now. Geo. A. Schofield backed the chairman up in his statement.

J. S. Harding made a vigorous kick against the contemplated change.

Mr. McRobbie said, as he understood the law, selling brokers were on

# vellers. As the latter could not be taxed under the law, he did not see how the brokers could. Under the act

the outside people doing business here were taxed on their net income. It was intended to substitute a license fee for this tax.

Ald. Millidge suggested a change in the wording of the section under dis-

cussion. The idea was to substitute a license for the tax on income. It was decided to defer the further consideration till a subsequent meet-

The next question taken up was what reduction is it advisable to make in the assessment on personal pro-

Mr. Jarvis pointed out that as far as personal estate was concerned the property of the poorer classes could reached by the assessors, while that of the wealthier people could not be got at.

Mr. Hatheway opposed any cut in assessment on personal estate, as that meant an increase in the assessment on real property. The latter was sure to be followed by an increase in rentals, which meant a further exaction from the poorer classes. He submitted a statement covering the change as regards income agreed upon at a former meeting and making a suggestion as to the proper course to pursue. It was as follows:

Strike off \$500 from all income of \$800 and below.
Real property ......\$12,750,000
Personal property ......8,500,000
Income ..........1,250,000

\$392,000

Geo. A. Schofield said he still held the views he had expressed before the Board of Trade several years ago. The people were not ready for that change yet. He felt that the most equitable way at present was to assess everybody upon their income no matter whence it was derived, and to have a business license system. People should be obliged to make sworn statements relative to their incomes. Citizens had to pay out of their incomes and they were the things to tax.

Mr. Thorne urged that personal property should not be taxed, showing the unfairness of the system. He conmned special exemptions from taxation, holding that personal property should not be liable to taxation. This would be an advertisement which would attract to St. John capitalists who proposed establishing manufacturing industries. Every factory started here was a direct benefit to the city, as it meant the payment of a certain amount in wages. Why tax these in-

Mr. Harvey went in for exempting ersonal property. His feeling was that the necessary revenue should be raised from assessment upon real esate, a license system and a poll tax. The committee then adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair.

### NEW MOON DISCOVERED.

An interesting astronomical discovery is announced by Dr. George Waltemath of Hamburg, Germany, of a second moon to the earth. The existe of such a body has long been suspected by astronomers, from certain discordances in the motion of the moon we are accustomed to see. There has been noted a small, but constant, acceleration of its motion, that has never been accounted for by data in possession of observers, and has remained one of the minor puzzles of the sci-

The doctor's study has been largely in a compilation of a few observations extending over a long period of years at very uncertain intervals, which are recorded in the annals of science. They are principally of small spots on the sun, the motion and character of which did not fit in the accepted laws

governing solar physics. The first observation was by an astronomer named Cassini, in Montpelier, France, in 1700. A Dr. Alischer made an observation of a similar character in 1720 in Jauer, and again in 1721. These observers made careful measurements of what they saw, and left to future students the unravelling of the mystery. Since then the same appearances have been noted, the observations being, as was said before, of spots on the sun and of unexplained appearances in the heavens, in 1761, reported in the London Chronicle, in 1762 by von Pollnitz, 1764, 1784, 1799, 1855 and 1879 by various observers, the last by Mr. Gowey, an American, in North

Louisburg, Montana. The doctor's methods may be skipped, as dealing with excessively abstruse questions of mathematical and physical laws, and a record of patient, minute study and comparison of the observations. As a result, he announces as an explanation of the unexplained acceleration of the moon's motion that another moon revolves around the earth at about 2.7 times the distance of the large moon. The fol-lowing data is given: Average period, 177.00593 days; sidereal period, 119.-227434 days; daily movement, 3.0104393-112 degs.; nearest the earth, April 8, at noon, Greenwich time; farthest from the earth, Feb. 3, at 6.72 hours; diameter, 700 kilometres (94.4 miles); valume, 1-123 of the large moon; mass,

(abcut) 1-80 of the large moon. This very small object is best observed with a telescope, though it has been seen as small reddish disc, with small streaks. The spots on the sun noted by observers would be eclipses of the sun, though the minute size of the object would not materially obscure the light of our great luminary. best of conditions, to judge from the rarity of appearances noted by a class noted for their minute accuracy.

NEITHER AHEAD (New York Press.) The Egyptians eat boiled cabbage to avoid ntoxication. It is perhaps just as probable bat their freinds get intexicated to avoid



# THE SAGAMORE

Makes a Contract to Construct a Road,

And Gives the Contractors Everything There is in Sight.

Reserving Only a Portion of That Which Creates Public Sentiment on

Election Day.

"Mr. Paul," said the reporter, "I hear there has been a great discovery of wealth on the rear of the reservation." "Yes," admitted the sagamore, "that's so. We found belt of woods out there got enough ash in it to make axehandles for this country for next hundred years."

"I am delighted to hear it," said the reporter. "Such a discovery is about the most fortunate thing for the Milicetes that could possibly occur. It means work, it means trade, it means wealth, or a share of it, for everybody. Mr. Paul nodded.

"Is this belt of ash easy of access?" asked the reporter. "I have been told there are great hills and some troublesome gorges and brooks and swamps in the way" "That's so," replied Mr. Paul.

"Mighty hard place to git there. We got to have road built." "Well," said the reporter, "that's

easy. It's always safe to spend money on a sure thing. I suppose the tribe will raise a loan or make some special arrangement to get the money at "I made contract," replied the saga-

more, "to have that road built." "Ah!-Well, no doubt that was easy. Of course there will be a rush to the place and lots of traffic. The road will psy. Anybody would put capital into road like that. Of course you made favorable terms with the company." "It's Jim Paul and Tom Sock," said Mr. Paul. "They gonto build that road right eway." "And they'll make a good thing of

it," said the reporter. "I hope there is a provision in the agreement that they can't put the rates too high. If they do, some other company will have to build a rival line." "Nobody else be 'lowed to build,"

replied Mr. Paul. "We put that in the contract." "What? Gave them a monopolydid you?" "Ah hah."

"I think you were very feolish. But perhaps they ought to be well paid. Of course you will get a big revenue from the sale of the ash." "You mean," corrected Mr. Paul,

that Jim Paul and Tom Sock will." "What have they to do with it?" demanded the reporter. "It's their ash," replied the old man.

"It's their ash!" gasped the ama ed reporter. "What do you mean?" "I give 'i'm that ash to build that road," replied the other. The reporter went over and leaned

against the wigwam door. He was fadnt. "What's the matter with you?"

queried the sagamore. "I-I feel queer," muttered the scribe. "Let me gat this thing right. As I understand it, there was a great discovery of ash. It ought to be a source of great wealth to this tribe. A road had to be built. You gave Jim

Paul and Tom Sock a great snap in the contract for that road-and then you presented them with the ash. Am I right?"

Mr. Paul nodded "Then," said the reporter, "so far as I can see the tribe gets nothing at all out of this great source of tribal wealth. McKenzie & Mann-I mean Jim Paul and Tom Sock-get everything-the profits of the road, the revenue from the ash, and all. If a poor Milicete wants a little ash he must pay McKenzie and Mann-I mean Jim Paul and Tom Sock-for carrying him and his axe out there. He must buy the ash from them and pay them for haulig him and his axe and the ash back again. That's a great bargain, Mr.

"They don't git everything," said the sagamore.

"Who else?" demanded the reporter. Mr. Paul looked fixedly at him for a little and then did something quite unusual. He winked expressively. "Out with it," said the reporter.

"We're gonto have 'nother 'lection bimeby," said the sagamore, with another wink "When that comes on I got to have heap money to buy votes with. I git it from Jim Paul and Tom. from that ash contract," "Ah!" commented the reporter. "You made a dicker. But where do all the rest of the Injuns come in? That belt

of ash is theirs as well as yours." They git pay for their votes when want 'um," replied the sagarnore. The reporter listened to this matterof-fact remark, and felt impelled by a sudden feeling to go over and thrash Mr. Paul within an inch of his life.

But he forebore.

"Old man," he said, "you ought to be kloked. You ought to be sent to the reformatory or the penitentiary. A fine old rascal you are to guard the interests of the tribe and to rule in righteousness. Now, sir, I propose to tell the tribe the whole miserable story, in all its nakedness. You are an old thief. I'll have you scourged

out of the camp. Mr. Paul smiled grimly "For every cent you kin give them Injuns to beat me, I kin give 'um a dollar to leave me alone. Money talks. You're heap fool. Go."

And the reporter, with this cynical summary of human weakness ringing in his ears, had no choice but to go. For the time, Mr. Paul holds the trump

HIS VIEW OF IT

"Do you know that in Japan every child is taught to write with both hands?"
"No, I wasn't aware of it. In fact, after having seen some Japanese penmanship I'm inclined to believe that every child over there is taught to write with both feet.—Cleveland Leader.

United States Dealers Sending Fresh

PORK FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Leading men in the English pork trade are greatly concerned about a new form of com-

Until recently the only meat sent to this country by America in a fresh state was beef and mutton, but now fresh American pork is being imported into England, and is fetching down the price of home bred and home fed

The meat is not frozen, but is mere ly chilled in cold air chambers. This keeps the pork fresh for a considerable time and does not impair its quality. At least, so the Americans say; and the meat inspectors do not seem to have taken exception to any samples of chilled pork up to the present.

This new foreign commodity has made its appearance at a time very inopportune from the producer's and purveyor's point of view, for there is just now a scarcity of home pork and bacon, the result of the partial failure of the potato crop in Ireland last year. Any falling off in the supply of pigs from Ireland is very soon appreciated in the English markets. Pat's extremity has been Brother Jonathan's opportunity.



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leading doctors recommend "GAMPBELL'S Wine of Beech Tree Greesote. It seldom falls to

cure, and is sure to give relief. Ask your Druggist for it. K. CAMPBELL & Co., Mfrs., Montreal. Copposition of the copposition o

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S OHILORODYNE

THE LLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of "If I were asked which single medicine i should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say OHLORODYNE. I never travel without k, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple allments forms its best recommendation."

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

name of the inventor-DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at is 11/d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURES J.TDAVENPORT 38 Great Russell St., London, W. C.



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without it, the relief of ts forms its lorodyne CHOLERA hlorodyne vn remedy ASTHMA.

DWNE. ORT

. W. C.

ple are either entirely good or entirely bad. This one was surely entirely good. She had the sweetest of smil-ing lips and a skin like satin. This time I went to my mother for

THE WIND. time is left, and you must think some way that I can meet her." (Edward W. Dutcher in Pall Mall Magazine.) It happened that mother knew a Out from the caves I spring at morn,
Freed from my thrall at last;
With an angry roar and a cry of scorn,
A challenge I blow on my brazen horn,
With fierce and defiant blast. person who was acquainted with some one who was a relative of another who visited the parents of my charmers.

lose any time," said I. The ships at sea are my easy prey,
And I drive them before my breath
Through the midnight gloom till the break She soon found out all about them and said to me one fine morning: "This very day I shall talk with your of day, Out from the hold of the sheltering bay, future mother-in-law." whirl in a waltz with death.

The sturdy cak of a hundred years

Then rush away with a thousand cheers, Nor heed the cry that is wrought in tears For the havoc my legions make.

THE THREE GRACES.

Every morning at precisely 9 o'clock,

Tour-d'Auvergne to go to my office,

there passed along the sidewalk by

my door three young girls to whom I

had given the name of "The Three

Graces." They suggested to my mind

the ideal of the three little mythologi-

cal deities whom our old professor had

always represented to us as possess

ing the type of "beauty which is ig-

norant of its being," or, at least, which

does not parade itself. But they had

a charm which the daughters of Venus

and Mercury could never have had;

in spite of the quiet modesty of their

manner one felt in looking at them

that they had been born and brought

up in this great cosmopolitan city of

They were undoubtedly sisters.

There was a large one, a medium one

and little one. One had brown hair,

another auburn and the third was very

blond. They always walked shoulder

to shoulder, keeping step perfectly,

dressed in costumes exactly identical,

with hats trimmed in apparently the

same piece of ribbon and carrying lit-

tle satchels alike; they were going, I

supposed, to some studio, where they

would all six down together and copy

straight along the street at rather a

rapid pace and talked to one another

in very sweet voices. Their conversa-

tion seems to be always of happy

things, for their lips were usually

And so, every morning for the space

sonality; on the contrary, they in-

terested me enormously, and I always

followed them with my eyes as far

matrimonial visions; I understood

what certain moralists have called

It happened that for some time my

"Allfred, your 25th birthiday has

mother had been saying to me upon

passed. How much longer do you in-tend to lead the unsatisfoctory life

of a bachelor? And if I should die

stence and wanted a house of my

The three graces contributed not a little to the influence which brought me to this state of mind. After hav-

ing excited my curiosity and sym-

three of them, and to my dism

pathy they had entered my heart, all

discovered that I was deeply in love

This would never do, and I made up

venience, as I was ignorant of

my mind to choose one. For my own

their names. I gave to each the name

which seemed to suit her best. The

plonde I called Octavie; the dark

haired one, after hesitating between

Jeanne and Leontine, I finally decided

Octavie charmed me particularly. I

had always had a weakness for

blondes. They are sweeter, more ten-

der and more easily managed. I am

no tyrant, but I did not want a wife

never allow me to say a word in my own house. Well, then, having de-

cided on Octavie, the next thing was

to declare myself and receive her

overcome! I could not stop them on the street, hat in hand, and propose marriage to one of them. They would

think me chazy. I might follow them

and address from some one, and then

send my mother to call upon them.

But to follow a young girl, from what-

ever motive, seemed rather question-

able. They would know it and dis-

to their studio, find out their name

nswer. Here was an obstacle to

who had a sharp tongue, and would

auty, Charlotte, and for the red-

"the pure joys of a fireside."

like to know?"

with them all.

on Leontine.

parted in smiles, which gave glimpse

of remarkably white teeth.

and they walking past it.

same picture. They marched

Paris.

Like a reed I twirl and break,

No human hand can compel to rest My steed untrammelled and wild,

I was too excited to go to my work Sending word to the office that a sudden calamity prevented my presence there, I took the first cab that came elong and was driven to the Bois de Boulogne. Here I seated myself under an oak, my hat on the grass, and let the cool breeze blow on my heat-Bit a voice comes to me out of the west, And I ruffle the down on the sperrow's breast And kiss the lips of a child!

"Then it is very simple, and do not

The next moment I saw coming toward me a number of people. "There has been a wedding," said some one near me: "here comes the bride and groom and all the guests. They are walking from the church." (Translated from the French of Au-"In a little while," Ithought, "it will be my turn. I, too, shall come with Leontine and our friends, to walk in our happiness under the shady trees.' Suddenly I bounded up from the as I left my house in the Rue de la

> "Too late," said I to mother, on my return; "I met Leontine and her huspand on the bois."

III. I was not disheartened, as one might think. In default of Octavie and Leontine did I not have Charlotte? Very well, Charlotte should be mine! In fact, I discovered that she was much more attractive than her sist My foolish and unreasonable preference for blondes had made me close my eyes to the beauties of the brunette. She had large brown eyes and fiery and animated expression of countenance. She would make the best mistress of them all, for, flattering as it is to command, it is sweeter far to obey, when the order issues from the lips of one we love.

In order to secure possess third and last grace it was necessary that I should act with promptness and decision. I determined to take matters into my own hands. It could not be that after all this time the young girls had not noticed me. I acted on the supposition that Charlotte had already made up her mind as to what sort of a man I was. But for several days she did not appear. Then, as I was about to despair, she dawned on the horizon of the Rue de la Tour d' Auvergne. Armed with my resolution I stood waiting at the foot of my door-When she was about a foot from me I advanced and said, respectfully.

of a second or so, we found ourselves "Mile. Charlotte." face to face, I just leaving the house She raised her head haughtily, and the brown eyes met mine. I could never discover in them the "You know my name, monsieur," least sign of interest in my pershe asked, coldly.

"I have guessed it," I replied. Was there a gleam of laughter in brown eyes? Probably not, for as I could see them. The sight of my she drew back and spoke more coldly three graces had awakened in me

> 'What do you wish, monsieur?' "If you do not object," --- I hesi-"Kindly say what you wish to; I am

> le, for a long time I have esteemed you highly, and sought for an introduction. I-well, the truth is, I have fallen deeply in love with you, mademoiselle, and I wish paused again.

would take care of you, I should "I know you are in love with me," This discourse, reiterated, could not she said, coolly. "You have talked, but produce an effect upon my mind, and we have mutual friends. If that and I thought seriously of changing my mode of life. And besides, to be is all, I will bid you good morning," and she turned to go. frank, I was tired of a bachelor's ex-She knew that I loved her.

thought made me bolder still. "Mademoiselle, I wish to propose for your hand in marriage." She stopped, and looked at me ghtfully, then said: "My cousin

has already proposed for my hand to 'Has he been accepted?"

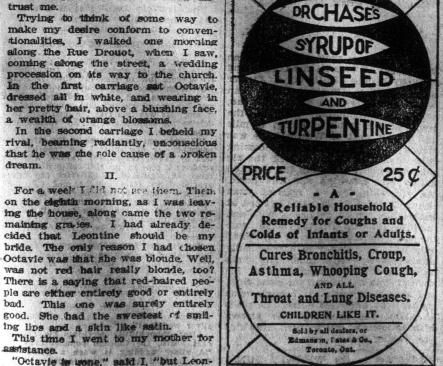
"He is to receive his answer to-"Oh, Mademoiselle," I cried desperately, "will you not intercede for me? Tell your mother I am a good man-a worker, methodical, and well off. Will

you, Mademoiselle Charlotte?" "For a long time I was not sure but that you loved one of my sisters-" "No!" I interrupted, "it has always

"Well, I must speak tonight. To-"But which one?" I asked myself morrow if I pass without looking at you it will mean that your case has been lost. If I smile and bow you may call on mamma.'

With what anxiety I awaited the appearance of Charlotte the next morning cannot be described. At last she came. I stood at the foot of the step, again and she drew nearer and nearer. She had reached me, and was passing without a glance or sign that she was conscious of my presence.

"Charlotte, you cannot mean it!" cried, with my heart beating loudly. "I cannot stop, M. Alfred," she re plied, raising her pretty eyes to mine then dropping them again, quickly "but I think-perhaps if you should call, mamma would receive you."



FARMERS' MEETING.

The Gathering and Supper at Perry's Point on Tuesday Night.

The Paper Read by W. A. Jack of This City on Poultry.

Agricultural Society No. 23 held a farmers' meeting and supper in their new hall at Perry's Point, parish of Kingston, Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance of farmers and of the fair sex. The latter were very attentive to the wants of the hungry. At 8 o'clock the chair was taken by the president, Mr. Williams of Long

O. W. Wetmore of Clifton spoke on small fruits. There were also speeches by Messrs. Lyon and Lamb. The following paper was read W. A. Jack of this city:

Whenever I think of Clifton, Kings county, New Brunswick, my thoughts are of strawberries and the beauties of its scenery. But a farmer has not time to think of the beauties of the cape. With farmers it is hard work from before the sun rises until at least it sets. They work on no nine hours system. But do they make the most out of their farms that they might? At least in one respect I do not think they do. For a large number think that the poultry which distinctly belongs to the farm is kept so that the farmers can say, in answer to the question "Do you keep poultry?" O just a few hens round the house for my own use. Many of these poorhens occupying miserable quarters, but nevertheless called the hen house, eating their meals on cold winter days in a dish outside the farm house door; combs frozen: laying an occasiona egg during the cold months. Ham eggs taste well at all times especially on a cold winter's morning. But you cannot expect eggs from frozen hens any more than you car

The limited time at my disposal in reparing this paper forces me to curtail my remarks to a very great degree. But in dealing with the subject I hope to interest my hearers, and at the same time encourage those who in the past have paid little attention to poultry, and show them how they have neglected their own interests in this respect.

expect rich milk from poorly fed

In the paper I read at Hampton in January last, and which has been published in the Sun, Telegraph and Co-Operative Farmer, I there gave an idea of how a hen house should be constructed to secure warmth, which is the first necessary thing to induce hens to lay in winter when eggs are selling at the highest prices.

My hen house is about 80 feet long by 15 wide, divided into six pens averaging 10x12 feet, each containing about 15 layers in general, though I am a little under that number at have secured better results from small flocks than large ones. A three foot wall extends along the entire back, with a door leading into each pen. The hen house is built against a sloping hill side, which pretty well protects it from the cold north winds The back is constructed of three inch deal placed on end, battened; the front and ends are all double boarded, battened and shingled, with a flat roof. Four pens have double windows and two have not, and there is a board ceiling extending about 50 feet partially filled with sawdust. I do not use artificial heat, except when we get a stretch of bitter cold weather without any sunshine. I have never found any wad result from using it, in fact quite the contrary. During this winter in the first cold snap, before the snow came and when

the temperature outside was 11 below zero, inside the thermometer indicated 24. Last week, when it was so bitter 16 to 20 below zero in the city, inside was very comfortable at 32. There was no fire in the stove during the night, but I was well banked with snow outside. I have never had a comb frozen.

In building a hen house against a hill side care must be taken to have your drainage good, so that if no floor is used the ground will always be free from dampness.

Along the passage way I have referred to runs a wooden trough in the shape of a V, into which either in winter or summer a continual stream of water is flowing, and as fowls drink a great deal I am are they appreciate always getting it fresh and clean. The water is brought into the hen house through inch and a quarter iron pipes from a small pond 100 feet in the rear.

In considering that the farmer wants to save as much of his time as possible in his work about the farm, I would suggest that in building a hen house with a walk in the rear that he would soon construct it that the fowls can be fed and watered from the passage way. The roosts and nests being placed there the eggs can be easily collected (which should be done daily) without disturbing the layers, and the droppings removed every day and carefully saved. Hen manure is very valuable, though not half enough appreciated by many of our farmers. But being very rich it should be used with caution. If you raise currants and gooseberries, the bushes will be greatly benefited by a liberal application round the roots, and in growing onions you can use it freely. Onions contain considerable sulphur, so are good to feed to the poultry in a moderate manner, chopred up and fed in the warm mash But as I pointed out in the paper I read at Hampton, it is better to avoid feeding the hens too strong tasting foods, as they are likely to give the eggs an unpleasant taste and so spoil our reputation for good flavored eggs During the cold fall and winter mornings feeding a warm mash with a pinch of sait, and occasionally some black pepper or Sheridan's Cor Powder thoroughly mixed in it will help the hens in a great measure to produce eggs when the highest prices can be obtained. This should be fed

will go into fat instead of eggs. While the general tendency is to over-feed our fowls it is possible to under-feed. I have done it myself, so speak from

At noon scatter a few handfuls of grain among the straw. This will keep them busy until the evening meal, which should be grain of some sort, and should be fed at least half an hour before dark—my proportion being a moderate sized handful per

Wheat is probably the very best grain for poultry that exists, and as it has been grown in the parish of Lancaster, St. John county, by the sea side, it can be raised anywhere else in the province. Buckwheat grain I consider excellent, but it does not want to be fed too heavily, otherwise it will go to fat instead of eggs. Barley is good for a change. Oats if of inferior quality makes very poor feed for poultry, and unless the birds are starving they will leave a great deal on the floor, which goes to waste. Body is required in this grain. If I could get the potato oats all the time would use no other.

To get the best egg returns from poultry, feed so as to make as much variety as possible. In this latter respect they do not differ from the human race. In the months that the grass is absent the fowls should have green food of some sort in the shape of veretables. Cabbage I consider the best, which wants to be hung up in the hen house just out of reach, lut within easy jumping distance from the ground. Turnips and mangels are also good stuck on a nail, but in eating the latter the fowls do not get any exercise, which is an objection. Boiled potatoes are good, fed in moderation.

If the farmer can easily reach the St. John market, and feeds his towls for winter eggs, which bring the highest prices, it will pay him to invest in a bone cutter, which costs in the city from \$7.50 upwards, as this material, consisting as it does of raw meat and bone, takes the place of the worms and insects the fowls get in summer. If you cannot feed your birds with cut bone try and give meat in some form two or three times week. Keep them well supplied with a sharp grit (gravel). I cannot get any that suits me about St. John so import from the states the very best thing in this line mica crystal grit. Never fail to give oyster shells, and see that they always have fresh clean water within reach at all times. The hen house should be white

washed at least twice a year, and the roosts occasionally wiped with a cloth saturated with a liquid lice killer, or paraffine oil. The nests should be frequently cleaned, dusted with insect powder,

and re-filled with fresh straw.

Don't forget to supply the fowls with a dust bath; road dust makes the best, which is not a scarce article on a country road in the dry season. In discussing the question as to what breeds would be most profitable for a farmer to keep, I feel that his aim should be for birds both suitable for the table and for their eggs. The present. From my own experience I gives the best prices for a yellow St. John market of the present day skinned fowl, which you get in the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Cochins, and such like birds among the thoroughbreeds.

In the Plymouth Rocks, of which there are a number of varieties, the two best known and most popular are the Barred and White. In them you get a most useful and hardy all-rounfowl, a layer of a medium sized brown egg, and they make good mothers and setters. As table birds they make splendid roasters. The chickens grow rapidly, and with proper care and eding the cockerels should at the end of four months be put on the market weighing eight pounds per pair, or four pounds each.
With the Wyandottes, of which

there are several varieties, the best known being the White and Silver Laced. In this breed you also get a hardy all-round fowl. They are good mothers and setters, and lay a very fair sized egg, of a light or dark brown shade. Their comb is rose, and sets low on the head.

I keep the white variety, which I have been told are the best layers. I have one hen of this breed that has laid this winter 47 eggs in 55 days each egg averaging from 2 to 21-2 oz. The Wyandottes are especially adapted for broilers (which the St. John market wants), for with proper care and feeding they mature early, and make nice plump little chickens. The American poultry breeders who raise broilers for the market place them there at from five to six weeks

I have never kept the Brahmas, and have yet to be educated to the fact that they would ever make a satisfactory all-round fowl for the farmer in their purity. It is true they are layers of perhaps the largest brown eggs, and make splended table birds at the age of seven or eight months. but to my mind it is a long time to wait for results. But by crossing Leg-horns on the Brahma hens or pullets you would produce good layers and

Of the Cochins I would say the same as far as keeping them in their pur-ity is concerned, though I know very little about the breed. The Dorkings having a white skin are better adapted for the English market.

In the matter of cross breeds: If you possess fowls in this class that have the yellow skin and are suitable for the market, besides being good layers, my advice would be to keep them. But do not let their good qualities run out by either inbreeding or breeding from inferior stock.

The Leghorns stand at the head of the list as the layers of the largest number of eggs. My fancy is the White, which I have never been without since I started in the poultry business; they are credited with laying the largest eggs. The Brown lay perhaps the greatest number of a smaller size.

The Hamburgs are also wonderful layers, though their eggs are somewhat small.

breeds and crosses, though their eggs are not always as large as those laid by one or two years old hens. When in a crumbly condition, giving enough only to satisfy, otherwise the food only to satisfy, otherwise the food a half years of age, unless a few are news of the world as fresh Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

Two Issues a Week, the First on Saturday, January 1st 1898,

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

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

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

1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wednesday, January 5th—and this 28c. per dozen in St. John.

It is a mistake to feed old hens and new departure will be continued throughout the year. By this plan read ers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Maritime Provinces.

The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accur- all-round purposes. To do so it would acy and truthfulness. Its are to be bred from separated by columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented tural society has been in the habit of to the Family Circle.

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

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

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a level with the city readers Pullets are the best layers in all breeds and crosses, though their eggs are not always as large as those laid will be furnished with the state of the daily papers, and "Mica Crystai Grit," which I sell at \$1.00 per 100 ib. bag; also a lice killer will be furnished with the

from the telegraphic wires as the the mail arrangements of the country will permit

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

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

kept for breeding purposes it is bet-

ter to dispose of them.

The Minorcas in White and Black are mon-setters, and are good layers of large white eggs, generally weighing five or six to the pound. At present I keep the white variety only; their flesh is white and they make a fair table bird.

Wipe off your eggs before sending them to market, for you can always ask with a clear conscience a few Commencing January Ist cents more per dozen for clean eggs

Very choice new laid eggs sell in Montreal during the winter at 60c. per

I do not believe in salting eggs! That New Brunswick does not produce enough eggs to supply the St. John winter market is shown by the fact that this year we have had to send to Montreal for them. They were case eggs and they retailed for about

get very little of the food intended for them, which they require. The same thing applies in allowing the old hens and young chickens to occupy the same quarters at night, as the old fowl are almost sure to have lice on them, which soon get on the young birds. Lack of food in a chicken's early life, and lice, will go far to make them stunted. And you should never use such stock to breed from. From enquiries that I have been making I find that of the turkeys that

reach the St. John market the quality

s superior; those from Belle Isle receive very high praise. The geese also are very good; but the chickens and ducks are of a more or less poor qual-ity. I believe it would be very much more satisfactory all round if all poultry was sold by the pound in the St. John market, as such a thing would encourage our farmers to breed the right stock for the market. I trust we will get such a change before long. Mamy farmers, I think, can keep, without going to much trouble or expense, two breeds of thoroughbreds, one being for layers, the other for building small yards for them. The male birds should be kept by themselves in small yards, except in the breeding season, for the hens lay much better if left by themselves, and

they were to be packed away. I don't know whether this Agricul holding an annual fair. If so, I hope that this year you will include poultry in your prize list, and offer fair prizes. The usual thing is that the prizes. The usual thing is that the poor hen has to compete for the smallest. And if your farmers turn their attention to raising good poultry, I think the different agricultural societies throughout the province should encourage it, which is not done by offering small prizes for at least utility birds.

In delivering an address or in writing a paper on any of the common

their eggs would keep much longer if

ing a paper on any of the common subjects of the day, which is either to be spoken or read before a public audience, it would be difficult not to It now proposes to double find people perhaps quite as well posted on the subjects as the speaker, at least in the general principles, but there are often minor details, which, while we do not like to admit having forgotten, we do not object to being reminded of them. It is with this view of the matter under discussion, and with the hope of advancing the poultry cause, that I have been induced to write and read this paper before the intelligent farmers of this section of Kings county.

As farmers you have the reputation of supplying the St. John market with excellent farm produce.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that in the near future you will get an equally good name for the excellence of your poultry and eggs, while we do not like to admit having

excellence of your poultry and eggs, and Hampton and vicinity for their ducks and geese, as the farmers of the Belle Isle have earned for their

### PROVINCIAL NEWS.

(Continued from page five.)

terest was manifested in mission work at St. Martins, and she felt satisfied that this was largely due to the efforts of the society.

During the evening refreshments were served. After spending a very pleasant evening in social conversa tion, parlor games and amusements the clock on the church opposite indicated the approach of another day, when the party returned to their

On Saturday evening a sleighing party of twenty-one ladies and gentlemen started to visit the lumber camps in the eastern section of the village. After driving about five miles and the roads not proving good, they abandoned their original intention and stopped at the only house on that road, the home of James Black and wife. As soon as the object of the visit was made known, the good housewife set to work in earnest. The china set that was brought over from Ireland soon adorned the parlor table, and the contents of the baskets brought by the party were soon resting easy on the china plates. While the tea was being drawn, our host was unanimously elected chairman, an honor which he fully appreciated. Everyone present aid ample justice to the good things provided. After the refreshments had been served, Mrs. Black, at the suggestion of Dr. Gillmour, entertained the party with a few of the good old Irish songs of "Ye olden time." young gentleman of the company and our host's wife treated the company to a lot of amusement by giving one of the old-fashioned dances. The orchestra consisted of a mouth-organ. which was manipulated with skill by one of the party. Before midnight the party returned to their homes having spent a very pleasant outing. CHATHAM, N. B., Feb. 7.—Fisher, Overseer John G. Williston of Bay du Vin died at his home of displacement of the heart on Thursday. He was well known throughout the country, and had many warm personal friends in Chatham, who will be pained to hear of his early demise. He was in

cut the community. Rev. B. C. Borden, D. D., principal of Mt. Allison Ladies College, preach ed in St. Luke's church Sunday even ing to a large congregation.

his seventy-fourth year. As a fishery

officer he tempered justice with mercy

and was beloved by all who knew him

three boys and six girls—the youngest

a babe and the eldest in her teens.

The bereaved family and their many

friends have the sincere sympathy of

a very large circle of people through-

He leaves a widow and nine children-

The town council meet tonight for the first time in the new town hall Ex-Mayor Henson will present town with a coat of arms, and D, M. Loggie a moosehead, to be placed in the council chamber.

Rev. Mr. Eatough's illustrated lecture in St. Mary's school room, on Early British Church History; was very interesting and drew a good aud-

Rev. W. O. Raymond, rector of St. Mary's, St. John, assisted Rev. Canon Forsyth at the service in St. Mary's and St. Paul's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Watt have Lresented the Natural History A tion with five beautifully ducks of different kinds, including one very rare kind—a male Harlequin It is a wonder some of the Klondyke dog dealers do not make a visit to Chatham. He would reap a rich has

vest, in fact he could steal a couple of carloads of dogs and they would never be missed. Some of the dogs that pester the town are useful, how-Archibald McEachren's saved his wife from being burned death in the ruins of the Blair bartacks. The fire, which had originated in McEachren's part of the house, ha gained considerable headway while Mrs. McEachren and familiy soundly. The dog, failing to awaken them by barking, sprang upon the bed. His attempt this time was cessful, and Mrs. McEachren and family had barely time to escape. A large number attended the For

esters' ball at Newcastle last week and all report having spent a most enjoyable evening.
RICHIBUCTO, Feb. 5.— Tuesday's snow storm was a severe one here and

coming so soon after the last heavy one, the country is about blocked with snow. The Kent Northern railway was cleared at noon on Thursday. It is no longer a secret, that the local government are looking for a candidate to take the place of James Barnes, M. P. P., at the coming elec-Three leading residents of the county have already been approached on the subject, any one of whom could easily defeat Mr. Barnes.

Members of the Salvation army addressed a meeting in the Methodist church on Thursday evening. GRAND ANCE, Gloucester Co., Feb

.—The weather has been very storm, here this month back. On Tuesday Feb. 1st, there was a heavy fall snow, also a very high wind from the northeast. The train on the Caraquet railroad got stuck at Grand Ance and the passengers had a hard time to get from that station to Wm. Theriault's. Snow is very deep for working in the woods.

The Caraquet Railway Co. should

get out a lot of fence rails this win ter, as there are great complaints by people living along the line of cattle being killed. John Salter had two cattle killed and three badly hurt. His applications for remuneration have reained uranswered by the company. Several other parties have had a sim-

ilar experience.

Much interest is taken in the meetings of the Dairy Association held here this winter. The subject at the last meeting was the best and cheapest kind of food for mlich cows in winter.
E. J. Sullivan, Joseph Poirier, P. Hur-ley and J. W. Dumas were the principal of the pal speakers. Stan. Dumas and David Murphy were chosen delegates to the General Dairy Association meeting in

BOIESTOWN, Northumberland Co. Feb. 8.-The recent storms have much retarded the lumbermen. There is now about five feet of snow in the Miramichi woods. Much less lumber will be gotten out this winter than

Messrs. Richards and Gunter are

ooming the spool wood business this winter. Their mill has been running since early in January,, and will con-tinue up till stream driving. This winter's work will far exceed last vear's.

Game Warden Tracy of Tracy station, Sunbury Co., is now on Renous and Dungarvon rivers endeavoring to prevent the illegal destruction of

W. A. Campbell, Bolestown's representative in the municipal council and the postmaster of the village, recent-ly purchased the Fairley property near the station. He has had the interior of both the house and store renovated, and has now a handsome and neat house, and a commodious store, in which he is doing a good Miss Annie Sharpe of Benton,

Carleton Co., is paying her brother, W. T. Sharpe, station agent here, a brief visit. PETITCODIAC, Westmorland Co., Feb. 8.—On Friday last the members and friends of the Free Christian Baptist church here had a social gather-ing and supper at the parsonage.

Those present gave or donated thirty dollars to the parson, Rev. Mr. Franois, who heartly thanked his friends for the purse. On Monday last W. B. Ryan, the popular tailor, left here for New York where he intends to remain about three weeks or a months attending the cutting school of J. & J.

Some of the sports of Petiteodiac and vicinity have ploughed and shovelled all the snow off the ice on the river for over a mile, and every aftercoon a large number go there to enoy a drive or try their steeds. The ladies seen to enjoy it as much as the

men. The roads for over a mile in some places hereafouts have been block-aded almost continually, the snow drifting in as fast as it is shovelled out or tramped down. On Sunday Rev. Mr. Fullerton, Episcopal clergyman, undertook to drive to Havelock via Robinson Settlement, but got stuck in big snow drift and had a hard time

to reach his destination. GAGETOWN, Queens Co., Feb. 7.— The cold wave which passed over here last Saturday and Sunday was the most severe experienced for some time. The thermometer registered 35 degrees below zero. This being followed by a terrific snow storm, has almost completely stopped travel, and no mails have been received since

George W. Dingee has returned from Montreal, where he was consulting a specialist about his eyes.

Scotchtown will leave for the Klondyke about the last of March. Robert Wiggins while chopping wood on Friday cut one of his feet very badly, and had to call in Dr. Caswell to dress the wound.

JEMSEG, Queens Co., Feb. 7.-The emains of Deacon Benjamin Titus were laid to rest in the family buryng ground on Friday morning, 4th st. A brief service was conducted the house at 10 o'clock by the Rev. W. Blakney. The body was taken to the Baptist church, followed by a large procession of relatives and friends. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Blakney, assisted by Rev. A. J. A. Golmer, Church of England, and Rev. G. W. Springer. The pall bearers were Moses Dyke-man, John L. Colwell, Isaac Gunter, Joshua Colwell, Arch Purdy and Bing-

Mr. Titus was 75 years old. The de ed leaves a widow and three sons, Merritt K. Titus of Lower Jemseg. Charles D. Titus of Mill Cove, and Theodore Titus of this place. The sudden departure of one so widely known as "Uncle Ben" has cast a gloom over the entire community and much sympathy is felt for the aged widow, who is in her 75th year.

Mr. Titus was unanimously chosen deacon of the Jemsey Baptist church

over fonty years ago, lived a consis-tent life, and filled the office to the sattent life, and filled the omce to the sat-isfaction of the entire church. Meek in disposition, loveable in nature, he endeared himself to all his associates. His taking away will only find a par-allel in this place in the death of Dea-cons Gunter and Dykeman of precious nemory. The strongest principle of his life, the one that apparently actu-ated and shaped it, was love to Christ. A firm Baptist with clear conceptions of the doctrines, he was able to tell them with a loving persuasiveness that never provoked, but often con-

vinced the sceptical. The same love he carried about his daily work. HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., Feb. -Prosser Bros. are logging at Cape for Messrs. Goodwin. The latter have several teams of their own at work on their property at the shiretown getting out piling.
Sandford Gilroy of Springhill, N. S.

has moved to Lower Cape, where he, some months ago, purchased Abram Bray's farm. Mr. Gilroy recently ioined the ranks of the benoride being a native of Springhill.
Operations at the manganese n at Chemical Road have closed for the

Mrs. Gilbert Goodall of Riverside died yesterday after a short illness of inflammation of the bowels. Deceased was 48 years of age, and leaves a husland and two children. G. W. Newcocmbe is lumbering in

MONCTON, Feb. 8.-A county medical society was organized here yes-terday, with Dr. C. A. Black of Bay Verte, president; Dr. Fleming of Petitoodiac, Dr. Calkin of Sackville and Dr. Belliveau of Shediac vice-preents; Dr. Botsford of Moncton, sec etary, and Dr. McCully of Moneton, treasurer. Dr. Black, in acknow ing the honor done him in electing him to the presidency, referred to the fact that he had been for over forty years practising medicine, but was ready at any time to take a back hold with younger members of the profession. Later.—Gunn of the Balmoral hotel, who has been locked up several days, was released tonight, having paid \$116

An Up-to-Date Catarrh Cure. Woodville, Ont., Feb. 23rd, 1897 It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent effects of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. It has completely cured me of catarrh in the head. I praise it as an up-to-date cure.

JAS. STUART, Harness Maker

in Scott Act fines

### THE TUCKER MURDER.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Feb. 7.-At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Town hall was again filled when the investigation to the Camovan-Tucker poisoning into the Camovan-Tucker poisoning case was resumed. Sheriff Balloch had driven up to the Gore, Glassville, and arrived with the witness tin Viker and his wife and Mrs. Ed. Carrol, about noon. It is only fair to the prisoner to say that the pictures which have appeared in the papers do not do her justice. The phote. was partially taken under trying circumtances. Certainly Mrs. Canovan is far from being the repulsive looking woman that one would suppose from the newspaper cuts. In fact, she has rather a pleasing countenance.

James Tucker was recalled. He said: I saw Dr. Cummings have the tin box in court. I saw it in my house. Did not see it before three or four days before the death. I saw it on the dresser and looked at it. The missus told me it was Minnie's. I did not hear the dead girl say anything but "Father, father." I did not hear Minnie say she did it with her own hands. I think my wife did tell me deceased said that. I belonged to the old Engtish church till I came to this country, and I joined the Catholic church. We, my wife and I, both joined together. To Mr. Jones-I would not be sure that it was more than half an hour after the death that my wife told me

Minnie said she committed the act The magistrate stated that he intended to lay an information against Mary Tucker, and that the following

witnesses' evidence would concern both the prisoner and her mother. Deputy Sheriff Albion Foster related his connection with the arrest of the prisoner. He went first with Dr. Cummings, when the inquest was being held. Mrs. Tucker told me she was glad the girl was dead. I said: "Yes, if she found the right place." Mrs. Tucker said the girl had gone to hell. She said the girl had died very hard. Maggie Carroll, wife of Edmund Car-

roll, said: I know all parties concerned for six or seven years. I am a daughter of Martin Viker. I saw Mrs. Canovan and Minnie a good deal. I have know Patrick Canovan as long as I can remember. He, his wife and deceased were at my place several times. Canovan and his wife Mved at my house from the first of November till quite lately, and Minnie came often. There was always trouble when Minnie came. Mrs. Canovan was Jealous of Minnie. She thought her husband was more attentive than he should Herbert, Fred and James Palmer of this before Mrs. Canovan came! She have been to her. Minnie told me of said that Mrs. Canovan turned her out of doors. I think this was on the last of November. One night, when Minnle came there, Mrs. Canovan spoke to Minnie about going around with married men. Minnie said she would walk the roads with whom she fiked, and said Mrs. Canovan went with married men herself. They called each other names, and said a lot I do not care to repeat. Mrs. Canovan told me another time that Minnie was trying to take her husband away from her. She said she was going to inove Mrs. Canovan showed me a brown powder which Minnie had sent her. It was for her kid, her sister said. She Mrs. Canovan, said she was afraid it would poison her. She thought Minnile wanted to poison her. I advised her to show it to a doctor, and she said she would. Witness here related some conversation had with prisoner egarding strychnine. When Minnie was with her she expressed a view about using a cup, saying that she was afraid of being poisoned by Mrs. Canovan. Minnie asked me if anything happened to her to look after it, as she was afraid of being poisoned. I do not remember hearing any threats made to Minnie by Mrs. Canovan. This trouble between the sisters was com-

> at my house Mr. Canovan was very bitter to her dead sister. To Mr. Jones—I live in Johnville, three or four miles from the church. My husband, I think, spoke of strychnine and mentioned its deadly nature, as being put in a pool of water and killing wiglers. I would not swear that any threats were used the night of the big row between sisters. Mrs. Canovan asked me the name of this stuff. I gave her the rame strychnine.

> mon talk in the neighborhood. While

To Mr. Appleby-I think she asked me three times the name of the poison. She did not say she wanted it. She did not have any hens when at my place.

Mary Vicars-I have lived in Johnville some twenty-nine years. F I am the mother of the previous witness. Know the Tucker family. Know Patrick Canovan, and never could say anything against him. I remember the two women having a quarrel. I heard Annie talk and it her h and Minnie. Annie said she did not think her husband was to blame, but that Minnie ran after him. She showed me some powder that her sister, Minnie, had sent her. She said she was afraid that it would poison her.
I understood Annie to say that if Minnie bothered around her husband, she

would not live to see spring. To Mr. Jones-I did not hear any threat made that night. Martin Vicars, husband of the previous witness, said: I have lived 35 cears in Johnville. I calculate to die there if nothing happens me. Nothing ever happened me yet. This was the first court I was even in. I know the Tucker family, and Patrick Canovan, and a nice man he is, too. I was at Carrolls one night when there was some quarrel between Annie Canovan and Minnie Tucker. What was the talk? If I told the talk it would make the whole court run away. (Laughter.) Continuing, witness said: Pat Canovan was playing the fiddle that evening. By the talk between Annie and Minnie, the former was jealous of her sister. I did not hear Annie accuse Minnle of run-ning after her husband. I did not hear any threats made. I do not know what they were quarreling about. It might be jealousy. I heard that Annie Canovan was jealous, but neither Annie nor Pat told me anvthing of it. This concluded the evidence. The

court then adjourned until tomorrow,

Canovan Annie Louise and her mother, Mary Tucker, will be formally committed for trial at the next circuit court.

### SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN

Arrived. Feb. 8.—Str Platea, 2044, Allen, from Liverpool, Wm Thomson and Co, general. Sch Sackville-Packet, 97, Cook, from Boston, F Tufts, bal.
Coastwise-Schs Glide, 80, Tufts, from Quaco; Thelma, 48, Milner, from Annapolis. Feb. 9.—Str St Croix, Allen, from Boston, C E Laechler, mdse and pass.
Coastwise-Sch Victory, 43, Smith, from Ousco. Queco.

Feb 10—Sch Otis, 78, Miller, from Boston,
J W McAlary, bal.
Sch Stella Maud, 98, Miller, from Boston,
A W Adams.

Coastwise—Schs Lone Star, 29, Griffin,
from Grand Harbor; Louisa, 15, Hargrave,
from Lepreaux; Harry Morris, 98, McLean,
from Quaco.

Cleured. Feb. 8.—Str Lake Superior, Carey, for Liverpool via Halifax. Sch Etta A Stinson, Hogan, for Barbados, Sch Etta ...

Coastwise—Barge No. 5, Warnock, for Parrsboro; schs Wanita, Magarvey, for Anrapolis; Thelma, Miller, for Annapolis. Feb. 9.—Bessie Markham, Stewart, for Buenos Ayres, A Cushing and Co. Coastwise—Sch Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth. r Yarmouth, 10th-Str St Croix, Allen, for Boston. Coastwise-Sch Porpolse, Ingersoll, 10th—Str S Coastwise— North Head.

Feb. 8.-Str Mantinea, Mulcahy, for Lon-

# CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. HALIFAX, N S, Feb 8 .- Ard, schr Florida Sailed, str Pro Patria, Henri, for St Picleared, str Halifax, Pye, for Boston; sch Utopia, Wagner, for Demierara, HALIFAX, N S, Feb 8.—Ard, str Damara, Paterson, from London. Sailled

HALIFAX, N S. Feb 10—Sld, str Lamars, Paterson, for St John. Cld, schs Andrew Burnham, for Boston; Minnie Maud, Wolf, for Porto Rico,

### BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At London, Feb. 8, str Halifax City, from St John via Halifax.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Ard, str Halifax City, from St John via Halifax.

At Moville, Feb 9, str Ethiopia, from New York for Glasgow, and proceeded.

At Liverpool, Feb. 9, str Carinthia, from Bostom. At Liverpool, Feb. 9, str Carinthia, from Boston;
At London, Feb 9, str Cambrian, from Boston; str Devona, from Portland.
At Glasgow, Feb 8, str Turanian, from New York for Liverpool.
At Queenstown, Feb 16, str Germanic,, from New York for Liverpool.
At Barbados, Jan 22, sch Erie, Brown, from Brunswick; 23rd, sch, Edna, Donovan, from Portland; 25th, bark Angara, from Pernambuco, and sailed for New York.
At Demerara, Jan 10, bark Glenrosa, Card, from Barbados, and sailed 14th for New York; 20th, sch Atrato, Watt, from Halifax.
At Thameshaven, Feb 8, bark Athlon, Sprague, from New York for London. Sailed.

From Demerara, Jan 11, seh E Merriam, for Berbice, 12th, bark L W Norton, for New York; 17th, seh A A McIntyre, for Jacksonville. Jacksonville.

From Newcastle, NSW, Dec 30, ships Celeste Burrill, Trefrey, for Manilla; Jane Burrill, Robertson, do.

From Calcutts, Feb 5, bark Sofala, Auld, for Boston.

From Glasgow, Feb 5, str Alcides, Davies, for St John. From Barbados, Jan 22, brigt Boston Marine Porter, for Yarmouth; 27th, bark Douglas, Crosby, for Jamaica.

### FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Port Antonio, Jan 31, sch Zets, Barnes, from Lunenburg.
At Havans, Feb 1, sch Sirocco, Reid, from Pescagoula.
At Ponce, PR, Jan 30, sch Bravo, Emens, from Lunenburg, N S.
At Boston, Feb. 5, sch Carrie Belle, Durwin, from Scuth River, N J.
BOOTHBAY, Me, Feb. 9.—Ard, schs A P Emerson, from St John, N B.
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.—Ard, bark Actaeon, from St John, N B, via Liverpool, with loss of part of deckload.
POTI, Feb. 6.—Ard, str Petunia, Smyrns, for St, John, N B. At Port Antonio, Jan 31, sch Zeta, Barnes, with loss of part of deckload.

POTI; Feb. 6.—Ard, str Petunia, Smyrna, for St. John, N B.

At Fernandina, Feb 9, sch Allen A McIntyre, Sommerville, from Demerara.

At Mobile, Feb 7, bark Austria, Dexter, and Northern Emire, Ellis, from Liverpool; 3th, sch Helen R Kenney, Morrill, from Havana. vana.

At Meccio, Dec 28, brigt Venturer, from New York.

At Buenos Ayres, Jan 10th, ship Annie M Law, Bain, from Pensacola.

At Rotterdam, Feb 7th, str Micmac, Melke, from Philadelphia.

At St Thomas, Feb 1, schs E Merriam, Merriam, from Berbice; Mary, Hare, from Barbados. At St Th Merriam, fr Barbados. At Havana, Feb 6, set Anne E Stevens, Vanaman, from Port Williams, NS; 4th, sch Gladstone, Read, from Mobile. At Rio Janeiro, Jan 18, brig Zingara, Le Sear, from Gaspe.

Cleared. At New York, Feb 8, sch Walleda, Kemp, for Antigua.

At Mobile, Feb 3, sch Walter Sumner, McLean, for Matanzas,

Devis Sunne South. Lean, for Matanzas, At Pensacola, Feb 8, bark Sunny Soutn, Fleet, for Montevideo. Salled.

From Sa'cm, Feb. 6, sch Ira D Sturgis, Kerrigan, for New York.
From Ponce, P R, Jan 20, brig Clio, Luchetta, for Portland.
From Havans, Jan 30, sch Helen E Kenney, Murrill, for Mobile.
From Amsterdam, Jan 21, bark J E Graham, Lockhart, for —,
From Buesos Ayres, Dec 30, bark John or Boston.

From New York, Feb 6, sch Gypsum Queen, for St Pierre, Miq.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Sailed, str Paris, for Southampton; Teutonic, for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9.—Sailed, str Cacouna, Whalen, for Savannah. PORTLAND, Feb. 9.—Sailed, str Cacouna, Whalen, for Savannah.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Sailed, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth.

From Pensacota, Feb 7, bark Buteshire, Wyman, for Buenos Ayres.

From Rio Janerio, Dec 23, ship Mary L Burrill, Rice, for Port Eads; Jan 1, ship Calders, McQuarrie, for Barbados.

From Buenos Ayres, Jan 7, sch Mola, Parker, for Barbados; Jan 11, bark C W James, Corriveau, for Rosario; Ensenada, Toye, do. Toye, do.

From Nassau, Jan 20, sch Brenton, Morrison, from Havana for La Plata.

From Montavideo, Dec 14, bark Stranger, Leibke, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 10—Sld, sch Roger Drury.

## MEMORANDA.

Passed out at Delaware Breakwater, Feb. bark Egeria, Haley, from Philadelphia In port at Calcutta, Jan 13, bark Sofala In port at Calcutts, Jan 13, bark Sofala, Auld, for New York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, Feb. 8—In port, schs E I White, from Apalachteola for Boston; Roger Drury, from Perth Amboy for do; Mary F Pike, from Hoboken for Rock-SALEM, Mass, Feb. 8-Returned, sch Ha-SALEM, Mass, Feb. 8—Returned, sch Havard H. Havey.
In port at Melbourne, Dec 20, ship Ancaois,
Fulton, from New York.
Passed Sydney Light, Feb 8, str Bruce,
Placenta, for Sydney.
Passed St Helena, Jan 11, ship Armida,
Craig, from Sourabaya for Channel; 18th,
bark Kate F Troop, Fownes, from Manila
for New York. or New York. In port at Rio Japerio, Jan 9, barks White

In port at Hong Kong, Dec 30, ship Sel-tirk, Crowe, from Cardiff. RATHLIN ISLAND, Feb 10—Psd, str Con-cordia, from St John for Glasgow.

# SPOKEN.

Bark Charles & Lefurgey, from St John for Buenos Ayres, no date, lat 18.40, lon 41.48.

SANDY HOOK, Feb 7-The electric budgights in Gedney Channel are burning tolights in Gedney Channel are burning to-night.

BOSTON, Feb 5—Capt Baker of the tug Mercury reports whistling buoy off Eastern Point gone from its position and drifted to sea. Probably same one before reported gone from Cape Ann.

BOSTON, Feb 8—Boone Island Ledge can buoy was passed 16 miles E by S of Thatcher Island.

PORTIAND Me Feb 8—Notice is hereby

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Island.
PORTLAND, Me, Feb 8—Notice is hereby given of the following change in aids to navigation in the First Lighthouse District:
Cobescook Bay, Me—Birch Point Ledge buoy, 2nd class nun, red, No 6, has drifted into deep water. It will be replaced as soon as practicable. as practicable.
York Narrows, Me—Orono Point buoy, 2nd class can, black, No 1, is reported about ½ mile B S E from its proper position. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.
Isle of Haute Bay, Me—The fog bell machinery at Saddle Back Ledge Light Station is disabled. It will be repaired as soon as practicable.

Portsmouth Harbor, Me — Goat Island Ledge buoy, 2nd class can, black, No 9, has moved several hundred feet out of position. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.

REPORTS

REPORTS.

FLEETWOOD, Feb 10—The British ship Loands, Capt Bodge, from St John Jan 13, for here via Holyhead, Feb 7, has arrived with loss of deckload.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 10—The American bark Sophia, Capt Petersen, from Halifax Jan 18, for Tralee, has put into Bantry, waterlogged and dismasted, her decks swept of everything moveable.

AMSIERDAM, Feb 10—The Norwegian bark Actaeon, Capt Sivertsen, reported sailed from St John Nov 23, for Zaandam, and later sailed from Liverpool Jan 13, arrived here yesterday with rails and bulwarks damaged and otherwise injured.

BOOTHBAY, Me, Feb 10—Ard, sch Carleton Belle, McClintock, from Boston (reports on Feb 10 at 1 a m, that his mate, while on watch, passed a wreck 6 miles southeast of Half Way Rock, bottom up, it being a bad obstacle to havigation.)

EASTPORT, Me, Feb 10—Ard, str Myrtle, Johnson from Portland to replace boundary can buoy located off Lee Points, which left its mooring and sailed coastwise today.

### NUTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Birtis, Marriages and Deaths occur ring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN. In all cases, however, the name of the sender must accompany the notice.

### BIRTHS.

BISHOP.—At Dorchester, N. B., to the wife of Edward Bishop, a daughter, Feb. 2nd.
EARLE.—At Perry Point, Kingston, Kings Co., on Feb. 3rd, to the wife of Henry O. Earle, a daughter.

HEWSON.—At Amherst, N. S., Feb. 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hewson, a son.
THOMSON.—At Dipper Harbor, N. B., Feb. 6th, to the wife of George B. Thomson, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

COOMBES-DAVY.—At the Church of St. Alban, the Martyr. Ottawa, by the Rev. Rural Deen Bogart, Jan. 22, Edmund G. Coombes of the People's Bank of Halifax Coombes of the People's Bank of Halifax to Annie J. W., eldest daughter of R. A. Davy, C. E.
GILLESPIE-HEARTZ.— At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Feb. 2nd, by the Rev. C. W. Corey, Geo. Y. Gillespie of Clyde River, to Sadie M. Heartz of Cornwall.
THOM-CURRIE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Feb. 2nd, by Rev. J. K. Bearisto, Walter S. Thom of Salisbury, Westmorland Co., to Margaret E., daughter of William Currie of Glassville, Carleton county, N. B.

## DEATHS.

BOUDREAU.—At Memramcook, N. B., on Wednesday, Feb. 2nd, of heart disease, Mrs. Zaee Boudreau, leaving a husband mars. Zace Boudreau, leaving a husband and son to mourn.

CAMERON—At 205 South Park street, Hainfax, N. S., Feb. 5th, Minia, beloved wife of H. W. Cameron and daughter of Samuel Crowford, in the 26th year of her age.

DEASY.—At Halifax, N. S., after a lingering illness, on February 7th, Mrs. Mary Deasy, in her 82nd year, leaving one daughter to mourn. mourn.

DEACON—Entered into rest at Alberton, P. E. I., on Jan. 31st, Hester, wife of Wm. Deacon, and daughter of the late Martin Dogherty of Charlottetown Royalty.

DEE—At Halifax, N. S., Feb. 7, Michael Dee, in his 78th year, a native of Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, leaving two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.

FINLAYSON—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 7, Ninnon Finlayson, aged 74 years.

HENDERSON—At Pictou, N. S., Monday, Feb. 7th, 1898, Louise F. Henderson, aged 51 years. 51 years. McARTHUR.—At New Haven, P. E. I., Feb

fil years.

McARTHUR.—At New Haven, P. E. I., Feb.
4th, Catherine M., aged 29, beloved daughter of Nicholas and Maria McArthur.

OLIVE.—In this city, on Feb. 8th, Ingersoll Chipman Olive, aged 50 years.

RATH.—In South Roston, Mass., Feb. 5, Frances A., daughter of Isaac and Agnes Rath, 8 years, 10 months and 22 days.

—(Truro, N. S., papers please copy.

SAUNDERS.—At Malden, Mass., Feb. 7, Henrietta H., beloved wife of R. A. Saunders, aged 74 years, 8 months and 4 days.

—(Yarmouth papers please copy.

TOMPKINS.—At East Florenceville, N. B., Feb. 5th, David L., aged 44 years, eldest son of Edmund and Matilda Tompkins. His end was peace.

WELTON.—At Union Settlement, Queens Co., N. B., on January 15th, Malcolm Welton, aged 55 years.

WILLIAMS—At Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 7, suddenly, Charles M. Williams, aged 46 years, 3 months and 7 days.

WRIGHT—At his late residence, Belmont, P. E. I., on Friday, Feb. 4th, Benjamin Evans Wright, youngest son of the late Hon. George Wright, aged 76 years.

# KILLED BY A C. P. R. TRAIN.

A sad railway accident occurred on Wednesday. It was on the C.P.R., and resulted in the death of a farmer named William Hawkins. The man was driving his team along the road, and when attempting to cross track at Simpson's crossing, a mile and a half west of Westfield, he was struck by a special freight coming this way. The engine struck the rig a terrible blow, smashing the sled and killing Mr. Hawkins and his horse. Mr. Hawkins was a married man about 42 years of age. and resided at Petersville, where he has a wife and family. He was driving home from the city, having left early yesterday morning. The sled was carried fully three-quarters of a mile. The man was frightfully disfigured, and his dentity was not known for some time and then was revealed through some parties who knew his horse. The place all about the accident was strewn with groceries which Mr. Hawkins was taking home.

Advertise in the WERKLY SUN.

### P. E. ISLAND.

Farmers and Dairymen's Meeting at Lower Freetown.

A Successful Concert at Searletown and a Public Temperance Meeting by the W. C. T. U. at Centreville.

BEDEQUE, P. E. I., Feb. 7.-A egular meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's association was held on Friday in Lower Freetown hall. A paper on Changes made necessary in farming by modern conditions was read by Albert E. Simpson of Cavendish, and was discussed by many well informed farmers. Among the portant points were these: Acquire knowledge; keep accurate accounts: an intelligent knowledge of agricultural chemistry; waste in selling the fertility of the soil; waste in handling manure; intensive and not extensive farming; necessity of co-operation, These subjects occupied most of the afternoon. A motion was carried to ask the legislature to amend the F and D. Association act to as to admit delegates from the cheese and butter associations to the Central F. and D. association; also that one delegate from each branch association at least be required to attend the Central association or forfeit the government bonus.

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A public meting held in the evening was addressed by D. S. Wright, Jas. Carruthers, Hon. Stewart Burns, Henry Stewart and A. E. Simpson. Messrs. Jardine and Lewis supplied the musical part of the programme. D. S. Wright's address consisted of an account of his trip to the Pacific coast via the C. P. R. Mr. Wright's keen observance rendered it abundantly interesting

Aurora division, S. of T., of Searletown, held a successful concert and rie social last Thursday evening in Searletown hall. On Friday evening the W. C. T. U.

held a public temperance meeting in the Methodist church at Centreville, The chief feature was Mrs. Charles Strong's report of her attendance at the W. C. T. U. convention last summer at Toronto. The chairman, Rev. W. H. Warren, and Rev. G. C. P. Palmer gave short addresses. The choir rendered several suitable pieces of music. A silver collection was taken up for the Windsor sufferers. CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 9.—In the civic election today Dr. Warburton, brother of Premier Warburton, was elected mayor with 652 majority over Geo. E. Hughes, druggist and ex-councillor. The councillors reelected are Alex. Horne, D. L. Hooper, T. S. Taylor and D. Nicholson, and the new councillors are Geo. Wheatley, S. W. Crabbe, Angus McDonald and Chas. Lyons. As the result of the establishment

of a private poll in each ward to receive votes on the question of sewerage the total vote stood about 2 to 1 in favor of sewerage.

## PULIMORPHIAN CARNIVAL

The Haymarket Square Polymor phian club carnival at the Victoria rink Wednesday may be recorded as the skating event of the season. On the ice were seen the most numerous and magnificent costumes that have probably ever graced the inside of the old Victoria. The promenade was crowded, there being about 2,200 people present, so that it was inconvenient to move. In addition to the numerous individual characters that were represented there were several splendid combinations, including the Winter Port Lifeboat Crew and the Frozen Harbor (Halffax) Hockey Sluggers. The latter combination caught the crowd the moment they appeared on the ice, and were given a rousing cheer and the club vell They were a sorry looking lot, be-tween broken teeth, cuts, court plaster, lumps and bruises. The whiskered veteran was well to the fore, but was a sorry spectacle of the athlete that has represented his province on two continents. The winter port lifeboat crew was a splendidly gotten up affair, almost complete in every detail, and was especially worthy of the combination prize.

The prize winners were: Most original gentleman's costume, H. Likely, as Father Time, second prize, given in lieu of statesman's prize, Viking. Edw. Scars, jr.; comic prize, Tellow Kid, A. S. Cook. The judges ruled comic combinations out. The most original ladies costume went to Mrs. S. Thorne as a Butterfly, and the combination prize to the lifeboat crew. All the prize winners were certainly deserving and the selections were popular.

The judges were: Most original gen tlemen's character, Mayor Robertson and Ald. Daniel; combination, Hon. R. J. Ritchie and Edw. Sears; greatest living statesman, G. G. Ruel and John L. Carleton; comic character, Dr. T. Dyson Walker and E. LeRoi Willis ladies', Mrs. Chas. F. Harrison, Mrs. Geo. McAvity and Mrs. F. E. Sayre. The Artillery band played a splendid programme.

## HARD TIMES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—People who passed the State House last evening were surprised to see a long line of men extending from the eastern entrance away around under the Mt. Vernon street arch. A Heraid reporter who saw the crowd stopped and asked what it meant. He was told that the men were candidates for employment in the various city departments.

"If you want to get work in the street department, or any other," the reporter was told by one of the patient walters, who was smoking a pipe in cheerful resignation, "you must get registered. Registering day comes around every three months, and only 500 men are allowed to register each time. The registering office opens tumorrow at eight o'clook, and we are going to wait in line all night to make sure of getting our names on the list. There'll be a big crowd here before morning."

The reporter found that some of the men before morning."

The reporter found that some of the men had arrived as early as four o'clock yesterday afternoon, that they might not lose the opportunity of getting a job.

POPULISTS' SILVER WEDDING

"Paw," asked the little boy, "what is a silver wedding?" After thoughtfully stroking his magnificent beard, the Chicago populist answered:
"A silver wedding is when a woman has cent beard, the Chicago populist and "A silver wedding is when a wom been married sixteen years to one me