

of this class he other chamber nas retained Walear for them in way enquiry. Mr. of Mr. Barwick acted the enquiry aleurs steal. and tters in which Mr. ed unpleasantly. work very clever may naturally was so clever at ay also be expert robably the other re are two sides will engage counof one. But who he McGreevy enwho appeared as Mr. Geoffrion, er. The Baie des other investigaodling, showed s paid out of the datory operathe government nded and parote for the payby the country ceived a public

ect it.

ld have won his ee or four days Mr. Sifton had hat Commisione ong the mounthat was where was not at government did Mr. McInerney Valsh had been on, and remainains because he as in Dawson by the minister's vas kept in th people out and A bet to that and now it turns s have informa probable arrival S. D. S.

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ER CO.

ucester Co., Feb. ting and instruchere this winter he dairy associathe large attendhe deep interest dairy associaubject of debate as the best and ve the barns for A big improvefluency of the rt in the debates Several of the in the discus irphy and Du a good account ation meeting in

V. Dumas will ill with all the in connect factory. The h to Mr. Dumas times as much ore his factory

nake appropriate

cter of the de Sir Charles Tupper joined the pre-mier in expressing sorrow for the loss the house had sustained. Though not in as close political relations with Mr. Perry as the members opposite, he could testify to his kindly disposition and to the efficient manner in which he performed his public duties. Sir Louis Davies spoke of Mr. Perry's services to his own province and described him as a type of the Canadian population characterize d by simplicity, honesty and faithfulness. The Yukon debate was resumed by Bostock of British Columbia in place of Semple, who, with other Ontario members, had not returned from the Ontario campaign. In a very brief speech, Bostock argued that as a whole, the Yukon gold fields were of uncertain value. It was not desirable that the government should pay out oney to build the rallway. It was better to give a land grant which might be worth a good deal and might be worth nothing. Hon. Mr. Ives followed, contending

the I. C. R. is extended to Montreal is incorrect. Hon, Mr. Blair informed that a grant of immense areas of land me this afternoon that the railway lies and the great advancdepartment is pursuing the even tenor of its way on this question, and will age given to contractors in mining renot go into the rate cutting business gulations would be annoying, and exasperating to free miners. He pre-dicted that if the government went Information reached the city today that Hamilton Smith was lying seri-ously ill at the Waldorf, New York. on with the monopoly before the house ously ill at the Waldorf, New York. they would produce grave dissatisfac- He is expected to leave for Ottawa as tion in the mining country. The free soon as he recovers. miners would resent the unfair dis-

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ar river ridge was an obstruction to today's leases. In connection with Dr. Smille of Gaspe, and Goodwin, the navigation. The government has not been able to learn whether the federal well known contractor, Connor obor provincial government ought to clear away this obstruction, and tained 110 miles of Stewart river. Part of this property has already been assigned at good profits to London opercould not act until it could find out. At 9.30 Mr. McDougall of Cape ators. Connor alone gets thirty miles of Indian River. He also taken ten Breton resumed his speech on the sec-ond reading of the Yukon bill. Remiles of Sixty Mile River, which has ferring to the government's conten been sold to Hamilton Lewis, a well known American investor. Finally, tion that no offer was made after the he gets ten miles of Pelly River, which contract was signed, he quoted the he has sold to the Gould firm of New language of Messrs. Blake, Laurier, York, who purchased the eighty-five miles obtained by Mr. Connor at the previous assignment. Another block Cameron and others on the Canadia Pacific railway bills. The opposition of that day contended that the second offer ought to be taken, even though of some four hundred and twenty the government of that time had been authorized by statute to make a conmiles, is as good as captured by David Russell, acting for Greenshields. Strand, and others. Mr. Russell has tract, and though offers had for years deposited forty two thousand dollars been invited for Canadian Pacific con and it is understood his application struction The closing part of Mr. McDougall's has priority of all others. The report of the prospect of the government railway system being dragged into the rate war now that

speech was a description of the dis-astrous consequences of the estab-lishment of the Dominion Coal company monopoly in Cape Breton. He warned parliament that the same re-sult would follow the creation of the proposed gold mining monopoly in the Yukon

Mr. McDonald of Huron replied on the government side and the house adjourned with the floor in the pos session of Mr. Moore of Stanatead

FROM THE GOLD FIELDS.

ive Steamers Arrived at Seattle from Alaska

SEATTLE, Wash., March 3.-Five mers arrived from Alaska todaythe Utopia, Huenemel, Del Norte, Protection. and Queen. The Queen brought the latest news, having left Skagway last Sunday. The most important news was a confirmation of reports that a Canadian official has raised the British flag on what is re-garded as American soil, and trouble at Skaguay with longshoremen, who objected to Indians unloading freight

from steamers. The presence of United States troops alone prevented trouble. It is feared that serious trouble will grow out of the Canadians attempt to collect duty on the summit of the White pass and Chlikoot pass, and the Americans will resist the payment on what they con-sider American ground. Another complication will result from the various tramways which are being constructed to carry freight over the passes. It is thought at Dyea and Skaguay that the American authorities will claim a sovereignty over these two

Two days before the Queen left Skaguay the wind, which had blown from the north continuously for seven weeks, shifted and began to blow from the southwest, causing a general thaw to set in. The change in the weather caused hundreds of people who had been detained by the severe cold to both start over the trails from Skaguay and Dyea, and when the steamer left a general exodus from both towns was taking place. Both trails are reported in excellent condi-

On the trip down the Queen passed the Cottage City a short distance south of Wrangel narrows. The lat-ter ship's bow was smashed in and ANNAN MARKANA covered with canvas to keep out the shuddering now over the possibility of being at the head of the left hand of his own administration. Sir Wilfrid is of the ministry.

TORONTO, March 1.-At ten o'clock tonight it looks as if Hon. Mr. Hardy had managed to squeeze through the elections with a scant majority. Returns are yet incomplete and the result in a number of the divisions is in doubt, and the conservatives do not by any means admit defeat. In fact, they are decidedly hopeful that later returns will give them a small majority. Two ministers are beaten, Messrs. Gibson of Hamilton, and Dryden in South Untario, both by big majorities. Haycock, patron, leader, is also amongst the slain, but it don't matter, as he has no party left. The patrons are annihilated, only one, Tucker, in West Wellington, being elected. Conservatives claim the defeat of O'Keefe in Ottawa. The following are the returns, though in many divisions the election is only considered probable, and a number of changes undoubtedly will be made:

GOVERNMENT. East Algoma-Farwell. Brant North-Burt. Brant South-Hon. A. S. Hardy. Brockville-Graham Bruce N.-Bowman. Bruce S .- Truax. Bruce C.-Malcolm. Essex N. McKee. Essex S.-Auld. Haldimand-Holmes. Halton-Barber. Hastings E.-Russell. Huron E.-Hyslop. Kent E.-Ferguson. Kent W .-- Pardo. Kingston-Hon. W. Harty. Lambton E.-Pettypiece. Lampton W.-Pardee. Lennox-Aylesworth. London-Leys. Middlesex W .- Hon. G. W. Ross. Middlesex N.-Taylor. Monck-Hon, Richard Harcourt. Muskoka-Bridgeland. Norfolk N.-Carpenter. Norfolk S.-Charlton. Northumberland E.-Douglas. Northumberland W.-Clark. Ottawa-Lumsden Ottawa-O'Keefe. Oxford N.-Putullo. Oxford S.-McKay. Peel-Smith Perth N.-Brown. Peterboro E.-Blezard. Peterboro W .- Stratton. scott-Evantural. Renfrew S.-Campbell. Welland-German. Wellington E.-Craig. Wellington S.-Murtrie. Wentworth S .- Dickenson York E.-Richardson. York W.-Hill. Yerk N.-Hon. E. J. Davis.

Total-45.

ddington-Reid. Algoma W, Chadwick. Cardwell-Little. · 1000年 13 法规证 Carleton-Kidd. Dufferin-Barr. 一世 一方 一世之一世 法的问题。这些 Dundas-Whitney Durham, E.-Fallis. Durham, W.,-Reid. Elgin, E.—Brower. Elgin, W.—McDiarmid. Frontenac-Gallagher. Glengarry-McDonald Grenville-Joynt Grey, N.-Boyd. Grey, S.-Jamieson. Grey, C.-Lucas. Hamilton, E.-Carscallen. Hamilton, W.-Colquhoun. Hastings, W.-Morrison. Hastings, N.-Allen. Huron, W.-Beck, Huron, S.-Eilber, Lanark, N.-Preston. Lanark, S.-Matheson. Leeds—Beatty. Lincoln—Jessop. Middlesex, E.—Hodgins. Nipissing—Lamarche. Ontario, N.-Hoyle. Ontario, S.-Calder. Perth, S .- Monteith. ince Edward-Dempsey. enfrew, N.-White. acoe, E.-Miscampbeli. oe, W.-Duff. acoe, C.-Thompson. ormont-McLaughlin. Toronto, N.-Marter. Toronto, S.-Foy. Toronto, E.-Pyne. Toronto, W.-Crawford. Victoria, E.-Carnegie. Victoria, W.-Fox. Waterloo, N.-Lackner. Waterloo, S.-Kribs. Wentworth, N.-Wardell. Total-46. PATRON ELECTED: Wellington, W.-Tucker. INDEPENDENT ELECTED: Parry Sound-Beatty.

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.

By the returns at this writing, the seats which the conservatives have wrested from the grits and patronsinclude West Algoma, Carleton, Dundas, West Elgin, Frontenac, Glengarry, North Grey, South Grey, Centre Grey, East and West Hastings, West Huron, South Huron, Middlesex, Nipissing, North Ontario, South Ontario, South Perth, Prince Edward, North Renfrow, West Simcoe, Centre Simcoe, Stormont, West Victoria, North Waterloo, and North Wentworth.

Two liberals were elected by acclamation, Alfred Evanturel, who was speaker of the last house, and R. E. Traux, the late member for South Bruce. There was a three-cornered fight in both the Lambtons, tories, liberals and patrons all putting up candidates.

In Ottawa Howell's majority over O'Keffe is supposed to be thirtsen. TORONTO, March 3.—Mr. Whitney, leader of the Ontario opposition, ar-rived here this morning. Interviewed, he said that by the tremendous influhe said that by the tremendous influ-ence of the dominion government, used without regard for public decency, and well known influences at their command, the Hardy government saved themselves from complete rout in the recent election The proceed-ings in the election courts show more deliberate and unbiashing corruption on behalf of the government candi-dates than has been the case in any election. The back of the Hardy gov-ernment is broken. They have lost the confidence of the people. Mr. Whitney refused to say whether or not Evanturel, late speaker, could be numbered among the conservative members. nce of the domi The evening papers state that there is considerable truth of a coalition government in some quarters. Rev. Dr. Carman, general superin-tendent of the Methodist church, leaves for Japan by the first C. P. R. steamer in April. He is going to hold an investigation into missions there as requested by the Japanese conference

GERMANY'S NAVY.

A Great Fleet to be Held in Readiness for Any Emergency.

BERLIN, March 3.- The Budget committee of the Reichstag, today, adopted, in accordance with the government's proposal, section one, para-graph one, of the naval bill, fixing the number of ships to be held in readiness for service, as follows: A flag-ship, 18 battleships, 12 large cruisers, 20 small cruisers, 8 coast defence iron-clads and 13 gunboats, besides tor-pedo boats, schoolships and small sunboats.

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

LONDON, March 1. -In the house of LONDON, March 1. -In the house of commons today George N. Curzon, an-swering a question as to whether Russia occoupied Deer Island, said Russia was believed to be negotiating with Corea for a coal depot at Deer Island, where Japan already had a similar site, but, Mr. Curzon added, nothing had been heard officially of a Russian occupation of the island. Russian occupation of the Island. Referring to Port Arthur, Mr. Cur-zon said no forts existed there now and the government was not aware that any Russian land forces were at that place.

PRINCE OF WALES IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 2.-The Prince Wales, who is on his way to Riviera, called on President Faure this after-noon and the latter returned the prince's visit later in the day.

GIRDING UP HER LIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2 .- The Russian steamer St. Petersburg has passed through the Baspherous with 1,563 recruits, bound for Vladivostock.

OTTAWA, March 2 .- The whole of ANNAN MARKAN 600 WHAT A LOT OF EGGS The Hens Lay when Fed on GREEN CUT BONE. places. 200% to 400% More than without it. With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of Eggs will More than Pay for one of

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH, 5, 1898.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 24.-After recess on Wednesday evening the budget debate was continued by DR. ALWARD,

who said that he had listened with much pleasure to the courteous manner in which the provincial secretary had delivered his address. The government was here to defend their policy before the house and country; the opposition was here to keep watch and prevent as far as possible unnecessary extravagance. He (Alward) had to thank the provincial secretary for the readiness with which he had supplied any information asked for and for the fact that he seemed to have no disposition to cloak or cover up the facts, but only to make a fair exposition of the transactions of the government as he understood them. The hon. member seemed to pride himself on the fact that there was a surplus of \$18,000 on current revenue, but he had not laid so much stress on the fact that there was an over expenditure on public works account of more than \$20,000 greater than it was last year. The house need not trouble itself with inquiring as to what was really the exact deficit for the year. The real question was: What was our financial position? Did we stand in a better financial position than we did a year ago? He (Alward) contended that we had gone behind cn the year's operations. The net debt was \$114,508 greater than it was last year. The bonded indebtedness of the country was now over \$3,000,000.

The provincial secretary had referred to Nova Scotia and had claimed that in the line of controllable expenditure Nova Scotia was far more extravagant than New Brunswick. He (Alward) did not think the hon. gentleman wilfully intended to deceive himself.' The hon. gentleman had claimed that upon controllable expenditure there was a difference in favor of this province of \$47,081.26, and that statement was greeted with cheers by the supporters of the government. He (Alward) had gone carefully through the miscellaneous expenditures of the province of Nova Scotia and found that they amounted to \$33,089.75. These neous expenses of the province of Nova Scotla the provincial secretary had compared with the contingent expenses of this province and their legislative expenses with ours. But out of this \$33,089 should come an appropriation for special roads, which was not in our contingent account. amounting to \$1,793.92; for board of health, \$883.50; for election expenses, \$10,361.54, and grants to societies, \$3,-900, the total of these amounts being \$16,938, which cut down the figures put forward by the provincial secretary by just about one half. Turning to the legislative expenses, a large num-ber of items would be found in the Nova Scotia account which did not appear in ours. Adding all the controllable expenditure together, the total for Nova Scotia was \$130,902.65, or roads? nearly \$50,000 more than was paid by this province for the same service last year. That was a most misleading Between half a million and a million statement. To the New Brunswick of borrowed money. account should be added, for adminis-Dr. Alward, continuing, said that the province of Quebec had taken the alarm and at a banquet speech delivtration of justice, \$17,617.16; for auditor general, \$2,300; for contingencies \$15,033.63; for executive government ered by Premier Marchand in Janu-ary, 1896, he said that it was time to \$31,278.03; legislation, \$20,953.20; mining, \$4,916.94; protection of crown lands, stop or else they would have to go \$180; public printing, \$11,756.58 (which to Ottawa for relief, and their auton was not really the whole amount), omy would be lost as well as their stumpage collection' \$10,200; surveys and railway inspection, \$6,679; unfor-seen expenses, \$2,415.91; public buildprovince was following the course of Quebec, not with faltering steps, but ings and government house, \$8,223.09, alose upon the heels of that province. amounting in all to \$128,969, as against He (Alward) was struck with the \$130,902 in Nova Scotia. (Hear, hear.) Could any proposition be more absurd originality of the provincial secretary in placing in the auditor general's reor untenable than that of the pro port as assets of the province, 7,000,000 acres of public lands and \$350,000 for vincial secretary when he said that public buildings. Next year the honour charges were a mere bagatelle as compared with those of the sister proorable gentleman would doubtless shove the item up higher in the column vince? With respect to the charges for criminal prosecutions, Dr. Alward said it should be borne in mind that and wipe out the indebtedness alto-Nova Scotia had a population 130,000 Did anyone ever hear of a government claiming such property as asgreater than ours, and of course the sets? New Brunswick had drawn upcost of criminal prosecution would be proportionately greater. He would on its account at Ottawa to the extent of \$182,000, while Nova Scotia had point out to the provincial secretary that the net debt of the province of in the same period added to its ac-Nova Scotia, corrupt and extravagant count at Ottawa, drawing five per though the government may have cent. Since 1884 the province had, without the slightest pause, plunged been, was considerably more than \$100,000 less than that of this provdeeper and deeper in debt, from a total of \$757,696 in that year to \$2,ince, though their population was so much larger, and yet the provincial 888,577 at the end of the fiscal year of secretary took credit to himself that 1897, an average increase in the debt the credit of this province never stood of \$123,634 per year. In the same perso high. He said we were just getting iod the debt of the Dominion of Canout of the woods-just getting out of ada had increased from \$182,161,850 to the darkness. Well might he say: \$"61,538,596, so that while the debt of Lead, kindly light, amid the encirc the dominion had increased 43 per ling gloom." He (Alward) trusted cent. that of New Brunswick had inthat the light of conviction would lead creased over 328 per cent. (Hear the hon. gentleman on to a height lear.) Dr. Alward said that he would from which he would have a true view read the resolution passed at the of the depths to which this province meeting of the liberal party, held at had sunk financially in the past four-Ottawa in June, 1893, for the benefit of the premier (Emmerson) who was one of the delegates-lest he forgetteen years. Dr. Alward quoted at length lest he forget. speech which he said had been de-Hon. Mr. Tweedle - Almighty voice! livered by the premier of the province at a banquet in St. John on the 2nd of December last, in which the hon (Laughter.) Dr. Alward said that while the pre ier at that Ottawa convention had gentleman (Emmerson) had enumerated the progressive legislation of this government, and said that "with denounced the large increase in the public debt of the dominion, the fact a public credit so established the rate of interest had decreased from six per was that though the debt of the domnion was increasing at a moderate rate, that of the province was increas cent to that of three per cent." was certainly a non sequiter if ever there was one. The fact was that the rate of interest the world over was ing at a Gilpin rate of speed. He quoted at length statistics showing that the policy of the various states of the neighboring republic was to de-crease their debt, municipal, county never so low as it is today. Today money can be borrowed in New York on good security at 1 1-2 per cent. Today British consuls bring 23 1-4 per cent at a premium of 11s. In 1889

en Mr. Goshen was chancellor of exchequer, he reduced the rate of interest on consuls from 3 to 2 3-4 wer cent, and in 1903 the rate is to be further reduced to 2 1-2. At the time of confederation the Dominion of Canada was paying interest on different sums from 7 to 4 per cent. Today the rate of interest as far as the domin-ion was concerned, varied from 6 to 2 1-2 per cent. The average rate of interest as far as the Dominion of Canada was concerned was in 1867, 5.21; in 1897 it was 3.51. The hon. premier in this same speech said that ny and retrenchment would be the study of the government. He (Alward) hoped that they would prove diligent and faithful students. He hoped the government would put in practice these high-sounding promises. He hoped they would bring forth fruit meet for repentance. He would call upon them to abolish the office of solicitor general. It was now vacant, and he trusted the government

would not keep it dangling before the eyes of their supporters. He would also call upon them to dispense with the office of law clerk upon the retirement of the present incumbent

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-That is what we are thinking of doing Dr. Alward-Well, act upon it.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Well, do you know I have seriously an idea of try-

ing it. Dr Alward said it was abaurd to call this an agricultural government. It was a government of lawyers-wolves in sheep's clothing. Another chance the government had to economize was to get the public printing done by tender, as it was done in the province of Nova Scotia. In that way a sum of \$4,000 or \$5,000 could be saved.

Continuing, Dr. Alward said the state of our finances was truly in a deplorable condition. Hon. members would doubtless say that the opposition were harping on the same, string, but it was necessary to iterate and reiterate-"lest we forget; lest we forget." (Laughter.) Bonds yearly issued for what purpose ? Ostensibly for the construction of permanen bridges, but really to tide over the ever widening chasm between receipts and expenditures. (Hear, hear.) It was easy to govern a country when all the provincial secretary had to do was to sit in his office and issue debentures, but the day would come when stress would be brought to bear on the people of this province by this injurious system of borrowing. Either we must economise or resort to direct taxation. When would the high tide water of indebtedness be reached ? Year after year we were going deeper into debt. In the last year the bonded debt had increased \$119,500 and the net debt \$114,517, and yet the provincial secretary said we were getting out of the woods. The accounts of the province of Nova Scotia, to which the provincial secretary had referred showed the net debt to be \$2,303,932, while the net debt of this province was \$2,488,577. The net debt of Nova Scotia per head of population was \$4.66, while that of New Brunswick was \$7.42. (Hear, hear.) The provsecretary had said that we had incial expended more on railways than Nova Scotlia; and that was true, but Nova Scotia had spent on the construction of permanent bridges \$1,527,0707.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-How much.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-I can tell you,

ant condition in federation. This

Dr. Alward-I cannot say,



man who neglects his health is sailing his craft of life in dangerous seas. He cannot too soon awaken to the fact that he is imperiling his most precious endow-ment. All the wealth in the world, all the power in the world, all the pleasure in the world, all the love and poetry and music and nobility and beauty are but dust in the mouth of the man who has lost his health. craft of life Keeping healthy means looking after the disorders that ninety-nine men in a hun-dred neglect. You cannot get the average, every-day man to believe that indigestion or biliousness, or costiveness or headache every-day man to believe that indigestion or bliousness, or costiveness or headache or loss of sleep or appetite, or shakiness in the morning and dullness through the day amount to much anyway. He will "pooh, pooh" at yon, until some morning he wakes up and finds himself sick abed. Then he will send for a doctor and find out to his surprise that all these disorders have been but the danger signals of a big malady that has robbed him of his health, possibly forever. It may be consumption or nerv-ous prostration or m taria or theumatism or some blood or skin disease. It matters not, they all have their inception in the same neglected disorders. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the ap-petite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure, the nerves steady and gives sound and refreshing sleep. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of con-aumntion. In feat hereshild con-It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of con-sumption. In fact brouchial, throat and lung affections generally yield to it. Med-icine stores sell it.

One or two at bedtime cure constipation -Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regu-late and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. By all medicine dealers.

continued. He would urge upon the government of the day to put a stop to this adding to the public indebtedness and adopt the policy which had been followed in the United States of reducing the indebtedness in every possible way. The world should know that this is a cheap country in which to live and that as soon as they land upon our shores they will not find their slender means taxed, and then the waste places of the province would soon be filled by the very best class of immigrants. The government would say that this style of argument was decrying the country. To tell the truth was not to decry the country. It was the duty of our public men, especially those charged with the responsibility of administration, to tell the exact truth and not seek to bolster up their position by resorting to fallacies. The premier of the province had now a splendid opportunity. He was now a young man, in the prime of life, and backed by a following of which any man might well feel proud. If he would break up from his past associations and no longer hark back upon past records, but strike out a new course for himself and adopt a policy of retrenchment and economy, with a sincere and.

ening the expenditu timates. He (Pitts) would like ask where this government would hav been if it had not been for the \$20,00 more received for territorial revenue than had been estimated. The provincial secretary had gone into a lengthy comparison as to the cost of public printing and other so called controllable expenditures in Nova Scotla and New Brunswick, and he had exhibited to the house some books of only a few pages to show that the reports of Nova Scotla were insignifi-cant as compared with those of New Brunswick, but the government of New Brunswick might learn this lesson from the methods of Nova Scotia in this regard, and that was to omit from their reports all useless matter. The greater portion of the board of works report and of the crown land department report might be included in the auditor general's report. He read from the board of health report, and claimed that a good deal of its contents contained no information of public interest. Bight cases of measle are referred to in the report printed by the board of health in this province, and the reference to these eight cases of measles cost the province just \$40. Of course such printing was only a sop for the printers. The Fredericton Herald got \$6,000 and in addition to that its editor was one of the engrossing clerks of the house. St. John Gazette also drew a large sum, including \$60 for night work. He would like to know what kind of night work had been done for which the Gazette had been paid \$60. (Laughter.) Then there was the sum of \$1,200 paid a gentleman pretty close to the provincial secretary for printing the agricultural report. The same gentleman got \$800 as a salary and \$183 for putting fish into Loch Lo-Then there was two hundred mond. and odd dollars paid for an illustrated edition of the Toronto Globe, the principal feature in connection with which was a picture of the members of the

ng m

executive. The sum of \$3,000 had been paid for the travelling expenses of members of the executive last year. Dr. Stockton-Nearer \$5,000.

Mr. Pitts-The travelling expenses of the chief commissioner amounted to \$900, and the surveyor general got \$750 for travelling expenses, besides another \$150 paid for the same thing. Mr. Lockhart-Yes, and \$250 besides hat. too.

Mr. Pitts-That would bring the ravelling expenses of the surveyor general up to about \$1,200 last year. That was too much and they should be scaled down. The policy of this government seemed to be to get some Scandinavians to settle in the country. He agreed with the statement that one native born New Brunswickor success: er was worth three foreigners to the He fails who climbs to power and place Up the pathway of disgrace. He fails not who makes true his cause. Nor benda to win the crowds' applause. He fails not he who stakes his all Upon the right and dares to fall. What thought the living bless or blame, For him the long success of fame. country, and if there was less red tape in connection with the machinery of government New Brunswickers might be induced to settle on the lands of the country and in this way be kept from leaving the province. The arge sum paid for interest, nearly The debate was continued one-fifth of the whole income of the province, was a matter of serious concern and one which required the journed till tomorrow. earnest consideration of the house. He The house adjourned. condemned the government for . not having paid the \$500 voted in connecwith the Indian famine fund, and said that the provincial secretary's reason for not having paid over the money was a very poor one. He did not think the government estimate of \$155,000 for territorial revenue this ear would be realized, and he said

Pitts-Ah, that's the way; the any claim in respect to the suppleaccounts are withheld. The pretense of the government that they were domentary contract for \$685. He (Em-merson) believed it was often the case ch for the farmers was an idle that inexperienced men, without proone. As a matter of fact they were paying less by a thousand dollars for per facilities, tendered too low for works of this kind. At the same time griculture this year than last. Any he oid not see how the government could, in fairness to the public interapparent interest in the farmers was the result of action by the farmers est, take that fact into consideration, themselves and of the Good Roads As-Mr. Hill thought it would be a most dangerous precedent to recognize Mr. Babineau's claim. When men tender sociation, and if the Good Roads Association can prevent the boodling of for government work they must take the public money and have it spent on the roads they will have accomplished the risk of loss. They do it with the much in the interest of the public. hope of gain. If they gain they do Mr. Pitts said an effort had been rot refund any of the money to the government; if they lose, they should made to misrepresent the position of the opposition in regard to the sale of the bonds. The opposition had not not expect the government to reimburse them. If a committee was apfound fault with th egovernment for pointed, and it was agreed to pay \$100 not selling at the highest figure at first received. What they found fault or \$200 to Mr. Babineau, a gate would be opened that in the future would with was the methods of the governresult in the loss of many thousands of dollars to the province by reason ment in dealing with that sale of bonds. That was what the bankers of the findings of sympathetic comfound fault with the government for mittees. Dr. Alward agreed with the last the attorney general had seemed anxspeaker. If the principle was estabious to score a point over the fact that the Bank of British North Am.

lished that in case of loss a contractor might come back upon the government, tenderers would take that fact into consideration in tendering, and the resule would be a great loss and confusion. If the claim was one for extras the case would be different, but Mr. Babineau was simply asking the legislature to reimburse him for his own want of judgment.

ince got such a good price for its bonds. We are tired of being told that The motion was put to the house and because we are criticizing the govern-Mr. Dibblee introduced a bill to inment for its unbusiness-like methods.

corporate the Free Baptist denomina tion of New Brunswick. Upon the order of the day being

reached, Mr. Howe continued his address. With respect to wheat raising ess statements from his pulpit and in this province, he said that even un who was answered by an old lady who der the most favorable circumstances it was a question whether it could be conducted with a profit equal to that derived from other branches of agrithe statement of the government and culture. In many settlements the its supporters that the opposition were land and other conditions were such disloyal. The name of the leader of that it would be a cruelty to induce the farmers to go into the raising of wheat.

vere men who were connected with Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Did I underthe loyalists. No more loyal people stand the hon. gentleman to say that were to be found in New Brunswick he himself raised wheat every year? than those in the ranks of the oppo-Mr. Howe replied that such was the fact, but he had done so because he look after the interests not only of took a pride in it. Just as some peothe province, but of the whole dominple like to raise fancy trotting stock, The opposition had been tauntwhich in reality does not pay them. ed with the smallness of their num If he had not a self-binder he would bers, and with what was called their go out of the business. The farmers want of success. If success was to be of New Brunswick could not comgained by violation of every principle, pete with the great western country then he would rather prove a failure in wheat raising. The policy of the in the performance of his duty than succeed by a violation of the pringovernment might be a good elecloneering scheme, but he thought afciples, and in this connection he would er two or three years it would be quote the following regarding failure found to be not a wheat policy, but a policy of chaff. Another reason why he was opposed to bonusing wheat mills was that the finances of the province were not in a position to stand it. It meant either that the bonded debt must be increased or that recourse must be had to direct taxation. It was not so long ago that the Messrsr. Wells, Pinder, Osman and present leader of the government told Howe, the latter having the floor at the Farmers and Dairymens' Associ-8 o'clock, when the debate was adation that the farmers of the country must expect soon to take a larger measure of responsibility in regard to FREDERICTON, Feb. 25. - Mr. | keeping up the roads, so long ago that the proposition was made that the county tax for education should be raised from thirty to fifty cents a head. If the bonusing of wheat was to be done at the expense of the great public services of the country it should not be done at all. He (Howe) was not opposed to bonusing on principle. He believed in bonusing the dairy industry, because the result was that the farmers got the benefit of co-operation uniformity; superior skill and foreign shipment, which prevented the glutting of local markets. It might be possible that a few individuals would profit by the bonusing of the wheat industry, but great numbers would suffer. With regard to the government's immigration policy, Mr. Howe said his advice to the government was to go slow. It was much more important in view of the low state of the lumber trade and the fact that the shingle industry had practically been knocked out, that measures should be taken to keep our own young men at home rather than to spend thousands of dollars in order to bring people into the province who were not acclimatized nor used to the ways of the country. It must be remembered that the conditions of life cn a new forest clearance farm were much different now from what they formerly were. Then the same machinery, practically, could be used on new farms as were used on old farms. Now the maker of a new farm had to compete with the perfect machinery used on the old farm and had to contend with low prices for his produce. With regard to the criticism levelled at the hon. member for York (Pinder) as to the Cocagne bridge investigation, Mr. Howe thought the government owed a debt of gratitude to that gentleman for nging to light the facts in connection with that transaction. The government were not justified in spending \$358. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-If the report had been against the government of course it would have been all right. Mr. Howe-Not at all. If it had been against the government there would have been no \$358 spent upon it. At the end of the report he found the words "ordered that the report be accepted and adopted by the That was certainly a most glaring mis-statement. No such order had been made, because when the hon. member for York (Pinder) was making his speech, he was interrupted by the entrance of the leut, governor to prorogue the house, and as a matter of fact no action whatever was taken upon the report. If the last sentence of the report was so manifestly un-true, it was fair to suppose that not much confidence could be placed upon the rest of its contents. In conclusion Mr. Howe said he did not wish the mpression to go abroad that the present government were the only friends the farmers had. The agriculturists of the country had no better friends than the members of the opposition, and it was very largely due to their forts that the government had been prevailed upon to give them the assistance they so well deserved. (Ap-

advantage. As everyous set price of \$8 per so put upon the lands lea ernment, and hon. m by reference to page land report for 1896 th timber limits there me \$78 per square mile, an the same report you w went as high as \$106] cn page 12 of the repo will find that they s mile. and the 250 mil sale averaged \$16.50 m again, by reference to r see that the leases sol went as high as \$190 pe 282 miles there ment \$47.50 per mile, in lieu price of \$8. The lun probably consider thi Why, a delegation from land has just interview ment, and they compla not getting any adva claim that while they ? per thousand for stur way lands and \$10 per 1 at the end of the sear is returned to them, w of crown lands the price competition as high as and nothing is return also that the lands ar the railways, and it co supplies in, and that, lease the lands and sportsmen are allowed at pleasure and built often destroy their tim have no right to drive they claim they should lief for. Mr. Lockhart said he

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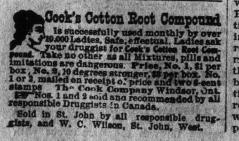
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gratulate the governme that they had adopted the opposition, and away with the offices eral and law clerk. both these offices could ished, and the expe ped they would go

FIRST PART.



and state in order to make it a cheap country to live in for the immigrants they were desirous of attracting to live in their midst. It was all very well for the government of New Brunswick to exploit their immigration policy. If they wished to attract migrants they should stop their reckless extravagance. The government professed a great solicitude for the farmers, but their object was to blind the farmers to the real situation, so that they would the more readily accept direct taxation, which would soon come upon them if the present course of affairs was long

ire to rai the status of the province, he would find as hearty a support on this side of the house as mong his own immediate following.

Hon. Mr. White followed, speaking at some length

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 24. This afternoon, on motion of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, rule 15 of the rules and practices of the house was amended in accordance with the terms of notice given some days ago. Dr. Alward presented petition

Mayor Robertson, Judge Forbes, 'Andrew Blair and 700 others, residents of St. John, against the bill relating to the science of method known as os-The budget debate was resumed by

Mr. Pitts. He said that following as he did the hon. attorney general in his debate, it might be expected that he would be the attorney general in the new government.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-You will have time enough to study law. (Laugh-Mr. Pitts said he thought he was en-

titled to the title of "Queen's counsel' in view of his legal victory over the ex-autorney general and present min ster of raiways (Blair). (Laughter. He felt somewhat disappointed that the government in their bill respecting Queen's counsel had not made provision for him in this regard. (Laugh ter.) He thought that as a memb of the opposition he (Pitts) could not be accused of want of interest in the business before this house. During the six years that he had been a member, no member of the house had bee more frequently in his seat or given more attention to the proceedings of the house. The hon, provincial secretary, it was true, was somewhat under the weather from a health standpoint and perhaps could not be expected to make his statement with that enthusiasm which generally is characteris-tic of him. It was evident, however, that the provincial secretary was no good as an official of the government. His (Tweedie's) place was as a mem ber of the opposition, where he had rendered valiant services to the coun-try in years past. When the debate collapsed after the speech of the hon. member for York (Black), he (Pitts) had great amusement. He had gone over to the hon. provincial secretary's lace and in his chat with that hor gentleman about the collapse of the debate, he had laughed until he thought his sides would split over the turn affairs had taken, and as for the provincial secretary, he simply laughed until his complexion ran down his cheeks. (Great laughter.) The speech of the hon. attorney general occupied four and a half hours, and the best part of it was occupied in reading the speeches of the leader of the opposi-He was glad to hear the provincial secretary acknowledge that there was a debt at all. The provincial secretary seemed to be making an excuse for the increase in the debt by reason of the government having so many hangers on to look after. The government ought to be able to say, no, in answer to many of the der upon them for the building of roads and bridges after the revenues of the country are exhausted. The provin-cial secretary had prided himself upon

the government were not warranted in making any such estimate. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-The estimate is 25,000 less than we received last year. Mr. Pitts-If the methods of this overnment be continued taxes will be mposed on the farmers and mechanics of the country. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Your scheme

would be to sell the bonds of the province at a much lower figure than we eceive for them.

Mr. Pitts said the opposition was as loyal as any one on the other side of the house. He had always done what he could to keep up the credit of the province, both at home and abroad. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-That is not what said of your speech in Glasgow. They say it was chock full of loyalty and wind.

Mr. Pitts-My trip did to the old country did not cost the province \$4,-000, as Mr. Blair's trip did.

Mr. Tweedie-No doubt you did your

Mr. Pitts-Yes, I did my best. my best was as good as your best to become the leader of this government. (Laughter.) The provincial secretary had tried to make it appear that there was a surplus on last year's operations, when we all knew that if the government's bills were paid-if the bills in connection with the roads and bridges were paid-there could he shown to be not a surplus but a deficit.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-What bills are not paid in connection with my department?

Mr. Pitts-Will the chief comm ioner say that people are not running after the department for bills which they cannot get-bills in connection with work done some time

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-I desire to say that there have been no such claims as spoken of by the hon. gentleman. No accounts for work done and certified to remain unpaid. There have been no applications therefor as spoken of by the hon. member in respect to unpaid bills.

Mr. Pitts-Is Mr. Cliff's bill paid in Kingsclear.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-I never heard of Mr. Cliff having any bill that was not paid. Mr. Pitts-It may be the chief com-

missioner has not heard of it. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Now, that very likely story. Of course it would

be impossible for anybody to have an unpail claim against the government without myself, as head of the department, knowing something about

Mr. Pitts-Will the hon. member say that there are no unpaid bills from Sunbury county? Mr. Morrow-Whose bills are there

that have not been paid? Mr. Pitts-Is the Oromocto bridge

all paid for?

Mr. Morrow-The accounts of bridge are not all in.

Vells presented a report from tanding rules committee. Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill re-

erica had purchased our bonds, that

bank knowing all about the affairs of

the government, he (Pitts) desired to

say that the very fact that that bank

did get the bonds was rather sugges-

the government.

tive that it had some pointers from

The opposition are glad that the prov-

that therefore we are disloyal to the

country. In that connection he was

preacher who had made some reck-

occupied a back seat with the state-ment, "Thank God that's a lie." He

would say, "Thank God, it was a lie,"

the opposition was synonymous with

loyality, and among his supporters

sition. The opposition were here

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remained of the utterances of

lating to the Free Christian Baptist general conference of New Bruns and to change the name thereof to the Free Baptist general conference of New Brunswick. Mr. Pinder presented the petition.

he York county council, praying that the Highway act of 1896 may be rebealed, and the Highway act of 1886 e-enacted, with such additional provisions as may be deemed advisable Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to amend the City of Moncton Incorporation act.

Mr. Russell introduced a bill to mend chap. 102, Consolidated Stat ites, settlement of the poor. Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Le

ere, moved that a committee of five embers of the house be appointed for the purpose of investigating the claim of August Babineau against the government for compensation in conction with the construction of Little Northwest bridge, in Kent county. In supporting the resoultion, Mr. Johnston said that this was a claim from Mr. Babineau, the contractor who built the bridge, and who, although he saw as the work progressed that he was going to lose money on it, had not slighted the work, but carried it out to the entire satisfaction of the department of public works. This motion simply asked the house to appoint a committee to inquire into all the facts and circumstances of the case, in order to decide whether, upon equitable grounds, Mr. Babineau was not entitled to financial consideration at the hands of the government. He (Johnston) had every confidence in the willingness of the house to do jus tice to Mr. Babineau. The appo ment of a committee would certainly do no harm. Mr. Babineau was un willing to demand any further consideration from the government unss he could make out a good claim (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said a motion similar to this had been moved at the last session of the house by anothe hon. member for Kent county. facts, briefly stated, were that Mr. Babineau's tender of \$685 for constructing the Little Northwest bridge being the lowest, was accepted; the tract; that after the work had pro pressed a certain distance if the ap-that the covering of one of the ap-proaches of the bridge required to be ed a certain distance it was found removed, and a supplementary tract for the sum of \$95 was er with Mr. Babineau for that work: that Mr. Babineau claimed, doubtless correctly, that he had ten-dered at too low a figure and lost money; that he did not claim to be paid on account of extras, but simply that he had lost money on the operation. He (Emmerson) would not ob ject to conferring with a committee of the house, provided no expense were incurred, with respect to the facts of the case (as to which there was really no dispute), but at the same time he thought it would be a dangerous prin-ciple to recognize that a contractor who had taken work at too low a figure might afterwards present a for additional payment. He did not plause.) Liderstand that Mr. Babineau made

Mr. Fowler said he had not expect

adopt the policy of the reference to putting put to tender. This was no icy of the opposition, accounts committee las report had recommen public printing, as far put up to public compe dor. He thought he ha year that if this course would mean a savi year to the province alone, and it seemed 4 government ought to 1 attention to the recor that committee. But th cial secretary, with red report, said it had be and they had papers was not worth while These papers have bee nouse more than once, made use of in comm lieved that if the gov be induced to lay those table and give membe ity of examining them found that they would light of day. The an stated before the com simply looked over the printing and allowed w was right. His figures all right for printing ago, but new printing is paper is cheaper and greater. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-T

done. Mr. Lockhart-Yes, done, and everybody s chance to compete for ask the provincial secr not interfere with the r ing, and suggest to the eral to whom the we

given. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-T given around to the dif ffices.

Mr. Lockhart-That government.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-C would hardly expect us opponents of the gover may say that as long as her of the government, see that the printing go ers of the government. that the auditor genera the accounts and all thinks is right, and no r government, I want it derstood, interferes wit way.

Mr. Lockhart-It is that the printing shoul the supporters of the go in the province of Nova province had been quot ly by the hon. provincia his budget speech, pub put up to public compet der, and the lowest ten work. In his (Lockhart' 000 of \$4,000 could be sa

Hon. Mr. Tweedle-Y year against a motion connection, which, if a have saved a good deal

Mr. Lockhart-I am entleman has referred was a motion to the tles introducing privat

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ct to the supple for \$685. He (Em. It was often the case d men, without pro-ndered too low for d. At the same time how the government to the public intert into consideration. it would be a mo ent to recognize Mr. When men tender ork they must take They do it with the they gain they do the money to the ey lose, they should vernment to reimcommittee was apagreed to pay \$100 neau, a gate would the future would of many thousands province by reason sympathetic com-

eed with the last rinciple was estabof loss a contractor upon the governould take that fact in tendering, and be a great loss and claim was one for ould be different, but simply asking the nburse him for his ment. put to the house and

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son-Did I undertleman to say that heat every year? that such was the one so because he Just as some peoncy trotting stock, es not pay them. lf-binder he would ess. The farmers could not comwestern country The policy of the be a good elecbut he thought afears it would be wheat policy, but a other reason why o bonusing wheat inances of the proposition to stand that the bonded ased or that red to direct taxalong ago that the government told Dairymens' Associners of the country to take a larger ibility in regard to ids, and it was not proposition was nty tax for educa-ed from thirty to If the bonusing done at the expublic services of ld not be done at not opposed to le. He believed in industry, because the farmers got eration uniformand foreign shipted the glutting of might be possil ils would profit by wheat industry, vould suffer. With ment's immigrave said his advice vas to go slow. It ortant in view of lumber trade and ngle industry had ocked out, that taken to keep our ome rather than of dollars' in orinto the province atized nor used to ntry. It must be conditions of life rance farm were from what they the same maould be used on e used on old er of a new farm the perfect maold farm and had prices for his d to the crition. member for the Cocagne Mr. Howe n, Mr. Howe ent owed a debt gentleman for facts in connecction. The govstified in spend--If the report government of een all right. all. If it had vernment there \$358 spent upon report he found nat the report be by the house. a most glaring such order had when the hon. nder) was mak s interrupted by ieut. governor t ver was taker he last sentence manifestly un uppose that not be placed upon In conclus not wish the ad that the prethe only frie e agriculturists better frien the opposition ly due to the nent had been them the as eserved. (Ap-

ed to address the house, but thought he ought to refer to some expressions that had fallen from the hon, member for York (Pinder) who had made a most brutal attack on the hon. commissioner of agriculture. In the first place it was proper to ask who in this country were most interested in the appointment of that official? Surely was the farmers. ... Had any complaint been heard from any of the intelligent farmers of the country as to that appointment? He had some evidence to submit to the house on that matter, not from the newspapers supnorting the government, but from sources friendly to the opposition.

The speaker then proceeded at some length to uphold the appointment of Hon. C. H. Labillois as minister of agriculture. Hon. Mr. Dunn said he was amused

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at the charges of mismanagement by the crown land department made by who posed before this house as an honest man, with a pure and unblemished reputation, but if that gentleman were cutting lumber on or near the crown lands he (Dunn) thought he would be well worth watching. (Laughter.) The first charge made by the hon, member for York (Pinder) was that the leases were not sold to by reference to page 3 of the crown

timber limits there mentioned realized \$78 per square mile, and on page 12 of the same report you will find that they went as high as \$106 per mile. Then on page 12 of the report for 1897 you will find that they sold at \$106 per mile, and the 250 miles sold at that sale averaged \$16.50 per mile. Then again, by reference to page 18 you will that the leases sold at that time went as high as \$190 per mile, and the 282 miles there mentioned averaged \$47.50 per mile, in lieu of the upset price of \$8. The lumbermen would prohably consider this a fair price. Why, a delegation from Northumberland has just interviewed the government, and they complain that they are not getting any advantages. They per thousand for stumpage on railway lands and \$10 per mile for a lease,

at the end of the season the mileage is returned to them, while in the case of crown lands the price is run up by competition as high as \$190 per mile, and nothing is returned. They claim also that the lands are farther from the railways, and it costs more to get suprlies in, and that, although they lease the lands and pay for them, sportsmen are allowed to go on them pleasure and build fires, which often destroy their timber, and they have no right to drive them off. This they claim they should get some re-

lief for. Mr. Lockhart said he wished to congratulate the government on the fact that they had adopted the policy of the opposition, and intended doing away with the offices of solicitor general and law clerk. In his opinion both these offices could well be abolished, and the expense connected with then saved to the country. He accounts committee. in boped they ll tum er and adopt the policy of the opposition in the item of \$43,000 received after the close of the fiscal year of 1896 and reference to putting public printing up placed in the receipts for that year. to tender. This was not only the pol-That statement was not correct. Mr. icy of the opposition, but the public Babbitt was brought before the comaccounts committee last year in their mittee, and told what he knew of it, report had recommended that the but promised that he would bring in public printing, as far as possible, be put up to public competition and ten-dr. He thought he had shown last a detailed statement. Hon. Mr. Tweedle-And that statement was handed that same day to year that if this course were adopted the clerk of the accounts committee, it would mean a saving of \$5,000 a and by him handed to the chairman year to the province in that item of that committee. alone, and it seemed to him that the government ought to have paid some Mr. Lockhart-The statement has attention to the recomme not yet been before the committee. attention to the recommendation of that committee. But the hon, provin-Mr. Fowler-The committee has not cial secretary, with reference to that Mr. Lookhant-Then my statement report, said it had been tried before, and they had papers to show that it was not worth while trying again. These papers have been used in this is perfectly correct. The attorney general stated that it had been before Hon. Mr. White-The hon. membe house more than once, and are now is misrepresenting me. I stated that the hon, gentleman from Tork (Pinmade use of in committee, but he believed that if the government could be induced to lay those papers on the der) had full knowledge concerning table and give members an opportunthis \$43,000 from what took place be ity of examining them, it would be fore the committee. The provincial found that they would not bear the secretary gave the information verblight of day. The auditor general ally and promised to furnish the statestated before the committee that he ment. simply looked over the accounts for Dr. Stockton-The attorney genera printing and allowed what he thought gave the impression to the house that was right. His figures may have been all right for printing 20 or 25 years that information was before the committee. ago, but now printing is much cheaper, Hon. Mr. Tweedle-So It was. Both paper is cheaper and competition is Mr. Babbitt and myself explained the greater. matter before the committee, and the Hon. Mr. Tweedle-There is more detailed statement furnished was the done same as the explanation we gave. Mr. Lockhart-Yes, there is more Mr. Lockhart-All the information done, and everybody should have a the emomittee had was that this \$43,chance to compete for it. He would 000 was cash received after the close ask the provincial secretary if he did not interfere with the prices of printof the year 1896, and then credited up later to the accounts of 1896. This ing, and suggest to the auditor ger was a most unheard-of proceedingeral to whom the work should ing the accounts at a certain date given. and later taking the receipts for two Hon. Mr. Tweedie-The printing is or three months hence and credited given around to the different printing them in the accounts for the previous offices. Mr. Lockhart-That support the Hon. Mr. Emmerson-It was earned government. in the fiscal year of 1896 and was due Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Certainly, you and payable in that year. Mr. Lookhart—It is a misrepresentawould hardly expect us to give it to opponents of the government, and I tion, and it is not fair to the country may say that as long as I am a memand it is not fair to this house that her of the government, I will try and the accounts should be kept in this way. Referring to the matter of the government bonds, Mr. Lockhart said tiat while he congratulated the govsee that the printing goes to supporters of the government. I may say that the auditor general passes upo that while he congratulated the gov-ernment on the good price realized therefor, he objected to the way in which the tenders were opened. All inders for bonds should be opened in the presence at least of the whole government, but these were not open-ed even in the presence of the provin-cial secretary, but by the chief official in his denartment. In the city of St the accounts and allows what he thinks is right, and no member of the government, I want it distinctly understood, interferes with him in any Mr. Lockhart-It is only natural that the printing should be given to the supporters of the government, but in his department. In the city of St. John tenders for bonds, and all tenin the province of Nova Scotia, which province had been quoted very large-John tenders for bonds, and all ten-ders in fact, were opened in the pre-sence of at least nine members of the council, and in the presence of repre-sentatives of the presence of repre-sentatives of the presence of the present, and some such course should be adopted in opening the tenders for provincial bonds. The provincial secly by the hon. provincial secretary, in his budget speech, public printing is put up to public competition and tender, and the lowest tenderer gets the work. In his (Lockhart's) opinion \$3,-000 of \$4,000 could be saved in contingencies. retary had announced with a great flourish that the Bank of British Hon. Mr. Tweedle-You voted last year against a motion in that very connection, which, if adopted, would North America, who knew all about have saved a good deal of money this the financial condition of the province, were the successful tenderers for these bonds. He would like to ask Mr. Lockhart-I am glad the hon. what was the price offered by that gentleman has referred to that. That bank in their tender opened on the was a motion to the effect that par-21st of January, and why in those twenty days the bonds rose so much ties introducing private bills should

give notice to the clerk one day-I unerstood it as ten days, but the journals say one day, previous to the crening of the house, and any bills introduced after that should pay double fees. Now, sir, I think I did my duty in voting against that. Under the present rules parties introducing private bills have twenty days after the opening of the session in which to give notice, and this motion was only a scheme to draw more money out of the pockets of the people. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-The present rule can be suspended by unanimous consent of the house, and the rule re-

quiring payment of a double fee could likewise be suspended. Mr. Lockhart-The resolution does not say that. It says that double the amount will be required. He did not think parties who happened to be

behind hand with their bills should be put to this expense, which was only the hon. member for York (Pinder), another direct tax which the government wish to put upon the people. A great deal of money could also be saved in the travelling expenses of members of the government. would only refer to one item in that connection-the travelling expenses of the surveyor general. We find by the report of the auditor general, that he has charged in one place \$750 for advantage. As everyone knew, an up- travelling expenses; then there is an set price of \$8 per square mile was put upon the lands leased by the gov-ernment, and hon, members will see known nothing about this item if it known nothing about this item if it had not been for the hon. member for land report for 1896 that the sales of York (Pinder.)

Hen. Mr. Dunn-I did not try to hide it. It appears in the account.

Mr. Lockhart-Why didn't you put it down?

Hon. Mr. Dunn-Because, it comes under the head of mining. It was the expenses incurred in connection with the purchase of the diamond drill and is not excessive. Mr. Lockhart-I say this item has been smuggled into the accounts. When we see \$750 for travelling expenses and \$150 for looking after the drill we must naturally conclude that the \$150 was in connection with the trip to Chicago, but when the accounts are asked for \$250 is found for expenses which do not show. I say claim that while they have to pay \$1.50 that is an attempt to cover this item up. That is \$1,150 for travelling exrenses for the surveyor general last year, and besides this he receives \$24 a trip for several trips to the lunatic asylum, and while he is receiving this \$1,200 for travelling expenses he is giving at least half his time to his own private business. Hon. Mr. Dunn-I might say that

for the last five weeks I have been absent from home attending to public Jusiness. I have been to New Denmark looking after immigration matters, and to Boston in connection with the Sportmen's exhibition and attending to my office, duties here.

Mr. Lockhart-I say the hon. member has received over \$1,200 for attending to the business of the country, and that he has spent not less than half his time at his own private business. He would like to refer to the statement of the hon. attorney general that all the information retwo sides to a question, it is always quired had been furnished the public

higher in the estimation of that institution

After recess Dr. Stockton spoke, finishing just before 11 o'clock. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Labillois, who spoke till nearly midnight.

Mr. Hill moved the adjournment of the debate, which was made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to municipalities, and Hon. Mr. Tweedle to consolidate and amend the public health act and amendments thereto.

Mr. Speaker called attention to the fact that only five days still remained of the twenty days during which private bills could be introduced .- Adiourned

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26.-J. D. Ohipman yesterday evening in con-tinuing the debate on the budget said it was perhaps fortunate for him that this was the first session that he had the honor to occupy a seat on the floors of the house. He was much pleased indeed to hear the expressions of loyalty in the opening remarks of the speech of his hon, frilend from York (Howe) yesterday afternoonsentimentis that are always acceptable to any assembly of men over whom the Brittish flag floats-(applause)-from the fact of his having been commected for a long time with the 71st. batt. For while we may differ on poliitical questions there is one subject on whilch we can join heart and hand, and that is in being loyal to our Queen-(applause)- and at the same time to the highest gem in her crown of colonities, of which our own fair province forms such an importiant part. (Applause). I do not intend to occupy the time of this house by going into a lengthy discusstion of the questilion now before us, because the ground has been so thoroughly discussed by the different speakers that anything I could say would not tend to enlighten the fin-ancial minds of the different members, but, sur, I have listened with a great liniterest to the discus

deal of which have taken place since I took my seat, and being connected with a good many financial institutions, I am naturally interested in anything of a financial character. When I heard in the speech from the throne that the credit of this province never stood so high as it does at the present time, I naturally was very much pleased, but listening as I did for the first time as a member to the remarks of the members of the opposition on this subject begian to doubt the veracity of the statement, and began to think that some mistake perhaps in the ever debetable question of printed speech had occurred, and then when I heard the aititacik on the matter of the floating of the bonds, I thought, sir, that our credit was impaired and that we would have to call a meeting of the creditors of the province. (Laughter). Fortunately, however, there are allways two sides to a question, par-ticularly on political questions. If this were not so what a large family we would be if all the members on the other side were to come over to this

ho provincial financial sins to answer for, but we have got to discuss them as we find them and by the auditor general's report. A reference to the auditor general's report for 1897 aboves that the total revenue of the province for the year was \$745,202.59 and the expenditure \$727,186.75, showing a credit of \$18,000 in favor of the prov-ince. If is true that the bonded debt of the province for measured during the of the province increased during the year \$119,500; but of that sum \$100,000 of an increase was authorized by the authority of the legislature two years ago in connection with the aict providing for permanent structures. Taking the accounts for 1896 as com-pared with 1897 we find the increase in the met debt to be \$114,507.99. Now, looking at the debit for 1897, at will be seen that the bonded indebtedmess was. as I have statted, \$119,500. To this must be added the cost of the importation of stock of \$3,770.30, making a total of \$123,270.30. Now let us look to the credit side of the account and we find that in 1896 outstanding coupons amounted to \$9,246.25 and in 1897 outstanding coupons amounted to \$8,735, showing a decrease on this item of \$511.25. Current revenue account in 1896 amounted to \$76,435.27 and last year to \$59,371.23, showing a decrease of \$17,064.04. Lunatic asylum over ex-penditure in 1896 was \$4,810.36 and last year \$2,000.26, or a decrease of \$2,810.10; board of works over expenditure in 1896 was \$65,035.56, while last year the

over expenditure was \$53,576.19, or a decrease of \$11,459.37. Drs. Alward and Stockston-You are den lin that.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Just leave him alonie now; the will be able to show that he knows what he is talking about Mr. Chipman-As I have saild, I am taking the accounts as I find them given to us by the auditor general,

and these figures are as he has stated bem. Equity deposits in 1896 amounted to

\$21,364.78 and last year \$21,004.10, showing a balance in favor of the province of \$340.68. These several decreases amount to \$32,205.44, which deducted from the \$123,270.30, leaves \$91,064.86, to which must be added the two items of decrease in assets. These items were, first, a reduction in the balance to the credit of the province with the do-minion of \$506.24, this amount being raid for counsel fees in connection with the Tibbetts-Glaster claim and the sinking fund withdruwals of \$22,-336.89, which makes up the amount of the net increase in the debt of \$114,-507.39.

Now, stir, I have come here as a business man, and while I am willing to take my share of responsibility, I do not intend to be held responsible for the indebtedness of the past. I want to get at just what my responsibility is so far as the financial obligation are as I find them in the accounts of the last year. I have shown that the net increase of the debt last year was \$114,507.99. Of this amount \$100,000 authorized by act of parkiament two years ago went into the building of permanent bridges, which is chargeable to capital account. Be-(Laughter). But there being sides this there was \$10,000 authorized for the purpose of putting in the elecadvisable for a man not to be too tric chargeable to capiltal account. Then there as the atem of \$2,000 ballance of subsidy to the St. Stephen and Milltown rallway and authorized some five or six years ago, and of course sat once more clothed in my right is a further item chargeable to capital chargeable to capital account. There account-that of \$2,500 on account of wharves and grain elevator at St. John. If you add these several amounts together you have a total of \$114,500, leaving the sum of seven dollars and ninety-nine cents for which the hon, member from the noble county of Westmorland (Robinson) and myself are responsible-(laughter and applause)-and, sir, if the receiver general will give me a receipt in full up to date I have no doubt the hon. genitleman from Westmorland will join me in paying the amount, so thait we will start with a clean sheet. (Great appliause). DR. STOCKTON said that he thought it was necessary in the public interest before the debate closed that he should say something upon the questions which had been discussed for the last three or four days. The discussion had travelled over a variety of topics, and if they indicated it geographically they might say that it had gone from China to Peru. They had gone to British Columbia, to the state of Maine, to Nova Scotia, and he knew not where for the purpose of justifying the public administration in the expenditures they had made during the last fiscal year. He congratulated the junior member from Charlotte for the speech he delivered just prior to recess. understood his hon. friend to say that he was responsible for the sum of \$7.99, and in order that there might he no difficulty on that, he was willing to pay that amount himself, that the account might he squared SO to his responsibility; but, if his hon. friend had referred to the auditor general's report, where the bonded indebtedness of the province is tabulated, on page 121, he would have done even better than that, because, according to his hon. friend's method of computing, he would have brought the government in debt to him \$35,000. less the sum of \$7.99. If he would look on page 121, he would find that issue of bonds for the Gulf Shore railroad which was not taken into his calculation at all. But lest he should excite the hopes of his friend, he would have to take out of that the sum of \$32,590 for over-expenditure on public works for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of October, 1897. Therefore, the government would be in debt to his hon, friend. He had listened to the member for Charlotte with very much pleasure, and all he (Stockton) asked for was that men should come here with independent judgment, and study the accounts as a business man would, and go over them as an acuntant would, and then formulate their judgments and conclusions, and act accordingly. He could cordially concur with the statement the hon the provincial secretary made when he was deliverying his budget speech with reference to the claim of the province of New Brunswick on account of what was known as the East-

no provincial financial sins to answer the province of New Brunswick at Ottawa, bearing interest at 5 per cent, for the purpose of paying an acknow-ledged indebtedness to the province of New Brunswick left unpaid at the tine of confederation up to 1884, and acknowledged by the federal anthority to be an amount on account of principal due us for that length of time. If the federal authority owned and acknowledged that it owed that amount from the time it was placed to the credit of the province till 1884. then it would owe legitimately the interest on that amount from the time that it was withheld up to the time that the amount due the province was aid. He trusted that the efforts of his hon, friend the provincial secretary would be successful in bringing the amount due the province in that respect into the treasury of this prov-

> He wished to refer to one or two matters personal to himself before he went into the consideration of the more substantial questions. The financial statement made by his hon. friend, Mr. Black, at the close of last session was absolutely correct. He asked any business man to look to the statement of his hon. friend, and go over the auditor general's report, and look at the public documents of the country, then it would be impossible for any man to say that the financial statement made by Mr. Black was not correct. His hon. friend the provincial secretiary denied the corrects of thiait statement last year, and afterwards his organ in St. John said he was speaking in a jocultar vietin. But It was stated that, when those statenients were contradicted during the last hours of last session, he had not risen in his place and upheld or supported the contention made. If any gentleman referred to the debates of ust session he would find on page 151, he thought-but it was near the end of the session, his hon. friend rose in this place and reiterated his state ment, and there was not a man on the other side of the house who cared at all events to rise in his place and say that he was wrong. If independent business men would take the auditor general's report they would find that what his hon. friend stated was absolutely correct. But then his hon. friend saild that the hon. member for York in making statement had stated that there would be only \$8,000 after the returns were brought down, for carrying on the public works of the country. His hon. friend did not make that statement, but said that if you took that return that wasput upon the table by the provincial secretary and the expenditure that had been made by the government from the close of the fiscal year to the opening of the legislature-some \$300,000-and if all the other appropriations of the pubthe service were paid, then there would

be no more to expend upon bridges and roads throughout the country. He could not understand why it was necessary for gentlemen, in discus public questions upon the floors of the legislature, to misrepresent an opponent. They were there especially for financial position and learning as to the methods in which the government of the day had administered the pub lic affairs of the country during last fiscal year. Therefore they should come here as business men, not bound to a government or to an opposition, but charged with the duty and responsibility to their constituents and the entire electorate of the province. He proposed to refer to a few state-ments which had been made by the hon, attorrey general and some of the statements made by the hon. member for the county of Albert (Osman). The provincial secretary had stated more than once that what he (Stockton) said respecting methods pursued by the government, and especially by department, with reference to ask ing for tenders for bonds, was disloyal to the province and injudicious so far to one province and injudicious so far as the finances of the province were concerned. What he (Stockton) did probably gained the provincial secre-tary two or two and a half per cent. more on the sale of bonds than he would otherwise have got, because (Tweedle) had stated on the floors of the house that the tenders were there that the government meant to sell when they got a certain figure. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-That was all dome before you spoke. Dr. Stockton-You statted on floors of the house that the tenders were only received just before they rere opened. Hon. Mr. Tweedle So they were. Dr. Stockton-If it was all done be fore I spoke how could that be cor-rect, because I spoke a day or two before the tenders were opened Therefore, if the province has gaine from \$20,000 to \$25,000 over the origina tenders, the opposition are equally deserving with the hon, provincial secretary. The bonds of the province of New Brunswick bearing 3 per cent. Interest should bring a higher price than 96. Four per cent. of \$1,000,000 was \$40,000, and the provincial secretary had not shown as yet how he was going to make that up. He will admit that if he puts it in the current expenditure there will be that my deficiency next year by reason of the sale of the bonds at 96. It was necessary to make some provision for that. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-What? Dr. Stockton-If I retire a four per ent. bond of \$500 and sell it at 96, there is a loss of \$20. How am I going to make that up? Hon. Mr. Tweedle-Supposing retire \$910.000? Dr. Stockton-Do you say that you

close of the fiscal year 1896 the bonde indebtedness of this country was \$2,-776,000, or an increase in the bonded indebtedness during that period of \$1,916,000. Now, putting that over a period of fourteen years on the bonded indebtedness of the country entirely outside of the floating debt that we made now have, there is an average increase per year of the bonded indebtedness of the country of \$136,-844. Any hon, gentleman could look at these calculations for himself.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson - Have added in the \$250,000 of funded debt and charged it to the Blair government ?

Dr. Stockton-I never said that the Blair government was responsible for the whole indebtedness-the increase of our indebtedness from 1882 down to 1896. No man ever heard me make a statement of that kind.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson - I am not harging that my hon. friend ever held the Blair government responsible for that, but I was asking for information to know, whether in making his calculations as to the average indebtedness of the government that succeeded the Fraser government, whether he had included the \$250,000 of an old debt of a previous administration. Dr. Stockton-After Mr. Blair came into power there was a floating debt of some \$300,000.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-\$321 000 Dr. Stockton-I am speaking in ound numbers-about \$300.000.

Hon.Mr.Emmerson-You have not anwered my question. I asked my hon. friend if in making out the average of the increase of debt, he included in the calculations the funded debt of \$250,000. If my hon. friend declines to answer that, of course he may.

Dr. Stockton-I decline to answer nothing that is within my knowledge. I state that the \$250,000 that was funded by Mr. Blair's government is included in the bonded indebtedness. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Is it in your alculations ?

Dr. Stockton-Yes; but I am not charging the present government or Mr. Blair's government with creating that. I am speaking now with reference to the bonded indebtedness of the country, irrespective as to who is responsible for the issue of the bonds. I say that the increase in outstanding bonds from 1882 to 1896 was as I have stated, \$1,916,000. I do not say who was responsible for the increase or the incurring of that debt, except to show that the statement of my hon. friend that I supported a government that was running into debt more rapidly when I was supporting it than when I opposed it, is absolutely incorrect. He thought that his hon. friend should not hold him responsible for the bonding of the \$250,000, which was a debt that was incurred long before he came to the legislature. He was not responsible for the creation of that debt at all. He did not hold. himself responsible for the bonds that were issued to cover up that overexpenditure of \$250,000. When he looked at the bonded indebtedness of 1885. which was \$1,652,000, and the bonded indebtedness of 1889-he ceased to sup-

MORAM WEREN V STIN, ST JOHN N. WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 5, 1898.

had not expect-

ure in arriving at a decision. and after hearing the able address of the provincial secretary on this subject and his full and explicit explanation of the manner of floatting the bonids my doubts all vanished and I mind-(applause)-and when statements were so thoroughly vertfied by the result of the tenders opened on the 14th of this month, I felt that the statemen contained in the speech was correct. I was very much surprised to hear some of the memens of the opposition say that the opening of the tenders was not done

side.

as it should have been; that the tenderers should have been present when their tenders were opened. I have had iderable experience in the matter ceiving tenders, and I must say that I never before heard of such a Mr. Lockhart-Who suggested that?

his

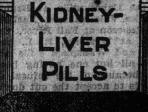
Hon. Mr. Emmerson-The bon. ember for York and the leader of the opposition.

Mr. Chlipman-I was referring to the remarks of the hon. member for York.

Mr. Pitts-What I said was some one outside of the office should have been present at the opening of the tendens. There was no need of secrecy.

Mr. Chipman-The fact that oonds sold at a much better rate on the 14th inst. shows the wisdom of the provincial secretary in not having ac-cepted the highest tenders received on the 31st of January. So far as the inancial condition of the country is concerned, I feel, sir, that from my limited experience in dealing with the accounts of this province, that I am not in as good a position to discuss them from an intelligent point of view as some of the other members have had a larger experience. But there is one thing that we new mem-bers in the house can congratulate ourselves on, and that is that we have

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have accepted tenders for more bonds than are outstanding? Hon. Mr. Tweedle—Certainly.

Dr. Stockton-Your advertisement in to retire \$910,000 of bonds maturing, I think by July next, and also \$100,000 for permanent bridges. Then if you issue the \$910,000 at four per cent discount, and \$910,000 of bonds come in how are you going to make up the \$36.000 ?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Suppose you call in \$910,000, less \$40,000 ? Dr. Stockton-Then do I understand my hon, friend is to leave unused \$36,090 to cover up the deficiency the sale of those bonds. It will \$40,000 then additional added to the bonded debt of the country. ern Extension claim. In 1884 the sum of \$150,000 was placed to the credit of country in 1882 was \$850,000. At the

port the government six months he fore that time-the difference wa \$488,500, and putting that over a period cf five years, there was an average increase in the bonded indebtedness of \$97.700.

Hon. Mr. White-Is that five years ? Dr. Stockton-Five years. Hon. Mr. White-I think it is only

Dr. Stockton-If you take the whole

year 1889, but I ceased to support the government six months before the lose of 1889, but I want to give you benefit of any doubt, if you have any doubt at all. Hon. Mr. White That means only a

little over four years. Dr. Stockton-I am computing five

Dr. Stockton then gave the figures for the different years, stating that there was an average therease of the net debt during the time he was supporting the government of \$112,366, as against \$135,000 extended over a period of twelve years. He said that not-withstanding that fact, these hon-gentlemen had stated there was a larger increase of the public debt while he was supporting the Blair government than after he had ceased to support it.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I never menticced it.

Dr. Stockton-No, my hon friend didn't mention it. My hon, friend in discussing the affairs of the country admitted that it was going into debt, and that the bonded indebtedness had increased during the past year by the sum of \$119,500, but then he had his explanations alterwards to counter-act the increase, that there were benefits received in consequence of the expenditure of that money. Hon. Mr. White-Do I understand

that my hon, firlend takes the bonded debt as it stood alt the close of the year 1885?

Dr. Stockton-I take the bonded debt ait the time the Blair goven came into power; that would be at the end of the fiscal year of 1882.

The attorney general-Are your fig-ures the bonded debt of 1885? Now of what debt is that in 1885? Dr. Stockton-In the fiscal year-end of the fiscal year.

Hon. Mr. White-That is the end of December, 1885. Withem you give the figures as the bonded debt of 1889, that would be the close of 1889?

Dr. Stockton-Yes. Hom. Mr. White-Now do you say that extended over a period of five years?

Dr. Stockton-That extended all over the period for which I am re-sponsible or can be made responsible. Hon. Mr. White-Is it a period of five or four years, and if it is four, why did you divide it by five to show

the increase? Dr. Stockton—I do not hold myself responsible for bonding the floating debt of this country, which was in xistence before I ever was a mem-

Hon. Mr. White-That is not what I asked you.

Dr. Stockton-I can understand my

Hon. Mr. White-I wish you would

answer my questilon. Dr. Stockton-You have been talk-ing here hour after hour, and I ask (Continued on Page Siz.)

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH, 5, 1898. FIRST PART. FIRST THE EDMONTON ROUTE. ADVERTUSING RATES. from, was warmer than in 1896, the mean temperature of May being 40.5 degrees; June, 58 degrees, the lowest point that month being 37 degrees, on the 5th, 6th, f3th and 14th; the highest, SCEPTICS ARE CONVERTED. BOSTON LETTER, \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transien The St. John board of trade. een asked to endorse the demand for For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each the construction of a wagon road via The Grand Trunk Working in Interest Scoffers and Doubters are Convinced that Paine's degrees, on the 21st. Temperature Edmonton to the Yukon. The boards Recent Ev scial contracts made for time ad high as 90 degrees were observe of trade of Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamil-ton, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec of American Roads. in the shade in July, but this is said Celery Compound Makes People Well to have been an exceptionally warms ple copies cheerfully sent to any have all passed resolutions favoring this all-Canadian , route, When a Dr. Saunders points out that with Enormous Value of the Poultry Raising In Together With SUN PRINTING COMPANY omparatively low temperatures western deputation stated the case to and Keeps them Well. dustry-New War Scare-Industrial all through the summer and the pre-AT FRED MARKHAM. the government recenly, Mr. Bole of from Corre valence of frost during the early part Situation in New England Very Manag the Winnipeg board said: of June, and again before the end of They were not present to oppose any other route, but they found a unanimous feeling among the boards of trade that we should have a cheap increas and egress through Canadian tarritory. It may be that we will have, by a careful computation, \$31,000,000 in the Yukon trade. The C. P. R. has prom-ised a reduction in freight rates to get Can-dian canned goods. Canadian bacon and flour, staple articles of produce. They can-not get in by the coast route in competition with Americans. Boards of trade on the coast say that they are not doing more than from for to twenty per cent of the trade, and that means that out of \$31,000,000 of trade we will get by the coast route only \$6,000,000. He asked therefore that the gor-ernment give prompt encouragement to the routes from the interior. August, which shortens the growing An Almost Miraculous Cure in Cornwall, Ont Unsatisfactory. season at both ends, there seems to be no prospect of much ever being THE WEEKLY SUN When ordering WEEKLY SUN done in the way of agriculture in such the NAME of the which the paper that of the office a climate. He looks, however, for BOSTON, Feb. 26 .- The country is The Great Spring Medicine Saves Life ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 5, 1898. more success along the margins of the still at peace with the nations of the rivers, where the soil is warmer and world, although it is true a large pro-After the Physicians Fail. it sent. sandy. The doctor says: ONTARIO HAS SPOKEN. sandy. The doctor says: There are a few garden products which mature in a very short period that can be grown in this district fairly well, such as radish, lettuce, and early varieties of cabbage and, turnips. These latter do not grow to a large size, but attain sufficient maturity probably be added spinach, early warieties of green peas, also early beets and carrots, and possibly some early beets and carrots, and possibly some early borts of onions might grow large enough for use. Rhubarb also would be worthy of trial, and if the roots were not killed by the severe winter, this plant would furnish a useful substitute for fruit in the early part of the season. Potatoes have been grown in several locali-tors, they need some spoolal protec-tion against frost in August, which is apt to cut them down before the tubers reach a usable size. portion of the American press is pre-Remember! T Office must be paring for war, and doing its best to force the issue which is said to exist ensure prompt e The almost miraculous cure of Mr. | ed to give it up and allow the disease (From Wednesday's Daily Sun.) between the United States and Spain. request Thos. Warren of Cornwall, Ont., by to take its course. I grew weaker and A striking and impressive sign of The feature of the week in the Span-Paine's Celery Compound, has truly weaker every day from the pain, and ish agitation was the flurry in the emonstrated and proved to the satisthe times is afforded by the Ontario felt that there was little hope for me. stock market Thursday, when panicky faction of all intelligent men and wo-Having read about Paine's Celery conditions prevailed, some stocks falelections. The liberal conservative men that Paine's Celery Compound Compound, I decided to give it a trial. ling \$8 to \$12 a share. The hand of the Frank Oliver, M. P. of Alberta, also cures disease when all other means opposition went into the contest with After the second week I began to improfessional men of course had a good poke. He said: deal with the scare. The governfail prove, and on the 20th of May I was twenty-five seats out of ninety-four. Warren, after his rescue from Mr. ady 500 people have started by the river and Mackenzie routes from Ed-n. Thousands of people in the United are anxious to take the Edmonton able to resume work. I have been ment, notwithstanding reports to the They came out with forty-three or death by Paine's Celery Compound. working every day since, and am ontrary, is rushing work on nearly sent the following strong testimony, quite well at the present time. I conforty-four, and perhaps more. The all the coast defences, and the New States are anxious to take the Edmonion route for special reasons. The only question they ask is, is the route practicable. These parties wish to got to the headwatars of the Pelly river, a distance of 1,000 miles from Bdmonton. Frowisions can be handled for ten cents per pound by wagon road for this distance of 1,000 miles. As far as the route is known there is plenty of fodder for pack-horses. Beef is worth large money in Yu-kon. Beef will drive itself to market, and many parties are ready to start to drive cettle through. For this purpose a trail must be open. As to the cost he would only say the greater the expenditure the greater the benefit. A pack trail will do much, but a wagon road to Nelson and wogan roads for the pdrizges would be infinitely prefer-able. which is endorsed by Mr. E. H. Brown, tinued the medicine until the middle England armories and arsenals are Hardy government, which was able to Cornwall's popular druggist: of August, when I had used in all six busier than usual. This activity, howbottles. Its effect was magical and commany a majority of over forty; ever, is merely precautionary, and there is little chance of any serious Wells & Richardson Co., Dear Sirs:-Ten years ago I conpermanent, and I consider it a wonwith the help of its alleged independ-Mr. Ogilvie reports several cases tracted a bad cold, which subsequentderful medicine. I would advise any trouble with Spain. Today no more is ly developed into inflammatory rheuperson who is afflicted with rheumaent allies, at the time of the dissolution where potatoes, of a watery character, actually known in this country as to have been grown, but success tism to give Paine's Celery Compound what caused the destruction of the natism, and I was laid aside for six tion, has now a possible majority of was months. I recovered and was able to only achieved by special care. He pattleship Maine in Havana harbor a trial work for a time, when I was again three or four, and may not have a mentions particularly the case of Mr. han on the day following the disaster. Yours' respectfully, Harper at Fort Selkirk on the Yukon. The railroad war in the west is siezed with the terrible disease. I kept THOS. WARREN. getting worse, and suffered the most recovery. who, to preserve the plants from frost, ausing much interest here. The Bos-Cornwall Ont ntense agony. My elbows were par-It is shown that the Ontario govern+ made a large covering of heavy tickton and Maine road is understood to This is to certify that I have known tially drawn out of place, and my ing and every evening when frost be in sympathy with the Canadian ment was immensely stronger when Mr. Thos. Warren for about thirteen threatened he suspended this over the to a large extent, although were swollen to nearly double Facific knee years, and that he has been a great supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in their natural size. potato tops, lifting it again in the the B. and M. is not directly affected. Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the depusufferer from rheumatism. In fact, Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota Words fail to express what I sufmorning. In this way he was fairly opposition than when burdened with tation that the various routes would on two occasions, when suffering inhas requested Hon. John D. Long, fered, and for days at a time I could successful. Oats and barley have also tensely from pain and being so reducbe explored next summer and, if the secretary of the navy, to explain why the support of the Laurier adminisbeen tried, but Mr. Ogilvie knows of not get out of bed nor move myself. ed in strength, it hardly seemed posmeans of the country permitted, a rail no instance where the grain has ripenhe shipped supplies for the Mare Is-During all that time I was under the tration. Everything was in favor of sible he could recover. It is true he ed, so that if grown for fodder the land, Calif., navy yard, over the C. P. care and treatment of one of our best or wagon road would be built. With began to recover with the first bottle the Hardy ministry, but the fatal con-R. instead of by American roads. From a Canadian standpoint the Caseeds for such crops would have to physicians, but he did not seem to be 1,500 miles of practically unknown terof Paine's Celery Compound, and conbe brought in every year. Dr. G. M. nection with the Laurier-Tarte-Blair. able to relieve me, and I kept getting ritory it was necessary to have some adian Pacific is deserving of suptinued until he seemed perfectly well. Daws n, director of the geological survey of Canada, who explored the Yukon district in 1887, states that vorse. knowledge of its resources before ex-Believing that the doctor's medicine port, as its policy is altogether dif-E. H. BROWN, BASIE pending public money. Now if Macferent from that of Hays and his was not producing any good I decid-Cornwall, Ont. Sir Wilfred Laurier took the crowd who operate the Grand Trunk road of Canada in favor of American while no cereal crops' can be success kenzle and Mann wanted a contract stump for Mr. Hardy and called upon fully grown or ripened on the coastthan that which lies to the north of in that direction the urgency of the second trial of Thomas M. Bram, the former mate of the barken-**ENGLISH CO. ELECTIONS** ward side of the mountains, that at the electors to support the provincial case might be, a good deal, more ap-Telegraph Creek and in that vicinity The following visitors from the progovernment, which he declared to be parent to Sir Wilfrid and his colof the Stikine River on the east side vinces were in the city this week : The Progressives Have Elected Sixty Ag- det. tine Herbert Fuller, for the alleged munder of Capt. Charles I. Nash on leagues. Nor would there in that of coast range, lat. 58 degs, wheat, "The Right Arm of My Administra-Donald Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, Fredainst the Moderates Forty. barley and potatoes are successfully ericton; Madin McDonald, B. V. Pearevent be such serious concern about tion." Whether he has been deprived the high seas, will be begun in the grown with the aid of irrigation. But son, P. W. Clement, W. L. Kane, G. wlat the means of the country would United States circuit, court here on at the time of which Dr. Dawson E. Francklyn, Halifax; Thos. Killam, of his right arm remains to be seen, LONDON, March 3,-The March 15. Charles Nichols, a new county permit. There has been enough of the speaks these crops had only been tried elections have passed off with no not-able incident. The attempt of the Earl Yarmouth. A New Ban but it is proved that the people of witness, will testify that Bram want-The following provincialists were public domain thrown away on the experimentally. It is abundantly clear ed to take possession of a vessel by from Dr. Saunders' bulletin that the area in the Klondyke capable of cultimarried this week at Providence : the largest province are not disposed of Denbigh to oust John Burns in Stickine contract to open up several force several years ago. James MacQuarrie of Charlottetown Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of, the Rural New Yorker, says of the Battersea failed. to strengthen the present administraroutes to the Yukon. vation is very, very limited, and that and Miss Florence J. McLean, former-Earl Russell, progressive candidate, was defeated at Hammersmith. ly of Pictou, in this city; Charles Hennearly all the vegetable food needed FARMING IN KLONDYKE. Among those re-elected are the Earl of Hardwicke, Baron, Monkswell, Sir Horace Farguhar, M. P. the Right Hon. C. J. Shaw-Lefevre and Sir J. will have to be taken into the counpoultry raising industry in this counderson, formerly of St. John, and Miss try: There are in this country today, One feature of the election is the al-Annie Jones of St. John; at Newton, In those parts of the Yukon district try. Fodder for horses and cattle may in round numbers, 375,000 chickens and yet be grown in considerable quan Dennis McCarthy of Newton and Mismost complete disappearance of pawhich are now attracting the atten-tion of the civilized world, owing to 40,000,000 other fowls, such as ducks, Eugenia M. Smith of North Sydney. tron and independent representation. tity, provided something to thrive in seese and turkeys. During 1897 the such a climate can be discovered, but The following deaths of provincialthe richness of their gold deposits, the Blundell' Maple, M. P. hens laid \$14,400,000;000 eggs. It seems that these elements, which ists are announced: In this city, Feb. The native grasses on which animals could ummer climate is too cold to admit export price at New York city aver-aged 15 cents a dozen, which makes the value of the egg crop \$165,000,000. The latest returns show that the were mostly drawn from the conserv-19th, Barbara Harvey, aged 52 years, of much being done in the way of growing grain, fodder plants, or veg-etables. The department of agriculfeed are very scarce and very coarse, progressives have elected sixty-seven formerly of Newcastle, where interative party, have returned to their aland make very inferior fodder of their candidates and the moderates

legiance, disgusted with the course of ture has Just issued a bulletin pre-pared by Dr. William Saunders, directhe party to which their representatives allied themselves.

majority at all.

ministry

tion at Ottawa

Fred Hale, M. home in Grafton, to attend to his some time,-Disp

CITY

Around

Exc

John Lorigan one time carried city, failed a sho abilities were ab nominally about

While Oscar Reach, Kings Co on Monday, 28th fell. The team a his body, breaking three places, frac flicting other seve christ has some

E. Laverty, (Deakin, Allen Mills, Harry Mill John McGann all day night for Va son of Fred Moon son of Upper W leave for the west intention of tryin try.-Dispatch.

At a lecture of given in Glasgow Lean of Glasgow Alexandrina Ram Muir's The Maple My Own Canadia another loyal Car of St. John, N.B. very warmly rec urday Night.

writes: Jeremiah late residence in cester Co., on Sun 86 years. Decease Bandon, Cork Co., much respected. here at the early His wife, three se ters, survive him. interred in the ground, Grand Cushing officiating

N. H. Athoe, for ganist and choir sion church of Si left yesterday af

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Athoe has accepte

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striking indication of the return wave which will sweep the Laurier ministry from power at the close of the present term.

THE YUKON DEAL

The Moncton Transcript declarer that opposition attacks on the Yukon railway contract are shown to by based upon gross misrepresentation. and adds that "the minister of rallways must feel rather pleased to find his course and attitude so strongly justified." . The facts are that the government, knowing that Hamilton Smith, backed by a strong syndicate. was prepared to submit an offer. to build the road, ignored him and all others and gave the contract to their friends, Mackenzle and Mann. As was clearly shown in the Sun's Ottawa letter on .Tuesday, Mr. Sifton admitted that he knew that Hamilton Smith was prepared to submit an offer. And it is shown that this offer would have been infinitely more advantageous to the country than that of Mackenzie and Mann. The reason the latter did not receive from the government a gift of the whole Yukon country appears to be simply that they did not ask for it. Hamilton Smith would build two roads, one by the Stickine route and one by the Dalton trail for half the pay that Mackenzie and Mann get for building the former road. The contract with, the latter firm was completed before any other possible contractors knew that the government were prepared to receive offers. There can be only one inference. The government were determined to give these men the job. Somebody will get rich as a result of the bargain. It will not be the people of Canada, whose resources are thus alienated with a cool for every patriotic principle that should animate those to whom the country's affairs are entrusted. Mackenzie and Mann are alleged by an admiring minister to have a genius for railroad building. It will strike the average citizen that they have a much greater genius for bargain making, when they can get hold of a government that is ready to accept their terms. Why the government was so ready is a suggestive query, and one to which the people of Canada will demand an answer. As to the "course and attitude" of the minister of railways, referred to by the Transcript, Mr. Blair would probably not thank his newly fledged admirer for making any allusion to that subfect.

tar of experimental farms, that emles the latest and most achieve to information concerning the possibilities of agriculture in that region of which Dawson City in the centre. The facts compiled by Dr. Saunders do not hold out much hope to the tiller of the soll in the auriferous, but frost-smitten land The meteorological records for 1896 show that in May the thermometer during the greater part of the month ranged from 32 degrees to 50 degrees. that the rivers broke up from the 11th to the 17th of May and ran thickly with ice until about the 23rd, that the mercury was below 32 degrees' eighteen times and that it went to 60 degrees above only five times in the month, the highest point being 62 degrees. It snowed one day and rained on four days. In June the thermometer was four times at and below 32 degrees, and 17 times at and below 40 degrees, and ranged the greater part of the day from 40 degrees to 60 degrees. Seven times the temperature went above 70 degrees and once only, on, the soth, it reached so degrees. It rained on 12 days. In July the hottest days were the 1st and 2nd, when a temperature of 81 degrees was recorded During the greater part of the month the temperature ranged from 40 degrees to 70 degrees, nine times it was at 40 degrees below. The lowest record was 33 degrees. It rained on three days. In August the highest temperature recorded was 76 degrees, and seven times the thermometer recorded above 70 degrees. Twice the temperature was 32 degrees and below, and 13 times 40 degrees and below. It rained on eight days. In September the possibilities for the growth of ables were very limited. Eight nes the mercury ranged from 32 degrees down to 4.8 degrees, and 23 times it was at 40 degrees and below. The highest point reached was 63 degrees, on the 17th. During the greater part of this month the thermometer ranged in day time from 40 degrees to 60 degrees

The records given of the summer mperatures at Fort Constantine, Cudahy, latitude 64 degrees N., longitude 140 degrees W. for 1896, agree closely with those of Mr.Ogilvie above noted. The mean temperature of ine, 1896, was 53.4 degrees, the last being recorded on the 7th. frest being recorded on the rth. And mean for July was 57.2 degrees: Aug-ust, 52.5 degrees. For September it was only 53.3 degrees, and winter set in on September 27th, 1896. The mean temperature and lowest points recorded for the winter months were as fol-lows: October, 1836, mean 26 degrees; tero was first touched on the 5th Novemter, 1895, mean temperature 5.5 degrees; lowest, 38 degrees below zero. December, mean 17.5 degrees below zero. January, 1896, mean 38 degrees below zero. February mean 23.5 degrees below zero, and the mean temperature for March was 7.5 degrees above zero and that for April 10.5. Between December 19th, 1895, and February 6th, 1896, it never rose above zero. the lowest leading-65 degrees below zero-was taken January 28th, and on 24 days during the winter the temperature was at and below 50 degrees below zero. Dr. Saunders adds: "The summer season of 1897, as far as heard

Maine newspapers are devoting con-siderable attention to the problem, of, how to make agricultural fairs at-conservativi rate, \$290,000,000. As a matter of fact, agricultural fairs are largely a thing of the past in Maine. Bangor has substituted, with good results to the treasury, a sort of carnival with novelty and variety enough to it to make it a drawing card. The Waterville Mail In urging the managers of the Maine state fair for 1898 to follow Bangor's lead, says: "The new order of things hasn't much of agriculture in it, but it is full of amusement and perhaps

the patrons are quite as well satisfied to get away from home and simply be amused as to go to the fair to gain information about subjects with which their familiarity is so great that they ofter become tiresome."

The Telegraph, with its customary

infallible insight; has discovered that the popularity of the dominion govent was not involved in the ernn tario elections. It would therefore appear that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks about the "right arm of his administration" was only a playful compliment, and his adjournment of the house of commons to let his lieutenants loose on the Ontario electors was merely another bit of light French comedy. It is well to have these little matters explained. There has been an impression for some time that our Wilfy was not to be taken too seriously

The Sackville Post states that the efforts of W. B. Fawcett and other good liberals to get better freight rates on the I. C. R. have borne fruit. It says the new tariff has increased the rate on a car of wood from Evans siding to Sackville from \$4 to \$6. Meanwhile, what Mr. Harris gains in this way he will lose by cutting pasenger rates between Montreal and This of course will greatly enefit the Westmorland farmers There is nothing like the application of business principles to the people's railway.

There has been much discussion in the legislature concerning the provincial debt. One fact remains clearly stablished. The debt is enormous and it is increasing. The public evpenditure is also increasing. The electors should not permit a deluge of words from government orators to hide these

One of Mr. Blair's new American ocomotives is reported to have been badly wrecked, on the Drummond Counties railway on Sunday. This and wreck of a plow and the loss of a life were the results of that Sunday's work.

The Sun's Ottawa letter in this issue dicates how active was the interest of the federal government in the Ontario campaign. 111

Minister of railways and tramways the amended title given by the Pictou Standard to Mr. Blair,

SCARCELY.

(Philadelphia Enquirer.) "Will the Atlants society woman teking to secure a statute against lesse send her photograph and her

This great value of the hen crop scattered broadcast. We deal with chiefly from the individual side, and it is astonishing to realize how much it is in the aggregate. In order that these figures may be appreciated, comparative figures are interesting:

Earnings of poultry\$299,000,000 Total of interest on mort-

Poultry sold as meat-as brollers,

186.529.745 Value of potato crop 78,984,901 Value of cotton crop 259,164 64 Value of oat crop 163,655,068 Value of wheat crop 237,938,998 Salaries of all school teach-

Total military expenses..... 52,947,075 Value of all minerals Value of gold 46,610, 46 610 00 Value of silver 22:510.000 Value of wool 38.146.559 Value of sheep 68,167,725 Value of milch cows...... 263,955,545 State Detective P. F. Murray has een notified that a man suspected to Paul Muller, the farm hand who is suspected of murdering the Newton family at Broofield, this state, last month, has been detained at North

Sydney, C. B. Since the murder, twenty men suspected of being Muller have been arrested in various parts of the country. A suspect was detained at Cocaigne, N. B., three weeks ago, but he was not the man wanted. J. F. Masters, formerly general pas senger agent of the Dominion Atlan-tic railway here, has been promoted

to the position of New England superintende The industrial situation in New ngland is still far from satisfactory. The large cities nearly all report that

there are hundreds of men idle. The cotton mills of New Bedford, Taunton, Biddeford and Saco, Me., have een closed since Jan. 17 on account of strikes over the reduction in wages

and it is hard to tell when they will reopen. The Androscoggin mills at Lewiston, the Cabot mills at Brunsrick, Me., the Vale mills at Nashua N. H., the Robeson at Fall River, the White Rock at Westerly, R. I., and the Geneva and Wanspuck mills are also closed, all but one having been

shut down because of the refu the operatives to accept the cut down. It is thought further strikes will occur in Ehnde Island. Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, ex-assist

ant' secretary of the United States treasury, is pushing his campaign in favor of reciprocity with Canada. In an address a few days ago here he

"Boston is the natural outlet said: or the northern territory. I believe that if we can have a general reci-procity treaty with Canada in fifteen years, Boston will be as great a port as New York. Our mill industries seem to be dwindling, and in various

ways out industries are sorely threat-Unless Boston can get better markets, her industrial doom is sounded. Boston is one of the great natural outlets to foreign countries. What better market could we wish

(where interment occurred; at Somerville, Feb. 18, James R. Bull of Liverpool, N. S., aged 79 years; on Great Round Shoal, off Nantucket, Mass. wreck of St. John ship Asia, Feb. by 21, Capt. G. N. Dakin, Mrs. Dakin and 12-year-old daughter Lena, of Windsor, N. S.; also John Cook of Weymouth, mate of the Asia; at Cambridgeport, Feb. 24; Mrs. Stephen Hutchin ison, daughter of Wm. D. Paynter, of Nova Scotia, aged 32 years; in this city, Feb. 20, James Phillips of St. John, aged 39; at Lexington, Feb. 22; D. E. P. Packard, native of Nova Scotia; in this city, Feb. 20, aMry S.

red;

at Somerville, Feb. 20, Felix

MacDonald of Grand River, P. E. I.

killed by electric shock); in this city,

Story, aged 88 years, formerly of Hallfar Rev. F. W. Pelly, formerly prefect of St. John's college, Qu'Appelle, N.

W. T., and former vicar of Belle-champs and diocesan lecturer of the Church of England in Manitoba, died recently in Washington. Rev. Mr. Pelly was an Englishman by birth. Two years ago he joined the Roman Caatholic church in Conpencut. The spruce trade has improved slightly within the past week. The market shows prospects of stiffering, largely on the strength of the state. ment of Maine lumbermen that the heavy snowfall will curtail their cut 30 per cent. Many lumbermen have been obliged to take their teams out of the wooks. Shingles and clapboards are in moderate demand. Although this is Lent, the fish trade is not as active as usual at this season for some reason. Mackerel are dull, and fairly firm; herring firm and

fresh fish steady, with the demand fair. About 200 barrels of mackerel arrived from the provinces this week. Lobsters are scarce and very high.

Mrs. G. Y. Dibblee, Capt. A. H. Mac-Donnell, Robt. S. Barker. THE LATE WM. YOULD. (Amherst Press.) The death occurred at Truro last week of William Yould, sr., assistant trackmaster of the I. C. R., aged 78

years. He came to this country from New Brunswick in 1854, and was the first foreman of tracklaying on the Nova Scotia railway, now a part of the L C. R., and began work in Halifax. Shortly after the completion of the railway he was appointed trackmaster of the Windsor branch. He held that position until about 1876, when he was appointed assistant to trackmaster, between Halifax, Amherst and Pictou landing. Deceased was an Englishman by birth, and came out to New Brunswick in the employ of the pioneer railway con-tractors Peto, Brassey and Betts. His two daughters are Mrs. Wm. McKay, Truro; Mrs. Rutherford, wife of Conductor R. F. Rutherford, Sydney, C. B. Of his six sons, William, the eldest, is mechanical superintendent of the Dom'nion Atlantic railway. Thomis is head pressman on the St. Paul Press, George is also employed in the west. David is a locomotive engineer on the I. C. R., running out Truro. James, a town coun Kentville, N. S., is in the employ of the D. A. R., as is also Benjamin, the youngest of the family.

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

te Robert Stewart of Halifax not be declared until tomorrow. Thus far the progressives show a net gain of thirteen seats. The moderates have only gained two

forfy.

MacDonald of Grand River, P. E. I. (killed by electric shock); in this city, Feb, 21, Sarah T. Stewart, daughter ier), Fulham and Wandsworth, will

seats in Central Finsbury, and this was owing to a split in the progressive ranks.

The polling showed no marked increase over previous elections, but the returns of a number of extreme so-cialists is a feature of the result. It is expected that the progressives will have a majority of at least twentyfour in the new county council. Despite the disagreeable sleet and rain, great crowds awaited the results

in Fleet, Battersea and other centres of exciting contests. There was a great gathering of liberal politicians at the national liberal club, where the progressive victories were hailed with delighted cheering.



Committed on a Charge of Forgery - Gov. McClelan's Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Winslow, Mr. and

P.E. ISLAND.

BEDEQUE, P.E.I., Feb. 26 .- The sad

eath of Mrs. Neil Cameron of Albany

took place last Thursday. For som months she had been in declinin

the end would come so soon.

Traverse.

hospital

realized

leaves a young, sorrowing hu

The pie social and entertai

health, but it was little expected that

and two small children. The funeral

took place today and the remains were placed in the cemetery at Cape

held last Tuesday evening in Free-town hall, under the auspices of the

Young Men's Debating club, realized over \$30, in aid of the P. E. Island

On the same evening a basket socia

and entertainment was held in the hall at Kinkora, my which over \$100 were

The Summerside trvic election took

place on Tuesday. The vote showed these regults: Chairman A. C. Rog-

John Grady, Harry Woods, Themas Johnston, Daniel McNeill, D. M.

WORST OF THEM ALL

Travellar-Which one tires the most? Ticket Agent-That one.

Don't you get tired answering

ers with 130 of a majority: counc

Waugh and Robert Sobey.

Notice is given in FREDERICTON, March 3.-Col. that letters patent farsh committed Peter Reid for trial Ora P. King, L. R. at the county court today on a charge gan, Frank L. Tu of forgery preferred by W. S. Fisher. Governor and Mrs. McClelan enter-Lean, S. A. McLeo J. N. Burnett, Cha tained the following ladies and gentle-men at dinner at the Queen hotel this ther, Edwin Hallet D. A. Sinclair, Cha evening: Lt. Governor and Mrs. Mc-G. Magee, incorpor Chisholm Lake Fis Melan, Premier and Mrs. Emmerson Mr. Justice and Mrs. Vanwart, Mr. property of the Chisholm and Die and Mrs. J. T. A. Dibblee, Mr. C. J. lm and Dicl and Mrs. Osman, Mr. J. D. and Mrs. county. Chipman, Mr. James and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. L. Tibbitts, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. N. Babbitt,

A Vanceboro let Commercial says: St. Andrews, N. H day on his way to purchased part of which consisted of packs, a tent, gun articles, which he get cheaper here country. He will drugs and surgical a kit of dental tools as well as an M. D. good luck, as he is deserves a prosper gold region."

An ordinary coug be thought much o neglect may mean sumptive's grave. of Linseed and T sumption riddled with cavitie the cough, will cu its early stares. ar stages gives such re fect Godsend to the nearing a close.

A SOFT

Fr. Dugan-"I am you are as much at fa Patrick. You must le bearance, and remembe urneth away wrath." Begorra, yor riveren thatted the throuble. Is worruk and azed w ar. He wos toired a two sthicks, so he

FIRST PART.

Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to

it sent.

request

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 5, 1898.

CITY NEWS. TO SUBSCRIBERS. The following Travelling Agents of

Recent Events in and The Sun are now calling on Subscrib-Around St. John. ers. etc.: EDGAR CANNING, in Albert Co.

Together With Country Items THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY. issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circu-lation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this. from Correspondents and

TO CORRESPONDENTS. During the sessions of the dominion

which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish parliament and the provincial legislapermanent and the provincial legisla-ture, which make heavy demands on our space, correspondents are request-ed to condense their contributions to the smallest possible limit. Remember I The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your

(Charlottetown Examiner.)

assed to his reward on Feb. 21st, at

the age of 79 years. Deceased had

been a resident of that locality for

citement of 1849 in Australia, he in

company with the late Ronald Mc-

Donald, of St. Peter's Lake, left for

Fred Hale, M. P., is confined to his DEATH OF HUGH MCVARISH. home in Grafton, and will not be able to attend to his Ottawa duties for Hugh McVarish of Souris line road some time.-Dispatch.

John Lorigan of Montreal, who at one time carried on business in this city, failed a short time ago. His li- forty-one years. During the gold exabilities were about \$18,000 and assets nominally about \$4,000.

While Oscar McDougall of Long Reach, Kings Co., was hauling wood on Monday, 28th ulti, he stumbled and fell. The team and load passed over his body, breaking his right arm in three places, fracturing a rib and inflicting other severe injuries. Dr. Gil-christ has some hopes of his patient's recovery.

E. Laverty, Oscar Deakin, John Deakin, Allen Macpherson, Archie Mills, Harry Mills, Arnold Boyd and John McGann all left Benton on Tuesday night for Vancouver. Geo. Moore son of Fred Moore, and David Jackson of Upper Woodstock expect to leave for the west Thursday, with the intention of trying the Yukon coun-

try.-Dispatch. At a lecture on Canada, recently given in Glasgow by Dr. Magnus Mac-Lean of Glasgow University, Miss Alexandrina Ramsay sang Alexander Muir's The Maple Leaf, and recited My Own Canadian Home, written by another loyal Canadian, E. G. Nelson of St. John, N.B. Both numbers were very warmly received.-Toronto Sat-urday Night.

A New Bandon correspondent writes: Jeremiah O'Hern died at his late residence in New Bandon, Glou-cester Co., on Sunday, Feb. 20th, aged 86 years. Deceased was a native Bandon, Cork Co., Ireland, and was much respected. Mr. O'Hern came here at the early age of twelve years. His wife, three sons and two daugh-ters, survive him. His remains were interred in the Catholic burying ground, Grand Anse, Rev. Father Cushing officiating.

Beckwith C. E., photos of lumber scenes, and four beautiful oil paint-N. H. Athoe, for some time past orings, representing sporting scenes, by George Taylor. The whole exhibit, ganist and choir master of the Mis-sion church of St. John the Baptist; left yesterday afternoon for Guebec, where in future he will reade. Mr. with the exception of the live animals, will be sent for Athoe has accepted the position of organist in St. Matthew's church, the Messrs. Brathwaite and Chestnut, above city. St. Matthew's is the leadwill be shipped to Moncton via Chating Episcopal church in Quebec, and ham, and placed with the other live of the most influential churches animals which Hunter Sellick is to in Canada. Mr. Athoe made many take to the exposition. The show friends while here, who, though sorry to lose him, cannot but be pleased at the recognition of his ability that the opens on March 14 and continues for 12 days. offer he has just accepted means. OFFICE FARMING IN CUMBER-LAND. Messrs. Olive and Waring, inspec A correspondent writes: "The lib-eral leaders dismissed W. W. Cun-nable, shipping master at Parrsboro, and appointing D. K. Holmes in his tors of hulls and steam! oats, have received a circular from F. Goudeau, deputy minister of marine and fisherles, directing that, by an order-in-council recently passed, the Canadian rules and regulations relating to the stead. Mr. Holmes has in turn passed the office over to W. H. Gillespie, who inspection of steamboats shall apply signs papers as deputy. The old post-master, Mr. McAlace, was turned out to passenger steamboats, other than to passenger steamboats, other certi-steamboats holding passenger certi-ficates from her majesty's board of trade, registered elsewhere than in ast fall to make room for Captain D. S. Howard, who is now on his way to Brazil as master of the schr. Earl of Canada, engaged in carrying passen-Aberdeen, while his daughters are gers to and from ports in Canada to running the post office. It is a truly ports out of Canada. This regulation liberal government, liberal . with the people's money, that permits its ofwill add considerably to the duties of the officers in St. John .-- Globe. fice holders to act in this way." Notice is given in the Royal Gazette OFF FOR THE KLONDYKE. that letters patent have been issued to Ora P. King, L. R. Ross, George Cog-James Harris of the I. C. R. freight gan, Frank L. Tufts, James R. Mc-Lean, S. A. McLeod, H. A. Teakles, J. N. Burnett, Charles H. Fairweashed, and Jas. Murray of Scotch Settlement, leave on the C. P. R. today for Vancouver, en route to the Yukon gold fields. Messrs. Harris and Murther, Edwin Hallett, Fred L. Gross, D. A. Sinclair, Charles W. Magee, R. ray expect to join a party of St. John and Fredericton men with whom they will travel to their destination. Messrs. G. Magee, incorporating them as the Chisholm Lake Fishing company. The W. A. Chapman, J. B. Scott and Alex. property of the company embraces Dawson of Hillsboro, also intend leav-Chisholm and Dick's lakes in Kings ing for British Columbia on the Quecounty. bec express this evening. John Snow and Fred Mills of Lewis-A Vanceboro letter to the Bangor ville left on Tuesday for the gold fields. Harry C. Forbes of Monctotn Commercial says: "Dr. Armstrong of St. Andrews, N. B., was here Tues-day on his way to the Klondyke. He leaves tomorrow for Vancouver.-Moncton Times, Thursday. purchased part of his outfit here, which consisted of snowshoes, shoe-Frank C. Graham of Grand Pre this leaves for the golden Klondyke packs, a tent, gun and sundry other week. Six men left Hantsport on Monday morning for British Columarticles, which he thought he could get cheaper here than out in that bia. They were: Capt. Fred Smith, country. He will take a stock of late of the bark Avoca; Capt. Cyrus drugs and surgical instruments, also Davison, late of the towboat W. a kit of dental tools, as he is a dentist M. Weatherspoon; Capt. Clarence Coal-fleet, late of the steamer Hiawatha ; as well as an M. D. We wish the Dr. good luck, as he is a good fellow and Willie Burns, Willie Sutherland and erves a prosperous future in the Charles R. Masters. The first three

Mackenzie and Mann Have Suspended All Other Operations, In Order to Concentrate Their Ener-

> gies on Lobbying the Yukon Tramway Through the Senate.

OTTAWA LETTER.

Chevalier Drolet's Ricn Reward for His Po litical Trip to Rome-Some Promises That Sir. L. H. Davies Cannot Keep-Mr. Dupont's Injuries.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.-Hamilton Smith s still a political issue, for Sir Wilfrid Laurier , is filigently circulating a elegram from Sir Donald Smith stating that Hamilton Smith has no connection with the Rothschild firm. The statement may be interesting, but it is not instructive, and it might also be added that Hamilton Smith is not a partner of the Vanderbilts, nor of the Astors, and is not an heir to Jay Gould's estate. Neither is he a relative of Krupp, the gun maker, or one of the Rockfeller combination, or an associate of Count Ito of Japan. Hamilton Smith is not known to have ever said that he even knew the Rothschilds, but is on record as having offered to show Sir Wilfrid Laurier the names of his London associates and to establish their financial capacity. The fact that the government is trying to produce, telegrams from Sir Wil-liam Van Horne and his Canadian Pacific associate, Lord Strathcona, gces to show that the ministers perceive the necessity of saying some-thing to break the force of the announcement that they have paid four times as much for the Yukon tramway as was necessary. When this fact gets thoroughly impressed upon the country, as it will be, the consequences are sure to be serious, and the poor little attempt to show that Hamilton Smith is not a Rothschild will not help the matter much. Mackenzie and Mann are not Rothschilds, either.

Speaking of Mann, he is on his way to Ottawa from British Columbia. He went there in hot haste after the contract was made, and was going to put ever so many hundred men at work right away. That was one of the reasons given for the hasty barday. The list is made up of 4 deer, 2 gain. It was part of the contract that a sleigh road should be made from Fort Wrangel to Teslin Lake, a dislynx, 1 moose head, 3 ground hogs, one coon, one marten, besides a numtance of anywhere from 250 to 300 er of water fowls and other game miles, within six weeks after the conbirds. Included in the exhibit also tract was signed. The time will be up are six birch bark drawings by A. G. one week from today, and Mackenzie and Mann have not got a single party within hundreds of miles of the route. But if Mr. Mann cannot make a road in the winter by the Stikine route, it is thought that he may do something to establish a passage through in the market is and the holds in the mark the market is alleged by the captain of the steamer is alleged the La Champagne te within hundreds of miles of the route. John in the course of a few days. The senate. Two or three weeks ago Mr. caribou, captured of the Miramichi by Mackenzie was about to start for. Europe. He remained here, however, and has been devoting most of the time since to the work of the lobby. Apparently the firm of Mackenzie and Mann hope to operate more success fully than the senior partner alone. At all events Mr. Mann, like Gilpin's hat and wig, is upon the road. Meanwhile railway projects are pouring in. Promoters are gathering about here like flies around a molasses dish. Everybody has a scheme of a railroad or a tramway from some place unknown to the multitude to some other mysterious place in the Yukon or the Cariboo, or the Koote nay, or north of Edmonton. The railway committee of the commons will be an important parliament after next week. It numbers about 140 members and sits from ten o'clock in the morning until one in the afternoon. The name of John Connor, late of St. John, and of William Pugsley of the same town, as well as that of David Russell of Montreal, are well known to many members of parliament as clever or iginators and promoters of companie for railways and other purposes. And that brings up the subject of dredging licenses. There is a good deal of discussion about the areas in the Yukon district remaining to be assigned. The quantity left is not very large, and it is all bid for two or three times over. The success which has attended the previous purchasers of these areas, who already have had splendid offers for their privilege, has swakened the cupidity of some new men. However, one more day will set-tle, the matter if no new difficulties vanced a stage. Mr. Blair denied in the house of commons a fortnight ago that ha had given an order to Kingarise. In the meantime a scare has been started by peo-ple who say that the river beds in the Yukon district cannot be dredged ston. But the day before the election for gold. They say that the stream a despatch was read in Kingston, are frozen solid all winter, and that from the manager of the works, an-

went to London and floated a \$250,000 company, selling out his interest for \$25,009 cash and \$75,000 in paid up stock of the concern. It will be seen that Mr. Drolet does not go to Rome for nothing

TR S Said I There are some interesting features a connection with the Ontario elecin conn tion, which will be decided before this letter is published. Most of the Ontario ministers are on the stump, and all of them have been proclaiming that the Hardy government is the right arm of the government at Ottawa. The left arm is probably Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair, and it is suggest-ed that the government at Ottawa would be less dangerous and not less useful if it were deprived of both arms. The Ontario finances are a subject of discussion, the point being that the government claims that the province is not in debt and has a large sum to its credit with the dominion government: But they have queer ideas of book-keeping at Toronto, among the features of which is the constant repetition of large sums paid to "sundry persons." Mr. Foster in one of his speeches in this city spoke of this matter and exclaimed over and over: "Oh for an hour of Auditor J. L. McDougall at Toronto!" The two clergymen of the house of com Dr. Douglas and Mr. Maxwell, have ment was to be sustained, and that if be of no more service than "a dog" sitting on his haunches and barking "the government." at the moon."

The federal government here has a Northwest governorship still on its hands." At least the goods are not yet delivered , though it is said that two or three separate and contradictory contracts have been made. D. C. Fraser probably has the advantage over Mr. Laird, though the latter has the first promise. It is a question whether a first promise from a subordinate minister is more valuable than a second promise from the first minister. But the balance should be in favor of the man on the ground, especially as Mr. Fraser is vigorously stumping Ontario for Mr. Hardy. On the other hand there is a vacancy in the house of commons in Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Yeo, M. P., is understood to have a claim for the senatorship, It will be awkward for Sir Louis Davies to carry on two contests in his own province with the former leader of his party on that island suffering under a sense of in-

jury and injustice, to say nothing of. broken faith. It is now believed that Mr. Dupont, whose a injuries received at the Sherbroike "socident were thought

very substantial increase this year, as you will observe when the estimates come down, in connection with the Trent Valley work. We are doubling the amount which was lak year appropriated for that purpose. (Signed), A. G. BLAIR.

It is not often that a minister will explain before the estimates come down what the contents are to be In the house, when a member of par-l:ament asks, the minister usually says that it is not in the public interest to make premature announce ments. But this doctrine apparently does not apply to cases of Ontario elections. . It should be remarked that Mr. Biggar was the late representative in the legislature of the constituency whereof Trenton is the chief town, and that he is canvassing for the government candidate, one Mr. Bleecker. The Trent Valley canal is not a part of the great national canal system between the River St. Lawrence and Lake Superior, but is a work of more local interest. The appropriation spent in the fiscal year just ended was something less than hundred thousand dollars, and at the last session there was voted for the current year's expenditure seven hundred and fifty thousand. The promise to double the vote therefore a promise of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

been on the stump, Dr. Douglas made an appeal in Ottawa which would dis-credit a political buccaneer. He told the audience that the Hardy govern-the sudience that the Hardy govern-the sudience that the Hardy govern-But this is not the whole of the ap-There is also the statement that Mr. Blair has made "a voluntary promise" they elected the opposition candidate to begin the work at Trenton. Then they would be utterly helpless to se- the paper goes on to say, "this being cure favors for this place. He would "the case, Trenton should not commit." "suicide by electing an opponent of "Ten men from Trenton in the Ontario legislature

cculd not atone for the injury an adverse vote might do on so critical an occasion. Better for Mayor Morrison's own pocket to be beaten a hundred times than to jeopardise the canal prospect." Then follow appeals like the following: "Bleecker and the Trent Valley canal should be the battle cry during this contest." "A mil-lion and a half expended on the Trent Valley canal next year will cheer the hearts of many a laboring man." And this goes on at considerable length. We read in the reports of meetings in Trenton and neighboring places that Mr. Blair's letter and his "voluntary promise" are the great stock in trade the neighborhood. Possibly the Trent Valley canal may awaken no great interest in the maritime provinces, but the expenditure of a million and a half is a matter of some importance everywhere.

The minister of railways is reported as having denied that there is to be an improvement of the contract for I. C. H. running rights over the Grand Trunk line. This means that the Grand Trunk Company will still have the right to improve their ter-minus at Montreal, and to double be fatal, is in a fair way their track for the benefit of their own to recover, Mr. Dupont would business, mainly at the cost of the be greatly missed in the house, dominion treasury. Five tons of traf-not only for his sterling character and fic belonging to the Grand Trunk will esturdy independence but because he because to the Grand Trunk will single court house contract. But the akon deal means millions and perpants.

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Hamilton Smith is not effaced. He writes from New York that he is still prepared to show that he has plenty of capital behind him to carry out his offer. He never needed the Roths-childs, and never claimed them, but he has a company which is probably able to buy out Mackenzie and Mann several times over. He says that he is still ready and anxious to build the road for one quarter of the subsidy proposed to be given. He adds that never in his wildest dreams had he thought possible that four million acres of mineral lands would be given for the construction of this tramway. Neither did it for a moment occur to him that any government could close a contract of this kind without offering a chance to all whom the ministers knew were desirous of competing.

The ministers contend that they cannot now entertain an offer since the provisional contract was closed. This may do for the ministers, but parliament is still free. If the ministers cannot get clear of their improvident bargain so much the worse for them. But they ought to have made the bargain so that they could get clear of it if parliament disapproved. What is the good of referring the contract to parliament if there is no power to reject it? And if Mr. Bor-den, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mills and other mine isters will refer to their own speeches on the Pacific railway contract they will find an answer to what they say will find an answer to what they say now. They then urged that parlias-ment should reject the contract in favor of a later offer made by other parties after the contract was signed. The two transactions differ, however, in one important particular. The Canadian Pacific contract was practically open to tender for years before it was nade. The Mackenzie government kept open a standing invitation offer-ing a land subsidy double that finally given. There were no takers. The Macdonald government for two years had kept negotiations open offering the widest opportunity to syndicat and railway men. But this Yukon deal was never open, and the contract was made before it was even known to the world that the government con templated the construction of the Stickine route. S. D. S.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.-The steamer Lake Winnipeg arrived at 7 o'clock this evening from St. John, N. B., and salled two hours later for Liverpool. The Halifax City arrived today. from London and sails tomorrow for St. John.

The disabled steamer La Cham-pagne will probably be put in dock here. All the passengers are being forwarded to New York. The extent

DIGBY, N. S. Feb. 23. Judge Sa-vary filed judgments on Saturday last in the following causes, tried be-

fore him at the last term of the coun-

fore him at the last term of the coun-ty court here: Zeigler against Hill, an action of slander. Judgment for defendant. Shreve, Q. C., for plain-tiff: Jones and Ellershaw for defen-dant. Cossaboom against Jordan, an appeal from magistrate's court. Judg-ment for plaintiff, but amount was re-

duced from \$58.00 to \$14:12. Shreve, Q. C., for plaintiff; Dennison for defende

Warne against Komlensky, an ap-

peal from the order of a commissioner inder the Collection Act, by which Komiensky was ordered to be im-

Komiensky was ordered to be im-prisoned for six months for fraud. Ap-peal allowed and order of the com-

missioner reversed. Shreve, Q. C., and Jones for plaintiff, and Pelton, Q.

pagne the go by in distress.

that region, sailing from Charlotte-town in the ship Red Jacket. They arrived in England safely and took passage in another sailing ship to their pert of destination, Melbourne, making this part of the voyage in one hundred days. After a residence of three years among the Australian gold fields, they both returned to their native island fairly well supplied with the article of which they had been in search. Ronald McDonald of Apple Valley, his comrade, settled at St. Peter's Lake, where he died some years ago, at a ripe age. They underwent many trials and hardships in their gold hunting experience. Mr. McVarish succeeded in clearing a large farm on the Souris line road, which at the time of his death was well stocked and furnished with all

the modern appliances for successful husbandry. He leaves a family of three sons and two daughters, who survive him and who are all comfortably provided for. His funeral to St. Mary's church, Souris, was one of the largest seen in Kings county for many

NEW BRUNSWICK'S EXHIBIT.

(Fredericton Herald.) The collection of stuffed birds and animals which is being sent from this city by the local government to the Boston Sportsmen's exposition were poxed up and shipped to St. John tofoxes, 4 mink, 1 skunk, 1 caribou, 2

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ELECTIONS.

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JON. SAM of Forgery - Gov.

March 3.-Col. Reid for trial lay on a charge W. S. Fisher. McClelan enter dies and gentleueen hotel this and Mrs. Mc. rs. Emmerson. Vanwart, Mr. blee, Mr. C. J. J. D. and Mrs. R. W. L. Tibeo. N. Babbitt, inslow, Mr. and pt. A. H. Mac-

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b. 26.-The sad on of Albany ay. For some in declining expected that 10 800n. ing husband The funeral the remains letery at Cane 不错 entertainment ning in Free uspices of the club. realized P. E. Island

basket socia held in the hall over \$100 were election took vote showed A. C. Rogty: counci ds, Thoma Neill, D. M.

ALL. tired answering.

s the most?

gold region."

An ordinary cough or cold may not be thought much of at the time, but neglect may mean in the end a com-sumptive's grave. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine will no cure consumption when the lungs are riddled with cavities; but it will stop the cough, will cure consumption in its early stares, and even in its last stages gives such relief as to be a per-fect Godsend to those whose lives are nearing a close.

A SOFT ANSWER

Fr. Dugan-"I am afraid, Bridget, that you are as much at fault in this quarrel as Patrick. You must learn to exercise for-bearance, and remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath." Bridget O'Hoolihan-"Begorra, yer riverence, that's jist wot stharted the throuble. Pat came home from his worruk and saed wot was there for din-ner. He wos toired an hungry an' cross as two sthicks, so he was, an'I give him a soft answer." "Well, what did you say"." "Cowld mush."-Detroit Free Press.

amed intend to follow the sea; Mr. Marsters is bound for the Klondyke gold fields, and possibly some of the others will go up north .- Hantsport Advance.

QUEENS CO WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., March 2.-Mrs. Margaret Cameron, relict of the late Hugh Cameron, died yester-day at Mill cove after a short illness

of la grippe. Mrs. Cameron, who was in her 90th year, was a consistent member of the Baptist church, having joined that body when a girl of four-She was a sister of the late teen. John Ferris, M. P. She leaves two sons, William and Hugh Cameron of

Mill cove, and one daughter, Mrs. Horatio Beckwith, of the same place, William McAuley of St. John is visiting his brother, John McAuley, who is prostrated with lung trouble. Mins Annie Barnes of Wickham is visiting at E. J. Wright's. the beds never thaw out in summer. nouncing that a contract had been n ade and that work would be com-But there is one dredger who tow-ers above the rest in the ease and grace menced at once. The manager wired from Ottawa, where he had been in conference with the minister. with which he has captured a small fortune. Chevalier Drolet was the

emissary sent by the government to negotiate with the Vatican concern-ing the Manitoba school question on its political side. Whether he sucnewspaper issued in the interests of the great reform party in the town of Trenton, has been for two or three weeks past publishing a handsome picture of the minister of rall-ways at the head of its editorial colceeded to any extent in convincing the authorities at Rome that this government ought to be excused from carrying out the pledges made to the Quebec people on the hustings, is not clear. But though he is not a miner umn. Mr. Blair makes a fine appearance in the Ontario local press, and there can be no objection to the pic-torial representation of him. But what is to be said of the treatise he immediately on his return became an applicant for dredging privileges on the Saskatchewan river, which is not a stream with a frozen bed. which follows ? Beneath the picture is the legend: "HON. A. G. BLAIR. few days ago Mr. Sifton was asked whether special privileges had been given to Mr. Drolet and replied that Minister of Railways and Canals, A^IMILLION AND A HALF the Saskatchewan licenses had been given in accord with the regulations for the Trent Valley Canal." rublished. Subsequently he came down with another statement admit-This pronouncement is given great display and is followed by the cost of arms of Great Britain and the copy ting that he was mistaken and that of a letter.

Mr. Drolet had received without com-petition several times as much river bed as was now allowed by the regu-lations. The areas cost him two or three hundred dollars. Having secur-ed these properties, he (the Chevalier) This is the letter: Office of the Minister of Ballways and Can-ale, Ottawa, 12th February, 1898. Dear Mr. Biggar-I think we are making a

several members who speak French on occasions, but Mr. Dupont never bpeaks anything else. In conversa-tion he talks very good English, but in accasions, but Mr. Dupont never tion he talks very good English, but tion he talks very good En glish, but | largements and improvements. That he does not care to trust himself in is to say, the country pays two and that language in making a formal speech. The late Col. Amyot usually spoke French, which was perhaps ac-counted for by the fact that he was a Trunk benefit. The Canadian governvery impetuous man, whose feelings sometimes ran away with him, and ment is borrowing money, with a slight discount, at two and a half per who in those moments used wild Eng-lish, though he was a man of very good education. Mr. Perry will be long remembered here, for though he the country is paying the whole, cost. was not much given to the discussion of the Grand, Trunk enlargements and retterments, and getting one-fifth of the good of them. This is a contract that ought to have been modified, and of general issues, he spoke often and always with great energy on affairs affecting his own province. Speaking of the island statesman the name of if it is not done, so much the worse for Mr. Blair and his associates. Mr. Martin of Queens county ought to be mentioned among the members who have taken the stump in this province in the elections. He deliver-There is a new quarrel in the lib-eral party at Quebec. Mr. Pacaud and his paper, La Soleil, are in it as ed a practical address at one of the gatherings in this city and was booked for some of the country meetings.

S. D. S.

before. Mr. Pacaud has been trying, to persuade Quebec that the big bridge there may safely be allowed to wait another year. Other members of OTTAWA, March 1.-The Ontario the party want to hold the premier to election campaign is closed, but the contracts made by the lominion govhis promise. They propose to estab-lish a new organ. Mr. Pacaud is ac-cused of publishing things that had better be left unsaid. He gives the candid reply that two of the articles ernment in connection with it are lable to be open for some time. There is said to be a contract with Michigan lumbermen to protect their interests complained of were written by ministers of the crown. One is the work of a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's in the matter of export duties, which is an affair worth some millions to these operators. The character of government and one by a minister o this contract, and of some others in the province of Quebec. Mr. Tarte regard to railways in the Algoma disand Mr. Geoffrion are the only ministers who could have written Mr. Pacaud's editorials, and the French trict are not yet fully understood. But there are other contracts which are members are curious, to know who it more clearly set forth. For instance, the one about the locomotives at Kingston, of which some mention was Then Mr. Pacaud complains that he made in previous letters, has been ad-

has had to sell his house, which was a considerable mansion, and brought \$16,000. Mr. Pacaud says in his paper that he does not get one cent of this money. It all goes to pay debts incurred in election campaigns in the interest of the great liberal party. On the other hand it is remember the other hand it is remembered that the house was purchased with the proceeds of certain transactions, which were investigated and exposed seven years ago, and that Mr. Pacaud has only lost what he gained in these affairs. Three houses were built out of the Bale de Chaleur affair and sthers of its class. These were the property of Mr. Pacaud, Mr. Mercier, and of Mr. Pacaud, Mr. Mercier, and Charles Langelier. It is said that all three have passed to other hands, and that the owners are quite truthful when they say that the property went to pay political exependiture. In fact, nearly the whole of the quarter of a million known to have been stolen in these transactions seems to have been expended in the interest of Sir Wufrid Laurier and his party. Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte seem to have obtained advantage from this carnival of corruption. The ultimate benefit accrued to them while Mercier, Pacaud and the other instruments went under.

These were all pretty dramas for their time, but they are small affairs compared with the great Mackenzie and Mann play now on the boards. There was a hundred thousand in the Bale de Chaleur steal. More than half as much was plundered from a

C. ,and Dennison for defendant, PAIRRSBORO, N. S., March 2.-The Parrsboro Literary club had a pleas-ant sleigh drive to Five Islands on Monday night with an excellent dinner at Broderick's. M. L. Tucker, James W. Day and O. L. Price went to Quaco yesterday te look after the cargo of the wrecked schooner Hattie McKay. Several other Parrsboro merchants, are losers by the disaster, as the vessel had a full freight for this port. The new 100 h. p. boiler for the electric power house has been placed in position, and the lighting of the streets by electricity will begin tomor-

ant

HALIFAX, N.S., March 2,-Steamer Lake Huron arrived this afternoon from Liverpool and sailed this even-ing for St. John. She landed 160 tons of freight at this port, and disemb

of freight at this port, and disembark-ed 175 passengers of all classes, a number of whom were bound for the Klondyke. La Champagne is yet in port, and nothing definite is known where the ship will be repaired. It is said the Merritt Wrecking Co. want \$50,000 to tow the Champagne to New York.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT MONCTON.

MONCTON, N. B., March 3.—A boy named Willie, McDougall, aged about 12 years, was thrown from the top of a car at the Moncton and Buctouche railway station today, by the shock of the shunting engine. He fell under the car and one arm was firightfully mangled and one leg badly broken in several places. It is thought he will

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 3 .-Commissioner A. B. C., March 3.-Commissioner A. B. Perry of the Northwest mounted police, who re-turned from Lake Bennett today, said: "I was present when the Brit-ish flag was holsted at Summit Lake. The police are collecting duties there. Summit Lake is Canadian territory, and the is not even disputed by the and this is not even disputed by United States."

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BRITISH FLAG HOISTED.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 5, 1898.

THE LEGISLATURE. MEC. the amount of \$43,497. The statement

(Continued from Page Three.)

6

members of . this house as busin men should I be held responsible for

the \$250,000. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-You decline to answer.

Dr. Stockton-I have given the figures and you can make the calculations for yourselves, and I further state that for six months of the fiscal year of 1889, for which I have allowed. I was not a supporter of the government at all.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-You were when the estimates were made for 1889.

Dr. Stockton-I was in the house when the estimates were made for 1889, but I had nothing to do with the expenditure even in my county for that year.

Hon. Mr. Tweedlie-You voted for supply.

Dr. Stockton-And let me say there was a pretty large expenditure in 1889, in consequence of elections that were to be run in January, 1890. His hon. friend, the attorney general, must have felt relieved when, it is said, he succeeded in preventing the down the apparent overdraft as much provincial secretary from becoming premier, fearing that he might not get the attorney generalship, if that should happen, and that he said he would not follow the provincial secretary as a leader of the government. If this was not correct his hon, friend could contradict it. He thought his hon. friend should be the last person to bring up the question of consistency. His hon. friend in June, 1896, just prior to the dominion election, was an ardent conservative, and the day after the election he was an ardent liberal.

Hon. Mr. White-I never voted conservative after the Hon. Mr. Foster came into Kings county.

Dr. Stockton-My hon. friend, some personal reason, did not vote for Mr. Foster, but has been pasing as a conservative all the same, and after the ballot boxes were sent in in June, 1896, my hon. friend blossomer as a liberal, and has been one ever since.

The hon. member for Albert had sought to show that he (Stockton) was inconsistent in his record in dominion politics because he had at one time gone into Albert county and oppesed Dr. Weldon, the conservative candidate. He would ask the hon. member (Osman) to look at his own record for consistency. Had he not, though, always posing as a conserv ative, opposed Dr. Weldon, the connominee at the last electservative tion ? He (Stockton) had abandoned the liberal party in 1891 because they had adopted a policy which Hon. Edward .Blake, only the other day, said was disloyal to the British empire. The hon. member for Charlotte (Hill) and himself were the best of personal friends, yet the hon. member had said that he would never support him (Stockton) in local politics because he had gone back on the liberal party.

Mr. Hill-I never used those words. It was not your leaving the liberal party that alienated your friends in Charlotte, but it was the cause and

was then made, and fairly made, that if these amounts were deducted from the amount owed the Bank of British North America at the end of the fiscal year of 1896, then according to all business methods there should charged to the account of 1896 all amounts owing by the government then due, but which were not paid. But the government say there was noth-ing due? Would the hon. chief commissioner declare that there was nothing due by the province and unpaid and which ought to have gone into the

year 1896 ? The hon. member had stated that during the progress of the debate. Would he repeat it now ? Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Oh, I will anewer you.

Dr. Stockton said that according to the return brought down, which hon. gentlemen would find in the appendix, page 57, three days after the close of the fiscal year there was a warrant drawn to Michael R. Marttin for roads at Quisibis of \$200. Was that contract et and done in the three days from Oct. 31st to Nov. 3rd? If so was it the habit of the government to do road work in November? The fact that the government put everything they possibly could into the receipts to tide over the fiscal year and cut as they could and ran it over into next year, and they had been doing that from year to year. If the gov-ernment would let the opposition look at their bank accounts this could be amply proved. The leader of the government

other day had misrepresented the at-titude which he (Stockton) took upon the fishery question when he supported the Blair government. In 1884 it was the habit of the government ssuing grants bordening upon rivers or streams to grant the water and the banks with the lands constained in the grant. In consequence of that lands were applied for and in some instiances granted solely for the purpose of acquiring the fishing rights bordering upon those streams. An act was

brought in in 1884 in which it was provided that hereiafter the governme would reserve a space of four rods and also the fishing privileges, giving, however, the grantee the right to cultivate the four rod strip and acess to the water. He (Stockton) took the ground then that where the crown owned fishing rights they should as far as possible reserve them for the purpose of revenue. It did not follow from that that he favored the locking up of these fishing rights in the hands of monopolists. He would say that if mment ever expected the efthe gov forts of the Tourist association to amount to anything (and he was glad that the government seemed disposed to lend its assistance in that regard)

they must make some changes in our fishing laws so as to attract people to the province. Hon. Mr. Tweedle-What would you

Dr. Stockton-I would suggest that

a considerable number of streams in the province should be thrown open in.

such a way that the right to fish by the rod would be given. Hon, Mr. Tweedle-So they are to-

Dr. Stockton-Not very many of the bonds they would issue in 1897, you was true that a step had been taken in that direction, but a much longer step must be taken to be of any value. He was glad that the government woke up to the fact that they should help the agriculturists of the province. In so doing, however, they were only following out a pollicy which the opposition had been endeavoring that. for years to impress upon the govern-ment. With reference to the importation of stock he did not think they had acted in the interests of the province in ignoring home producers of stock. It was stated that in importing the stock the government were simply acting in accordance with the recommendation of the Farmers' and Datirymen's association. The resolu tion passed by that association, how ever, was that "thoroughbred stock should be purchased in the best available market, either by importing from abroad or by acquisition from New wick breeders." When he spok of this matter the other day the hon. member for Carleton (Smith) stated that there was no stock in the provinice to purchase. Mr. Smith-Yes, thoroughbred stock Dr. Stockton said if the hon. mem-ber had taken the trouble to inquire he would have found out that this was entirely incorrect. He read a letter received from a gentleman in Klings Co. to the effect that when Mr. Smith of Carleton staited that there was no pure bred stock in that county he was making a failse assertion, as he knew of his own knowledge that a

per cent. on the difference should be deducted from the \$63,000 which was given to us. Up to that time also we were getting under the Ashbu treaty upon lumber export duty something like \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year. We that up on consideration that the dominion government would give us in lieu thereof the sum of \$150,000 a year. The hon, gentleman did not mention this the other day in making his calculation. Hon. Mr. White-What difference

does it make about the terms on which we received the money? I was talking of the amount we actually received and which the accounts show-

Dr. Stockton-The difference is that we got more under the operations of the act than if we had gone on under the Ashburton treaty. The debt of the province was raised up to \$7,000,coo by the means I have described be cause the hon. gentleman must know that we had not a debt of \$7,000.000 when we went itno confederation. Hon. Mr. White-The question simply as to the amount spent by the old government. I said there was placed to their credit at Ottawa a ertain sum of money. Dr. Stockton-I say that the readjustment simply increased the debt up to \$7,000,000, and then having done that, they were not paying five per cent on the increase of the debt. Then again, a readjustment took place in 1884, but as our debt had then increased to \$7,000,000, and more, there

was an amount put to our credit ther upon which we have been receiving five per cent and if the hon. member will look at that he will see that that amount, less the \$7,000,000-five per cent on that amount-was taken from the \$63,000. Hon. Mr. White-That don't meet

the case at all. I said the old government got a certain sum. Dr. Stockton-It bears intimately on the case. Then there was on top of

that the further arrangement to give up \$150,000 in lieu of export duty and then in 1884 came the other readjustment by which \$131,000 was blaced to our credit at Ottawa. There was no reason why he (Stockton) should be attacked because of the deeds of the governments led by Mr. Wetmore, Mr. King or Mr. Fraser or Mr. Hanington. Hon. Mr. White-Nobody attacked you. I was referring to the comparison made by the hon. member ?! of York (Black) as to this government and the old government.

Passing on, Dr. Stockton said he had proved conclusively what the average increase of the debt had been. Hon. Mr. White-What do you say

it is now? You said tonight it was \$136,000, and you said in Havelock it was \$150.000. Dr. Stockton-The net debt ?

Hon. Mr. White-No; the average increase in the bonded debt. Dr. Stockton-What I said was that

our bonded debt had increased from 1882 to 1896 by the sum of \$1,916,000. I said that if you added to the bonded debt the bonds the government had taken authority to issue in 1895, and

act went into operation, and for legis-lative expenses we also got \$50,000, and then there was a proviso in the act that as far as the debt of New Brunswick fell short of \$7,000,000 five existing circumstances of the province it should be the duty of any government that was in power as far as possible to keep the expenditure within the income; otherwise in the very near future we will be in a very bad financial condition. . The opposition had been taking that position for years, and yet the government claim that the opposition have no policy to propound. Another plank was that we should avoid, as far as possible. increasing the public debt except it was called for by some pressing emergency. Since 1882 nearly \$2,000,000 had been added to the bonded debt. If that rate was maintained for the next ten years, the increase would be nearly \$3,500,000, and unless the government resorted to a more drastic measure of direct taxation, what money would then be available for the great.public services ? Then the platform of the opposition was that to ensure efficiency and economy in the administration of public affairs all work to be paid for out of the provincial treasury should, as far as possible, be put up to public competition and thus obviate the large sums of money paid for extras in the public services.

Was not that something worthy of the consideration of the government ? He knew of instances throughout the province where tenders had been asked for more than once and the man who had the lowest tender did not get the job, but it was put out by day's work. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Will you name

the case ? Dr. Stockton-I will name a case right in the county the hon. gentleman represents. There was a piece of work leading from Hillsboro to Albent Mines built by George Carlisle, as I am informed, by day's work. Mr. Mullins was the lowest tenderer. Tendens were called for twice and not accepted, and the work afterwards done in that way. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Do you

say Mullins was the lowest tenderer? Dr. Stockton-So I am informed and the tenders were called for more than once.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Which time was he the lowest tenderer? Dr. Stockton-I am not aware as

that. But I say that is not a correct way of administering the finances of the province. Does the hon. gentleman say that there is no work done without public competition and tender? He dare not say that. Hon. Mr. Emmerson-I will dare say

something when I come to say it. (Laughter).

Dr. Stockton-I shall be glad to hear my hon, friend. Continuing, Dr. Stockton said here was another important natter; that It should be the object of members of

this house in looking after the interests of their constituents to see to it that municipal taxation is reduced by bringing into the treasury of the municipalities all fees derived from counity offices and likenises after pay-

ere unlable to get a chance to oper-Hom. Mr. Tweedle-Where is that? Dr. Stockton-I understand the Musicoka Lumber company is one. Do you say the terms of their lease have een carried out? Hon. Mr. Tweedle-The Muskoka

impany leased their land in 1893. The charge made by the leader of the opposition is entirely without founda-tion. It is true the company pur-chased some 400 square milles of land at the upset price of \$8. The hon. geniticman refers to the poor man not getting a chance. I think in Restigouche county at the annual sales of 1893 there was no competition at all. All the lands put up went at the upset price, or the great majority of them, and so no poor man was prevente from getting 25 year leases at all. The Muskoka company in addition to the \$8 per square mile pay every year \$4 additional. There is a provision in the licenses dssued that the license may be required by the surveyor general to lumber to a certain extent upon the land-that is to prevent persons holding lands for monopoly, or

in lieu of that they can pay so much into the revenue each year. There is more land under license in Restigouche today than can be lumbered upon. There are nore mills there than can sell their lumber. They are wintering over a large amount of lum-ber there. If we had insisted on the Muskoka Co. building a mill and cutting logs where would be the benefits

They would simply compete with other operators on a dull market and perhaps lower the price still more. When lumber lands are not being operated upon the province gains by it, for they were annually growing value. Who does tit interfere with? It interferes with no person at all, and it is the correct policy not to require the cutting to be done unless the people engaged in the business are not getting employment. Would the hion. member compel them to build mills just to run them for fun? The country is deriving great benefit from the policy of the government, is, not to deplete our forests but if

possible to increase their value. Dr. Stockton said that what he stated was that if his information was orrect, injustice had been done the staller operators in Restigouche county. His complaint was that while the smaller operators were compelled to live up to their contract. large corporations like the Muskoka Lumber Company were allowed to pre-empt the lands of the country, to hold them for speculative purposes, and he ...ondemned such a policy. He held that the lands of the province should be held by the government for the peocle of the country and not for specu lative purposes.

If the government is sincere in their efforts on behalf of agriculture. they must be willing to act upon the advice of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association. The opposition have been for years advocating mea sures in the interest of agriculture Tf the farmers of the country were to be encouraged by the importation of thoroughbred stock, such importations ment of the necessary salaries and should be made through the agriculcharges. At present large sums were tural societies, and in this and other taken out of the municipalities for the matters affecting agriculture, the farmers of our own province should be onsidered before those of any other country. He was in favor of agriculinral education, and if the minister of agriculture has in view technical education, he would say that the hon. gentleman was working along correct lines. He (Stockton) wished to say a word or two in reference to the Lun atic Asylum. The affairs of that institution he always wished to treat with moderation and delicacy. He had said and would say now, that if it required twice the amount that was now expended to be voted for the proper management of that institution we should vote the amount cheerfully, but when an hon. member stated, as had been stated in this debate, that because we made no reference to the asylum therefore we must be perfectly satisfied with its management, he (Stockton) desired to dissent from that view. He would now say that there is a feeling that the management of that. institution is not in as good condition as it should be. He said that advisedly, and would not have referred to the matter at all but for the remarks of the hon. member who had suggested that our silence on the subject was evidence that we had no reason to find fault Hon. Mr. Tweedle-Will you state mount as even \$400 per year has been what fault you have to find with the paid to the clerk of the county court. management of the institution ? Dr. Stockton-I will state to the provincial secretary, but not on the floors of the house, what I have to

FIRST PART.

in reference to the excellent work being done by the Good Roads Association. If we expect to have better roads we must realize that after the government money has been expended on the roads of the country that if the money be honestly expended, there will not even then be sufficient money to put the roads of the province in the condition in which the Geed Roads Association would like to see them. The public men of the country should be frank enough to make that statement known at any meetings of the Good Roads Association. The people should be taught to understand that if they expect to see their rcads in the excellent condition advocated by the Good Roads Association, they must put their hands in their pockets deeper than they have ever done before. If we all worked together in the common good, there was no reason that the country should not go along in a condition that would be satisfactory to all those interested in its welfare and that the people would

be prosperous and contented. (Applause.) On the house resuming this after-

Mir. Hill submitted a report from the committee on standing rules.

Hon. Mr. Emmenson introduced a bill to further amend chap. 110, Con. Stats, of fences, trespasses and pounds; also bill to amend chap. 60, Con. Shaits., justices in civil courts; also bill to amend the law relating to hastardy

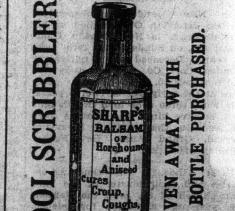
Mr. Black introduced a bill to incorporate the bishop and chapter of the cathedral of Christ church in the city and dilocese of Fredericton. Hon. Mr. Tweedlie submitted an ac-

count of the registrar of the university of New Brunswick for the year 1897

Hon. Mr. Emmerson replied at constidenable length to the speech of Dr. stockton, after which the motion that Mr. Speaker leave the chair was adopted without division.

The house went into supply, Mr. Hill in the chair. Several items were assed, and the house adjourned at 11.30 o'clock.

Spirit Medium (to sceptic)-Now that you have conversed with the spirit of your departed brother, are you not convinced? Have you any more objections to offer? Skeptic-None except the fact that my brothers are all living.



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FIRST THE MISSIN **A** Detec BY FRAN The hours of a certain as those therefore I was one morning at a loud knock on It was my flurried and eage "Get up, sir,"] Mrs. Potter's co.

door and the fo te bring you at "Who the deug exclaimed before nize the name ciety woman in But Jenkins wa ried down stairs man that T was could. "What in the v pened to Mrs. P I could only (The ride was a corner from my hood into her e ten minutes afte from my comfo into the cold ble myself in the pr handsome woma as for a ball, and her weight of jev Her drawing lighted, and in vants stood at t guests had gone. then, did I remer the previous eve Potter was booke ball of the season For a minute N ing me closely, a me, then, speaking drew shut the doors, she motion "I asked you Boyle," said she, that it happened: you should hear I nodded attent "First," said sl that what I am wholly confidentia its nature-" I lifted my har slightest doubt ex 'Your pardon; night I gave in the est ball of the v the last one before nothing to make hesitated. "Yes!" "And this is m spoke she laid her arm and pointed were bare of jew her right hand be glittered like the "Until supper la many jewels upor after supper, whe been "emoved. I rings from my le I searched for the "Where did you

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"Do you suspec

"No, but in so

est servants and

look-out for the them at sight."

Dr. Stockton-Did I leave the party in an unmanly manner, when I went back to my constituents without ever casting a vote in the house? Continuing, Dr. Stockton said the hon. member for Westmorland (Wells) had declared yesterday that he (Stockton) had gone back on the government for a trivial reason. He would ask the hon. member to name the reason. The hcn. member should have been manly enough to have said that it was because he (Stockton) opposed the ap-pointment of a Roman Catholic as police magistrate of the city of St. John. That was not true and the man who made that statement was a slan-

Mr. Wells-I never used that language. The hon. member is inventing a reason which I did not impute. Dr. Stockton-But I say the hon ber was not manly enough to say what he insinuated.

Mr. Wells-I understood, you to say that I drew the inference that you had retired from the support of Mr. Blair because you would not support the appointment of a Roman Catholic to that office.

Dr. Stockton-Yes.

Mr. Wells-Did I say that ?

Dr. Stockton-Then I ask you what did you mean by your statement ? Did you mean by that statement that I retired from supporting the government for something other than the financial management of the government?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Did you retire on account of the financial management of the government ?

Dr. Stockton-I am addressing myself to the hon. member for Westmorland. Passing on, Dr. Stockton said that according to the return that was brought down for the period from the close of the fiscal year 1896 to the opening of the legislature in 1897, it was discovered that the government owed the Bank of British North America the sum of \$136,000. But the government said, in making up their financial statement that there was only to go to the debit of the current account the amount of \$76,435.27. That amount they said was reduced by two payments, one of \$43,000, which ineluded items from 'casual and territorial revenues brought into the exchequer of the province after the close of the fiscal year, but which were really due and payable prior to the close of the year and another amount of about \$16,000 on deposit and bearing interest in the Bank of New Brunswick. By taking these two am ounts, they said, from the \$136,000, it left the amount carried to the debit of the account of 1897 at \$76,534. All the return said as to how that item of \$43,000 was made up was "cash \$43.497.92.

The hon, member from York (Pinder) on the public accounts committee wanted to know when those amounts came in-whether shortly after the close of the fiscal year or extending over a period of some time. The provincial secretary and deputy receiver general were respectively called in and they made the statement referred to on the floors of the house today, but there was no statement

full carload of Ayrshires could have been got at Sussex allone last fall. Mr. Smith-What I salid was that

there was no thoroughbred stock that we wanted. At the stock exhibition in St. John only one prize out of twenty-eight went to New Brunswick and there was no competition in that. Dr. Stockton said his correspondent had also stated that he had thorough bred pigs that he was willing to sell for \$5 each, but the government had gome abroad and paid \$10, and in con equence of that he had to slaughter some of the best thoroughbred pigs in the province. Continuing, Dr. Stockton said he had understood the atitorney general the other evening to say that the governments existing be-fore the Blair regime had received from the dominion government since 1867 the sum of \$3,639,000, which had all been dissipated. Would the hon. member say that that sum was an available asset for the province of New Brunswick? Hon. Mr. White-I do, and it was

drawn and expended. Dr. Stockton-Do you say that the amount received in 1873 was drawn

and used by the province? Hon. Mr. White-Yes.

Dr. Stockton said that when New Brunswick went into confederation she went in with a debt of \$7,000,000 and the total debt that all the prov inces went in with was \$62,500,000. was thought afterwards that a sufficient sum had not been allowed the one in view of the fact that up to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, so a. little over \$10,000,000 was added to sumed debt, or in all \$73,006,of the department. 088.84. The attorney general was en

tirely correct in saying that New today, but there was no statement Brunswick drew under the Union act the contentions of the opposition were as to the items that made up \$63,000 for tem years from the time the as to proper methods of administra- For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best wanted to impress on the house what

would strike an average of between \$140,000 and \$150,000. Hon. Mr. White-Did you say Havelock that the increase to bonded debt was on an average \$150,-000 per year since 1884 ? Dr. Stockton-I don't think I said

Hon. Mr. White-You are so reported in the Sun.

Dr. Stockton-I say the year should be 1882 that I started from. Hon. Mr. White-You are reported to have said that from 1884 to 1896 the average increase in the bonded debt was \$150,000. Did you make that statement?

Dr. Stockton-I did not .nake it in that way. I decline to be bound by synoptic or even by official reports uness I have the chance to revise them I did not revise the report of my Havelock speech. And I may say inasmuch as the government claim they have only issued \$100,000 of the \$400,-000 bonds, that there is enough indebtedness of the province outstanding to more than absorb another \$100,000. Hon. Mr. Tweedle-That is not true.

Dr. Stockton-You put to the debit f the account of 1897 the sum of \$59,371, and you are overdrawn on public works account \$53,600. If you paid those amounts it would more than amount to another \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-But could you pay it with that ? Dr. Stockton-Don't you owe the

\$53,000 ? Out of what money have you available assets to pay it ? I say that the province has gone into debt at the very least \$140,000 a year. Referring to the Cocagne bridge investigation, Dr. Stockton said that if the chief commissioner had had the accounts with reference in that expe ture before the public accounts committee; it probably would have rendered it unnecessary to hold the investigation. They were never produced before the investigation commenced. When the accounts and vouchers were not there, was it not right and fair that Mr. Pinder, as ta member of the public accounts committee, should demand that information should be given ? There was one

serious misstatement in the report of that inquiry-namely, that when the committee met on the 12th of March they resumed their sitting at 9.30 p. m. As a matter of fact, this house on the 12th of March did not adjourn until after 11 o'clock, and when the chairman of the committee publicly announced that the committee would meet he (Stockton) had asked that time should be given him for the pur-

rese of conferring with witnesses who had just arrived in order that he might see what they could prove, but that was denied and the inquiry pushed forward until long after midnight. The statement of the chief commissioner that he was always ready and willing to produce the accounts and vouchers, was certainly a peculiar

very last minute he said he did not know that they were in the cossession Passing on, Dr. Stockton said he

purpose of carrying on the public services, which was not a right thing to do. As he had stated at the opening of the legislature, certain burdens had been placed upon the municipalities and even by the legislatition of last session. By a very institious place of legislation passed last session a very considerable amount of direct taxation was placed upon the countles in espect of criminal prosecutions. Dr. Stockton here quoted sections 101 and 103 of the County Count act of 1897. He had been given to understand that in the county of Westmorland alone these charges would entail an additional charge upon the counity of between \$800 and \$1,000 a year. There was a bill of \$200 now which they were asking the county court judge to certify, but which he had not yet certified up to last accounts. Mr. Richard-Did I understand the paid by the county of Westmorland last year to the clerk of the county court amounted to \$1,000. Dr. Stockton-No; I said the effect of the law would be to put upon the county of Westmorland a charge of from \$800 to \$1,000 a year. Mr. Richard-As treasurer of the county of Westmorland for the last eight years, I would say that no such

Dr. Stockton-How in the world could there be when the act has not yet been in operation for a year. Mr. Richard-Well, I will take last Dr. Stockton said the act had not

been in operation a whole year. In consequence of the changes made in the law last year an additional burden has been placed on the countiles. Mr. Richard-You might state how much it has relieved the municipaliwe on this side of the house are conties

Dr. Stockton-It has not relieved the municipalities a single cent. The whole tendency of the legislation of this government has been to increase the taxes of the people of this province. Referring to the government's immigration policy, Dr. Stockton said he entirely agreed with the proposition that it was desirable that expenditure should be made to bring a desirable class of settlers into the province. He congratulated the hon, urveyor general on this announce ment in this regard. He (Stockton) had for years been urging the government to adopt this policy. The pres-ent move was one in the right direction. In this connection he would re-mark that the public lands of the province should be preserved for ac-tual settilers and lumber operators and not granited or leased to specu-lators. He understood that there were large areas of the public lands under lease to lumber operators who were not cutting any lumber off their Mcenses under the terms of their leases

and by this means smaller operators

Ask your grocer for Y ()

say regarding the present management of the Lunatic Asylum. He (Stcckton) thanked the members of the house for the attention they had given him. We are all here for the one purpose of advancing the best interests of the province. So far as

cerned, we will assist the government in all measures calculated to idvance the interests of the province. Of

course we are not able to judge of the measures until they are brought down. We reserve to ourselves the right of exercising our best judgment as to the details of such measures after we have seen and read them. We repudiate the charge that we are deorying the country. We are as much interested in the financial prosperity of the country as the government or any of its supporters. Although we may be divided on methods, yet at all events we shall have a single eye as to the public good. When tourists come to our province, let us so treat them that they will come back again, and that their coming may be in the interest of the government and the province. He (Stockton) thought as much of the province of New Bruns wick as did any other member on the floors of the house, and though the opposition might differ from the gov-

ernment, it was wrong cause they differed that they should be charged with run ning down the country. He thought

be

however, that the present government were running too largely and too rap idly into debt. No province the size of New Brunswick could afford to add from \$100,000 to \$125,000 a year to its bonded indebtedness. That was what this province was doing, to say nothing of the bonded indebtedness since 1882. He desired to say a few words

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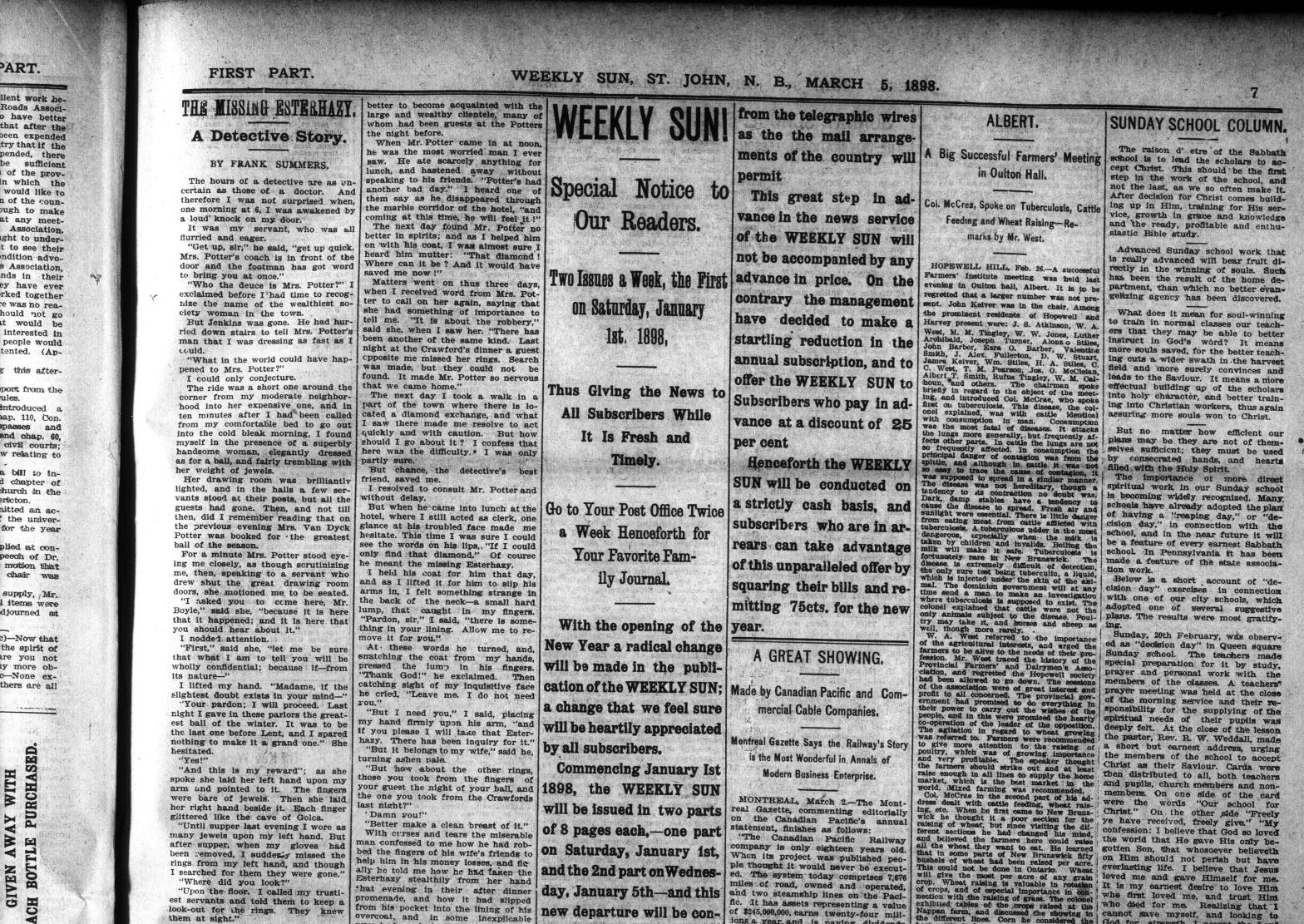
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there are many-' "Many who mi I spoke the wor pitable inflection would have hesita "And you still s 'No one." 'And your husb of your loss?" "Yes, and he is "Does he know ed ma?" "By no means. licity and scan whelmed at the th fess to you that lcse such valuab time, he retired in company had der "Was there any value?" I asked, pect more than s "There was. Th was stolen from r tained the Esterl value is many th husband bought it 'This contains a it in time of need "And you misse "As I was walk supper. For a mi believe it was go staggered him. sand lost in Wall said. 'and now th "Is there any me "Only that one o told me before sh lost her diamond dinner, which p She was our gues at my husband's The plot began wanted time to the ing, I extended n "Promise said: Madame, that you son that you have even your husban "He would be t nervous condition. him beyoud expres And so I bade he it was now sun u growing noisy wit When a detecti what to do, he watches the family ble has occurred. So, after breakf down town to the quented by banke office hours, for I quainted with Mr Here I found, nearly all the gen evening before, an gan a study of th man who had rob her dear friends o positive, for reaso rings were not lost "they were taken the woman by a r by whom?" That question before the day wa arrangements with hotel for a positi the office, and had that of assisting





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"Do you suspect any one?" back, where I found it. "No, but in so large an assemblage there are many-' "Many who might be suspected." I spoke the words with the inhospitable inflection which Mrs. Potter would have hesitated to utter "And you still suspect no one?" ciety offences. 'No one." "And your husband; does he know DED FOR PER CHILD. (Yicioria Colonist, Feb. 2). Within the last twenty-four those three for the northern fleet, the steamers Danube, the norther be cold on the trails leading through the mountains from the Lynn Canal, the most pathetic of which unfolds a tale of simple heromism, the central figure in which is an unnamed woman of the Dyna tribe she with her babe and one other squaw was accompanying a party of five form the safety rope and lost by the party, the direction their late companions had be direction their late companions had be direction their late companions had be of her mother-love was mutely but elo-work found the morning following, the body was found the morning following, the body was found the morning following the steader body was found the morning to low inters the fol-body was found the morning following the steader body was found the morning to low inters the fol-body was found the morning to low inters the fol-body was found the morning to low inters the fol-body was found the morning to low inters the fol-body was found the morning to low inters the fol-body was found the morning to low inters the fol-body was found the morning to low inters the fol-body was found the morning to low inters the fol-body was found the morning to low inters the fol-body to body to was found warm and the morning the steader to the morning to low DIED FOR HER CHILD. of your loss?" "Yes, and he is prostrated by it." "Does he know you have consulted me?"

"By no means. He would fear publicity and scandal. Almost overwhelmed at the theft, for I must confess to you that we can ill afford to lcse such valuable securities at this time, he retired immediately after the company had departed." "Was there any stone of special

value?" I asked, for I began to suspect more than she had told me. "There was. The solitaire ring that was stolen from my third finger con-

tained the Esterhazy diamond. Its value is many thousands. When my husband bought it for me he said : This contains a fortune. Remember it in time of need.' " "And you missed the ring?"

"As I was walking with him after supper. For a minute he would not believe it was gone. Then its loss staggered him. One hundred thousand lost in Wall street today,' he said, 'and now the Esterhazy gone!' "Is there any more to tell?"

"Only that one of my dearest friends told me before she left that she had lost her diamond bracelet just before dinner, which preceded the dance. She was our guest of honor and sat at my husband's right hand." . The plot began to thicken, and I wanted time to think about it, so, ris-

ing, I extended my hand to her and "Promise me on your honor, said: Madame, that you will not tell a person that you have consulted me. Not even your husband." "He would be the last one. In his

nervous condition, it would irritate him beyoud expression." And so I bade her good morning, for it was now sun up and the city was

growing noisy with the carts. When a detective does not know what to do, he plays trumps. He watches the family in which the trou-

ble has occurred. So, after breakfast, I betook myself down town to the hotel which is frequented by bankers and brokers after office hours, for I wanted to get acquainted with Mr. Potter.

Here I found, as I had expected. nearly all the gentlemen guests of the evening before, and immediately I be-gan a study of them. That it was a man who had robbed the hostess and her dear friends of their jewels I felt positive, for reasons of my own. "The rings were not lost," I said to myself, "they were taken from the fingers of the woman by a man. But when and

by whom?" That question worried me so that. before the day was over, I had made arrangements with the manager of the hotel for a position as day clerk in the office, and had added to my duties that of assisting with the coats, the

overcoat, and in some inexplicable way had worked itself up into the tinued throughout the Anxiety over the accidental loss of year. By this plan readhis booty had led my man to uncon sciously betray himself. The other gems had been sold, but they were reers of the WEEKLY SUN demeed, and the matter hushed up in that mysterious way ommon to sowill receive the advantage

> of the best news service ever attempted in the Mari-

time Provinces.

The WEEKLY SUN fear-

lessly invites comparison

with any of its contempor-

aries. It is a newspaper.

first, last and all the time.

It prides itself on its accur-

acy and truthfulness. Its

columns are clean, pure

and free from sensational-

ism, containing no matter

that may not be presented

Lots of Red Tape Necessary in This Case to Collect Unpaid Postage on a Letter. to the Family Circle.

Collect Unpaid Postage on a Letter. NEW-JURG, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Postmaster McCroskery owns a check on the National lank of Newburg for the sum of one cent. And this is how he became the possessor of tr. A drop letter in the Newburg post office, to go to a person in another state, had on stamp. The person to whom the letter was addressed received a letter from Postmaster McCroskery, which informed him of the postal laws for the additional one cent post-age. In response the person advised sent a money order for one cent through the Postat Feiggraph Company, and wired the postmaster is the letter on to the person to whom it was addressed. At the telegraph office the order of the oldentify him, This he did, and then a check for one cent to the Newburg National Bank was made to the Newburg National Bank was made to the order of the postmaster, and the person called in to identify him signed both the idegraph book and the check before it was delivered to Postmaster McCroskery. The check will be framed as a curiosity and kept to show the "red tape" now necessary to do business. The receiver of the letter expend-ed \$1.25 for telegraphing and the money order to get the letter, and all because the sender neglected to put on a two-cent instead of a one-cent stamp. It has been for years a

A CHECK FOR ONE CENT.

HONEST HELP FREE

that so many men are being imposed

ing to inform any man who is weak

and nervous or suffering from' various

effects of errors or excesses, how to

obtain a perfect and permanent cure.

upon by unscrupulous quacks, is

town, Ontario.

An old clergyman, deploring the fact

welcome visitor once

week in thousands

homes throughout New

Brunswick, Nova Scotia

and Prince Edward Island.

It now proposes to double

the number of its visits.

and to call twice a week

instead of but once a week

on its patrons.

will-

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed vith the terminal lines at Nashville prior to July 31st. as near as possible on a level with the city readers

Having nothing to sell, he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's of the daily papers, and sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp,

REV. A. H. MACFARLANE, Frank-

ions a year, and is paying dividends where some thought it would not earn axle grease. Its story is one of the most wonderful in the annals of modern business enterprise.' The Commercial Cable company's

annual report for 1897 was issued today. The revenue from the opera-tions of the cables, after deducting all expenses and reserving a sum of \$11,750 to meet depreciation of the cable, amounted to \$1,200,155.53, as compared with \$1,123,653.46 for the previous year, being an increase of \$76,502.07. The revenue from the land lines, after deducting all operating expenses and setting aside \$60,000 to attend the lines' depreciation reserve account, amounted to \$645,185.59. The net revenue of the combined systems was \$1,845,341.12, out of which has been met the interest on the first mortgage bonds and debenture stock amounting to \$640,000 and dividends of 7 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent, on the capital stock, absorbing \$800,000total of \$1,440,000-and leaving the balance of net revenue for the year \$405,-341.12.

WAISTED HIS SUBSTANCE.

One of New York's Spoiled Children in Bank ruptcy Toils in London.

LONDON, March 2 .- In the bankruptcy court here today, S. N. Cornell (son of the late J. B. Cornell, the iron manufacturer of New York), who was declared a bankrupt in this city on Nov. 17th last, applied for an order of discharge. The judge said he considered that

Mr. Cornell's bankruptcy was due to or

Mr. Corners bankruptcy was due to gross extravagance and suspended his discharge for four years. Mr. Cornell, according to report, in addition to his income of \$20,000 a year, received \$125,000 under the will of his father in 1887. Since August. 1894, it is added, Mr. Cornell has lived

at the rate of \$55,000 a year. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Granted all the Concessions They Aske

from Southern Railways.

BOSTON, March 2 .- The Southwestern Association has granted to the Christian Endeavorers of the United States and Canada all the concessions desired. They include the sale of tickets to Nashville and return, for the Christian Endeavor convention, at cne fare for the round trip, July 1st to 6th inclusive, with final limit July Sist, and with privilege of extension

A Colorado man who recently returned from the Klondyke with a fortune in nuggets and gold dust exult-antly exclaims: "And I didn't have to sweat for it, either." Visitors to the Klondyke region may have noticed will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh

exhibited tables of the crops raised at the Nappan farm, and discussed the showing in the different lines. Corn he considered the best cattle feed in many ways. Mixed grain sowing was advised, and more attention should be given to roots. He ascertained that while New Brunswick farmers sow four bushels of oats per acre, in Ontario they only sow one and a half. In the latter pro-vince the soil is a sandy loam, and the grain is planted in drills. The value of roots m feeding was dwelt upon. The farmers here should raise more in that line. Turnips and siraw made as good beef as can be made on anything. In raising beef cattle great care should be taken with the calves. Good beef breeds are essential. Too much importance could not be given to the matter of stabling and the general comfort of the animals. Stables should be light. In New Brunswick the farmers were away behind in the hous-ing of their stock. Good barns were invalu-able. The speaker dwelt very pleasingly on the home life of the farm. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the speaker for his instructive address.

PRESENTATION AT MUSQUASH.

Some few nights ago a representative party of Trinity church congregation, Mace's Bay, drove out to the rectory as Musquash, and, after usual happy preliminaries, Robert Mawhinney being called to the chair, Mrs. R. T. Mawhinney read the following address

Dear Mrs. Bareham-We, the members of Trinity church congregation at Mace's Bay, have assembled ourselves in your home this evening that we might pay you a tribute of respect of which we feel you are in every way deserving. We wish to assure you also that we are not indifferent to the kind interest you have ever taken in our welfare since coming among us, as the wife of our beloved pastor, and having heard with highest gratification that the congregation of St. Ann's church, Musquash, recently presented Mr. Bareham with a costly fur coat, while the friends at Princ of Wales remembered him also in the way of a pair of beautiful driving gloves, we tonight take every pleasure in asking you to accept from this mark of our regard and affect from us for you.

On behalf of Trinity church congre-gation and friends at Lepreaux. (Signed), MRS. LIZZIE SHAW.

At the conclusion of the address Mrs. Shaw stepped forward and pla-Mrs. Shaw stepped forward and pla-ced an elegant ci en fur coat upon the graceful shoulders of Mrs. Bareham. The surprised lady being too much affected to reply, her husband made a few fitting and graceful remarks in her stead, after which baskets were opened and a social tea enjoyed by the company. Miss Balcom and Prof. Dustin gave some fine selections on plano and violin, and others of the company same sones.

Actively Preparing for War With Nicaragua

ing. Men are being enlisted and troops have already been ordered to the frontier. The mission of the Gua-temala peace envoys to the two governments have thus far been unsuc cessful.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

cannot save myself, and looking to God for strength, I accept the Lord Jesus Christ as my Saviour, and will endeavor to follow His example and commands.

A place was left for signature and date, and at the bottom "Give me thine heart." After this had been carefully read to them the younger members were asked to take them home and talk it over with their parents, returning the cards the following Sunday if they wished to sign. The older members were asked to sign at once, and almost the whole school did so. Over thirty between the ages of twelve and eighteen, who had not be-fore confessed Christ, signed. Some of these have since come out boldly for Christ, and the young people's class meetings have been strength-

Preparation is of course needed. As many churches are at present hold-ing special evangelistic services, we would recommend the testing of the feeling of the school in some such manner before the close of the special services. Several schools in various parts of the province already have the matter under consideration.

Checks are often kited in an effort to raise the wind.

Matrimony carries of more single girls than any other epidemic. The man with a cloven breath isn't always the spiciest speaker. The friends of a woman are usually, less prepossessing than herself.

CARTERS MAI FILE a a

Positively cured by these Little Pills, They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,

Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-lect 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.

Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

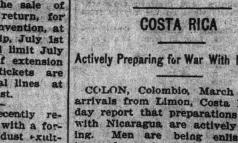
See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

COLON, Colombio, March 2.- The arrivals from Limon, Costa Rica, to-day report that preparations for war with Nicaragua are actively advanc-

company sang songs. COSTA RICA



WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 5, 1898.

A SERMON Preached By Rev. Chas. A. Eaton at Toronto.

Psalm xx., 5-In the name of our God we will set up our banners. This year opened with three great

struggles going on in the world. On the surface there are turmoils, contradictions, local reactions, cross currents subtle and strong, but beneath all and back of all will be found these three supreme conflicts.

First of all is the world-wide grapple Christianity with the forces of heathenism. In China, Japan, India, the Islands of the Sea, Africa. Wherever the Christian religion in any form has gained a foothold, there the battle is going on. The inertia and moral indifference of non-Christian peoples are at last changing to active opposition. Those cruel social systems that hold human life as a very cheap thing and know nothing of human right or duties are fighting for their life, and they are losing all along the line. It is no longer a local conflict. It is world-wide. A struggle between the Christ of God and the gods of superstition for supremacy in the life of the world. And He shall reign until He has put under His feet all enemies though the heathen rage and the peoples imagine a vain thing

The second great world battle is the struggle of a "higher civilization" to break down and supplant the "lower civilizations." This too is going on everywhere. Britain is carving her way through Africa, planting the flag of freedom, order and commerce upon the fortresses hitherto held by the forces of slavery, superstition and chaos. The very evils of our civilization seem more verile than those of heathendom and supplant them at once-France, Germany, Russia are in Africa too, and whatever their avowin one mind; they gave generously, bearing one anothers' burdens; they ed motive, their end is the same. And what does the curious and mysterious Chinese situation mean except that consistently and persistently that they turned the world upside down, and in the ancient barriers that have held back the progress of the world from that vast kingdom are at last crumbling to pieces before the resistless ongoing of the more advanced people? China will some day move out of her-self. It were better that when she does she come to our doors bearing social and religious forces like our own, rather than the forces of corrupthe Spirit who was promised by the Lord, given on the day of Pentecost. and whose only home on earth is in the hearts of believers. tion and retrogression. see 11 Finos Side by side with these we see ev. erywhere in civilization a great strug-gle on the part of the Christian one word for us as Christians. must be and do what we say we are, or fall back into silence. Through incountries. It is strong commentary on human nature that only after eigh-teen centuries has Christianity been able to inaugurate anything like a dividuals, by consistent conduct, the tinct and powerful impression upon the world. Let Gideon's test be apuniversal attempt to enthrone conplied. Are any fearful? Let them go science as the supreme power in soback. If they cannot go back into ciety. the gloom, let them remember the

Here is ground for highest hope. We are all sadly conscious of the downward tendencies in life. We know how much easier it is to be selfish than self-sacrificing, to float with currents of -passion and desire rather than breast the tide in the in-terests of self-control and purity. Yet

proving the supernaturalism of our experience. That is by life. If I act and speak and think exactly as do those who deny the reality of my those who deny the reality faith; if I seek pleasure as a chief end; if I lie and devour and oppress LESSON XI,-MARCH 13. in my business; if I become as GOLDEN TEXT .- He that soweth sounding brass in my words, a mouththe good seed is the Son of Maner of pious phrases, then how am I to Matt. 13: 37. prove that Christ is in my heart? It

tically. And there is only one way of

live the life, the next step is a theory.

Man is more than a soul. He is a

cerpetually to grasp and express in

formulas of reason what the spirit

feels and knows directly. The Chris

tian must not only feel and live: he

must know. He has to give a reason

Jesus Christ is the same yesterday,

today and forever. Man is not, be-

cause he is not perfect; and unless he

changes he cannot advance. This, then, is to be our word for 1898. Ag-

gression is experience by deeper com-

nunion with God; by more complete

surrender to the influence of His Holy

Spirit; by more sincere willingness to

do His will. Aggression is practice by enlarging the sphere of our living; by

eing as good a Christian in the home

ehind the counter, in the market, on

the exchange, in the school, as we are

in church on Sunday; by accepting

the truth that "we cannot serve God

and mammon." Aggression in theory

by attempting to express the large

he who runs may read, and a way-

faring man, though a 'ool, need not

problem for us. They met together

very often; they prayed much, always

witnessed for Christ by their life so

The battle is on. Obedience is the

ospel of Christ makes its most dis-

promises of God, exceeding many and

precious, and in His name set up their

banners. Are any weak? Let them

fall upon and use the resources of the Omnipotent Spirit, until they are able

to cry with Paul, "I can do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth

We

The Apostolic church solved

err therein.

for the hope that is within him.

Son of Man.

cannot be done; for Christ is not there PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Men do not gather grapes off thorns, nor figs off thistles. Nor do we pluck -In the last quarter of His second year. A new method of teaching bethe fruits of unrighteousness from a gun on account of the growing oppobranch abiding in the true vine, who sition spoken of in our last le is Christ the Lord, Son of God, and HISTORICAL SETTING. - Time After we settle the experience and

utumn, A. D. 28. Place-On the shore of the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum. Jesus near 32 years old. John the mind as well, and the mind is seeking Baptist in prison at Castle Macherus.

The Wheat and the Tares.-Matthew 13: 24-30; 36-43.

Read the whole chapter. Commit verses 37-39.

the good shine like the sun? 24. Another parable (a) put He forth have we been told about this reward? unto them, saying, The kingdom of (Dan. 12: 3; Rev. 21: 1-4, 21-27; 22: heaven is likened unto a man which 1-5.) sowed good seed in his field:

25. But while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the

wheat, and went his way. 26. But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then ap-

peared the tares also. 27. So the servants of the house-holder came and said unto him, Sir, didst not thou sow good seed in thy field? from whence then hath it tares? 28. He said unto them, An enemy hath done this. The servants said unto him, Wilt thou then that we go and gather them up?

29. But he said, Nay; lest while ye Like the last notes of the dying swan truths of Revelation in terms of modgather up the tares, ye root up also are these last words of our beloved ern life so simply and completely that leader, beautiful and triumphant. The the wheat with them. quaint remark to Mrs. Hoffman show-

30. Let both grow together until the harvent; and in the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into my barn.

36. Then (b) Jesus sent the multitude away and went into the house; and His disciples came unto Him, say ing, (c) Declare unto us the parable of the tares of the field.

order to silence their clamorous voices 37. He answered and said unto them men stoned them to death, so that He that soweth the good seed is the the blood of the martyrs became the Son of man: seed of the church. And they pro-

38. The field is the world; the good fessed to be and were dominated by seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked one;

make others unhappy by her suffering, 39. The enemy that sowed them even if she must assume a cheerfulthe devil: the harvest is the end of the world; and the reapers are the ness she did not feel. Lady Somerset has truly said of her: "An army of angels. women the world over can testify to the unselfish interest with which she 40. As therefore the tares are gath-

ered and burned in the fire; so shall, it be in the end of this world.

41. The Son of man shall send forth of His kingdom all things that (d) of His kingdom al Ithings that (d) offend, and them which do iniquity; 42. And shall cast them into a furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth. 43. Then shall the righteous shine

forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear. erefu.

REVISION CHANGES, CO Ver. 24. (a) Set He before them. Ver. 36. (b) He left the multitudes and went. (c) Explain. Ver. 41. (d) Cause stumbling. Ver. 42. (c) The weeping,

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. March 1-Str Cape Breton, 1,108, Patine, from Louisburg, R P and W F Starr, coal. Sch B H Foster, 124, Wilcox, from Bos-ton, R W Williams, general. Sch Adelene, 192, McLennan, from Perth Amboy, G F Baird, coal. Sch Sainte Marie, 167, Morehouse, from Bermuda, R C Elikin, old lamps, etc. Sch Hannah F Carleton (Am), 189, Faulk-ingham, from Jonesport, D J Seely and Son, bal.

Last (v. 30) .- How long did the wheat and tares grow together? What was done with the tares? Why? When is the world's harvest? Meaning of

bal. Coastwise-Schs Margaret, 49, Dickson, from fishing; Louisa, 15, Hargrave, from Point Lepreaux. March 2-Sch Annie Harper, 92, Golding, from Boston, John P Maloney, bal. Ooastwise-Schs Melinda, 88, Reynolds, from Parrsboro; Thelma, 48, Milner, from Annapolis; Tethys, 9, Johnson, from Welsh-rool.

pool. March 3-Str Glen Head, 995, Keunedy, from Dublin, Wm Thomson and Co, bal. Str Halifax City, 1377, Newton, from Lon-don via Halifax, Schofield and Co, general. Coastwise-Sch Wanita, 42, Magarvey, from Annapolis.

Cleared. March 1-Ship Vanloo, Baker, for River

Mersey. Sch Bonrie Doon, Chapman, for Boston. Sch Rondo, Spragg, for Boston. Cosstwise-Sches Yarmouth Packet, Shaw, for Yarmouth; Lida Gretta, Ells, for Quaco. March 2-Sch Alfaretta S Snare, Lawson,

March Z-Sch Alfaretta S Snare, Lawson, for New York. Sch Rewa, McLean, for City Island f o. Coastwise-Sohs Glide, Tufts, for Quaco; Westfield, Cameron, for Aima; Tethys, John-son, for Welspool; Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco. Bythe Women's Christian Temperance Union

Trust the people-the wise and the ignor-ant, the good and the bad-with the gravest questions, and in the end you educate the

What

or Quaco. 3rd-Str St Croix, Allen, for Boston Bark Katabdin, Humphreys, for

Ayres. Coastwise-Sohs Rex, Sweet, for Quaco; Bay Queen, Barry, for Beaver Harbor; Thelma, Milrer, for Annapolis; str West-port, Payson, for Westport; barge No 2, Salter, for Parrsboro.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. At Yarmouth, Feb 28, barktn Madeleine Ari 610, from Clare Castle. Sailed.

HALIFAX, NS, March 1-Sld, str Alpha Hall, for Jamaica.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. ADELAIDE, March 1-Ard previously, bark Fram, from St John, NB. At London, Feb 26, ship Lancing, Chap-man, fram San Francisco. At Demorara, Feb 4, sch La Platta, Sloan, from Fernandina. At Hamilton, Ber, March 1, sch Syanara, Pinley, from Jacksonville. LIVEHPOOL, March 2-Ard, str Majestie, from New York. GLASGOW, March 3-Ard, str State of Netnæta, from New York. LONIJON, March 3-Ard, str Damara, from St John via Halifax. Salled Arrived.

Sailea.

From London, Feb 26, bark Athlon, Sprague, for Sandy Hook, From Cape Town, Feb 26, ship Ellen A Read, Lendry, for Newcastle, NSW. From Liverpool, Feb 23, ship A. G Ropes, Rivers, for New York. From Cape Town, Feb 23, bark Annie Biu-gay, Otterson, for Ship Island. LiVERPOOL, March 3-Sid, str Vancou-ver, for Portland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. At Boston, Feb 28, sch Valdare, from Qua-co; Romec, from St John; Stephen J Watts, from Bridgetown. At New York, Feb 27, sch Shenandoan, Bibson, from Ponce via New Hayen. BOOTHBAY, Me, March 1-Ard, sch Nellie Sawyer, from Boston

STON, March 1-Ard.

Morrill, from Yarmouth, NS; sohs Amer-icana, Smith, for Rosario and Channel. In port at Carteret, March 1, bark Robert Ewing, Irving, to load for St Andrews, NB. In port at Nassau, Feb 24, brig Ora, Sprague, from Macoris for New York (com-pleting repairs.) CITY ISLAND, March 3-Bound south, schs Eric, for St John; Rattler, for Grand Manan.

SPOKEN.

SPOKEN. Bark Nellie Troop, Trites, from New York for Shanghai, Feb 1, lat 20 N, lon 40 W. Bark Frieda Mahn, Staben, from St John, NB, for Melbourne, Feb 2, lat 30 N, lon 43 W. Ship Canara, Swatridge, from Boston for Buenos Aynes, Feb 9, in lat 36 N, lon 46 W. Bark Nellie N. Slade, from New York, Feb 10, from Rio Janeiro Feb 26, 50 miles south of the South Shoal fight ship. (By sch Saint Marie, at this port. The Slade wished to be reported.) vished to be reported.)

REPORTS.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass, March 1-The body of Captain Dakin of the wrecked ship Asia was picked up this afternoon by fisn-ermen near the mouth of Bass River, in West Dennis. The body was recognized by marks on the clothing.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths occurring 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.

MACHUM-At St. Marys, York Co., N. B. March 1st, to the wife of J. C. Machum,

DEATHS.

COCHRAN-In this city, on March 3rd, Hamilton Cochran, in his 70th year, leaving year, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.

their loss. McNELLY-At Edmundston, on Feb. 8th, Thomas McNelly, aged 57. "Safe in the arms of Jesus; Safe on His gentle breast!" (Woodstock papers please copy.) MOTT-At Perry's Point, Kingston, Kings Co., on Feb. 18th, 1895, Susan, beloved wife of John W. Mett, in the 56th year of her age, izening one son and one daughter and a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their lass. BYAN-At Jamaics Plain

RYAN-At Jamaica Plain, Assault Feb. 27th, Mary E., beloved daughte Philip Ryan, aged 20 years 11 months.

NINE DROWNED

Schooner Speedwell Capsized

Off Key West.

Three Children Among Those Who Met Watery Graves.

The Vessel Was Struck by a Squall-Captain

Saved But His Children Lost.

KEY WEST, March 2.-The schr. edwell Cant Collier Fla., for Key West, was struck by a squall today while off Marquesas, eighteen miles from here, and capsized. Nine persons were drowned, out of twelve all told on board. Among the victims was the three children of Capt. Collier, George, Tom and Wilbur, aged respectively 4, 6 and 8, and the entire Nichols family, Brad-ly Nichols and his wife, their son and the latter's wife and two grandchildren. The family was from Bridgeport. Conn. Those saved are Capt. Collier, Samuel Gates and Jesse Green, deokhands, and R. W. Bates of Myers, Fla., a passenger. The Nichols family is said to have

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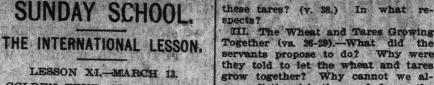
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ways distinguish the good from the

What benefit comes to the evil from

this growing together? (Matt. 5: 16; 1 Fet. 2: 12.) What to the good?

(Jas. 1: 12; Matt. 5: 10-12.) IV. Each to His Own Reward at

What becomes of those who are like

tares? In what respects is the pun-

shment of sin like fire? Does God

desire to have any suffer so much?

(Ezek. 18: 32) Why must the wicked

What is the reward of the righte-

ous? (v. 43.) In what respects will

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

of St. John.

LAST MOMENTS.

ed that her dying thoughts were also with the mother whose death had

made such a difference in the life of

her beloved daughter. "I have crept

in with mother." It is not strange that among the "angels hovering

round" those fast closing eyes should

catch a glimpse of the mother, who

had been the guide, the comforter and

the inspiration of her life. Frances

might see within the veil while the

other's eyes were holden, and thus she

rad "cropt in with mother." She had

been entirely happy all through her

tle jokes to the very end. The unsel

lishness of her nature would not let her

has ever placed these who worked by

her side in positions of prominence.

and labored for their advancement

with greater eagerness than she ever

sought her own. Among those char-

acteristics which have often struck

me is her utter absence of self-asser-

tion." As the last day drew near its close she asked Miss Gordon to

sing her favorite hymn, "Gently,

Lord, oh gently lead us." The second line she had long since altered from

"Through this gloomy vale of tears"

to "Through this vale of smiles and

ss, writes one, making pretty lit-

iline

"How beautiful to be with God."

be shut out of God's kingdom?

'the end of the world"?

all over the world these higher prin-ciples and forces of which we catch glimpses in moments of moral sanity are gaining ground. Surely pessim is out of date.

In this new year all Christians are have something to say upon each these great conflicts. We can no longer be narrow in our outlook. The field is the world, and the world is at our doors. No man can give to himself. We must have some message of universal import. When Jacques Car-tier landed on Gaspe in 1534, he set up the lilles of France and claimed the country for his king-so must we claim the world for Christ-all men and all of each man-all people-and all rul-ers, for He is King of kings and Lord of lords. In the long ago all Europ rang with the shouts of the crusader en their way to rescue the empty tomb of our Lord from the infide We fight today to rescue His life from "its modern grave of formalism" and materialism. In the name of our God we will set up our banners.

The Christian church today mus stand for spirituality as the first principle of life.

Some trust in Christ; some in horses scme in oppression; some in political finesse. We will make mention of the name of the Lord our God. Let not the Christian church forget that it i spiritual agency, or it is nothing. We have the authority, the resources, the presence of God promised and pledged for our support-but only in a conflict between spiritual agencies. Goliath defied the armies of Israel. His shield was carried before him by a warrior, his mighty broadsword flashed terribly in the sun; his spear was like a weaver's beam. "I come in the might of the God of Israel, whom thou hast defied," answered the youthful David; and spiritualism was easily victor over mere brute force.

The only omnipotent forces are spir-itual. The church is not bound to of-fer practical solutions of social difficulties. She is rather to furnish the life out of which answers to all ques-tions will spring, as naturally as the bud from the bough of the rose. We stand for life-for life more abundant. Regeneration is a supreme word in the Christian vocabulary. "Except a man be born again he cannot enter the kingdom of God," which is life and peace and joy and victory in the Holy Ghost. Unless regenerated men create a regenerated society as the expression of the God life within them, they have buried their talent unused. and will hear the Master say at the day of reckoning: "Depart from Me; I never knew you."

(2) The church today must stand for an aggressive and practical Christianity.

The order in the New Testament is. first an experience, then a life, then a theory. We claim that we have the first. We are all too prone to furnish the last, but the life we fail to live. There is an experience in the soul which makes a sinful man a new creature in Christ. To abandon this is to abandon Christianity. Supernatur alism is the cornerstone of our faith. no secularism, naturalism, rational-ism must drive us from this. Without God in the soul experimentally we can never have God in the life prac-

IT'S EASY TO DYE. Home Dyeing With Diamond Dyes is Pleasant and Profitable.

Beautiful and Brilliant Colors That Will Not Fade—Diamond Dyes Have Special Colors for Cotton and Mixed Goods-How Wise Women Econom ize in Hard Times - A Ten-Cent Package of Diamond Dyes Often Saves Ten Dollars.

In these days of enforced economy it should be a pleasure to any woman to learn how she can save the cost of new gown for herself and suit for he little one, or can make her husrand's faded clothing look like new. Diamond Dyes, which are prepared especially for home use, will do all this. They are so simple and easy to use that even a child can get bright and beautiful colors by following the directions on each package.

There is no need of soling the hands with Diamond Dyes; just lift and stir the goods with two sticks while in the dye bath, and one will not get any stains or spots.

In coloring dresses, coats, and all large articles, to get a full and satis-factory color, it is absolutely ngcessary to have a special dye for cotton goods and a different dye for woollen goods. This is done in Diamond Dyes, and before buying dyes one should know whether the article to be colored. is cotton or wool, and get the proper dye. Do not buy dyes that claim to color everything, for their use will re-sult in failure.

MARINE MATTERS.

About 250 bales of hemp from wrecked ship Asia have been landed at Vineyard Haven, having been picked up on Nantucket Shoals. Captain Kerr of the schooner Nellie I. White, at Digby from New York, reports Passing large quantities of wreckage of the ill-fated ship Azia, when off Nantucket. Capt. James Ellis left Digby a few days ago to assume command of the American schooner Ruth M. Martin, which arrived at Boston on the 24th ult., in charge of Captann Hogan.

Hogan. 'E. C. Bowene of Westport has purchased the schooner Minerra, of Lunenburg, for \$1,-50°. She is 83 tons registes, ien years old and her new owner will place her in the coasting trade in summer and West Indian trade in winter. Barktn. Madeleine, Capt. Amero, arrived at Yarmouth from Limerick on Feb. 28, af-ther a passage of 70 days. She will load 'or Bueros Ayres.

at Yarmouth from Limerick on Feb. 28, af-ter a passage of 70 days. She will load 'or Buenos Ayres. Capt. Angus W. Oxner of Bridgewater was washed overboard and drowned from the schoocer Olivetts while on the voyage from Bridgewater to West Indies. Ship Lancing: Capt. Chasman, which ar-rived at London Feb. 27 from Sam Fran-cisco, reports that while the ship was rolling hearily in the coean swell on Feb. 27, lat. 22, Ion. 41, the maintopsallyard fell causing damzge to the lower gear. A Halifax despatch of yesterday says: An-other big lame duck arrived here this mor-ning. On Sunday last the Alpha, from Bai-timore for the Baltic ports, sighted the first class steamship Maria Rickmers, from Bro-men for Baltimore, in a disabled condition. It was ascertained the tail shaft had broken early on Sunday morning. The Rickmers was taken in tow and brought to Halifax. She will go into dry dock for ropairs at once. The Rickmers has 160 steerage passengers-all Germans.

"I saw you kiss him." "Yes, I know it. But he's a hypnotist, you know."--Chicago Post.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

24. Parable-A fictitious story, true te nature, teaching a spiritual truth. The kingdom of heaven—The new or-der of things which Christ came to establish, ruled by the principles heaven. Good seed-Christians, children of the kingdom, so-called because they bring forth good fruit, and are the means of making others good. In His field—The field is the world. 25. While men slept-In the night: perhaps when Christians are careless and ignorance prevails. His enemycies of grass which looks, when grow ing, very much like wheat, but whos seeds are poisonous. The tares are the children of the wicked one, having Lis nature and deeds. Then appeared the tares-When

the fruit came it was very easy to dis-tinguish between the tares and the wheat, for the grains are very different, though the young plants are alike Fruit, not professions, proves what

29. Lest ye root up also the wheat -The wheat and the tares at first Fook so much alike that they would be sure to make many mistakes and injure the harvest. Moreover the roots of the two were often intertwined. world, or rather age, dispensation, which ends at the judgment. "The reapers are the angels. Tares . . burn them. Fire expresses the intensity of the punishment and that there is no escape. And this for two reasons (1) This is all they are fit for. It is the just end and right punish-ment of the wicked. (2) Punishment is intended to keep wickedness from spreading and destroying all the good just as weeds are burned to keep from multiplying and destroying the good grain. The wheat into my barn -The good into the kingdom of heaven, where they shall shine forth as the sun, glorious and happy in themselves, and giving light and life and cheer to all around.

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

Subject-The Good and the Bad to be Separated at Last, Each to His

Own Place. Introductory,-Where was this parable spoken? Under what circum stances? Why did Jesus begin, this new method of teaching? I.The Good Seed (vs. 24-38).-Wha s the kingdom of heaven? To what does Christ liken it in this parable? Who sowed the good seed? (v. 37.) What is the field where the seed was sown? (v. 32.) What is Christ's purpose in sowin

this field? (Tit. 2: 14; John 3: 17.) Who are the good seed? Why are Christians called the children of the kingdom? In what respect are Chris-tians like good seed? II. The Tares (vs. 25-38).-What are

11. The Pares (vs. 20-36).—What are tares? Who sowed them? What is represented by his sowing in the night? By what were they known as tares instead of wheat? Who are like

×7.9."

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The states of th

ars." She gave directions that there hould be nothing gloomy about her uneral. Her coffin was draped in a white silk, flag, presented to the World's W. C. T. U. and in the beloved white ribbon. When her last address to the World's uplon was delivered in Toronto there was not standing room for all who came to hear. Strong men strove in vain to hide their tears. while women wept in sympathy. The tenderness and pathos in her voice is beyond description as she dealt with the subject of the difference in opinion in regard, to Lady Henry and mentioned the criticisms of herself that were so unfair and so unjust. Among other things it was said "Miss Willard had been bribed." With what numor and pathos she dealt with this rtion. Her original thought, her assertion. Her original thought, her quick wit, her plaintive pleading tones, along with her sweet womanli-ness, made her one of the most at-tractive of platform speakers. Her executive ability and clear discern-ment beside her other sifts made her one of the greatest and most successful leaders among women. "How strange 'twill be, with so much gone of life and low, to still live on," and for her "How beautiful to be with God."

"The child who enters life comes not With knowledge or intent, So we who enter death must go As little children sent. Nothing is known-but we believe IThat Cod is, overhead, And as life is to the living, So death is to the dead." -J. C. T.

The above letter was received at a omewhat late hour last evening, and the column that had been ready was kept back. It is always a pleasure to hear in any way from our beloved president, and at this time we know how her heart has been saddened by how her heart has been saddened by the death of her friend, and that these words are a token of the esteem in which she held Miss Willard and of sorrow at her death.

The quarterly convention of the W C. T. U. of St. John Co. will be held in the hall in north end on Thursday

next, 10th, at 3 o'clock. There will be a public meeting in the evening. It is expected that the meeting will be one of more than especial interest, as the St. Martins union will be represented. and there will be an address on So-cial Purity. The county secretary requests that the reports from the so-ciefies be sent in to her at ence.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

(St. Louis Chronicle.) The Countess Marie De La Conception De La Cantesa y Clark De Gobel y Franandez has succeeded in setting a divorce from Juan C. Gobel y Fernandez. All this hap-pened in Fargo, N. D., and the Dakota di-vorce courts are entitled to a month's vacu-tion, for this was no ordinary job.

Beware of Cocaine.

Thos. Heys, analytical chemist, Tor-onto, says:-"I have made an exam-ination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for Cocaine and any of its compounds from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a oure-not a drug. Price 25 cents, blower included.

. The beautiful snow often covers a multitude of disgraceful sidewalks.

F Sawyer, from Boston.
BOSTON, March 1—Ard, str Roman, from Liverpool via Halifax.
Cid, sch Nevada, for Lunenburg, NS.
Sid, str Boston, for Yarmouth, NS.
BUENOS ATRES, Jan 30—Ard, ship Maren, from St John, NE.
At Quaco, Feb 28, schs Silver Wave,
Weich, from Boston, Advance, Stevenes; Abate, Floyd; R Carson, Sweet, and Victor, Smith, from St John.
R Carson towed in the waterlogged sch Hattie McKay of Parrsboro, NS.
At Antwerp, Feb 28, sch Emily C Denni-Son, Comeau, from New London.
At Moew York, Feb 28, sch Emily C Denni-son, Comeau, from New London.
At Moew York, Feb 28, sch Sirocco, Reid, from Havana.
At Pascagoula, Feb 28, sch Sirocco, Reid, from Havana.
At Buenos Ayrcs, Jan 30, bark Gazelle, from Boston.
At Boston, March 1, ship Caldera, Mo-Quarrie, from New York; str Kelvingrove, Ryder, from New York; str Kelvingrove, Ryder, from New York; str Kelvingrove, Matheson, from Ponce.
At Montevideo, Feb 22, bark Gleneida, Corning, from New York; str Kelvingrove, Ryder, from Glasgow and Liverpool via Hall-far.
BOSTON, March 3—Ard, str Assy-rian, from Glasgow and Liverpool via Hall-far.

tax. BOSTON, March 3 – Ard, strs Boston, from Yarmcuth; Halifax, from Halifax; Pro Patria, from St Pierre, Miq. PORTLAND, Me, March 3—Ard, schs Wal-ter Mills, from Boston for St John; Debet-ta, from St John for New York; Nellie F Crocker, from St John for New York; Mag-gle J Chadwick, from St John for New York; William Jones, from St John-for New York.

Cleared.

At Darlen, Ga, Feb 25, bark Valona, Mur-ray; for Liverpool. PORTLAND, March 1-Cld, str Numidian, for Liverpool; sch Augustus Palmer, for Louisburg. Louisburg. At Mobile, Feb 28, sch J W Durant, Dur-ant, for Pascagoula.

Sailed. From New York, Feb 27, bark Peerless,

From New York, Feb 27, bark Feetness, for Manzanila, From Havana, Feb 19, sch Sirocco, Keid, for Pascagoula. From New London, Feb 27, sch Emily C Dennison, Comeau, for New York. VINEYARD HAVEN, March 1-Sid, sch

From New York, Feb 28, bark Wolfe, for

Brom New York, Feb 28, bark Wolfe, for Adelaide.
From Darien, Feb 28, bark Valona, Murry, for Liverpool.
From New York, March 1, bark Lands-trona, Starrat, for Rio Jeneiro (and anchor-ed in Hart Island Roads; sch Ira D Sturgiss, Kerrigan, for Boston.
From Buenos Ayres, Feb 1, bark Strat-home, Harvey, for Deptord.
From Manila, Jan 15, barks Calburga, Doug-lass, from Ilolio, to load for United States; E A O'Brien, Pratt, for Delaware Break-water via Cebu.
From Havana, Feb 24, sch Shafner Bros, Lesain, for Mohle.
From Satilla River, Feb 28, bark Antigua, Holmes, for Rio Janeiro.

MEMORANDA

Passed out at Cape Henry, Feb 27, bark Glenafton, from Baltimore for Coquimbo. CITY ISLAND, March 1-Bound south, achs Clayola, for St John, NB; Freddie A Higgins, for Grand Manan, NB; A P Emer-son for St John. In 10th at Buonce Ayres, Feb 10, back

son for St John. In port at Buenos Ayres, Feb 10, bark Veronica, Robinson, for Barbados. In port at Rosario, Jan 10, bark Alberta, Roberts, for Rio Janeiro or Santos. In port at Villa Constitucion, Jan 15, bark W W McLauchlan, Wells, for Channel for orders.

In port at Manila, Jan 18, ships Treasury Knowiton, for Delaware Breakwater; ba Hamburg, Caldwell, disg; Plymouth, Sal Jor New York; Launberga, McDougall, United Kingdom; Highlanda, Owen,

Puget Sound. In port at Buenos Ayres; Jan 28, ships An-nie M Law, Baln, from Penaacola; Lennie Burrill, Larkin, from Saguenay; barks Mis-tletoe. Simpson, for Delaware Breakwater; Strathmore, Harvey, for Channel; St Paul, Parker, and St Peter, Skaling, for Rosario and New York or Boston; Mauna Loa, Gra-ham, for Channel; St Croix, Trefry, from Bear River; Belmont, Ladd, from Tacoma; Cedar Croft, Young, for Channel; Hillside,

been well to do. All had been staying for a month or two at a small hotel kept by Capt. Collier at Marco, and they were on their way home.

The survivors say that the Speedwell, which was a small vessel of about 25 tons, was making slow headway this morning against a head wind. About 7 o'clock Capt. Collier was at the wheel and the Nichols family and the Collier children were in the cabin asleep. Suddenly a squal came howing up about 0 came howling up abeam. Cates and Green rushed to take in sail. As the jib flapped loose the squall caught the schooner and blew her clean over on the port side. Collier, the deckhands and Mr. Bates were swept over into the seething sea, but caught the rigging just in time to save themselves The wind, rain and surges drowned. the dying cries of the imprisoned. Nichols family and the Collier children.

The men lashed themselves to the rigging. After being there for two hours the sea subsided. Then they got the dingy loose, baled her out with a hat, broke a thwart in two pieces, and with these for oars rowed pieces, and with these for oars rowed toward Marquesas. After going three miles they were picked up exhausted by a fishing sloop and brought here about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Samuel Cates, one of the survivors, who was seen at his home here this evening, said: "Captain Collier has icen sailing now for twenty-five years in these waters. He is not to blame for this awful thing. "The squall came up like nothing I

have ever seen around Key West. Before we knew it we were lifted off our feet, and in the water; and as for those poor people down below, they were penned in like rats. The wife of the young Nicholas, as pretty a woman as ever stepped aboard a ship, rose to the skylight. I was clinging to the rigging. She waved her hand at me and that's the last I saw of her. When we got off two hours later they were all dead. "Old Mr. Nichols was the only one

to get out of the cabin. I guess he was washed out; for, after young Mrs. Nichols waved her hand at me, I saw Wichols waved her hand at he, I saw what I thought was the coat of old Mr. Nichols floating by. Then I saw his hand and I knew it was not merely a coat.

We did not see a thing of the children or hear a cry. We had to bale with the hat all the time we were in the dingy, and often came very near being swamped.

Soon after being brought into port, Capt. Collier and Jesse Green went out on the yacht Buccaneer, accompanied by a diver to try to recover the bodies.