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WHISKY

Three Years Old Rye, \$2.70 per Gallon, Eight Years Old Rye, 3.50

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M. A. FINN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 112 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ont. March 1.—The house resumed business this afternoon.

Mr. Louis Davies introduced a bill concerning masters and mates extending to them the same privileges as to temporary certificates that are now allowed to engineers.

Another marine bill provides that wharfmasters on government piers may retain their fees out of the revenues instead of paying in the whole sum and getting their share afterwards.

Mr. Charles Tupper joined the premier in expressing sorrow for the loss the house had sustained through the death of Mr. Perry.

Mr. Perry's services to his own province and described him as a type of the Canadian population characterized by simplicity, honesty and faithfulness.

The Yukon debate was resumed by Bostock of British Columbia in place of Sample, who, with other Ontario members, had not returned from the Ontario campaign.

Hon. Mr. Ives followed, contending that a grant of immense areas of land to monopolies and the great advantage given to contractors in mining regulations would be annoying, and expediting to free miners.

Information reached the city today that Hamilton Smith was lying seriously ill at the Waldorf, New York.

OTTAWA, March 2.—The whole of the afternoon and most of the evening sittings were occupied with a somewhat heated discussion which rose unexpectedly.

Yesterday Sir Charles Tupper asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier to bring down to the house a copy of his despatch to Lord Strathcona.

Mr. Laurier's answer to which stated that Hamilton Smith was not connected with the Rothchilds.

High commissioner's cable had been diligently circulated by the premier and Sir Charles thought the country would like to know what the premier had said to London.

Sir Wilfrid replied that his cable to London contained nothing to be withheld, and that he would lay a copy of the cable the next day.

This afternoon Sir Charles called Mr. Laurier's attention to the fact that he had not yet produced the message, and the premier made the surprising statement that his cable to Strathcona was "private and confidential," and could not be brought down.

Sir Charles who was naturally assailed at this refusal of the premier to keep his word, reminded him of the positive nature of his assurance made only yesterday, and asked Laurier if he considered it an honorable thing to break his pledge in this fashion.

A New Process of Dyeing.

Heretofore the warp of Mohairs has been dyed separately, and after the fabric was woven it was dyed again.

In following this method, the warp absorbed more of the dye than it could retain, which caused the material to crock or smut.

This difficulty has now been overcome, and these new Mohairs sold by us in both warp and weft, are produced from yarns dyed before being woven.

Mr. Macdougall, Cape Breton, said that the government was giving a large force to keep them off the company's lands.

After pointing out the danger of the trouble through adverse customs regulations in Alaska, Hon. Mr. Ives advocated in preference to the proposed contract, the construction of a railway by an absolutely Canadian route from Edmonton.

Hon. Mr. Dobbell replied, expostulating against the strong statements made as he thought, by the opposition. He assured the house that the government acted from patriotic purposes and acted for the best.

They had dealt with two men who had a genius for railway building, and if these contractors should make money, he would be proud of it.

Mr. Macdougall, Cape Breton, said that the government was giving a great deal of country away and proposed to be doing a great deal for the miners.

He went on to describe the probable experience of one of his own constituents setting out for the Yukon country. All that he got out of this contract was five hours ride out of the twenty-two days required for him to get to Dawson, and this only was for a few months in the summer.

At the best this road would only be operated five weeks next fall, and could not carry more than fifteen thousand passengers and the same number of tons of freight.

This was all that would be got out of the railway for the next year and a half. It would be better to have got a wagon road over this pass ready for service by June and operate it all winter.

Mr. Macdougall was speaking when the house adjourned at six o'clock.

There was mild excitement today in the department of the interior over the awarding of the second batch of dredging license in Yukon district river beds.

John Connor of St. John and his associates got the largest share of today's leases.

In connection with Dr. Smith of Gaspe, and Goodwin, the well known contractor, Connor obtained 140 miles of Stewart river. Part of this property has already been assigned at good profits to London operators.

Connor alone gets thirty miles of Indian River. He also takes ten miles of Sixty Mile River, which has been sold to Hamilton Lewis, a well known American investor.

Finally, he gets ten miles of Pelly River, which he has sold to the Gould firm of New York, who purchased the eighty-five miles obtained by Mr. Connor at the previous assignment.

Another block of some four hundred and twenty miles, is as good as captured by David Russell, acting for Greenhalgh, Strand and others. Mr. Russell has deposited forty two thousand dollars and it is understood his application has priority of all others.

The report of the prospect of the government railway system, being dragged into the rate war now that the I. C. R. is extended to Montreal is incorrect.

A GRIT DEFEAT.

The Provincial Elections in Ontario Very Close.

A Net Gain of Twenty Seats For the Conservatives in the Province.

Two Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Gibson and Dryden, Defeated—Patrons Annihilated.

Dominion Government Influence Used Without Regard to Public Decency.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The returns from the provincial elections were eagerly received here by the politicians gathered about parliament hill.

Very few expected that the conservatives would make so many gains, and as the returns came in, showing that the government was in danger, the excitement deepened.

There is still doubt about several seats, but the returns made up heretofore the government 47, opposition 43, with two patrons, one independent and Russell not yet polled.

North Ontario, conservative, and Halton, liberal, are carried by a majority of only one.

Two ministers are defeated, which will make it necessary for Hon. Mr. Hardy to open two constituencies. The Yukon deal was discussed in the contest more than and federal issue, and the fact that the conservatives made a net gain of nearly twenty seats is a significant warning to Laurier.

The result is disappointing in this city to conservatives, though the majority against them was greatly reduced and one of two seats is still in doubt.

The civil service vote was very light, government press and agents having used strong words of intimidation.

Another factor in the case was the active canvass of Booth, the millionaire lumberman, formerly conservative, who today exerted himself for the government nominee, Mr. Booth is owner of the Parry Sound railway, which Mr. Tarte has been boomer as part of the future government system.

But take it all in all, the conservatives in parliament are happy over the general result, which they say marks the strong reaction against the ministry at Ottawa. The other day Laurier spoke from the same platform with Premier Hardy and declared that the Ontario government was the right arm of his own administration.

Sir Wilfrid is denouncing now over the possibility of being at the head of the left hand of the ministers.

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.

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TORONTO, March 2.—There are no new developments in regard to the elections.

Hardy is waiting until he finds out how he stands, but in the meantime he has sent a man east to look after ex-Speaker Ewart's, the member-elect for Prescott, who is said to be wavering in his political faith, and also to see that Russell votes right in the election shortly to be held.

The present position of the parties is: Liberal, 48; conservatives, 43; independent, 1; patron, 1. The independent is a conservative and so is the patron, so that the liberal majority is only three, a little too narrow to do business on.

Mr. Hardy will probably go on with a makeshift cabinet for some time, as with his present narrow majority he dare not ask any of his followers to resign and open seats for the two defeated cabinet members, Dryden and Gibson.

Hardy's election in Kingston is to be protested, and the arrest of one man on a charge of impersonation has already been decided upon.

OTTAWA, March 2.—There is still uncertainty in regard to several constituencies in Ontario.

Howell, conservative, is admitted to be elected in Ottawa. It was reported that this morning that Howell, liberal, had a majority in North Toronto, but later in the day it was found that a mistake had been made and Marter was still ahead.

The conservatives still have some hope that they have carried East Pelee and West Algonia, though these seats are still counted for the government.

Sutherland, M. P., the liberal whip here, claims that the government is sure of forty-eight seats, counting Russell, which he says will be carried. This gives a majority of two over all, or one after the speaker is chosen.

The conservatives claim that the parties stand forty-seven government to forty-eight opposition, with a fair chance for the opposition to carry Sutherland.

In Ottawa Howell's majority over O'Keefe is supposed to be thirteen.

TORONTO, March 2.—Mr. Whitney, leader of the Ontario opposition, arrived here this morning. Interviewed, he said that by the tremendous influence of the dominion government, used without regard for public decency, and well known influences at the command, the Hardy government saved themselves from complete rout in the recent election.

WHAT A LOT OF EGGS The Hens Lay when Fed on GREEN CUT BONE. 200% to 400% More than without it. MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd.

FROM THE GOLD FIELDS. Five Steamers Arrived at Seattle from Alaska. SEATTLE, Wash., March 2.—Five steamers arrived from Alaska today.

GERMANY'S NAVY. A Great Fleet to be Held in Readiness for Any Emergency. BERLIN, March 2.—The budget committee of the Reichstag today adopted, in accordance with the government's proposal, section one, paragraph one, of the naval bill.

THE BRITISH COMMONS. LONDON, March 1.—In the house of commons today George N. Curzon, answering a question as to whether Russia occupied 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.

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED. Addington—Reid. Algoma—W. Chadwick. Carleton—Kidd. Dufferin—Barr. Dundas—Whitney. Durham—E. Falls. Essex—N. Brown. Halton—Gibson. Frontenac—Gallagher. Glengarry—McDonald. Grenville—Joynt. Grey—N. Boyd. Huron—S. Jamieson. Ingersoll—C. Lucas. Hamilton—E. Carscallen. Hamilton—W. Colquhoun. Hastings—W. Morrison. Hastings—N. Allen. Huron—W. Beck. Huron—S. Elber. Lanark—N. Preston. Lanark—S. Matheson. Leeds—Beatty. Lincoln—Jesson. Middlesex—E. Hodgins. Nipissing—Lamarche. Ontario—N. Forde. Ontario—S. Calder. Perth—S. Monteth. Prince Edward—Dempsey. Renfrew—N. White. Simcoe—W. Duff. Simcoe—C. Thompson. Stormont—McLaughlin. Toronto—N. Marter. Toronto—E. Fyfe. Toronto—W. Crawford. Victoria—E. Carnegie. Victoria—W. Fox. Waterloo—N. Lockner. Wentworth—N. Wardell. Total—46.

PRINCE OF WALES IN PARIS. PARIS, March 2.—The Prince of Wales, who is on his way to Riviera, called on President Faure this afternoon and the latter returned the prince's visit later in the day.

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 Nova Scotia as well as we did a year ago? He (Alward) contended that we had gone behind on 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 willfully intended to deceive himself. The hon. gentleman had claimed that the controllable expenditure there was a difference in favor of this province of \$7,081.26, 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 had found that it amounted to \$33,087.75. These miscellaneous expenses of the province of Nova Scotia the provincial secretary had compared with the contingent expenses of this province and the legislative expenses with ours. But out of the \$33,087.75 he had appropriated for special roads, which was not in our contingent account amounting to \$1,733.82; for board of health, \$883.50; for election expenses, \$10,361.54; and grants to societies, \$3,990. The total of these amounts being \$19,970.36, which he had put forward by just about one half. Turning to the legislative expenses, a large number of items would be found in the Nova Scotia account which did not appear in ours. Adding all the controllable expenditures together, the provincial secretary claimed that the total for Nova Scotia was \$139,902.85, or nearly \$50,000 more than was paid by this province for the same service last year. That was a most misleading statement. To the New Brunswick account should be added, for administration of justice, \$15,617.15; for the general, \$2,200; for contingencies, \$15,038.63; for executive government, \$33,276.03; legislation, \$30,553.20; mining, \$4,516.94; protection of crown lands, \$189; public printing, \$11,756.58 (which was not really the whole amount); stampage, collection of duties, surveys and railway inspection, \$4,879; unincurred expenses, \$2,415.91; public buildings and government house, \$8,223.09; amounting in all to \$126,369, as against \$190,902 in Nova Scotia. (Hear, hear.)

Could any proposition be more absurd or untenable than the provincial secretary when he said that our charges were a mere bagatelle as compared with those of the sister province? With respect to the charges for criminal prosecutions, Dr. Alward stated that it should be borne in mind that Nova Scotia had in 1897, 150,000 more acres of public lands and \$50,000 for public buildings. Next year the hon. gentleman would doubtless shove the item up higher in the column and wipe out the indebtedness altogether.

Did anyone ever hear of a government claiming such property as assets? New Brunswick had drawn up on its account at Ottawa to the extent of \$182,000, while Nova Scotia had in the same period added to its account \$100,000. Ottawa, drawing five per cent. Since 1884 the province had been, without the slightest pause, plunged deeper and deeper in debt, from a total of \$77,696 in that year to \$2,488,577 at the end of the fiscal year of 1897, an average increase in the debt of \$30,000 per year. In the same period the debt of the Dominion of Canada had increased from \$12,161,850 to \$261,538,596, so that while the debt of the Dominion had increased 43 per cent. that of New Brunswick had increased over 328 per cent. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Alward said that he would read the resolution passed at the meeting of the liberal party, held at Ottawa in June, 1883, for the benefit of the premier (Emmerson) who was one of the delegates—lest he forget—lest he forget.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Almighty voice! Dr. Alward said that while the premier at that Ottawa convention had denounced the large increase in the public debt of the Dominion, the fact was that though the debt of the Dominion was increasing at a moderate rate that of the province was increasing 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 decrease their debt, municipal, county and state in order to make it a cheap country to live in for the immigrants that 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 immigrants they should stop their reckless extravagance. The government professed to care for the farmers, but their object was to bring the farmers to the real situation, so that they would more readily accept direct taxation, which would soon come upon them if the present course of affairs was long

when Mr. Goshen was chancellor of the exchequer, he reduced the rate of interest on consols from 3 to 2 3/4 per cent, and in 1863 the rate is to be further reduced to 2 1/2. At the time of consideration 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 Dominion was concerned, varied from 5 to 2 1/2 per cent. The average rate of interest in the Dominion of Canada was concerned was in 1857, 5.21; in 1871 it was 3.51. The hon. premier in this same speech said that economy 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 its feet to the fire and 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 disperse 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—Do you know I have seriously an idea of trying it.

Dr. Alward said it was absurd to call this an agricultural government. This 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. It cost there 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 old strings, 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 permanent 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 the people would be brought to bear on the vicious system of borrowing. Either we must economize or resort to direct taxation. When would the high tide of water of indebtedness be reached? Year after year we were going deeper and deeper. In the last year the bonded debt had increased \$115,500 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 \$2,303,922, while the net debt of this province was \$2,488,577. The net debt of Nova Scotia per head of population was \$4.85, while that of New Brunswick was \$7.42. (Hear, hear.) The provincial secretary had said that we had expended more on railways than Nova Scotia, and that was true, but Nova Scotia had spent on the construction of permanent bridges \$1,527,070.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—How much on roads? Dr. Alward—I cannot say. Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I can tell you. Between half a million and a million of borrowed money.

Dr. Alward, continuing, said that the province of Quebec had taken the lead and set a baneful speech delivered by Premier Marchand in January, 1896, he said that it was time to stop or else they would have to go to Ottawa for relief, and their autonomy would be lost, as well as their pleasant country. This province was following the same path, Quebec, not with faltering steps, but close upon the heels of that province. He (Alward) was struck with the originality of the provincial secretary in placing the auditor general's report as assets of the province, 7,000 acres of public lands and \$50,000 for public buildings. Next year the hon. gentleman would doubtless shove the item up higher in the column and wipe out the indebtedness altogether.

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A man who neglects his health is selling his craft of life in dangerous seas. He is imperiling his most precious endowment. 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. Keeping his health means in a hundred-fold more to him than 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. You cannot get the average, every-day man to believe that indigestion or biliousness, or a nervous headache or a loss of sleep or appetite, or shaking in the morning and dizziness through the day, are to be much availed. He will "pooh, pooh" at you until some morning he wakes up and finds himself sick dead. Then he will send for a doctor and find out to his surprise that all these disorders have been the danger signals of a big body that has robbed him of his health, possibly forever.

It may be consumption or nervous prostration or malaria or cholera or some blood or skin disease. It matters not, they all have their inception in the same cause. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery perfects the liver and gives sound and refreshing sleep. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of indigestion, biliousness, headache, throat and lung affections generally yield to Dr. Medicine stores sell it.

One or two bad bedtime cure constipation—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. By all medicine dealers.

He would urge upon the government of the day to put a stop to this adding to the public indebtedness. 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 pockets means taxed, and then the waste places of the province would soon be filled by the steady class of immigrants. The government would say that this style of argument was desecrating the country. To tell the truth was not to decry the country, but to show the members of the executive that they were charged with the responsibility of administering 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 he was following of which any man might 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 sincere and resolute desire to make the machinery of the province, he would find as hearty a support on this side of the house as among his own immediate following. (Applause.)

Mr. White followed, speaking as follows: 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 and agreed upon.

Dr. Alward presented petition of Mayor Robertson, Judge Forbes, Andrew Blair and 700 others, residents of St. John, against the bill relating to the science of method known as osteopathy.

The budget debate was resumed by Mr. Pitts. He said that following he did the hon. attorney general in this debate, it might be expected that he would be the attorney general in a new government.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—You will have time enough to study law. (Laughter.) Mr. Pitts said he thought he was entitled to the title of "Queen's counsel" in view of his legal victory over the ex-attorney general and present minister of railways. (Laughter.) He felt somewhat disappointed that the government in their bill respecting Queen's counsel had not made provision for him in this regard. (Laughter.) He thought that as a member of the opposition he (Pitts) could not be accused of want of interest in the business before the house. During the six years that he had been a member, no member of the house had been 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 characteristic of him. It was evident, however, good as an official of the government. His (Tweedie's) place was as a member of the opposition, where he had rendered valiant services to the country in years past. When the debate followed after the speech of the hon. member for York (Black) (Pitts) had great amusement. He had gone over to the hon. provincial secretary's place and in his chat with that hon. gentleman about the collapse of the debate he had laughed until he thought his sides would split. He returned affairs had taken, and over 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 opposition. 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, no, in answer to many of the demands and bridges after the revenues of the country are exhausted. The provincial secretary had prided himself upon

keeping the expenditures within the estimate. (Pitts) would like to ask whether this government would have been if it had not been for the \$20,000 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 Scotia and New Brunswick, and he had exhibited to the house some books of only a few pages to show that the reports of Nova Scotia were insignificant 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. Eight cases of measles 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 loss for the printers. The Frederickton Herald got \$5,000 and in addition to that its editor was one of the engrossing clerks of the house. The St. John Gazette also drew a large sum, including \$50 for night work. He would like to know whether the night work had been done for which the Gazette had been paid \$50. (Laughter.) Then there was the sum of \$1,200 paid a gentleman pretty close to the provincial secretary for printing a report. The same gentleman got \$300 for a survey and \$183 for putting fish into Loch Lomond. Then there was two hundred 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 executive. The sum of \$3,000 had been paid for the travelling expenses of members of the executive last year.

Dr. Stockton—Near \$5,000. Mr. Pitts—The travelling expenses of the chief commissioner amounted to \$900, and the surveyor general got \$700 for having a survey. Besides another \$150 paid for the same thing. Mr. Lockhart—Yes, and \$250 besides that, too.

Mr. Pitts—That would bring the travelling expenses of the surveyor general up to about \$1,200 last year. That was a matter of machinery to be scaled down. The policy of the government seemed to be to get some Scandinavians to settle in the country. He agreed with the statement that one native born New Brunswick was worth three foreigners to the country, and he would like to see 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 large sum paid for interest, nearly \$1,000,000, was the whole income of the province, was having the floor of concern and one which required the earnest consideration of the house. He condemned the government for not having paid the \$500 voted in connection with the Indian famine fund, and said that the whole income of the province, was having the floor of concern and one which required the earnest consideration of the house. He condemned the government for not having paid the \$500 voted in connection with the Indian famine fund, and said that the whole income of the province, was having the floor of concern and one which required the earnest consideration of the house.

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Mr. Pitts—Ah, that's the way; the accounts are withheld. The pretense of the government that they were doing much for the farmers was an idle one. As a matter of fact they were paying less by a thousand dollars for agriculture this year than last. Any apparent interest in the farmers was the result of action by the farmers themselves. The Good Roads Association, and if the Good Roads Association can prevent the boodling of the public money and have it spent on the roads they will have accomplished much in the interest of the public.

Mr. Pitts said an effort had been made to misrepresent the position of the opposition in regard to the sale of the bonds. The opposition had not found fault with the government for not selling at the highest figure at first received. What they found fault with was the methods of the government in dealing with the sale of the bonds. That was what the bankers found fault with the government for. The opposition general had seemed anxious to score a point over the fact that the Bank of British North America had purchased our bonds, that bank having made some loans to the government, he (Pitts) desired to say that the very fact that that bank got the bonds was rather suggestive that it had some pointers from the government.

The opposition are glad that the province is a good price for its bonds. We are tired of being told that because we are criticizing the government for its unbusiness-like methods, therefore we are disloyal to the country. In that connection he was reminded of the utterances of a preacher who had made some remarks in connection with the sale of the bonds. We are tired of being told that because we are criticizing the government for its unbusiness-like methods, therefore we are disloyal to the country. In that connection he was reminded of the utterances of a preacher who had made some remarks in connection with the sale of the bonds. We are tired of being told that because we are criticizing the government for its unbusiness-like methods, therefore we are disloyal to the country. In that connection he was reminded of the utterances of a preacher who had made some remarks in connection with the sale of the bonds.

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any claim in respect to the supplementary contract for \$855. He (Emmerson) believed it was often the case that inexperienced men, without proper facilities, rendered too low for works of this kind. At the same time he did not see how the public interest could, in fairness to the public interest, take that fact into consideration, dangerous precedent to recognize Mr. Babinneau's claim. When men take for government work they must take the risk of loss. They do it with the hope of gain. If they gain they do not refund any of the money to the government; if they lose, they should not expect the government to reimburse them. If a committee was appointed, and it was agreed to pay \$100 or \$200 to Mr. Babinneau, a gate would be opened that in the future would result in the loss of many thousands of dollars to the province, by reason of the findings of sympathetic committees.

Dr. Alward agreed with the last speaker. If the principle was established that in case of loss a contractor might come back upon the government, tenders would take that fact into consideration in tendering, and the result would be a great loss and confusion. If the claim was one for extras the case would be different, but Mr. Babinneau was simply asking the legislature to reimburse him for his own want of judgment.

The motion was put to the house and lost. Mr. Dibble introduced a bill to incorporate the Free Baptist denomination of Nova Scotia. Upon the order of the day being reached, Mr. Howe continued his address. With respect to wheat raising in this province, he said that even under the most favorable circumstances it was a question whether it could be conducted with a profit even if it were derived from other branches of the industry. In many settlements the land and other conditions were such that it would be a cruelty to induce the farmers to go into the raising of wheat.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Did I understand the hon. gentleman to say that he himself raised wheat every year? Mr. Howe replied that such was the fact, but he had done so because he took a liking to it. Just as some people like to raise corn, or to raise stock, which in reality does not pay, if he had not a self-binder he would go out of the business. The farmers of New Brunswick could not compete with the great western country in wheat raising. The policy of the government was to encourage the raising of wheat, but he thought it would be better to encourage the raising of other crops, such as potatoes, which would be found to be a more profitable policy of wheat. Another reason why he was opposed to bonusing wheat was that the finances of the province were not in a position to stand the risk and cost of the bonded debt must be increased, and the course must be had to direct taxation. It was not so long ago that the present leader of the government told the Farmers and Dairymen's Association that he would not pay for it. He must expect the farmers of the country to measure of responsibility in regard to keeping up the roads, and it was not 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 it, and that it was a uniformly superior skill and form of agriculture, 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 from going to other countries 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 in a new country are very different from those of the old country. The 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 bringing to light the facts in connection with that transaction. The government was 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 ordered that the report be accepted and adopted by the house. 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 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 bringing to light the facts in connection with that transaction. The government was not justified in spending \$358.

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Hon. Mr. Dunn said at the charges of mis the crown land depart the hon. member for who posed before the honest man, with a p lished reputation, but if were cutting lumber crown lands he (Dunn would be as good as (Laughter). The first by the hon. member for was that the leases w advantage. As every set price of \$3 per square mile, and the hon. member for government, and hon. m by reference to page and report for 1896 t timber limits there m \$78 per square mile, and the hon. member for went as high as \$100 p on page 12 of the rep would find that they s mile, and the 250 mile sale averaged \$150 p again, by reference to p as the hon. member for went as high as \$100 p 282 miles there ment \$47.50 per mile. In the price of \$8. The hu probably consider this Why a delegation fro land has just interven ment, and they compla not getting any adva claim that while they 7 per thousand for sta were lands and \$10 per as the hon. member for supplies in, and that, lease the lands and sportsmen are allowe at pleasure and bull often destroy their tim mills was no right to drive they claim they should lie for.

Mr. Lockhart said he gratulate the governme that they had adopted the opposition, and t away with the provin eral and law clerk

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for \$85. He (Dunn)
it was often the case
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of his would-profits
the wheat industry
would suffer. With
ment's immigra-
sion he said his
advice
to go slow. It
course more than
one, and are now
made use of in com-
merce. He believed
that if the govern-
ment were induced
to lay those papers
on the table and
give members an
opportunity of
examining them,
it would be found
that they would
not bear the
light of day. The
auditor general
stated before the
committee that he
simply looked over
the accounts and
found them right.
His figures may
be all right for
printing 20 or 25
years ago, but now
printing is much
cheaper, paper is
cheaper and com-
petition is
greater.
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—There is more
done.
Mr. Lockhart—Yes, there is more
done, and everybody should have
a chance to compete for it. He would
ask the provincial secretary if he did
not interfere with the prices of print-
ing, and suggest to the auditor gen-
eral to whom the work should be
given.
Mr. Tweedie—The printing is
given around to the different printing
offices.
Mr. Lockhart—That support the
government.
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Certainly, you
would hardly expect us to give it to
opponents of the government, and I
may say that as long as I am a mem-
ber of the government, I will try and
see that the printing goes to support-
ers of the government. I may say
that the auditor general passes upon
the accounts and allows what he
thinks is right, and no member of the
government, I want it distinctly un-
derstood, interferes with him in any
way.
Mr. Lockhart—It is only natural
that the printing should be given to
the supporters of the government, but
in the province of Nova Scotia, which
province had been quoted very large-
ly by the hon. provincial secretary, in
his budget speech, public printing is
put up to public competition, and the
lowest tender gets the work. In his
(Lockhart's) opinion \$3,000 of \$4,000
could be saved in contin-
gencies.
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You voted last
year a motion in that very
connection, which, if adopted, would
have saved a good deal of money this
year.
Mr. Lockhart—I am glad the hon.
gentleman has referred to that. That
was a motion to the effect that par-
ties introducing private bills should

ed to address the house, but thought
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. com-
missioner 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
it was the farmers. Had any com-
plaint been heard from any of the in-
telligent farmers of the country as to
that appointment? He had some evi-
dence to submit to the house on that
matter, not from the newspapers sup-
porting the government, but from
sources friendly to the opposition.
The speaker then proceeded at some
length to uphold the appointment of
Hon. C. H. Lablouis as minister of agri-
culture.
Hon. Mr. Dunn said he was amused
at the charges of mismanagement by
the crown land department made by
the hon. member for York (Pinder),
who posed before this house as an
honest man with a pure and unblem-
ished 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
advantage. As everyone knew, an up-
set price of \$3 per square mile was
put upon the lands leased by the gov-
ernment, and hon. members will see
by reference to page 3 of the crown
land report for 1892 that the sales of
timber limits there mentioned realized
\$3 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 1892 you
will find that they sold at \$106 per
mile, and the 350 miles sold at that
sale averaged \$16.50 per mile. Then
again, by reference to page 13 you will
see that the leases sold at that time
went as high as \$190 per mile, and the
28 miles there mentioned averaged
\$17.50 per mile, in lieu of the upset
price of \$3. The lumbermen would
probably consider this a fair price.
Why, a delegation from Northumber-
land has just interviewed the govern-
ment and they complain that they are
not getting any advantage. They claim
that while they have to pay \$100 per
thousand for stumpage on rail-
way 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 runs up by
members to 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
supplies to, and that, although they
pay for the lands and pay for them,
sportsmen are allowed to go on them
at pleasure and build fires, which
often destroy their timber, and they
have no right to drive them off. They
claim they should get some re-
lief.
Mr. Lockhart said he wished to con-
gratulate the government on the fact
that they had adopted the policy of
the opposition, and intended doing
away with the offices of solicitor gen-
eral and law clerk. In his opinion
both these offices could well be abol-
ished, and the work done by them
with them saved to the country. He
hoped they would go still further and
adopt the policy of the opposition in
reference to putting public printing up
to tender. This was not only the pol-
icy of the opposition, but the public
accounts committee last year. The
report had recommended that the
public printing, as far as possible, be
put up to public competition and ten-
der. He thought he had shown last
year that if this course were adopted
it would mean a saving of \$5,000 a
year to the province in that item
alone, and it seemed to him that the
government ought to have paid some
attention to the recommendation of
that committee. But the hon. provin-
cial secretary, with reference to that
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
house more than once, and are now
made use of in commerce. He believed
that if the government were induced
to lay those papers on the table and
give members an opportunity
of examining them, it would be found
that they would not bear the
light of day. The auditor general
stated before the committee that he
simply looked over the accounts and
found them right. His figures may
be all right for printing 20 or 25
years ago, but now printing is much
cheaper, paper is cheaper and com-
petition is greater.
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—There is more
done.
Mr. Lockhart—Yes, there is more
done, and everybody should have
a chance to compete for it. He would
ask the provincial secretary if he did
not interfere with the prices of print-
ing, and suggest to the auditor gen-
eral to whom the work should be
given.
Mr. Tweedie—The printing is
given around to the different printing
offices.
Mr. Lockhart—That support the
government.
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Certainly, you
would hardly expect us to give it to
opponents of the government, and I
may say that as long as I am a mem-
ber of the government, I will try and
see that the printing goes to support-
ers of the government. I may say
that the auditor general passes upon
the accounts and allows what he
thinks is right, and no member of the
government, I want it distinctly un-
derstood, interferes with him in any
way.
Mr. Lockhart—It is only natural
that the printing should be given to
the supporters of the government, but
in the province of Nova Scotia, which
province had been quoted very large-
ly by the hon. provincial secretary, in
his budget speech, public printing is
put up to public competition, and the
lowest tender gets the work. In his
(Lockhart's) opinion \$3,000 of \$4,000
could be saved in contin-
gencies.
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You voted last
year a motion in that very
connection, which, if adopted, would
have saved a good deal of money this
year.
Mr. Lockhart—I am glad the hon.
gentleman has referred to that. That
was a motion to the effect that par-
ties introducing private bills should

give notice to the clerk one day—I un-
derstood it as ten days, but the jour-
nals say one day, previous to the
opening of the house, and any bills
introduced after that should pay
double fees. Now, Mr. Lockhart, I did
my duty in voting against that. Un-
der the present rules parties introduc-
ing 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 mon-
ey out of the pockets of the people.
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—The present rule
can be suspended by unanimous con-
sent 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 should 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
another direct tax which the govern-
ment wish to put upon the people.
A great deal of money could also
be saved in the travelling expenses of
members of the government. He would
only refer to one item in that con-
nection—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
travelling expenses; then there is an-
other \$150, and besides that he has
been connected for a long time with
the T. S. Co. For while we may differ
on political questions there is
no subject on which we can join
loynal to our Queen (applause) and
at the same time to the highest gov-
ernment in her crown of colonies, of which our
own fair province forms such an im-
portant part. (Applause.) I do not
intend to occupy the time of this
house by going into a lengthy discus-
sion of the question now before us,
because the ground has been so thor-
oughly discussed by the different
speakers that anything I could say
would not tend to enlighten the finan-
cial minds of the different members,
but, as I have listened with a great
deal of interest to the discussion,
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 floor, 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 of the assembly, to the re-
marks of the members of the opposi-
tion, I began to doubt the veracity of the
statement, and began to think that
some mistake perhaps in the ever de-
batable question of printed speech
had occurred, and then when I heard
of the matter of the floating debt,
our credit was impaired and so
we would have to call a meeting of
the creditors of the province. (Laugh-
ter.) Fortunately, however, there are
scarcely two sides to a question, par-
ticularly in political questions. These
sides were not so wide as a large family
would be if all the members on the
other side were to come over to this
side. (Laughter.) But there being
two sides to a question, it is always
advisable for a man not to be too
close in his opinion, and a decision,
and after hearing the able address of
the provincial secretary on this sub-
ject and his full and explicit explana-
tion of the manner of floating the
debt, my doubts all vanished and I
sat once more convinced in my right
mind (applause) and when his
statements were so thoroughly ver-
ified by the result of the tenders open-
ed on the 14th of this month, I felt
that the statement contained in the
speech was correct. It was very much
surprised to hear some of the mem-
bers of the opposition say that the
opening of the tenders was not done
as it should have been; that the ten-
ders should have been present when
these tenders were opened. I have had
considerable experience in the matter
of receiving tenders, and I may say
that I never before heard of such a
proposition.
Mr. Lockhart—Who suggested that?
Hon. Mr. Emmerson—The hon.
member for York and the leader of
the opposition.
Mr. Chipman—I was referring to the
remarks of the hon. member for
York.
Mr. Fitts—What I said was that
some one outside of the office should
have been present at the opening of
the tenders. There was no need of
secrecy.
Mr. Chipman—The fact that the
bonds 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
financial 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 intellectual point of view
as some of the other members who
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

no provincial financial sine 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 1892 shows
that the total revenue of the province
for the year was \$745,202.59, and the
expenditure \$727,186.75, showing a
credit of \$18,015.84 in favor of the prov-
ince. It is true that the bonded debt
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 act pro-
viding for permanent structures.
Taking the accounts for 1892 as com-
pared with 1891 we find the increase
in the net debt to be \$114,507.99.
Now, looking at the debt for 1892, it
will be seen that the bonded indebted-
ness was, as I have stated, \$119,500.
To this must be added the cost of the
importation of stock of \$37,703.30, mak-
ing a total of \$157,203.30. Now, let us
look to the credit side of the account
and we find that in 1892 outstanding
coupons amounted to \$9,246.25 and in
1891 outstanding coupons amounted to
\$9,000.25, showing a decrease on this
item of \$246.00. Current revenue ac-
counted for \$511.25. Current revenue in
1892 amounted to \$76,456.57 and last
year to \$59,371.23, showing a decrease
of \$17,085.34. Lunatic asylum over-
expenditure in 1892 was \$4,810.10,
and in 1891 was \$5,000.00, showing a
decrease of \$189.90. While last year's
over-expenditure was \$5,576.19, or a
decrease of \$11,459.37.
Dr. Alward and Stockton—You are
mistaken in that.
Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Just leave him
alone now. He will be able to show
that he knows what he is talking
about.
Mr. Chipman—As I have said, I am
talking the accounts as I find them
given to us by the auditor general,
and these figures are as he has stated
them.
Equity deposits in 1892 amounted to
\$21,264.78 and last year \$21,041.10, show-
ing a balance in favor of the province
of \$223.68. These several decreases
amount to \$22,054.44, which deducted
from the \$170,303.30, leaves \$148,248.86,
which must be added to the five items
of decrease in assets. These items were
first, a reduction in the balance to the
credit of the province with the domi-
nion of \$506.24, this amount being
paid for coupons fees in connection
with the British flag route; second,
the sinking fund withdrawal of \$2,388.89,
which makes up the amount of the
net increase in the debt of \$114,
507.99.
Now, sir, 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 respon-
sibility is so far as the financial obli-
gations of the province are concerned.
The accounts of the last year show
that the net increase of the debt last
year was \$114,507.99. Of this amount
\$100,000 authorized by act of parlia-
ment two years ago went into the
building of permanent bridges, which
is chargeable to capital account. Be-
sides this there was \$10,000 authorized
for the purpose of putting in the elec-
tric plant in the asylum, which is also
chargeable to capital account. Then
there is the item of \$2,000 balance of
equity to the St. Stephen and Mil-
town railway and authorized some
five or six years ago, and of course
chargeable to capital account. There
is a further item chargeable to capital
account—that of \$2,500 on account of
advances and grain elevator at St.
John. If you add these several
items 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 provin-
cial secretary will give me a receipt
in full up to date I have no doubt the
hon. gentleman from Westmorland
will join me in paying the amount, so
that we will start with a clean sheet.
(Great applause.)

DR. STOCKTON
said that he thought it was necessary
in the public interest before the de-
bate closed that he should say some-
thing about the questions which had
been discussed for the last three or
four days. The discussion had tra-
velled over a variety of topics, and if
he 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 to the province of
New Brunswick for the purpose of justifying
the administration in the expenditures
they had made during the last fiscal
year. He congratulated the junior
member from Charlotte for the speech
he delivered last night, and said that
he understood his hon. friend to say
that he was responsible for the bonded in-
debtedness of the province is tabulat-
ed, on page 12, he would have done
even better than that, because, ac-
cording to his hon. friend's method of
computing, he would have brought
the government in debt to him \$35,000,
less the sum of \$7,500. If he would look
on page 12, he would find that issue
of bonds for the Gulf Shore railroad
which was not taken into his calcu-
lation at all. But let him should ex-
cite the hopes of his friend, he would
have to get out of that the sum of
\$32,500 for over-expenditure on public
works for the fiscal year ending on
the 31st of October, 1892. 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 ac-
countant would, and then formulate
their judgments and conclusions, and
concur with the statement of the hon.
provincial secretary made when he
was delivering his budget speech
with reference to the claim of the
province of New Brunswick on ac-
count of what was known as the East-
ern Extension claim. In 1884 the sum
of \$150,000 was placed to the credit of

the province of New Brunswick at Ot-
tawa, bearing interest at 5 per cent,
for the purpose of paying an acknowl-
edged indebtedness to the province of
New Brunswick left unpaid at the
close of confederation up to 1884, and
the acknowledged indebtedness of the
principal due 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 in-
terest on that amount from the time
that it was withheld up to the time
that the amount due the province was
paid. He trusted that the efforts of
his hon. friend the provincial secre-
tary would be successful in bringing
the amount due the province in that
respect into the treasury of this provin-
ce.
He wished to refer to one or two
matters personal to himself before he
went into the consideration of the
more substantial questions. The finan-
cial 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 impos-
sible for any man to say that the
financial statement made by his hon.
friend, Mr. Black, was not absolutely
correct. His hon. friend the provin-
cial secretary denied the correctness
of that statement last year, and after-
wards his organ in St. John said he
was speaking in a jocular vein. But
it was stated that when those state-
ments were contradicted during the
last hours of last session, he had not
risen in his place and upheld or sup-
ported the contention made. If any
gentleman referred to the debates of
last session he would find on page 151,
it was stated that when the auditor
general's report they would find that
what his hon. friend stated was ab-
solutely correct. But this hon. mem-
ber said that the hon. member
for York in making that state-
ment had stated that there
would be only \$5,000 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 the result upon the
table by the provincial secretary was
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 pub-
lic service were taken into account
there would be no more to expend upon
roads throughout the country. He
could not understand why it was
necessary for gentlemen, in discussing
the questions upon the floors of the
legislature, to misrepresent an op-
ponent. They were there, especially for
the purpose of understanding and
financing the position and learning as
to the methods in which the govern-
ment was carrying on the public
affairs of the country during the
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 re-
sponsibility 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. attorney 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 (Stock-
ton) said respecting methods pursued
by the government, and especially by
his department, with reference to ask-
ing for tenders for bonds, was disloyal
to the province and injudicious so far
as the interests of the province were
concerned. What the (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 he
(Tweedie) 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
done before you spoke.
Dr. Stockton—You stated on the
floors of the house that the tenders
were only received just before they
were opened.
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—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 gained
from \$20,000 to \$25,000 over the original
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 5. Four per cent, of \$100,000
was \$40,000, and the provincial secre-
tary 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 next year by reason of the
sale of the bonds of 1892, it was neces-
sary to make some provision for that.
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—What?
Dr. Stockton—If I retire a four per
cent, bond of \$500 and sell it at 96,
there is a loss of \$20. How am I go-
ing to make that up?
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Supposing you
retire \$10,000?
Dr. Stockton—Do you say that you
have accepted tenders for more bonds
than are outstanding?
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Certainly.
Dr. Stockton—Your advertisement is
to retire \$10,000 of bonds maturing,
think by July next, and also \$100,000
for permanent bridges. Then if you
issue the \$10,000 at four per cent dis-
count, and \$10,000 of bonds come in,
how are you going to make up the
\$30,000?
Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Suppose you call
it \$10,000, less \$40,000?
Dr. Stockton—Then do I understand
my hon. friend is to leave unused
\$30,000 to cover up the deficiency on
the sale of those bonds. It will be
\$40,000 then additional added to the
bonded debt of the country.
The bonded indebtedness of this
country in 1882 was \$850,000. At the

close of the fiscal year 1886 the bonded
indebtedness of this country was \$2,
776,000, or an increase in the bonded
indebtedness during that period of
\$1,926,000. Now, putting that over a
period of fourteen years on the bond-
ed indebtedness of the country en-
tirely outside of the floating debt that
we may now have, there is an aver-
age increase per year of the bonded
indebtedness of the country of \$138,
844. Any hon. gentleman could look
at these calculations for himself.
Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Have you
added in the \$250,000 of funded debt
and charged it to the Blair govern-
ment?
Dr. Stockton—I never said that the
Blair government was responsible for
the whole indebtedness—the increase
of our indebtedness from 1882 down to
1886. No man ever heard me make a
statement of that kind.
Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I am not
charging the hon. hon. friend, ever
held the Blair government responsi-
ble for that, but I was asking for in-
formation to know, whether in making his
calculations as to the average indebt-
edness of the government that suc-
ceeded 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
round numbers—about \$300,000.
Hon. Mr. Emmerson—You have not an-
swered my question. I asked you, my
friend, 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, of course he may.
Dr. Stockton—I decline to answer
nothing that is within my knowledge.
I state that the \$250,000 that was fund-
ed by Mr. Blair's government is in-
cluded in the bonded indebtedness.
Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Is it in your
calculations?
Dr. Stockton—Yes, but I am not
charging the present government or
Mr. Blair's government with creating
that. I am speaking now with refer-
ence 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 1886 was as I have
stated, \$1,926,000. I do not say that
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
which was running into debt more rap-
idly when I was responsible, if that
when I opposed it, is absolutely
correct. 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 say
himself responsible for the bonds that
were issued to cover up that over-
expenditure of \$250,000. When he look-
ed at the bonded indebtedness of 1885,
which was \$1,652,000, and the bonded
indebtedness of 1886—he ceased to sup-
port the government. He did not say
before that time—the difference was
\$488,500, and putting that over a period
of 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
four.
Dr. Stockton—If you take the whole
year 1885, but I ceased to support the
government six months before the
close of 1885, but I want to give you
the 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
years.
Dr. Stockton—Then give the figures
for the different years, showing that
there was an average increase in the
net debt during the time he was sup-
porting the government of \$112,386, us-
ing \$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 men-
tioned 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 year by the
sum of \$119,500, but then he had his
explanations afterwards 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. friend takes the bonded
debt as it stood at the close of the
year 1885?
Dr. Stockton—I take the bonded
debt at the time the Blair government
came into power; that would be at
the end of the fiscal year of 1882, when
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. When you give the
figures as the bonded debt of 1885,
that would be the close of 1885?
Dr. Stockton—Yes.
Hon. 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 say I am
responsible for bonding the floating
debt of this country, which was in
existence before I ever was a mem-
ber.
Hon. Mr. White—That is not what
I asked you.
Dr. Stockton—I can understand my
hon. friends feel a little uncomfort-
able.
Hon. Mr. White—I wish you would
answer my question.
Dr. Stockton—You have been talk-
ing now hour after hour, and I ask
(Continued on Page Six.)

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While Oscar M. Reach, Kings Co on Monday, 28th, fell. The team a his body, breaking three places, frac turing other sever

At a lecture on given in Glasgow, Lean of Glasgow, Alexandrina Rams Muir's The Maple My Own Canadian another loyal Can of St. John, N.B.

A New Band writes: Jeremiah C late residence in D ester Co., on Sun 35 years. Deceased

Among those who much respected, here at the early a His wife, three soe

interred in the Grand Guards, offering

N. H. Athoe, for ganist and choir sion church of St left yesterday aft

Athoe has accepted ganist in St. Mat above city. St. Ma Episcopal chur one of the most i

to lose him, cannot the recognition of offer he has just a

Messrs. Olive an tors of hulls and received a circular great master of less directing

council recently pa rules and regulati inspection of steam

to passenger steam steamboats holding lic from the trade, registered a

Canada, engaged i gers to and from p ports out of Canada will add considerab

the officers in St. J

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An Almost Miraculous Cure in Cornwall, Ont

The Great Spring Medicine Saves Life After the Physicians Fail.

The almost miraculous cure of Mr. Thos. Warren of Cornwall, Ont., by Paine's Celery Compound, has truly demonstrated and proved to the satisfaction of all intelligent men and women that Paine's Celery Compound and Compound, when all other means fail to give it up and allow the disease to take its course.

Yours respectfully, THOS. WARREN, Cornwall, Ont.

It is to certify that I have known Mr. Thos. Warren for about thirteen years, and that he has been a great sufferer from rheumatism.

Words fail to express what I suffered, and for days at a time I could not get out of bed, and my limbs were so stiff that I was unable to move myself.

During all that time I was under the care and treatment of one of our best physicians, but he did not seem to be able to relieve me, and I kept getting worse.

Having that the doctor's medicine was not producing any good I decided to try Paine's Celery Compound.

The following visitors from the provinces were in the city this week: Donald Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, Fredrick Macdonald, B. V. Pearson, F. W. Clement, W. L. Kane, G. E. Franklyn, Halifax; Thos. Killam, Yarmouth.

The following provincials were married this week at Providence: James MacQuarrie of Charlottetown and Miss Florence J. McLean formerly of Pictou, in this city; Charles Henderson, formerly of St. John; and Annie Jones of St. John; at Newton, Dennis McCarthy of Newton and Miss Eugenia M. Smith of North Sydney.

The following deaths of provincials are announced: In this city, Feb. 18th, Barbara Harvey, aged 55 years, formerly of Newswick, where interred; at Somerville, Feb. 20, Felix Macdonald of Grand River, P. E. I., killed by electric shock; in this city, Feb. 21, Sarah T. Stewart, daughter of the late Robert Stewart of Halifax (where interment occurred); at Somerville, Feb. 18, James R. Bull of Liverpool, N. S., aged 79 years; on Great Round Shoal, off Nantucket, Mass., by wreck of St. John ship Asia, Feb. 21, Capt. G. N. Dakin, Mrs. Dakin and 13-year-old son, John, natives of Weymouth, N. S.; also John Cook of Weymouth, mate of the Asia; at Cambridgeport, Feb. 24, Mrs. Stephen Hutchinson, daughter of Wm. D. Faynter, of Nova Scotia, aged 32 years; in this city, Feb. 20, James Phillips of St. John, aged 82; at Lexington, Feb. 22, D. E. P. Packard, native of Nova Scotia; in this city, Feb. 20, Mrs. S. Story, aged 88 years, formerly of Halifax.

Rev. F. W. Pelly, formerly prefect of St. John's college, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., and former lecturer of Bellefleur and doctean lectures 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 Catholic church in Connecticut.

The spruce trade has improved slightly within the past week. The market shows prospects of stiffening, largely on the strength of the statement of Maine lumbermen that the heavy snowfall will curtail their cut for some time. Many lumbermen have been obliged to take their teams out of the woods. 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.

THE LATE WM. YOULL. (Amherst Press.) The death occurred at Truro last week of William Youll, 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 I. C. R., and began work in Halifax shortly after the completion of the railway here. 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 take the place of the employ of New Brunswick in the construction of the money railway contractors 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 Dominion Atlantic railway. He is in the employ of the D. A. R., as is also Benjamin, the youngest of the family.

Advertiser in the WEEKLY SUN.

BOSTON LETTER.

The Grand Trunk Working in Interest of American Roads.

Enormous Value of the Poultry Raising Industry—New War Scare—Industrial Situation in New England Very Unsatisfactory.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The country is still at peace with the nations of the world, although it is true a large proportion of the American press is preparing for war, and doing its best to force the issue which is said to exist between the United States and Spain.

The feature of the week in the Spanish agitation was the furry in the stock market Thursday, when panicky conditions prevailed, some stocks falling \$3 to \$12 a share. The hand of the professional men of course had a good deal with the scare.

The government, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, is rushing work on nearly all the coast defenses, and the New England armories and arsenals are busier than usual. This activity, however, is merely precautionary, and there is little chance of any serious conflict with Spain.

Today no more is actually known in this country as to what caused the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor on the day following the disaster. The railroad war in the west is progressing much faster here. The Boston and Maine road is understood to be in sympathy with the Canadian Pacific to a large extent, although the B. and M. is not directly affected.

Senator Hanson of North Dakota has requested Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy, to explain why he shipped supplies for the Mare Island, Calif., navy yard, over the C. P. R. instead of by American roads. From a Canadian standpoint the Canadian Pacific is deserving of support, as its policy is altogether different from that of Hay and his crowd who operate the Grand Trunk speed of Canada in favor of American exports and American roads.

The second trial of Thomas M. Spain, the former mate of the barkentine schooner Puller, for the alleged murder of Capt. Charles L. Nash on the high seas, will be begun in the United States circuit court here on March 15. Charles Nichols, a new witness, will testify that Bram wanted to take possession of a vessel by force several years ago.

Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of the Rural New Yorker, says of the poultry raising industry in this country: "There are in this country today, 40,000,000 other fowls, such as ducks, geese and turkeys. In 1897 the exports were valued at \$14,400,000,000. The export price at New York city averaged 35 cents a dozen, which makes the value of the egg crop \$185,000,000. Poultry is sold as meat—as broilers, bologna and bakers' crop, at a cooperatively rate, \$200,000,000."

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

Earnings of poultry \$229,000,000 Total of pensions 139,280,738 Total of school expenditures 178,215,556 Total of interest on mortgaged property 76,728,077 Value of all minerals 215,169,778 Value of hogs 46,610,000 Value of silver 76,510,000 Value of wool 93,197,725 Value of sheep 38,752,000 Value of milk cows 263,955,545 Salaries of all school teachers 139,280,078 Value of all property proposed for taxation 678,620,130 Total military expenditures 52,347,975 Value of all minerals 215,169,778 Value of hogs 46,610,000 Value of silver 76,510,000 Value of wool 93,197,725 Value of sheep 38,752,000 Value of milk cows 263,955,545

State Detective P. F. Murray has been notified that a man suspected to be Paul Muller, the farm hand who is suspected of murdering the Newton family at Brookfield, 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 Cocagne, N. B., three weeks ago, but he was not the man wanted.

J. F. Masters, formerly general passenger agent of the Dominion Atlantic railway here, has been promoted to the position of New England superintendent.

The industrial situation in New England 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 been 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 Brunswick, Me., the Vale mills at Nashua, N. H., the Robeson at Fall River, the White Rock at Westerly, R. I., and the Geneva and Wanskuck mills are also closed, all but one having been shut down because of the refusal of the operatives to accept the cut down. It is thought further strikes will occur in Rhode Island.

Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, ex-attorney and 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 said: "Boston is the natural outlet for the northern territory. I believe that if we can have a general reciprocity 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 many ways our industries are sorely threatened. Unless Boston can get better markets, her industrial doom is sounded. Boston is one of the great manufacturing outlets to foreign countries. What better market could we wish

THE EDMONTON ROUTE.

The St. John board of trade has been asked to endorse the demand for the construction of a wagon road via Edmonton to the Yukon. The boards of trade of Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec have all passed resolutions favoring this all-Canadian route. When a western deputation stated the case to the Winnipeg board recently, Mr. Bole of the Winnipeg board said:

"They were not present to oppose any other route, but they found a unanimous feeling among the boards of trade that we should have cheap freight and access through Canadian territory. It may be that we will have, by a careful computation, \$31,000,000 of trade will get to the coast only \$5,000,000. He asked therefore that the government give prompt encouragement to the route from Montreal to the coast."

Frank Oliver, M. P. of Alberta, also spoke. He said: "Already 500 people have started by the Peace river and Mackenzie routes from Edmonton. Thousands of people in the United States are anxious to take the same route for special reasons. The only question they ask is, is the route practicable. These parties wish to get to the headwaters of the Peace river, a distance of 1,000 miles from Edmonton. Provisions can be handled for ten cents per pound by wagon road for the distance of 1,000 miles. As far as the route is known, there is plenty of fodder for pack-horses. Beef will be worth more money in Yukon. Beef will drive itself to market, and many parties are ready to start to drive their own herds to the coast. The route must be open. As to the cost he would only say the greater the expenditure the greater the benefit. It will do much, but a wagon road to Nelson and wagon roads to the portage would be infinitely preferable."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the deputation that the various routes would be explored next summer, and, if the means of the country permitted, a rail or wagon road would be built. With 1,500 miles of practically unknown territory it was necessary to have some knowledge of its resources before expending public money. Now at Macleod and Mann wanted a contract in that direction the urgency of the case might be a good deal more apparent to Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues. Nor would there in that event be such serious concern about what the means of the country would permit. There has been enough of the public domain thrown away on the Stickeen contract to open up several routes to the Yukon.

FARMING IN KLONDYKE. In those parts of the Yukon district which are now attracting the attention of the civilized world, owing to the richness of its gold deposits, the summer climate is too cold to admit of much being done in the way of growing grain, fodder plants or vegetables. The department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin prepared by Dr. William Saunders, director of experimental farms, that embodies the latest and most accurate information concerning the possibilities of agriculture in that region of which Dawson City is the centre. The facts compiled by Dr. Saunders do not hold out much hope to the tiller of the soil in the arctic, but from a practical standpoint

The meteorological records for 1897 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 15th of May and ran thickly with ice until about the 25th, 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, 47 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 26th, it reached 80 degrees. It rained on 13 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 40 degrees below, and 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 33 degrees and below, and 13 times 40 degrees and below. It rained on eight days. In September the possibilities for the growth of vegetables were very limited. Eight times the mercury ranged from 32 degrees down to 48 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 temperatures at Fort Constantine, Cudahy, latitude 64 degrees N., longitude 140 degrees W. for 1896, agree closely with those of Mr. Ogilvie above quoted. The mean temperature of June, 1896, was 53.4 degrees, the last day being recorded on the 7th. The mean for July was 57.3 degrees; August, 52.5 degrees. For September it was only 42.2 degrees, and winter set in on September 27th, 1896. The mean temperature and lowest points recorded for the winter months were as follows: October, 1896, mean 26 degrees; zero was first touched on the 5th November, 1896; mean temperature 6.5 degrees; lowest, 38 degrees below zero, December, mean 17.5 degrees below zero, January, 1897, mean 38 degrees below zero, February mean 23.4 degrees below zero, and the mean temperature for March was 7.5 degrees above zero and that for April 10.8. Between December 19th, 1896, and February 6th, 1897, it never rose above zero, the lowest reading—65 degrees below zero—was taken January 28th, and on 24 days during the winter the temperature was at and below 10 degrees below zero. Dr. Saunders adds: "The summer season of 1897, as far as heard

ADVERTISING RATES.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

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

ONTARIO HAS SPOKEN.

(From Wednesday's Daily Sun.) A striking and impressive sign of the times is afforded by the Ontario elections. The liberal conservative opposition went into the contest with twenty-five seats out of ninety-four. They came out with forty-three or forty-four, and perhaps more. The Hardy government, which was able to command a majority of over forty, with the help of its alleged independent allies, at the time of the dissolution, has now a possible majority of three or four, and may not have a majority at all.

It is shown that the Ontario government was immensely stronger when supported by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in opposition than when burdened with the support of the Laurier administration. Everything was in favor of the Hardy ministry, but the fatal connection with the Laurier-Tariff-Blair ministry.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the stump for Mr. Hardy and called upon the electors to support the provincial government, which he declared to be "The Right Arm of My Administration." Whether his arm was deprived of his right arm remains to be seen, but it is proved that the people of the largest province are not disposed to strengthen the present administration at Ottawa.

One feature of the election is the almost complete disappearance of patron and independent representation. It seems that these elements, which were mostly drawn from the conservative party, have returned to their allegiance, disgusted with the course of the party to which their representatives allied themselves.

This Ontario election is the first striking indication of the return away from power at the close of the present term.

THE YUKON DEAL.

The Montreal Transcript declares that opposition attacks on the Yukon railway contract are shown to be based upon gross misrepresentation, and adds that "the minister of railways 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, Mackenzie 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 Stickeen 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 view to the for ever 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 subject.

THE ATLANTIC EQUATOR. "Will the Atlantic equator woman who is seeking to secure a status among the people send her photograph and her age to the newspapers?"

SCARCELY. (Philadelphia Equator.)

Traveller—Don't you get three answers to many foolish questions? Ticket Agent—Yes. Traveller—Which one true the most? Ticket Agent—That one.

BEDEQUE, P.E.I., Feb. 28.—The sad death of Mrs. Nell Cameron of Albany took place last Thursday. For some months she had been in declining health, but it was little expected that the end would come so soon. She leaves a young, sorrowing husband and two small children. The funeral took place today and the remains were placed in the cemetery at Cape Traverse.

The ple social and entertainment held last Tuesday evening in Freeport hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Debating club, realized over \$30, in aid of the P. E. Island hospital.

On the same evening a basket social and entertainment was held in the hall at Kinkora, my which over \$300 were realized.

The Summerside civic election took place on Tuesday. The vote showed these results: Chairman A. C. Rogers with 130 of a majority; councillors John Grady, Harry Woods, Thomas Johnston, Daniel McNeill, D. M. Waugh and Robert Sobey.

WORST OF THEM ALL. Traveller—Don't you get three answers to many foolish questions? Ticket Agent—Yes. Traveller—Which one true the most? Ticket Agent—That one.

At a lecture on given in Glasgow, Lean of Glasgow, Alexandrina Rams Muir's The Maple My Own Canadian another loyal Can of St. John, N.B. Where in future he Athoe has accepted ganist in St. Mat above city. St. Ma Episcopal chur one of the most i

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THE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page Three.)

members of this house as business 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 1897, for which I have allowed, I was not a supporter of the government as usual.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—You were when the estimates were made for 1897.

Dr. Stockton—I was in the house when the estimates were made for 1897, but I had nothing to do with the expenditure even in my county for that year.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You voted for supply. Dr. Stockton—And let me say there was a pretty large expenditure in 1897, in consequence of elections that were to be run in January, 1898. His hon. friend, the attorney general, must have felt relieved when, it is said, he succeeded in preventing the provincial secretary from becoming premier, feeling 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 contract 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, for some personal reason, did not vote for Mr. Foster, but has been pasting as a conservative all the same, and after the ballot boxes were sent in on June 18, 1896, my hon. friend blossomed as a liberal, and has been 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 opposed 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 conservative, opposed Dr. Weldon, the conservative nominee at the last election? 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. It was not your leaving the liberal party that alienated your friends in Charlotte, but it was the cause and the manner in which you left it.

Dr. Stockton—Did I leave the party in an unmannerly 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 give the reason. The hon. member should have been manly enough to have said that it was because he (Stockton) opposed the appointment 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 slanderer.

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. member was not manly enough to say what he imputed.

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 \$126,000. 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 \$45,000, which included 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 of which the 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 made as to the items that made up

the amount of \$45,497. The statement 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 be 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 nothing 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 1897? The hon. member had stated that during the progress of the debate. Would he repeat it now?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Oh, I will answer 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 Mr. R. Martin for roads at Quispilis of \$200. Was that contract let and done in the three days from Oct. 31st to Nov. 3rd? If so it was the habit of the government to do road work in November? The fact was that the government put everything they possibly could into the receipts to tide over the fiscal year and out down the apparent overdraft as much as they could, and ran it over into next year, and they had been doing that from year to year. If the government would reserve a portion of the receipts at their bank accounts this could be simply proved.

The leader of the government the other day had misrepresented the attitude which he (Stockton) took upon the fisheries question when he supported the Black government. In 1884 it was the habit of the government in issuing grants bordering upon rivers or streams to grant the water and the banks with the lands contained in the grant. In consequence of that lands were applied for and in some instances 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 hereafter the government 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 access to the water. He (Stockton) took the ground then that where the crown owned fishing rights they should as far as possible be reserved for the purpose of revenue. He 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 the government ever expected the efforts 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. Tweedie—What would you suggest? 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. Tweedie—So they are today. Dr. Stockton—Not very many of them, nor very attractive streams. It 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 had taken up the fact that they should help the agriculturists of the province. In so doing, however, they were only following out a policy which the opposition had been endeavoring for years to bring upon the government. 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 setting an example to the recommendation of the Farmers' and Dairyman's association. The resolution passed by that association, however, was that "thoroughbred stock should be purchased in the best available market, either by importation from abroad or by acquisition from New Brunswick breeders." When he spoke of this matter the other day the hon. member for Charlotte (Smith) stated that there was no stock in the province that was not of Sussex blood.

Mr. Smith—Yes, thoroughbred stock. Dr. Stockton said that the hon. member had taken the trouble to inquire he would have found out that this was entirely incorrect. He read a return received from a gentleman in Kings Co to the effect that when Mr. Smith of Charlotte stated that there was no pure bred stock in that county he was making a false assertion, as he knew of his own knowledge that a full carload of Ayrshires could have been got at Sussex alone last fall.

Mr. Smith—What I said 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 was willing to sell for \$5 each, but the government had gone abroad and paid \$10, and in consequence of that he had to slaughter some of the best thoroughbred pigs in the province. Continuing, Dr. Stockton said he had understood the attorney general the other evening, to say that the governments existing before the Blair regime had received from the dominion government since 1877 the sum of \$3,639,000, which had all been classified. 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 1877 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 provinces went in with was \$23,500,000. It was thought afterwards that a sufficient sum had not been allowed the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, so a little over \$10,000,000 was added to the assumed debt, or in all \$73,000,000. The attorney general was entirely correct in saying that New Brunswick drew under the Union act \$3,639,000 for ten years from the time she

act went into operation, and for legislative 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 per cent on the difference should be deducted from the \$3,639,000 which was given to us. Up to that time also we were getting under the Ashburton treaty upon lumber export duty something like \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year. We gave 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 showed.

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 \$7,000,000 by the means I have described because the hon. gentleman must know that we had not a debt of \$7,000,000 when we went into confederation.

Hon. Mr. White—The question is simply as to the amount spent by the old government. I said there was a certain 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 then in 1884 came the receipt of five per cent and if he will see that that amount, less the \$7,000,000—five per cent on that amount—was taken from the \$3,639,000.

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 upon which we have been receiving our credit at Ottawa. There was an increase of that amount of \$100,000, and the 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 me. 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 bonds was. Hon. Mr. White—What do you say it is now? You said tonight it was \$138,000, 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 authorized to issue in 1896, and the bonds they would issue in 1897, you would strike an average of between \$140,000 and \$150,000.

Hon. Mr. White—Did you say at Havelock that the increase to the bonded debt was on an average \$150,000 per year since 1884?

Dr. Stockton—I don't think I said that. 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 in 1882 the average increase in the bonded debt was \$150,000. Did you make that statement?

Dr. Stockton—I did not make it in that way. I decline to be bound by synopses made by official reports unless I have the original reports. 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 to the province outstanding to more than absorb the \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—That is not true. Dr. Stockton—You put to the debit of the account of 1897 the sum of \$69,371, and you are overdrawn on public works account \$35,667. If you paid that, and you would be more than amount to another \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—But could you pay it with that? Dr. Stockton—Don't you owe the \$35,000? 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 Commission of Investigation, Dr. Stockton said that if the chief commissioner had had the accounts with reference to that expenditure before the public accounts committee, it probably would have rendered it unnecessary to hold the investigation. Then the witness produced before the investigation commenced. When the accounts and vouchers were not there, was it not right and fair that Mr. Pinder, as a 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 adjournment took place on the 12th of March 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 purpose 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 misstatement in view of the fact that up to the very last minute he said he did not know that they were in the possession of the department.

Passing on, Dr. Stockton said he wanted to impress on the house what the contents of the opposition were as to proper methods of administration.

One plank was that it was absolutely necessary in the public interest to practice the most rigid economy in the expenditure of public money. Another was that under the 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 propose. 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, 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 money 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 Albert Mills, built by George Carlisle, as I am informed, by day's work. Mr. Mullins was the lowest tender. Tenders were called for twice and not accepted, and the work afterwards done as that was.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Do you say Mullins was the lowest tender? Dr. Stockton—So I am informed, and the tenders were called for more than once.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Which time was the lowest tender? Dr. Stockton—I am not aware as to that. But I say that it is not 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 does 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 matter, that 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 county offices and the payment of the necessary expenses and charges. At present large sums were taken out of the municipalities for the purpose of carrying on the public service, which was not a right thing to do. As he has stated at the opening of the legislature, certain burdens had been placed upon the municipalities, and even by the legislation of last session. By a very invidious piece of legislation passed last session a very considerable amount of direct taxation was placed upon the counties in respect of criminal prosecutions. Dr. Stockton here quoted sections 101 and 102 of the County Court 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 county 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 hon. gentleman to say that the county of Westmorland for the closed last year to the clerk of the county court amounted to \$1,000.

Dr. Stockton—No; I said the effect of that would be to put upon the county of Westmorland the charge of from \$300 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 amount as even \$400 per year has been paid to the clerk of the county court. Dr. Stockton—How is it the world could there be when the act has not yet been in operation for a year.

Mr. Richard—Well, I will take last year.

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 had been placed on the counties.

Mr. Richard—You might state how much it has relieved the municipalities.

Dr. Stockton—It has not relieved the municipalities a single cent. Of 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 investigation policy, Dr. Stockton said he entirely agreed with the proposition that it was desirable that some expenditure should be made to bring a desirable class of settlers into the province. He congratulated the hon. surveyor general on his announcement of this regard. He (Stockton) had for years been urging the government to adopt this policy. The present move was one in the right direction. In this connection he would remark that the public lands of the province should be preserved for actual settlers and timber operators and not granted or leased to speculators. He understood that there were large areas of the public lands under lease to lumber operators who were not cutting any lumber off their lands, and under the terms of their leases, and by this means smaller operators

were unable to get a chance to operate. Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Where is that? Dr. Stockton—I understand the Muskochea Lumber company is one. Do you say the terms of their lease have been carried out? Hon. Mr. Tweedie—The Muskochea company leased their land in 1892. The charge made by the leader of the opposition is entirely without foundation. It is true the company purchased some 400 square miles of land at the upset price of \$3. The hon. gentleman 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 land set up went at the upset price, or the great majority of them, and so no poor man was prevented from getting 25 year leases at all. The Muskochea company in addition to the \$3 per square mile pay every year \$4 additional. There was a provision in the licenses issued that the licensee 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 speculators. If they can pay so much less the revenue each year. There is more land under license in Restigouche today than can be lumbered upon. There are more mills there than can sell their lumber. They are wintering over a large amount of lumber there. It has, instead on the Muskochea Co. building a mill and cutting logs where would be the benefit? They would simply compete with other operators on a dull market and perhaps lower the price still more. When lumber lands are not being cut, the revenue each year. There is more land under license in Restigouche today than can be lumbered upon. There are more mills there than can sell their lumber. They are wintering over a large amount of lumber there. 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THE MISSING ESTERHAZY. A Detective Story.

BY FRANK SUMMERS.

The hours of a detective are as uncertain as those of a doctor. And therefore I was not surprised when, one morning at 8, I was awakened by a loud knock on my door.

It was my servant, who was all flurried and eager. "Get up, sir," he said, "get up quick. Mrs. Potter's coach is in front of the door and the footman has got word to bring you up at once."

"Who the deuce is Mrs. Potter?" I exclaimed before I had time to recognize the name of the wealthiest society woman in the town.

But Jenkins was gone. He had hurried down stairs to tell Mrs. Potter's man that I was dressing as fast as I could.

"What in the world could have happened to Mrs. Potter?" I could only conjecture. The ride was a short one around the corner from my moderate neighborhood into her expensive one, and in ten minutes after I had been called from my comfortable bed to go out into the cold bleak morning, I found myself in the presence of a superbly handsome woman, elegantly dressed as for a ball, and fairly trembling with her weight of jewels.

Her drawing room was brilliantly lighted, and in the halls a few servants stood at their posts, but all the guests were gone. Then, and not till then, did I remember that on the previous evening Mrs. Van Dyck Potter was booked for the greatest ball of the season.

For a minute Mrs. Potter stood eyeing me closely, as though scrutinizing me, then, speaking to a servant who drew about the great drawing room doors, she motioned me to be seated.

"I asked you to come here, Mr. Boyle," said she, "because it is here that it happened; and it is here that you should hear about it."

better to become acquainted with the large and wealthy clientele, many of whom had been guests at the Potters the night before.

When Mr. Potter came in at noon, he was the most worried man I ever saw. He ate scarcely anything for lunch, and hastened away without speaking to his friends.

"I heard one of them say as he disappeared through the marble corridor of the hotel, 'and coming at this time, he will feel it!'"

The next day found Mr. Potter no better in spirits; and as I helped him on with his coat, I was almost sure I heard him mutter: "That diamond! Where can it be? And it would have saved me now!"

Matters went on thus three days, when I received word from Mrs. Potter to call on her again, saying that she had something of importance to tell me.

"It is about the robbery," she said, when I saw her. "There has been another of the same kind. Last night at the Crawford's dinner a guest opposite me missed her rings. Search was made, but they could not be found. It made Mr. Potter so nervous that he left his coat for me to slip him, and as I lifted it, I felt something strange in the back of the neck—a small hard lump, that caught in my fingers."

"Pardon, sir," I said, "there is something in your lining. Allow me to remove it for you."

At these words he turned, and, snatching the coat from my hands, pressed the lump in his fingers. "Thank God!" he exclaimed. Then catching sight of my inquisitive face he cried, "Leave me. I do not need you."

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WEEKLY SUN!

Special Notice to Our Readers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It now proposes to double the number of its visits, and to call twice a week instead of but once a week on its patrons. By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a level with the city readers of the daily papers, and will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh

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

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

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

A GREAT SHOWING. Made by Canadian Pacific and Commercial Cable Companies.

Montreal Gazette Says the Railway's Story is the Most Wonderful in Annals of Modern Business Enterprise.

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WAISTED HIS SUBSTANCE. One of New York's Spoiled Children in Bankruptcy Toils in London.

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Col. McCrea, Spoke on Tuberculosis, Cattle Feeding and Wheat Raising—Remarks by Mr. West.

HOPWELL HILLS, Feb. 26.—A successful Farmers' Institute meeting was held last evening in Oulton hall, Albert. It is to be regretted that a larger number was not present. John Ketter was in the chair. Among the prominent residents of Hopewell and Harvey present were: J. S. Atkinson, W. A. West, M. M. Tingley, W. W. Jones, Luther Arnold, J. A. Tuley, A. J. Sides, John Barber, Ezra O. Barber, Valentine James Ketter, J. A. Sides, C. C. West, T. M. Pearson, Jos. O. McLeod, Col. T. Smith, Rufus Tingley, W. M. Callaghan, and many others. The chairman spoke briefly in regard to the object of the meeting, and introduced Col. McCrea, who spoke on tuberculosis. This disease, the colony explained, was with cattle identical with consumption in man. Consumption was the most fatal of diseases. It attacks the lungs more generally, but frequently affects other parts. In cattle the lungs are not so frequently affected. There is little danger of contagion from the diseased animal, although in cattle it was not only animals subject to this disease, but poultry may take it, and horses and sheep as well, though more rarely.

W. A. West, in the importance of the agricultural interests, and urged the farmers to be alive to the needs of their province. Mr. West, in the history of the Provincial Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, and regretted the Hopewell society had been altered to do everything in their power to carry out the wishes of the people, and in this was promised the hearty cooperation of the leader of the opposition. The agitation in regard to wheat growing was referred to. Farmers were recommended to give more attention to the raising of poultry, which was of growing importance. The farmers should strike out and at least raise enough in all lines to supply the home market, which is the best market in the world. Mixed farming was recommended. Col. McCrea in the second part of his address dealt with cattle feeding, wheat raising, and wheat. He had changed his mind, and believed the farmers here could raise wheat, and in this was promised the hearty cooperation of the leader of the opposition. The agitation in regard to wheat growing was referred to. Farmers were recommended to give more attention to the raising of poultry, which was of growing importance. The farmers should strike out and at least raise enough in all lines to supply the home market, which is the best market in the world. Mixed farming was recommended. Col. McCrea in the second part of his address dealt with cattle feeding, wheat raising, and wheat. He had changed his mind, and believed the farmers here could raise wheat, and in this was promised the hearty cooperation of the leader of the opposition. The agitation in regard to wheat growing was referred to. Farmers were recommended to give more attention to the raising of poultry, which was of growing importance. The farmers should strike out and at least raise enough in all lines to supply the home market, which is the best market in the world. Mixed farming was recommended.

PRESENTATION AT MUSQUASH.

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

Dear Mrs. Baramah—We, the members of Trinity church congregation at Mac's Bay, have assembled ourselves in your home this evening that we might pay you a tribute of respect 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. Baramah with a costly fur coat, while the friends at Prince of Wales remember him also in the way of a pair of beautiful driving gloves, we tonight take every pleasure in asking you to accept from us this token of our regard and affection for you.

COSTA RICA

Actively Preparing for War With Nicaragua. COLON, Colombia, March 2.—The arrivals from Limon, Costa Rica, today report that preparations for war with Nicaragua are actively advancing. Men are being enlisted and troops have already been ordered to the frontier. The mission of the Guatemalan peace envoys to the two governments have thus far been unsuccessful.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

The raison d'etre of the Sabbath school is to lead the scholars to accept Christ. This should be the first step in the work of the school, and not the last, as we so often make it. After decision for Christ comes building up in Him, training for His service, growth in grace and knowledge and the ready, profitable and enthusiastic Bible study.

Advanced Sunday school work that is really advanced will bear fruit directly in the winning of souls. Such has been the result of the home department, than which no better evangelizing agency has been discovered. What does it mean for soul-winning to train in normal classes our teachers that they may be able to better instruct in God's word? It means more souls saved, for the better teaching cuts a wider swath in the harvest field and more surely convinces and leads to the Saviour. It means a more effectual building up of the scholars into holy character, and better training into Christian workers, thus again assuring more souls won to Christ.

But no matter how efficient our plans may be they are not of themselves sufficient; they must be used by consecrated hands, and hearts filled with the Holy Spirit. The importance of more direct spiritual work in our Sunday school is becoming widely recognized. Many schools have already adopted the plan of having a "decision day," or "decision day," in connection with the school, and in the near future it will be a feature of every earnest Sabbath school. In Pennsylvania it has been made a feature of the state association work.

Below is a short account of "decision day" exercises in connection with one of our city schools, which adopted one of several suggestive plans. The results were most gratifying.

Sunday, 20th February, was observed as "decision day" in Queen square Sunday school. The teachers made special preparation for it by study, prayer and personal work with the members of the classes. A teachers' prayer meeting was held at the close of the morning service and their responsibility for the supplying of the spiritual needs of their pupils was deeply felt. At the close of the lesson the pastor, Rev. R. W. Weddall, made a short but earnest address, urging the members of the school to accept Christ as their Saviour. Cards were then distributed to all, both teachers and pupils, church members and non-members. On one side of the card were the words "Our school for God's strength, I accept the Lord Jesus Christ as my Saviour, and I endeavor to follow His example and commands."

A place was left for signature and date, and at the bottom "Give me this heart." After this had been carefully read to them the younger members were asked to take a home and ask their parents, and return 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 before confessed Christ, signed. Some of these have since come out boldly for Christ, and the young people's class meetings have been strengthened.

Preparation is of course needed. As many churches are at present holding 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 fitted 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.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costed Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Fully 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 Carter's Little Liver Pills.

gent work be-Roads Associ-o have better that after the been expended try that if the pended, there sufficient of the provin which the would like to of the coun-ugh to make at any meet-Association, ight to under- to see their dition advs Association, s in their ey have ever rked together was no rea-ould not go at would be interested in people would tented. (AD-er this after- report from the introduced a ap. 110, Con-ssances and end chap. 60, civil courts; w relating to a bill to find chapter of church in the ertion. nited an ac- tion of the univer- for the year plied at com- p. 100, of Dr. motion that chair was supply, Mr. d items were dourned at o)—Now that the spirit of are you not by more ob-None ex-thers are all

THE MISSING ESTERHAZY. A Detective Story. BY FRANK SUMMERS. The hours of a detective are as uncertain as those of a doctor. And therefore I was not surprised when, one morning at 8, I was awakened by a loud knock on my door. It was my servant, who was all flurried and eager. "Get up, sir," he said, "get up quick. Mrs. Potter's coach is in front of the door and the footman has got word to bring you up at once." "Who the deuce is Mrs. Potter?" I exclaimed before I had time to recognize the name of the wealthiest society woman in the town. But Jenkins was gone. He had hurried down stairs to tell Mrs. Potter's man that I was dressing as fast as I could. "What in the world could have happened to Mrs. Potter?" I could only conjecture. The ride was a short one around the corner from my moderate neighborhood into her expensive one, and in ten minutes after I had been called from my comfortable bed to go out into the cold bleak morning, I found myself in the presence of a superbly handsome woman, elegantly dressed as for a ball, and fairly trembling with her weight of jewels. Her drawing room was brilliantly lighted, and in the halls a few servants stood at their posts, but all the guests were gone. Then, and not till then, did I remember that on the previous evening Mrs. Van Dyck Potter was booked for the greatest ball of the season. For a minute Mrs. Potter stood eyeing me closely, as though scrutinizing me, then, speaking to a servant who drew about the great drawing room doors, she motioned me to be seated. "I asked you to come here, Mr. Boyle," said she, "because it is here that it happened; and it is here that you should hear about it."

better to become acquainted with the large and wealthy clientele, many of whom had been guests at the Potters the night before. When Mr. Potter came in at noon, he was the most worried man I ever saw. He ate scarcely anything for lunch, and hastened away without speaking to his friends. "I heard one of them say as he disappeared through the marble corridor of the hotel, 'and coming at this time, he will feel it!'" The next day found Mr. Potter no better in spirits; and as I helped him on with his coat, I was almost sure I heard him mutter: "That diamond! Where can it be? And it would have saved me now!" Matters went on thus three days, when I received word from Mrs. Potter to call on her again, saying that she had something of importance to tell me. "It is about the robbery," she said, when I saw her. "There has been another of the same kind. Last night at the Crawford's dinner a guest opposite me missed her rings. Search was made, but they could not be found. It made Mr. Potter so nervous that he left his coat for me to slip him, and as I lifted it, I felt something strange in the back of the neck—a small hard lump, that caught in my fingers." "Pardon, sir," I said, "there is something in your lining. Allow me to remove it for you." At these words he turned, and, snatching the coat from my hands, pressed the lump in his fingers. "Thank God!" he exclaimed. Then catching sight of my inquisitive face he cried, "Leave me. I do not need you." "But I firmly," I said, placing my hand firmly upon his arm, "and if you please I will take that Esterhazy. There has been inquiry for it."

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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.

After we settle the experience and live the life, the next step is a theory. Man is more than a soul. He is a mind as well, and the mind is seeking perpetually to grasp and express in formulas of reason what the spirit feels and knows directly.

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 Apostle church solved the problem for us. They met together very often; they prayed much, always in one mind; they gave generously, bearing one another's burdens; they witnessed for Christ by their life so consistently and persistently that they turned the world upside down, and in order to silence their clamorous voices men stoned them to death.

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 Economize in Hard Times—A Ten-Cent Package of Diamond Dyes. Often Saves Ten Dollars.

Some trust in Christ; some in horses; some 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 is a spiritual agency, or it is nothing.

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The order in the New Testament is, first an experience, then a life, then a theory. We claim that we have the first, but the life we fail to furnish. There is an experience in the soul which makes a sinful man a new creature in Christ. To abandon this is to abandon Christianity.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON XI.—MARCH 13. GOLDEN TEXT.—He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man.—Matt. 13: 37.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.—In the last quarter of His second year, a new method of teaching began on account of the growing opposition spoken of in our last lesson.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time—Autumn, A. D. 28. Place—On the shore of the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum. Jesus near 32 years old. John the Baptist in prison at Caesarea.

The Wheat and the Tares.—Matthew 13: 24-30; 36-43. Read the whole chapter. Commit verses 37-39.

24. Another parable (a) put He forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field.

25. But while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went in his way.

26. But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also.

27. So the servants of the householder 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, Will thou then that we go and gather them up?

29. But he said, Nay; lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them.

30. Let both grow together until the harvest; 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.

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

32. He answered and said unto them, He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man.

33. The field is the world; the good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked one;

34. The enemy that sowed them is the devil; the harvest is the end of the world; and the reapers are the angels.

35. As therefore the tares are gathered and burned in the fire; so shall it be in the end of this world.

36. The Son of Man shall send forth His kingdom all things that (d) offend, and them which do iniquity; and shall cast them into a furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

37. Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 24. (a) Set He before them. Ver. 35. (b) He left the multitude and went. (c) Explain. Ver. 41. (d) Cause stumbling. Ver. 42. (e) The weeping.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. 24. Parable—A fictitious story, true in nature, teaching a spiritual truth. The kingdom of heaven—the new order of things which Christ came to establish, ruled by the principles of heaven. Good seed—Christians, the children of the kingdom, so-called because they bring forth good fruit, and are the means of making others good.

25. While men slept—in the night; perhaps when Christians are careless and ignorance prevails. His enemy—the wicked one, Satan. Tares—A species of grass which looks, when growing, very much like wheat, but whose seeds are poisonous. The tares are the children of the wicked one, having his nature and deeds.

26. Then appeared the tares—When the fruit came it was very easy to distinguish between the tares and the wheat, for the grains are very different, though the young plants are alike. Fruit, not professions, proves who are good.

27. Last ye root up also the wheat 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.

30. The harvest is the end of the world, or rather, age, dispensation, which ends at the judgment. The reapers are the angels. Tares... to 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 doing. It is the just end and right punishment of the wicked. (2) Punishment is intended to keep wickedness from spreading and destroying all the good just as weeds are burned to keep them 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 circumstances? Why did Jesus begin this new method of teaching? I. The Good Seed (vs. 24-28).—What is the kingdom of heaven? To what does Christ liken it in this parable? Who sowed the good seed? (vs. 27) What is the field where the seed was sown? (v. 28).

What is Christ's purpose in sowing 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 Christians like good seed?

II. The Tares (vs. 29-38).—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

SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON XI.—MARCH 13. GOLDEN TEXT.—He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man.—Matt. 13: 37.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.—In the last quarter of His second year, a new method of teaching began on account of the growing opposition spoken of in our last lesson.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time—Autumn, A. D. 28. Place—On the shore of the Sea of Galilee, near Capernaum. Jesus near 32 years old. John the Baptist in prison at Caesarea.

The Wheat and the Tares.—Matthew 13: 24-30; 36-43. Read the whole chapter. Commit verses 37-39.

24. Another parable (a) put He forth unto them, saying, The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field.

25. But while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went in his way.

26. But when the blade was sprung up, and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also.

27. So the servants of the householder 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, Will thou then that we go and gather them up?

29. But he said, Nay; lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them.

30. Let both grow together until the harvest; 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.

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

32. He answered and said unto them, He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man.

33. The field is the world; the good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked one;

34. The enemy that sowed them is the devil; the harvest is the end of the world; and the reapers are the angels.

35. As therefore the tares are gathered and burned in the fire; so shall it be in the end of this world.

36. The Son of Man shall send forth His kingdom all things that (d) offend, and them which do iniquity; and shall cast them into a furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.

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