

Queer Economy

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

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co., A. J. Machum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

MY PRIVATE STOCK: "Ugubough Cream" Old Scotch Whisky.

A perfect blend of the oldest, purest and finest Highland malts, \$5.75 per single gal, or \$10.50 per case of one doz. bottles. Each dozen contains two imp. gals.

Family Wine List Sent on Application Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order.

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

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. John.

Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—the great questions, and in the end you advance the race.

PRISON REFORM.

Jeannette C. Bullock. The Winnipeg W. C. T. U. have opened a home which they have named "Door of Hope" with a view to be the home of their city police matron.

We still wonder why no effort is made in our own city to keep pace with the general spirit of the age in prison reform, not alone because other Canadian cities are doing so but because it is only right in common justice to humanity.

In a somewhat disconnected manner we have made these few notes, hoping they will not have failed in their purpose of arousing a keener interest in the necessary reforms in our county jail. Our citizens will soon have an opportunity of aiding in the work by subscribing their names to the petition about to be circulated.

A MESSAGE From Pundita Ramabai to Her Friends.

(Before leaving India Pundita Ramabai issued the following farewell message, which we copy from the "Bombay Guardian," as giving some idea of the work she is doing in India.) Dear Guardian—Kindly allow me to send a few words of greeting and farewell to my friends through your columns.

On the 24th last month (December) I opened my Marathi Bible in the morning, and my eyes fell upon certain passages, marked on the same day in the year 1894. Dear Sister Dryden and myself were preparing to go to the Government Poor House there, and were waiting on the Lord to give us directions before going to do the morning's work.

The Lord told me that morning that I was to get 300 young widows from the famine districts, and gave me for my comfort and strength the promises from Isaiah lx. 10, 11, 16 and 18. I little understood and realized then the importance of these promises.

On the 24th of last month, when my eyes fell upon these verses and the date put down against them, the Holy Spirit brought to my remembrance all that the Lord said to me through those words. My joy knew no bounds when I began to count His mercies one by one. Then I gathered all my girls for prayer on Xmas morning, and found that there were three hundred of them from the famine districts, all looking well and happy. How I thanked the dear Father for fulfilling His promises in giving me the desire of my heart. A church, all of the newly converted girl widows, is established in the ground which was a lonely desert a year ago, but is now alive with human beings, and in which the walls of new houses are fast springing up like mushrooms. I have had the privilege of God gave me three hundred and twenty girls from the famine districts, and has squared the number of the fifteen Christian girls who attended the camp meeting in April, 1896, at Lawville. So thankful and a camp meeting was held at the new settlement near Khedgam railway station.

Also the Lord gave me a name for our new settlement: "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou shalt call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Praise." (Is. 40, 18.) Yes, the devastating plague was not heard of within our borders the last of last year. The Lord has kept us preserved under His wings. Blessings be upon the Lord who showed me the new house being built up shall be called Salvation, according to His command. So our new settlement is called Mukti, and the gates when they are finished shall be "Praise the Lord" inscribed on their heads.

My American friends have been asking me for a long time to go over and see them, but I could not do so without consulting God. At the end of November last the Lord showed me clearly His will about my going abroad. I had prayed to Him to send me the right persons to take charge of the work; and He has done so.

I have the sure promises of the Father to depend upon for the support of my children, and to look forward to the time when our new buildings will be completed, and we shall have a church building of our own at Mukti. The desire of my heart, as regards Canadian girls is more than fulfilled. I have during the last year realized that the Lord is able to do abundantly above all that we ask or think. So I praise and thank Him out of the fulness of my heart. To your prayers and help I owe much of this happiness, my dear good friends! So I thank you gratefully for what you have done for me. I thank and pray for you, that the dear Lord may bless you according to His rich mercies. Now, farewell, my dear friends. I am to sail for America very soon. So please pray for me, that God's will may be fulfilled in me whether I am at home or abroad, and that my ability may be used to the glory of Him. Now unto Him that is able to do abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him, be glory in the church by Jesus Christ throughout all ages, world without end. Amen.

Yours in His service. Pundita Ramabai. Bombay, Jan. 10, 1898.

The White Ribbon for Asia, commenting on this farewell, says: "The Pundita Ramabai is herself a sacred poem, known and read all over India. We shall not forget her or hers."

The Pundita Ramabai is lecturer of the "World's W. C. T. U. for India" and the dear and personal friend of Miss Willard, who said of her: "Her gentleness exceeds any manifestation of that exquisite quality that I have yet seen; this tenderness, all-embracing as the hurch race, extends with her to every sentient creature."

GLADSTONE'S FUNERAL. LONDON, May 24.—The pall bearers at the funeral of Dr. Gladstone will be the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Rosebery, the Archbishop of Canterbury, A. J. Balfour and Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

The River Jordan makes the greatest descent in the shortest distance of almost any stream.

SPANISH FLEET.

No Official Word Has Yet Reached Washington as to Its Whereabouts. Seventeen Small Vessels Left at Key West.

Dr. Bretances Says Havana Will Be in the Hands of the Americans in a Week.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Long said at the close of office hours today that no word had come from any scouting vessels, so numerous in the West Indian waters, concerning the Spanish fleet, which he concluded that Cervera was still in Santiago harbor. Supposedly Schley is lying outside watching the entrance to prevent the egress of the Spanish vessels, but there has been no official confirmation of the fact. This is a little remarkable in view of the fact that it is only a few days run for one of Schley's swift torpedo boats from Santiago to a cable port in Haiti. There is also a curious lack of information from the newspapers which speak of this point. It was supposed that the censors might have excised from the despatches of the newspapers any reference to the fleet, but this would apply according to the statement of the navy officials here, only to that part of the despatches that might relate to the movements and whereabouts of the United States forces, and the censors' rules would not exclude reference to the Spanish squadron. Notwithstanding the officials profess unshaken confidence in their original belief that the Spanish squadron is securely bottled up in Santiago harbor there is no concealment by them of an intense desire to secure some absolutely trustworthy information on that point. It is not to be doubted that, with the question still open, the beginning of the military operations is retarded, for as long as there exists a possibility of the Spanish naval force being at large there is an imperative necessity for the troops to be ready to start the campaign for Cuba. Probably it was this uncertainty of affairs that induced the president to call a consultation at the White House today between Secretaries Alger and Long, General Canby and members of the staff, and Admiral Dewey, the fleet's commander-in-chief. Captain Crowsfield and Capt. Mann. As stated by one of the members of the conference, the purpose was to go over the whole system from the shipping to Cuba and Porto Rico and decide just how the plan already ready laid out could be modified to meet existing conditions. This involved a discussion of such important points as the propriety of the immediate advance of the military forces upon Cuba, the credibility of the advance of the Cuban expedition or accompanying it with one directed against Porto Rico; and finally the extent of the military assistance to be sent to Admiral Dewey at Manila. Already indicated, the proceedings were rather in the nature of a consultation than a war council where a full decision is demanded at once; so that it is not probable that all of the important questions were discussed at the council. None of the members of the conference felt authorized to tell what had taken place, but there are thought to be patent indications in Cuba recently, and were captured. The details of the transfer have already been arranged. An American vessel will convey the Spaniards to Havana harbor, and the exchange will be effected by boats carrying flags of truce.

LONDON, May 27.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports an interview he has had with Dr. Bretances, representative of the Cuban republican government in Paris. Dr. Bretances expresses the firm conviction that the war will be over sooner than is thought in Europe.

"The Americans," he says, "will experience no difficulty in landing troops, who will at once be joined by the insurgents, who are much stronger than is generally supposed. Nor is there any doubt that Rear Admiral Sampson will strike a heavy blow shortly. The insurgents would rather accept annexation by the United States than the autonomy which Spain would grant. Before another week the Americans will be masters of Havana and firmly established in Cuba."

KEY WEST, Fla., May 26.—Col. Vincente De Cortijo, former commander at Cabanas fortress and understood to be a brother-in-law of Gen. Weyler, Surgeon Major Sines Gual, Italian and two privates, who were captured by the Spanish steamer Argosautia, and who have been confined at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, arrived here today on the steamer City of Key West. They were immediately taken in a small boat to the United States cutter Hamilton, where they will remain until exchanged for Hayden Jones and Charles Thrall, American newspaper correspondents who landed in Cuba recently and were captured. The exchange of the prisoners has already been arranged. An American vessel will convey the Spaniards to Havana harbor, and the exchange will be effected by boats carrying flags of truce.

NEWCASTLE, Northumberland Co., May 25.—The 24th passed quietly here. A game of base ball was played in the afternoon between Newcastle and Chatham. Graham did excellent work in the box on the home team. In the first three innings 2 runs were struck out in succession by him. The game ended in a dispute at the end of the seventh inning, the score standing 14 to 6 in favor of Newcastle. The Miramichi Yacht club made the first cruise of the season down river. In the evening the members of the Christian Endeavor gave a social to their friends, and a pleasant time was spent by everybody present.

REPORTS OF A RAIL BY FULLY 100 PIRATES COME FROM THE HONOLULU DISTRICT (OF CHINA). They commenced by sailing in broad daylight a launch, and with it landed in the town of Sailing a boat filled with pirates, all armed to the teeth. A landing was made at the beach, and the launch was set on fire. The pirates were seen to place themselves in an advantageous position to loot two or three passenger boats that were then in the harbor. The district magistrate, accompanied by a detachment of police, summoned his guards and endeavored to put the pirates to flight. His men were defeated, several people were wounded and the dastardly villains succeeded in doing exactly what they intended. They held up the passenger boats and steamed away under cover of darkness, with a large ransom, and a valuable quantity of booty, estimated at between \$20,000 to \$30,000. As usual, there is no news of the pirates being run to earth. (Herald, Hong Kong Telegraph.)

BEWARE OF COCAINE. Those Hays, analytical chemist, Toronto, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for Cocaine and any of its compounds from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a cure—not a drug. Price 25 cents, bottle included.

ST. ANDREWS. Lavinia McLeod on Trial on a Charge of Murdering Her Infant Child.

ST. ANDREWS, May 26.—The adjourned session of the Charlotte county circuit court, was opened at 11 o'clock this forenoon by his honor Justice McLeod. The jurors summoned having answered the roll call, Lavinia M. Kendrick, who was arraigned at the last court on an indictment for the murder at Grand Manan on February 9th last of the infant child of her adopted daughter, Annie Maxwell, and pleaded not guilty, was brought into court and seated in a chair without the bar. The jurors, sworn to try the cause were: Henry Fitzsimmons, St. Stephen; Martin Greenlaw, St. Croix; Edwin Fortner, St. Andrews; Arthur Dolby, St. Andrews; George E. Jack, Pennfield; George Hannah, Dufferin; Liscomb Hattersley, West Isles; Jacob Ross, Dumfries; Albert Shaw, George Town; Lewis Price, Williamson; St. Andrews; Stillman Smith, St. David; Hon. A. S. White, attorney general, assisted by James G. Stevens, Jr., represented the crown. Mr. J. N. Cockburn and W. C. H. Grimmer appeared for the defendant. The attorney general in an address of half an hour's duration; in a plain, practical, common sense manner outlined the case as he intended to put it before the jury. Mrs. Ezzie Lawson and Mrs. Jane Lawson were examined, telling substantially the same story as they did at the preliminary examination held at Grand Manan before Justice Edmund Daggart. Dr. J. T. Lawson, coroner of Grand Manan, gave his direct testimony in the afternoon, and at the hour of adjournment was under cross-examination by Mr. Cockburn, who displayed a most surprising knowledge of medical science applicable to the case.

The court adjourned at 5 p. m. until 10 p. m. tomorrow. The jurors in charge of two constables, are being lodged and fed at Kennedy's hotel.

ST. ANDREWS, May 26.—In the case of Lavinia M. Kendrick, on trial for the murder of the infant child of her adopted daughter, Annie Maxwell, at Grand Manan Feb. 9th last, the cross-examination of Dr. Lawson was resumed after the court adjourned today and concluded. Dr. Du Verne Mack was then put on the stand. His direct examination by the attorney general occupied thirty minutes. At the hour of adjournment at one p. m. he was in the hands of Counselor Cockburn, who gave him a searching examination, which was resumed when the court was reopened. At the conclusion of Dr. Mack's testimony Mr. Cockburn opened the defence, placing Dr. Harry T. Gove on the stand, whose direct and cross-examination occupied thirty minutes. At the hour of adjournment at six p. m. when the court was adjourned until 10 p. m. tomorrow. The case will probably be given to the jury tomorrow afternoon.

NEWCASTLE.

NEWCASTLE, Northumberland Co., May 25.—The 24th passed quietly here. A game of base ball was played in the afternoon between Newcastle and Chatham. Graham did excellent work in the box on the home team. In the first three innings 2 runs were struck out in succession by him. The game ended in a dispute at the end of the seventh inning, the score standing 14 to 6 in favor of Newcastle. The Miramichi Yacht club made the first cruise of the season down river. In the evening the members of the Christian Endeavor gave a social to their friends, and a pleasant time was spent by everybody present.

REPORTS OF A RAIL BY FULLY 100 PIRATES COME FROM THE HONOLULU DISTRICT (OF CHINA). They commenced by sailing in broad daylight a launch, and with it landed in the town of Sailing a boat filled with pirates, all armed to the teeth. A landing was made at the beach, and the launch was set on fire. The pirates were seen to place themselves in an advantageous position to loot two or three passenger boats that were then in the harbor. The district magistrate, accompanied by a detachment of police, summoned his guards and endeavored to put the pirates to flight. His men were defeated, several people were wounded and the dastardly villains succeeded in doing exactly what they intended. They held up the passenger boats and steamed away under cover of darkness, with a large ransom, and a valuable quantity of booty, estimated at between \$20,000 to \$30,000. As usual, there is no news of the pirates being run to earth. (Herald, Hong Kong Telegraph.)

BEWARE OF COCAINE. Those Hays, analytical chemist, Toronto, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for Cocaine and any of its compounds from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a cure—not a drug. Price 25 cents, bottle included.

ST. ANDREWS. Lavinia McLeod on Trial on a Charge of Murdering Her Infant Child.

ST. ANDREWS, May 26.—The adjourned session of the Charlotte county circuit court, was opened at 11 o'clock this forenoon by his honor Justice McLeod. The jurors summoned having answered the roll call, Lavinia M. Kendrick, who was arraigned at the last court on an indictment for the murder at Grand Manan on February 9th last of the infant child of her adopted daughter, Annie Maxwell, and pleaded not guilty, was brought into court and seated in a chair without the bar. The jurors, sworn to try the cause were: Henry Fitzsimmons, St. Stephen; Martin Greenlaw, St. Croix; Edwin Fortner, St. Andrews; Arthur Dolby, St. Andrews; George E. Jack, Pennfield; George Hannah, Dufferin; Liscomb Hattersley, West Isles; Jacob Ross, Dumfries; Albert Shaw, George Town; Lewis Price, Williamson; St. Andrews; Stillman Smith, St. David; Hon. A. S. White, attorney general, assisted by James G. Stevens, Jr., represented the crown. Mr. J. N. Cockburn and W. C. H. Grimmer appeared for the defendant. The attorney general in an address of half an hour's duration; in a plain, practical, common sense manner outlined the case as he intended to put it before the jury. Mrs. Ezzie Lawson and Mrs. Jane Lawson were examined, telling substantially the same story as they did at the preliminary examination held at Grand Manan before Justice Edmund Daggart. Dr. J. T. Lawson, coroner of Grand Manan, gave his direct testimony in the afternoon, and at the hour of adjournment was under cross-examination by Mr. Cockburn, who displayed a most surprising knowledge of medical science applicable to the case.

The court adjourned at 5 p. m. until 10 p. m. tomorrow. The jurors in charge of two constables, are being lodged and fed at Kennedy's hotel.

ST. ANDREWS, May 26.—In the case of Lavinia M. Kendrick, on trial for the murder of the infant child of her adopted daughter, Annie Maxwell, at Grand Manan Feb. 9th last, the cross-examination of Dr. Lawson was resumed after the court adjourned today and concluded. Dr. Du Verne Mack was then put on the stand. His direct examination by the attorney general occupied thirty minutes. At the hour of adjournment at one p. m. he was in the hands of Counselor Cockburn, who gave him a searching examination, which was resumed when the court was reopened. At the conclusion of Dr. Mack's testimony Mr. Cockburn opened the defence, placing Dr. Harry T. Gove on the stand, whose direct and cross-examination occupied thirty minutes. At the hour of adjournment at six p. m. when the court was adjourned until 10 p. m. tomorrow. The case will probably be given to the jury tomorrow afternoon.

NEWCASTLE. NEWCASTLE, Northumberland Co., May 25.—The 24th passed quietly here. A game of base ball was played in the afternoon between Newcastle and Chatham. Graham did excellent work in the box on the home team. In the first three innings 2 runs were struck out in succession by him. The game ended in a dispute at the end of the seventh inning, the score standing 14 to 6 in favor of Newcastle. The Miramichi Yacht club made the first cruise of the season down river. In the evening the members of the Christian Endeavor gave a social to their friends, and a pleasant time was spent by everybody present.

REPORTS OF A RAIL BY FULLY 100 PIRATES COME FROM THE HONOLULU DISTRICT (OF CHINA). They commenced by sailing in broad daylight a launch, and with it landed in the town of Sailing a boat filled with pirates, all armed to the teeth. A landing was made at the beach, and the launch was set on fire. The pirates were seen to place themselves in an advantageous position to loot two or three passenger boats that were then in the harbor. The district magistrate, accompanied by a detachment of police, summoned his guards and endeavored to put the pirates to flight. His men were defeated, several people were wounded and the dastardly villains succeeded in doing exactly what they intended. They held up the passenger boats and steamed away under cover of darkness, with a large ransom, and a valuable quantity of booty, estimated at between \$20,000 to \$30,000. As usual, there is no news of the pirates being run to earth. (Herald, Hong Kong Telegraph.)

BEWARE OF COCAINE. Those Hays, analytical chemist, Toronto, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for Cocaine and any of its compounds from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a cure—not a drug. Price 25 cents, bottle included.

ST. ANDREWS. Lavinia McLeod on Trial on a Charge of Murdering Her Infant Child.

ST. ANDREWS, May 26.—The adjourned session of the Charlotte county circuit court, was opened at 11 o'clock this forenoon by his honor Justice McLeod. The jurors summoned having answered the roll call, Lavinia M. Kendrick, who was arraigned at the last court on an indictment for the murder at Grand Manan on February 9th last of the infant child of her adopted daughter, Annie Maxwell, and pleaded not guilty, was brought into court and seated in a chair without the bar. The jurors, sworn to try the cause were: Henry Fitzsimmons, St. Stephen; Martin Greenlaw, St. Croix; Edwin Fortner, St. Andrews; Arthur Dolby, St. Andrews; George E. Jack, Pennfield; George Hannah, Dufferin; Liscomb Hattersley, West Isles; Jacob Ross, Dumfries; Albert Shaw, George Town; Lewis Price, Williamson; St. Andrews; Stillman Smith, St. David; Hon. A. S. White, attorney general, assisted by James G. Stevens, Jr., represented the crown. Mr. J. N. Cockburn and W. C. H. Grimmer appeared for the defendant. The attorney general in an address of half an hour's duration; in a plain, practical, common sense manner outlined the case as he intended to put it before the jury. Mrs. Ezzie Lawson and Mrs. Jane Lawson were examined, telling substantially the same story as they did at the preliminary examination held at Grand Manan before Justice Edmund Daggart. Dr. J. T. Lawson, coroner of Grand Manan, gave his direct testimony in the afternoon, and at the hour of adjournment was under cross-examination by Mr. Cockburn, who displayed a most surprising knowledge of medical science applicable to the case.

The court adjourned at 5 p. m. until 10 p. m. tomorrow. The jurors in charge of two constables, are being lodged and fed at Kennedy's hotel.

ST. ANDREWS, May 26.—In the case of Lavinia M. Kendrick, on trial for the murder of the infant child of her adopted daughter, Annie Maxwell, at Grand Manan Feb. 9th last, the cross-examination of Dr. Lawson was resumed after the court adjourned today and concluded. Dr. Du Verne Mack was then put on the stand. His direct examination by the attorney general occupied thirty minutes. At the hour of adjournment at one p. m. he was in the hands of Counselor Cockburn, who gave him a searching examination, which was resumed when the court was reopened. At the conclusion of Dr. Mack's testimony Mr. Cockburn opened the defence, placing Dr. Harry T. Gove on the stand, whose direct and cross-examination occupied thirty minutes. At the hour of adjournment at six p. m. when the court was adjourned until 10 p. m. tomorrow. The case will probably be given to the jury tomorrow afternoon.

NEWCASTLE. NEWCASTLE, Northumberland Co., May 25.—The 24th passed quietly here. A game of base ball was played in the afternoon between Newcastle and Chatham. Graham did excellent work in the box on the home team. In the first three innings 2 runs were struck out in succession by him. The game ended in a dispute at the end of the seventh inning, the score standing 14 to 6 in favor of Newcastle. The Miramichi Yacht club made the first cruise of the season down river. In the evening the members of the Christian Endeavor gave a social to their friends, and a pleasant time was spent by everybody present.

REPORTS OF A RAIL BY FULLY 100 PIRATES COME FROM THE HONOLULU DISTRICT (OF CHINA). They commenced by sailing in broad daylight a launch, and with it landed in the town of Sailing a boat filled with pirates, all armed to the teeth. A landing was made at the beach, and the launch was set on fire. The pirates were seen to place themselves in an advantageous position to loot two or three passenger boats that were then in the harbor. The district magistrate, accompanied by a detachment of police, summoned his guards and endeavored to put the pirates to flight. His men were defeated, several people were wounded and the dastardly villains succeeded in doing exactly what they intended. They held up the passenger boats and steamed away under cover of darkness, with a large ransom, and a valuable quantity of booty, estimated at between \$20,000 to \$30,000. As usual, there is no news of the pirates being run to earth. (Herald, Hong Kong Telegraph.)

BEWARE OF COCAINE. Those Hays, analytical chemist, Toronto, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for Cocaine and any of its compounds from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a cure—not a drug. Price 25 cents, bottle included.

ST. ANDREWS. Lavinia McLeod on Trial on a Charge of Murdering Her Infant Child.

ST. ANDREWS, May 26.—The adjourned session of the Charlotte county circuit court, was opened at 11 o'clock this forenoon by his honor Justice McLeod. The jurors summoned having answered the roll call, Lavinia M. Kendrick, who was arraigned at the last court on an indictment for the murder at Grand Manan on February 9th last of the infant child of her adopted daughter, Annie Maxwell, and pleaded not guilty, was brought into court and seated in a chair without the bar. The jurors, sworn to try the cause were: Henry Fitzsimmons, St. Stephen; Martin Greenlaw, St. Croix; Edwin Fortner, St. Andrews; Arthur Dolby, St. Andrews; George E. Jack, Pennfield; George Hannah, Dufferin; Liscomb Hattersley, West Isles; Jacob Ross, Dumfries; Albert Shaw, George Town; Lewis Price, Williamson; St. Andrews; Stillman Smith, St. David; Hon. A. S. White, attorney general, assisted by James G. Stevens, Jr., represented the crown. Mr. J. N. Cockburn and W. C. H. Grimmer appeared for the defendant. The attorney general in an address of half an hour's duration; in a plain, practical, common sense manner outlined the case as he intended to put it before the jury. Mrs. Ezzie Lawson and Mrs. Jane Lawson were examined, telling substantially the same story as they did at the preliminary examination held at Grand Manan before Justice Edmund Daggart. Dr. J. T. Lawson, coroner of Grand Manan, gave his direct testimony in the afternoon, and at the hour of adjournment was under cross-examination by Mr. Cockburn, who displayed a most surprising knowledge of medical science applicable to the case.

The court adjourned at 5 p. m. until 10 p. m. tomorrow. The jurors in charge of two constables, are being lodged and fed at Kennedy's hotel.

ST. ANDREWS, May 26.—In the case of Lavinia M. Kendrick, on trial for the murder of the infant child of her adopted daughter, Annie Maxwell, at Grand Manan Feb. 9th last, the cross-examination of Dr. Lawson was resumed after the court adjourned today and concluded. Dr. Du Verne Mack was then put on the stand. His direct examination by the attorney general occupied thirty minutes. At the hour of adjournment at one p. m. he was in the hands of Counselor Cockburn, who gave him a searching examination, which was resumed when the court was reopened. At the conclusion of Dr. Mack's testimony Mr. Cockburn opened the defence, placing Dr. Harry T. Gove on the stand, whose direct and cross-examination occupied thirty minutes. At the hour of adjournment at six p. m. when the court was adjourned until 10 p. m. tomorrow. The case will probably be given to the jury tomorrow afternoon.

NEWCASTLE. NEWCASTLE, Northumberland Co., May 25.—The 24th passed quietly here. A game of base ball was played in the afternoon between Newcastle and Chatham. Graham did excellent work in the box on the home team. In the first three innings 2 runs were struck out in succession by him. The game ended in a dispute at the end of the seventh inning, the score standing 14 to 6 in favor of Newcastle. The Miramichi Yacht club made the first cruise of the season down river. In the evening the members of the Christian Endeavor gave a social to their friends, and a pleasant time was spent by everybody present.

REPORTS OF A RAIL BY FULLY 100 PIRATES COME FROM THE HONOLULU DISTRICT (OF CHINA). They commenced by sailing in broad daylight a launch, and with it landed in the town of Sailing a boat filled with pirates, all armed to the teeth. A landing was made at the beach, and the launch was set on fire. The pirates were seen to place themselves in an advantageous position to loot two or three passenger boats that were then in the harbor. The district magistrate, accompanied by a detachment of police, summoned his guards and endeavored to put the pirates to flight. His men were defeated, several people were wounded and the dastardly villains succeeded in doing exactly what they intended. They held up the passenger boats and steamed away under cover of darkness, with a large ransom, and a valuable quantity of booty, estimated at between \$20,000 to \$30,000. As usual, there is no news of the pirates being run to earth. (Herald, Hong Kong Telegraph.)

BEWARE OF COCAINE. Those Hays, analytical chemist, Toronto, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure for Cocaine and any of its compounds from samples purchased in the open market, and find none present." Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a cure—not a drug. Price 25 cents, bottle included.

ST. ANDREWS. Lavinia McLeod on Trial on a Charge of Murdering Her Infant Child.

"Columbia." 1898. "Jubilee."

Advertisement for bicycles with prices: \$140.00, \$85.00, \$75.00, \$65.00, \$60.00, \$50.00, \$40.00, \$35.00. Models include Columbias, Jubilee, Hartfords, and Vedettes.

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

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

at Cape Town is now in charge of the new vessel created Chief of Mater-

WEST S. S. A. West Sunday School successful convocations Methodist church. A number of S.S. present from the city. Pres. Mr. Haley, Mrs. A. E. Eley, Mr. Alex. Watson, Mrs. Mrs. Thos. Graham, Malcolm and Parish. The convention devotional service led for the minutes were read, an illustrated in the Books of the by Miss Margaret G. by a discussion, led on the mistake of the E. S. in place of very interesting and Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Linton. The latter he would dispense on the home depart- successful meeting close by singing God we meet again.

at Cape Town is now in charge of the new vessel created Chief of Mater-

WEST S. S. A. West Sunday School successful convocations Methodist church. A number of S.S. present from the city. Pres. Mr. Haley, Mrs. A. E. Eley, Mr. Alex. Watson, Mrs. Mrs. Thos. Graham, Malcolm and Parish. The convention devotional service led for the minutes were read, an illustrated in the Books of the by Miss Margaret G. by a discussion, led on the mistake of the E. S. in place of very interesting and Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Linton. The latter he would dispense on the home depart- successful meeting close by singing God we meet again.

at Cape Town is now in charge of the new vessel created Chief of Mater-

ADVERTISING RATES.
 \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.
 For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.
 Special contracts made for time advertisement.
 Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
 Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 28, 1898.
 THE DRUMMOND ENQUIRY.

The Drummond enquiry was instituted in the house of commons on the motion of the government. A senate committee had also been appointed to carry on a larger investigation than was contained in the commons reference, but pending the conclusion of the commons enquiry, the senate has taken no action. It is believed that Mr. Lister's committee will not take any more evidence and that the reports for there will probably be more than one—will be made on the basis of the testimony now on record.

When the government stated that charges of corruption were referred to the committee, Mr. Foster and other opposition members explained that they preferred no such charges. And when Mr. Lister asked his colleagues the other day whether they proposed to bring forward evidence of corrupt transactions, Mr. Haggart and Mr. Powell again stated that no such charges had to their knowledge been made. These statements of the opposition are undoubtedly correct, if the word "corruption," or the expression "corrupt transaction," is taken to mean anything worse than has been shown to exist. The only thing alleged and not proved was contained in the suggestion that Mr. Green-shields, the chief beneficiary in the transaction, was a large contributor to campaign funds. This was neither proved nor disproved. Mr. Green-shields was asked about his contributions to the campaigns. He refused to answer and was not compelled to do so.

It was alleged that the deal of last year would have given Mr. Green-shields et al a million dollars more than the property had cost them, or about double their outlay, both of invested and borrowed money. The evidence shows that the government was to pay \$2,094,000 for a property that cost the owners not more than half a million in excess of the subsidies.

It was charged that Mr. Green-shields was the principal owner of the line. He is found to be in possession of two-thirds of the stock.

It was suggested that even the "paid up" stock held by Mr. Green-shields had not been paid for at par by him in cash. It turns out that he got one-eighth of the whole capital stock of the railway for nothing, and one-fifth of the whole property for \$24,000, or 30 cents on the dollar.

It was alleged that Mr. Green-shields stood to make nearly a million dollars personally out of the original arrangement. This estimate seems to be abundantly verified.

It was alleged that the arrangement whereby the government was to pay four per cent. on an assumed value for the railway was improvident, seeing that the country could obtain money at less than three per cent. In the course of the enquiry Mr. Blair has supported the charge by bringing forward a new option for a cash payment instead of the annuity. By the testimony of the government actuary this one result of the senate's action saves the country \$594,000.

It was stated in the house, and contradicted there by Mr. Tarte, that Mr. Green-shields had given his own personal check in payment for La Patrie, a paper purchased for Mr. Tarte's sons. Mr. Tarte declared that Mr. Green-shields gave a check not of his own but of the liberal party. It now appears by the sworn testimony of Mr. Tarte and Mr. Green-shields that the statement by Mr. Tarte in the house was not true, and that Mr. Green-shields did give his personal check for the Tarte organ. He says, however, that the check was retired by Mr. Tarte, and Mr. Tarte says that he retired it with money collected from liberals in Montreal. Mr. Tarte declines to say who his generous friends were, so that it is not known which of them, if any, were Drummond railway beneficiaries. It also appears that Mr. Green-shields has cancelled other notes connected with Mr. Tarte's organ.

On the other side it was alleged that the price paid for the Drummond railway was less than the late government offered. It is proved that neither the late government nor any member of it ever offered to purchase the road at any price. It is proved that the late government did not even consider the offer made to one of the ministers, and that this minister told the man who came with the offer that he would have nothing to do with it.

It was stated that Sir Charles Tupper had written a letter intimating

that he would be favorable to taking over the road. It is proved that Sir Charles wrote no letter, that the matter was not brought before him when he was a minister, and that he was never favorable to taking over the railway.

It was charged that Mr. Haggart was once favorable to the project. It is proved that Mr. Haggart once ordered an examination of the railway as a possible extension of the Inter-colonial, and that when he thought that the line as then completed could be had for \$300,000 he refused to buy it.

When Mr. Foster, Mr. Haggart and Mr. Powell say that they make no charge of corruption they of course mean that they do not charge corruption in the sense that the term is used in the criminal code. There is no charge either made or proved which would send Mr. Tarte or Mr. Blair or Mr. Green-shields to the penitentiary. But if it is a corrupt proceeding to attempt to transfer half a million or a million dollars from the dominion treasury to the pockets of the political friends and helpers of ministers, in addition to fair value for the property obtained, then this is a corrupt transaction. In that sense corruption was proved.

PARLIAMENT.
Killam's Cows and His Testimony in Regard to Bridge.

The Charges Against Lt. Col. Domville of the King's County Hussars.

The Honors to Speaker Pelletier—The Royal Society Meeting in Ottawa.

(Special to The Sun.)
 OTTAWA, May 25.—In the house this afternoon, Premier Laurier announced that the government had no business of importance to bring forward this session. He did not move for adjournment, but it will probably be moved tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Foster asked Hon. Mr. Borden for papers relating to the charges preferred against the commanding officer of the Eighth Hussars. Hon. Mr. Borden said that as the charges were not yet decided, the papers could not be given. The charges had been made against Col. Domville by his senior officer. The general had advised that these charges should be withdrawn, but the officer did not comply. When the session was over the minister would, therefore, take the investigation up himself.

In reply to further remarks of Hon. Mr. Foster as to the nature of the charges, Hon. Mr. Borden said that the general commanding had made enquiry concerning the disposal of certain checks, and found the charges in respect to them not sustained. The matter was now before him (Borden), officially, and he would make a thorough investigation.

Hon. Mr. Fisher moved the third reading of the plebiscite bill. Sir Charles Tupper regretted he was not present when the measure was read a second time. He looked for an opportunity now to ask Premier Laurier whether in view of the recent declaration of the minister of justice that the provinces had power of prohibition, it was proposed to make the law applicable to the provinces which should vote against it. He also requested that at this stage the government announce under what conditions the result of the plebiscite should be made effective. Was it intended to require a simple majority of votes cast, or something more than a majority, or a majority of the names on the list. He thought these suggestions reasonable.

Premier Laurier said these questions were most unreasonable. The temperance organizations were perfectly satisfied with the bill as it stood and did not ask for more specific clarifications. If the people voted against prohibition, then the government would end. If they voted for prohibition, then it was the duty of the government to discuss whether the time had arrived to introduce a prohibitory law. Sufficient to the day was the evil thereof, and sufficient likewise the duties of the government.

Mr. Craig said that a majority of votes of the lists should be required. Mr. Flint endorsed Premier Laurier's policy of refusing to make any statement as to the future course of the government. He conceived it possible that the people of the province might vote for prohibition, and yet parliament might be opposed to the measure. After the vote was taken in the country it would be not wholly the responsibility of the government, but of parliament to deal with it.

Mr. Kaulbach contended that it was right to inform the people of the going to the expense of the plebiscite, and whether the government intended to take action on it. The people of Nova Scotia had already voted on one plebiscite and they ought to know what the result would be in case the people voted for prohibition. The premier had said that the question of compensation and of constitutional power would have to be settled in case the vote went in the negative. It seemed to him that these matters ought to be determined before hand.

The bill was read a third time at 11 o'clock.

The first hour of the evening session was spent on the bill to incorporate the Supreme Grand Lodge, Sons of England, Benefit society. This bill was opposed by the government in the private bill committee on the ground that the rate of insurance was not high enough to provide proper security. The bill committee passed the bill over the opposition of the ministers present.

Tonight Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Cartwright opposed the bill in the house and repeated the demand that the government should make it a condition of acquiring a charter.

Mr. Bertram, who has the bill in charge, refused to make the terms. He and other members contended that if the government wanted to lay down a law about insurance rates, they should prepare a general act to that effect and not select special cases for an application of a new principle. When the vote was taken, the bill got a third reading by a vote of 55 to 47, every minister present voting with the minority, and all opposition members with the majority.

After the third reading of some small administration bills, the house went into supply, taking up the public works, Gillies, Kaulbach, McQuinn (Cape Breton), McLennan and other members pointing out the need of dredging operations on the coast of their own countries.

At the public accounts committee this morning, Managing Director Scott of the Lake St. John railway proposed a letter written by Hon. Mr. Angers, then a member of the government, supporting the suggestion that a government grant should be given to the road, partly chargeable to the post office and partly to immigration. He also handed in a letter written a few days ago by Sir Charles Tupper, in which the leader of the opposition said that he understood the objection in the matter of the eight thousand dollars was rather to

irregularity in the payment than to the appropriation itself. The committee took up the affairs of Killam's cows. Mr. Scoble was examined as to the documents in the case, among which were two reports of the department of justice, each setting forth that the government was not liable for the maintenance or re-building of Killam's bridge, the bridge damaged in connection with it. There was also a receipt from Mr. Chandler, from whom Mr. Killam bought the farm, Mr. Chandler had received \$150 from the government to pay for re-building the bridge, and signed an agreement under which the government was to be relieved of the government of all liability, past, present and future. There were also official reports describing the dangerous condition of the bridge and asking for instructions. Mr. Scoble advised that there was no liability in the matter and that it should not be contributed more than its fair share. The government had hopes that negotiations would yet be carried to a successful issue.

The house adjourned at 1.40.

NOTES.

In the senate this afternoon, the secretary of the senate answering the question put by Senator Landry said that Hon. Mr. Dobell's visit to England in connection with the fast, steamship line cost the country \$300. Sir Richard Cartwright's visit to Washington along with his secretary before the opening of the session cost \$400, and the visit of Sir Louis Dost to England in connection with the fisheries case and the argument on the German and Belgian treaties in their application to Canada, along with his secretary, cost \$1,670.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

DIGBY, May 25.—The Digby base club went to Sandy Cove yesterday and played a game of ball with the club of that place, which resulted in a victory for the Digby boys. The Sandy Cove team was considerably weakened by the loss of some of its best players, J. Saunders having met with the loss of two fingers the day before, and F. Rice had a finger broken in the first inning. The catching of M. B. Eldridge for the home team was a feature of the game, and Bishop for the visitors caught a fine game. McGuire for the Digby team played a star game at third base. There was some heavy batting done on both sides. W. B. Holdsworth umpired to the satisfaction of all.

The Digby mare Mona Brenton won the green race at Bridgetown yesterday.

Mackereel have struck in at Digby. Geo. Weir having got 14 in his well at the Joggins. They are very large and run about one size, viz., three pounds each.

A number from Digby went to Weymouth yesterday to attend the Odd-fellows' sports, and with those who had the town about deserted the landing.

There may possibly be something more than mere rumor, after all, in the report that the Dominion Atlantic Railway Co. are looking into the feasibility of making Digby, in place of Yarmouth, the point where their Boston boats will connect with their railway system.

During the past week parties connected with the company have been here quietly making soundings as to the depth of water in the vicinity of the government pier and main channel, as well as at Green Point, where the boats originally intended the landing should be. The recent denial that the company had such a change in contemplation may be taken as another evidence of the secrecy with which the Dominion Atlantic Railway Co. guard their interests until they have their plans fully matured and ready to make public.

Your correspondent is in a position to state that in connection with the steamship line of this company some interesting disclosures will be made within the next few weeks.

NORTH SYDNEY, May 25.—The schooner of St. Pierre, Mfg., was run down by the steamer Junia North on the Grand Banks, May 8. Four men were rescued by the steamer Alexandria and taken to New York. Thirteen others are supposed to have been gotten on board a neighboring fishing vessel. The Junia North made no attempt to render assistance.

HALIFAX, May 25.—Nothing further has developed here in regard to the fleet of seven steamers, supposed to be warships, reported as passing Louisburg at 5 p. m. yesterday, bound west, though the pilots who say that they saw the passing vessels stick to their statements. They hold that they could not mistake passing tow-boats with coal barges for warships, as they are quite familiar with the appearance of the former. Nevertheless, their story is not credited by the more conservative people here, nor by the shipping men generally.

Capt. E. of the steamer Halifax, which arrived this afternoon from the Strait of Canso, says he saw nothing of any strange craft. The weather has been thick on the coast for twenty-four hours. The Halifax, however, would probably be ahead of any such steamers as those reported off Louisburg, coming this way.

A telegram from Canso says: "Nothing has been seen or heard hereabouts of the reported warships on the coast. A dense fog has prevailed since noon yesterday."

HALIFAX, May 26.—The stories of Spanish and French fleets off this coast, which have been rife for two or three days, but which, however, on close investigation, have melted into thin air, prepared the public mind for the excitement that came upon the city today when a sudden order to man two of the principal forts on this harbor was issued by General Montgomery Moore. The two thousand British regulars that comprise the force in this garrison were just finishing dinner when the order for mobilization was given, without a moment's notice. The troops were ordered to proceed in force, with all the equipment that would be required were the command given for active service. In a few minutes the rumble of commissariat teams and ambulance wagons added to the din of the city

streets as supplies were driven hastily from the ordnance stores to the points of embarkation. Tents to accommodate the entire force, medicine chests and all equipment, amounting to two hundred tons in weight, were speedily sent to the water front. Each of the one thousand five hundred men went forward carried on his back ration for a day. The equipment and men boarded the steamers, which were at once headed for York redoubt and Fort McNab. This movement was made in one hour and in another hour the troops were in the two forts designated.

The mobilization was not made because of foreign warships off the harbor, so far as is known but it was simply done as a test of the rapidity with which the British regulars, fully equipped for active service, could be transported from the barracks to the two main forts that guard the entrance to the harbor. There previous mobilizations have been in this garrison, but never without notice given several days before. What was carried out today it was shown, could be done any time if an enemy were off the harbor. It was demonstrated to the satisfaction of General Moore that without notice, if the occasion arose, the whole force in this garrison, with all the equipments for protected service, could be placed in these forts. While the opening of foreign warships on the coast would be nothing to do with the order for mobilization, there is a little doubt that one reason the test was made, was because of the bitter controversy between England and France and what suggested it, particularly to General Moore was the friction that has arisen regarding the bank fisheries and the refusal of the Newfoundland authorities to allow French fishermen to be remonstrated with by British Newfoundland controls. In consequence of this refusal, the St. Pierre vessels are empty, their fishery so far has been suspended, and the French government has remonstrated with Britain. It is an old quarrel revived.

DEATH OF THOMAS CARLE.

It was learned with sincere regret Tuesday morning that Thomas Carle, an Ippahawton, Digby man, had died suddenly and peacefully in the General Public Hospital. Mr. Carle had been suffering from a tumor growth under one of his arms for over six years, but as it did not cause him any great inconvenience he did not have it operated upon. However, nearly six months ago he was suffering, and adding much to his suffering, last Saturday he entered the hospital for surgical treatment, which unfortunately proved unsuccessful. Deceased gentleman was in the 65th year of his age, and leaves a widow and one daughter. He was a very successful business man, and was highly respected by all of his friends and acquaintances, which numbered very many. In Ippahawton, where he had for years conducted a lively business, his word was at all times as good as his bond. When the sad demise of his son, the late Joseph Carle, occurred last July at Ippahawton, Acadia street, Mr. Carle as well as the other members of the family was completely prostrated with grief, and it is said the occurrence so prayed upon his failing constitution that his ailment was much augmented. His death is universally expressed for the grief-stricken mother and daughter, who are called upon again within a year to mourn the loss of a father and husband as well as a loving brother and son.

A SUCCESSFUL KLONDYKER.

(Fredericton Gleaser.)
 Harry F. Waugh of Douglas, who about two months ago came home from Dawson City with gold and mining claims to the value (it is said) of \$60,000, arrived here on Monday from a six weeks' trip to England. While in the old country Mr. Waugh received offers for his claims in the Klondyke, but accepted none of them. Mr. Waugh left Dawson City on New Year's day, leaving his partner, A. McKay of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, hard at work. Mr. Waugh has heard not a word from McKay since he left him five months ago. After two or three days at home Mr. Waugh will start for Dawson City, which he expects to reach in about 18 days, says Fredericton. He will go via the Dyea route, and he and a companion will sail down the Yukon river in a canoe.

A HISTORY OF SUNBURY.

Rev. Mr. Colston, rector of Manserreville, is writing a history of Sunbury county. It will include biographical sketches of historic names in this province, Sunbury being one of the first great Loyalist settlements on the River St. John, and in no county in the province was there as great a number of sturdy, strong-minded, remarkable men in this county during its early settlement. This fact is readily revealed to the observant visitor at so one of the old graveyards in Sunbury or on its border, notably at the Church of England graveyard below the Nashwaak, where will be seen monuments bearing the names of politicians, colonists and majors and other military officers famous in their day and generation.—Fredericton Capital.

WEDDING BELLS.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Henry Seely, 94 Durham street, on the evening of the 24th, when their daughter Jennie was united in marriage to Chas. VanHorne of Yarmouth, N. S. The bride looked charming in a suit of blue with satin trimmings. Miss Margaret and Miss Gertrude Seely, sisters of the bride, acted as bridesmaids, while the groom was assisted by Hartley McCutcheon of Fredericton Junction. The bride received many pretty and useful presents. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Gordon, pastor of Main Street Baptist church. The happy couple left by the Prince Rupert for their future home in Yarmouth, followed by the best wishes of many friends.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Persia has only women carpet weavers. Latent new

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John, Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

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

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

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

A prominent lumberman informs the Woodstock Press that seventeen men have been dropped this year on the drives on the northern St. John.

Rev. I. N. Parker, who was despaired of last week, is now improving, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. His appointments are being filled from this city.

J. R. Lamy of Amherst has employed J. H. Wilcox of Indianapolis as trainer for his horses during the season.

The station house at Model Farm was burned to the ground Tuesday morning. It is supposed the building caught from the grass, which was on fire. The loss to the I. C. R. will be a few hundred dollars.

The minister of militia, on recommendation of Colonels Jones and MacLean, has promptly granted the exhibition association the use of the grounds at Barracks Point for the exhibition purposes this fall, on the usual conditions.

There is every prospect of a brisk shipping trade at Pugwash this summer. Some thirteen steamers and ships are expected to load and discharge cargo to be there in a short time. Mr. Read of St. John is now in Pugwash arranging for deal shipments.

Henry R. Fawcett, in conversation with the Amherst Standard, during the American civil war, he was in the same fleet with the hero of Manila, Admiral Dewey. He remembered him as an ensign at that time, and both were present at the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

Joseph Albert Labaque, a young man from Cacoua, Quebec, was ordained deacon at the cathedral Tuesday morning. The bishop, was assisted in the ceremony by Rev. Francis Murray and Rev. A. W. Meahan. This morning the young man will be ordained priest. Rev. Mr. Labaque has been a student at Memramcook for a number of years. He will leave for the diocese of Oregon in the summer.

The steel ship Troop, from Swansea in ballast for New York, went ashore near Forge River Life Saving Station, Long Island, N. Y., at 10 o'clock Tuesday night. She is well up the beach. No lives lost. A despatch to Troop & Son states tugs have gone to her assistance. The Troop is a fine vessel of 1,826 tons, and was built at Dumbarton. A new captain was in charge of the Troop on her passage out.

The Queen's birthday was quietly observed in St. John. All business houses were closed and bunting floated from all public buildings and many residences. All excursions, both by rail and steamer, were away a full quota of passengers, while hundreds went to the various resorts by bicycle. The base ball match in the morning attracted a fairly good crowd, while the Harkins matinee, the horse races and the baseball were well attended in the afternoon.

The marriage took place at the Cathedral at six o'clock Monday morning of Edward Haney, assistant engineer in the post office, and Miss Shenwick, formerly of this city, but now of Fredericton. Rev. Francis McMurphy performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of friends of the contracting parties. The bride was attired in a pretty travelling gown, and was attended by Miss Christie of Fredericton, while the groom was escorted by W. J. Mahoney. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Haney left on the early train for a brief honeymoon trip.

The new steamer Victoria, the Star line flyer, beat all records to Fredericton yesterday. She left Indiantown at 8 1/2 a. m., and made all the usual stops, and was at her wharf at Fredericton shortly before 2 o'clock. This run of eighty-five miles, with a large number of stops and for part way against a five mile current, in five hours is exceedingly fast work. The Victoria will probably reach Indiantown today at 1 o'clock. The David Weston's best run to Fredericton under similar conditions was about an hour and a quarter slower.

A telephone message Tuesday morning from Brown's Flat, on the St. John river, and news that Miss Mary Burke, daughter of T. Burke, inspector of inland revenue, had died there quite unexpectedly. The young lady went to the country three weeks ago for the benefit of her health, but it was not supposed that her condition was in the least dangerous. She was only sixteen years old, and is the third daughter Mr. and Mrs. Burke have lost in fifteen months. Four boys are left, and one of these is very ill. Very great sympathy will be felt for the afflicted parents.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

NOTICE.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

The following Collectors are in the Counties named. Subscribers in arrears will please be prepared to pay when called on. H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis Counties, N. S. I. D. Pearson, King's, N. B. A. J. Markham, Northumberland N. B. E. P. Dykeman, Queen's, N. B. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. S.

James Graham of St. Stephen is one of the marines on board the United States monitor and was present at the bombardment of Matanzas—Courier.

The Bee-hive in connection with St. John's (Stone) church will hold a tea and sale at the school house this afternoon from 4 till 8, for the benefit of the mission to the Jews.

Mrs. W. J. Bowler left today by the C. P. R. for Harcourt, N. B. She received news last night of the serious illness of her mother in the east—Vancouver World, May 19th.

W. E. Wetmore of St. John has just received letters patent for Canada for an improved berry and fruit box. It is of waxed paper, and is intended to supersede wooden berry boxes.

A. H. Stead's dwelling, barn and contents at Woodstock were burned Wednesday, resulting in a total loss to the owner. The property was insured for \$334 in the Western Assurance Co.

It is definitely decided that the 67th Batt. will go into camp on the 28th of June at Sussex, although the colonel had not received the official order up to Saturday night last. This will come in time. Nine companies will turn out—Woodstock Dispatch.

Hon. Fred Peters, Q. C. left yesterday morning for Charlottetown P. E. I., to bring his family to Victoria. On his way east Mr. Peters will visit Ottawa to confer with the government in regard to the sealing negotiations—Victoria Colonist, May 19th.

Mr. Robinson will assume charge of the Y. M. C. A. work among boys in Massachusetts and Rhode Island in August. His headquarters will be at Boston, but his territory is extensive. There is a lucrative salary attached to the position—St. Croix Courier.

The steamer Flushing will resume her place on the Grand Manan route today. She has been thoroughly overhauled and painted, and presents a very pretty appearance. A round trip to the Flushing to Eastport and the islands and back again is a delightful experience in the summer season.

C. Ochiltres MacDonald of Port Morlan, C. B., returned from the 16th via New York. He is instructed by the Newcastle coal syndicate, which he represents, to call for tenders for sinking shafts and putting machinery works on the mining property which the syndicate has acquired at Port Morlan—Bras D'Or Gazette.

Evidence of the continued good feeling between the border towns of Maine and New Brunswick was given by the way Calais took an interest in the celebration of the Queen's birthday at St. Stephen Tuesday. The city may some day do as Niagara Falls has done—declare the occasion a holiday.—Bangor Commercial.

The contract for the new bakery Shaw Bros. will build on Waterloo street, according to plans prepared by Architect H. H. Mott, has been awarded to R. Maxwell. The sub-contractors are: J. Drury, carpenter; Stanton Bros., stone cutting; James Pullen, painting, and J. E. Wilson, galvanising. Work will be commenced today.

A letter from the department of marine and fisheries to Fishery Overseer O'Brien states that it is not thought the discharge from the Gordon mill works would injure salmon if placed in the mill pond, but to make sure Mr. Webster of the department will be sent down next week. If his report is favorable the pond will be kept in readiness and salmon put in at once.

Rev. I. N. Parker, Methodist clergyman of Queens county, of whom mention was made last week as being seriously ill, is slowly improving, and hopes are now entertained for his recovery. His daughters, Mrs. C. W. Price of Moncton and Mrs. George H. Davidson of Annapolis, N. S., are both with him, and Drs. Earle and McDonald are in constant attendance.

H. H. McCain, M. P. P., Florenceville, and Zeb. Slout, Tracy's Mills, were at Port Haines last Thursday looking through a patent roller flour mill and examining a creamery plant. They brought back some flour from the mill, and express themselves as very much pleased with it. It is probable that a flouring machine will be in operation at Tracy's Mill within a year or two.—Dispatch.

A New York despatch, speaking of the ship Troop going ashore near that port, states that a dense fog was prevailing, and when the Troop was approaching the coast she lost her bearings before it was discovered she was so near the shore, hence she ran on the beach. There was no word of her floating last evening, although the tug Wm. Chapman went to her assistance.

ONLY ONE PREPARATION. There is only one preparation that can live up to the advertised claims of Abbey's Effervescent Salt, and that is Abbey's Effervescent Salt. This health-giving preparation is put up by the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, limited, of Montreal, who manufacture nothing else. Remember, Mr. Wright said there was no reason why a pork packing house should not

PORK PACKING.

Mr. Pakenham of Dublin Offers to Invest \$5,000.

Hon. Mr. La Billois Says the Government Will Import Good Breeds of Swine.

Persons Interested Invited to Attend Meeting at Board of Trade Rooms This Morning.

(From Friday's Daily Sun.) A public meeting to discuss the question of pork packing was held in the board of trade rooms last evening. The president of the board, D. J. McLaughlin, was in the chair, and among those present were: Thos. L. Hay, J. J. Keast, J. W. Keast, A. L. Spencer, F. O. Allison, W. F. Hubbard, W. H. Thorne, W. F. Athway, Harris Allan, Dr. Gilchrist, E. H. Turnbull, Hon. Mr. LaBillois, Mr. Lillie, James Fender, J. H. Doody, James Pakenham of Dublin, James A. Wright of the Linde British Refrigeration Co., Montreal, and others.

The president introduced Mr. Pakenham, whose firm of Kehos, Donnelly & Pakenham, Dublin, have branches in Glasgow, London and Paris. Mr. McLaughlin spoke of the development of the industry of pork packing in Canada, and the facilities we have at St. John for shipping the product of a factory to the old country. It was said, something of a revolution to our farmers that hogs of such light weight were required for bacon purposes. New Brunswick should be able to provide enough hogs to supply a factory, and he was very glad to see Mr. Pakenham present at this meeting.

Mr. Pakenham made a very interesting address, answering questions put by the gentlemen present. "The Canadian bacon," he said, "is knocking us out." He had been in the business for 25 years, and he had a good deal of experience. He had addressed forty-five farmers in Middleton on the previous evening. They had now subscribed the sum of \$15,000, and he had also taken the stock, and they would at once build a factory and have it ready in October.

As to breeds of hogs, the Berkshire breed was no good. It was too fat and would not suit the British market. To start a factory there should be at least 100 hogs a week. They will start in Middleton with 500 per week. The farmers have guaranteed them 25,000 the first year, 50,000 the second and 75,000 the third. The larger the number the cheaper the price. They were feeding 400 hogs a week, 200 in a week at 500, and require the same plant. The more hogs the better. There would be no difficulty in marketing the product. He had seen a man in Nova Scotia the day before who was feeding 400 hogs a week. They were good feed and oats, but there was nothing like the yeast meal.

In reply to Dr. Gilchrist, he said the Berkshire, however fed, was no good. The Tamworth and Yorkshire were up to the mark. These are the breeds farmers would raise. They had abandoned the Berkshire. In the Brockville company which he had organized the farmers were taking stock. His firm were pretty well spread out now, having gone into the Middleton company, and being interested at Brockville, and in treaty with others, and he therefore could not say just then whether they would be prepared to put capital into a factory at St. John. They would be willing to handle the product, but they would not be interested or not. They would advance 15 per cent of the value at sight of bill of lading, and their accounts were balanced weekly.

A plant to handle 1,000 to 1,500 hogs per week would cost \$30,000 to \$35,000. Such a factory would employ 25 men. In Brockville and Middleton they were getting three acres of land. There must be proper drainage. The by-products would all be utilized. A Middlebrook farmer would get as much as could get 30. per lb. for hogs it would pay him. This gentleman was raising 60 or 70 hogs. With a population as large as St. John there would be no difficulty in disposing of all the by-products. There would be too much food for hogs. Potatoes were excellent food. Weight of hogs should be from 125 to 200 lbs. Cattle should be fed for six weeks to finish up the hog before killing. If they waited for the farmers to produce the hogs they would not start a factory. Let them see the factory going up, and they would produce the hogs. A new factory should be begun in October. The market in the fall is at its best, and a new brand would then stand the best chance of getting a good hold on the market. At present prices of bacon a packer could afford to pay 6c for hogs. He asked why cold storage should not be started in St. John in connection with a pork packing establishment. They would go well together. In that connection possibly Mr. Wright, who was interested in cold storage, could give them some information.

Mr. Wright said that his company were brought into contact with pork packers all through the west. Canadian bacon is now taking the same place in the British market that Canadian cheese and butter have won. He could remember when there were no cheese factories in Brockville district. Farmers would not sell their cows each of which supports two hogs, the latter being a clear gain to the farmer. Winter feeding is now practised there, and they can raise hogs all the year round. In nine counties in 1897 they raised 500,000 hogs. In the Brockville company of which Mr. Pakenham had spoken, \$20,000 stock was set aside for the farmers, to be paid for, if they chose, in hogs. The stock is of course not forced on them. The total capital of the company was \$100,000. He had suggested to Mr. McAvity of St. John that pork packing and cold storage could be carried on together. Mr. Wright said there was no reason why a pork packing house should not

to in the heart of a city, as they are in Dublin and in Montreal. The factory should be close to the railway, have plenty of pure water, and perfect drainage. To his mind to join pork packing and cold storage together would be very economical.

Hon. Mr. La Billois, being called on, said he was very glad when he received an invitation to be present at this meeting. During the last year his staff and himself had addressed a great many farmers' meetings, and a good deal had been said about a pork packing establishment at St. John. He could tell the meeting that the farmers were looking forward to its establishment. From what had been stated at farmers' meetings, especially at one in Kings county, where his friend Dr. Gilchrist was present, he thought a large supply of hogs could be made available in a comparatively short time. He could not say how far the government might be disposed to go in aid of the project, but there was no doubt the pork raising industry cannot be a success unless a factory is established. He was satisfied that the government would be willing to improve the right kind of facilities to assist the farmers in raising the proper breeds. That could be settled in a short time and the stock spread over the province. He had arranged to have a practical pork raiser address farmers' meetings in June and July and in January and next February on the subject of pork feeding and raising. As to peas, the farmers had been applying for seeds and had given the department to understand that they wanted to raise more peas. This could very soon be done, and a very successful crop. The farmers look toward St. John for the establishment of a factory. They had been prepared for it, and from the assurance given he felt that a large number of hogs could be got.

Mr. Pakenham rose to say that in view of what Hon. Mr. La Billois had just said, while he could not now pledge his firm, he would invest \$5,000 of his own money in a factory if the citizens decided to go on with it. (Applause).

Dr. Gilchrist said he would give two or three good broods of Tamworth pigs for the cause, and would be glad to address the farmers on the general subject if it were desired. He pointed out that if 1,000 of our largest farmers raised 100 hogs each there would be 100,000 hogs, whereas Mr. Pakenham said they could begin if they only had about 25,000 the first year. The doctor discussed the question of breeds and the best kind of feed. The president of the board said they were greatly indebted to Mr. Pakenham, Hon. Mr. LaBillois and Mr. Wright, and he felt that the outlook for the establishment of a factory was much brighter than it had been.

J. W. Keast said our pork was a better quality than that of Ontario. We could raise the very best kind of food for hogs.

Thos. L. Hay said that if a stranger would come in here and offer to invest \$5,000 in the proposed industry, surely the moneyed men of St. John should take hold. Mr. Hay pointed out that an abattoir could be combined with the establishment proposed. Certainly nothing would be done unless a factory was started.

E. H. Turnbull said he had raised fifty pigs in a year, but did not think the vicinity of St. John was as well adapted to hog raising as some other parts of the province. The by-products of cheese and butter factories were of great advantage in feeding hogs. He spoke of a Quebec farmer who fed pigs on clover in an open field, and with heavy feed, and very successfully. He had himself grown, in his own yard, a fine crop of clover, and had no difficulty in raising a fine crop. He would like to see a pork packing house started, and believed the farmers would support it.

Mr. Gilchrist said it would be a good idea to combine the factory with cold storage and also have an abattoir. The by-products could all be used in the most advantageous and economical manner.

Mr. Pakenham agreed with this idea if it could be carried out.

Mr. Wright observed that possibly so large a combination would require too much capital. If a pork packing factory were established the others would no doubt follow.

Dr. Gilchrist said our farmers could raise splendid beef cattle, and ought to do so.

Mr. Wright said that if they could raise the right kind of cattle here so close to the sea coast, enabling them to place chilled beef in fine condition on the London market there would be money in it.

In reply to a question Mr. Pakenham said the supply of Canadian bacon was not nearly equal to the demand.

At the suggestion of the president it was agreed that Dr. Gilchrist, E. H. Turnbull, Thos. L. Hay and J. W. Keast meet Mr. Pakenham at the board of trade rooms at eleven o'clock this morning, and Hon. Mr. La Billois also consented to remain over. An invitation is extended to any who may be interested, or who might be disposed to assist in forwarding the project of the establishment of a pork packing house in this city.

PATENT REPORTS. Marlow & Marlow, solicitors of patents and experts, Montreal, furnish the Sun with the following list of patents recently granted to their clients: 59,947—Daniel A. McKay, South Bay, N. B., gas car. 59,990—P. Parkinson, Roland, Manx, vehicle seat. 59,992—Fortier & Morin, Montreal, compound. 60,008—C. V. Wood, Port Phillip, clothes poulder. 60,010—E. Normand, Montreal, sewing machine. Gloves made of frogskins are the latest novelty.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. WATERS IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep. Fac-Simile Signature of Chas. H. Waters NEW YORK. 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

INDIANTOWN NEWS.

The freshest is fast disappearing and a few weeks more will see the usual summer level.

The steamer Olivette, of the Star line, which for some years has done good service on the St. John-Fredericton vent off that run Wednesday having arrived from the celestial city yesterday afternoon. The David Weston, which came down Tuesday, laid off yesterday and the new steamer Victoria went up in her place. Sunday the Weston takes the Olivette's run and in future will leave Indiantown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Victoria will go up on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays: the Olivette will leave Indiantown every Tuesday morning at five o'clock, and on Saturday afternoon except Saturday and Sunday at 2 o'clock for Colwell's, returning on the morning. On Saturday she will not leave Indiantown until six o'clock local time, when she will go as far as Gagetown, leaving there on Monday morning at five o'clock.

A woodboat of about 55 tons register was launched at Waters' Landing Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of the residents of Woodman's Point, Purdy's Point and the coast. The boat was built during the past winter by Mr. Cronk of Moss Glen for Captain W. Waters, of Waters' Landing. The boat slid off very gracefully, and as she was leaving the ways was christened the Lottie W.

FATAL BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

J. F. Millward, Freight Agent of the C. P. R., Killed.

(Montreal Star, 25th.) Very many people, not only in Montreal, but along the whole of the Canadian Pacific railway system, will regret to hear of the accidental death, yesterday, of Joseph E. Millward, travelling freight agent of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Mr. Millward, accompanied by Mrs. Millward and her sister, Miss Minnie Laughton, was passing along Dorchester street eastward on his bicycle, when he was run into by a horse attached to a heavy express. Mr. Millward and the ladies accompanying him were riding along the right side of the street, and the express, the driver of which gave the name of Hurlbut, was coming along the same side, though going in the opposite direction. There was just room for the bicyclist to pass, and they kept along, expecting, of course, and as they were on their right side of the street, they would have the right of way. Mr. Millward arrived opposite the horse driven by Hurlbut at the corner of Mountain street, and at that moment the horse, which was trotting quietly along, was turned sharply to the left to go down Mountain street. The turn was so sudden that Mr. Millward was violently flung by one of the shafts and thrown under the horse's feet. When picked up he was conscious, but suffered great agony. An ambulance was summoned and the unfortunate gentleman removed with all expedition to the hospital. He was found to be suffering from internal injuries, and in the evening the doctors performed an operation in the hope of affording relief, but nothing could be done, and death ensued shortly afterwards. Deceased leaves a widow and two young children.

Mr. Millward was one of the best liked railroad men in Canada. A jovial and kindly hearted companion, he was ever ready to do a good turn, not merely for his friends, but for mere casual acquaintances. He was a son of the late John Millward of England, and came from England eleven years ago, since which time he had been in the service of the Canadian Pacific railway. He had one brother in the service of the same corporation at Hong Kong and another in the service of the Vanderbilt system at Chicago. Deceased was a prominent member of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, and the members of that order will attend the funeral on Friday afternoon in a body. Coroner McMahon is holding an in-

quies at the General Hospital this afternoon.

The many friends Mr. Millward made during his residence in St. John will hear of his death with deep regret.

MARINE MATTERS.

The Norwegian bark Asalon, from Dantzic, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She was loaded with wheat, and sailed from Salem, will proceed to Chatham to load. The following charters are reported: Ship New York, New York to New Zealand, general cargo, p. t. June; bark Ancona, do to Sydney or Melbourne, general cargo, bark about 1st Aug. Sigsbee, Trinidad to Buenos Ayres, asphalt, 7/15; Avola, New York to Maranhao, general cargo, 30 cents per ton; Peering, Jacksonville to Cape Horn, lumber, 3/10; scho. Chesley, New York to Surinam, general cargo, 3/20 and port charges. Hunter, to St. John; Boston, 31 net. Sirocco, Philadelphia to Panama, railway material, p. t.

The Anglo-American Co., Hamilton, from Colombia for Channah, put into Rio Janeiro on the 20th with five feet of water in her hold and plating dished. She was discharged cargo, a portion of which was jetted.

Owners of steamer Delaware have received \$100 for plowing up and towing into Halifax steamer Calabona, last March. The vessel was under sail when plowed up, and there was no difficulty in towing, which accounts for the small salvage.

The following deal charters are reported: Str. Pacific 180 tons, St. John to W. C. England, 31 net. Sigsbee, Philadelphia to Panama, railway material, p. t.

The steamer American, Capt. Hampton, from Colombia for Channah, put into Rio Janeiro on the 20th with five feet of water in her hold and plating dished. She was discharged cargo, a portion of which was jetted.

MOUNT ALLISON.

SACKVILLE, May 26.—All the trains Thursday brought visitors, among whom were many old students. Warm, fine weather prevails, and the town is looking its best.

The first entertainment was a recital in the evening in Beethoven hall. The programme embraced piano solos by Misses McKinnon, Blenkhorn, Nicholson, Fullerton, Bigelow, violin, Misses F. Faulker, H. Smith, vocal, Misses Stewart, reading, Miss Christie. The performers all did well before a good sized appreciative audience. The Ladies' college examinations finished Friday at noon. Among the visitors were Mrs. Geo. Trueman, St. Mary's; Miss Gibson, Marysville; the Misses Weddall and Miss Olive, St. John; Mrs. Tweedie, Hampton; Messrs. Killam, J. Rice, H. Johnson.

ALBERT CO.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., May 25.—Queen's birthday was quietly observed throughout this section. Places of business were open as usual.

Fred Betts, son of George Betts, was on a fishing trip yesterday, and when climbing up a steep bank a rock from above rolled, and struck one of his hands, with which he was grasping a sapling to aid him in his ascent, tearing off the middle finger and otherwise severely bruising the hand.

WANTED.

\$500.00 IN CASE OF DEATH. \$500.00 per week in case of injury by accident. Yearly premium only \$1.00 to \$3.00. Other benefits. Able representatives wanted throughout this province. International Realty Co., New York. J. HUNTER WHITE, General Agent, St. John, N. B.

Cry for ORIA. men carpet weav-

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

An editorial in the "Ladies Home Journal" for March contained so much that was false that it could not deceive any who are well acquainted with the work, and although tempted at the time to reply to it in this column, we concluded the space could be more profitably occupied. As, however, it keeps cropping up and one of our local papers has printed several extracts from it, we give here two of the very many convincing replies that have been made to it:

THE GROWTH OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

(From the International Evangelist.) Mr. Edward Bok devotes his entire editorial page in the Ladies Home Journal for March to an article headed "The Decay of the Sunday School." No one doubts the purity and loftiness of Mr. Bok's purpose, nor that as a rule he is exclusively right in what he does to an audience of over a million persons and is correspondingly painstaking. His writings do much good, and he intends this article to do good. But in this case it is painfully evident that he has seriously overlooked a fund of information and knowledge readily obtainable.

Assertion is as good as assertion. It is perhaps sufficient answer for one of our international leaders, or one who has devoted a number of years of his life exclusively to Sunday school work, and has met and conferred with thousands of Sunday school officers and teachers, to simply assert that the exactly contrary to the editorial in question is true. But it is worth while to repeat the information which the International Evangelist is published to furnish.

Mr. Bok's editorial opens thus: "Even the most zealous advocates of the Sunday school concede the fact that its strength is on the wane."

Anyone who in the light of the present marvellous growth of the Sunday school could make such a concession is certainly not more zealous than intelligent. Another point from the article is, "Attendance is on the decrease."

Here are some facts and figures, most of which we have tabulated for our readers. They give the reports presented to the International Sunday School Conventions from 1875 to 1895, and which cover the United States and British American provinces:

Table with 4 columns: Year, No. of Schools, No. of Teachers, No. of Scholars. Data points for years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

In general terms the number of Sunday schools, the number of teachers and the number of scholars have nearly doubled in these twenty-one years. That the places for Bible instruction by classes have increased from 74,272 in 1875 to 142,089 in 1895 is worthy of notice and study on the part of our statesmen and Christian citizens throughout the land. And certainly the Sunday school workers of this continent are to be congratulated that whereas in 1875 there were six million scholars in our Sunday schools, there are now, in 1895, about twenty million pupils studying the Word of God.

It will be noticed that the smallest increase was between 1873 and 1881, 33,168, and the largest increase in three years, 1,239,324, was from 1883 to 1896, and the next largest increase, 1,171,228, was in the preceding three years—1880 to 1883.

This increase has more than kept pace with the increase of population. In 1857 the aggregate population of all the states and provinces entering into the report was very close to 54,000,000. Assuming that these now have fully 70,000,000 persons, the increase in population has been more than thirty per cent. In the same time the entire Sunday school enrollment has increased nearly thirty-six per cent.

Take one state for an example. In the five years from 1892 to 1897 Missouri increased the Sunday schools from 5,477 to 6,937, and the gain of 1,460 schools. The same year witnessed an increase of 14,134 Sunday school teachers and 152,337 scholars. Other states have made like gains.

Even in our large cities, where the battle is the hardest, the Sunday school has more than kept pace with the growth of population. In 1887, in nineteen of our cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, there was an average of eleven and six-tenths per cent of the population enrolled in the Sunday schools, and in 1896 these same cities had an average of twelve and three-fourths per cent enrolled.

(Richmond Christian Advocate.) It is gratifying to see a young man like Mr. Edward Bok, of the Ladies Home Journal, taking an interest in church matters. Mr. Bok is, in popular view, the most successful young man in the country, and while he has not shown talent of a higher order, he has exhibited an unusual amount of that never common gift—common sense. He has said some things that have done good. But when a young man lets himself out to talk over a wide range of subjects, he is sure, whatever his qualifications, to fall into error from sheer lack of years; and Mr. Bok has not escaped the common fate. In the Journal for March he writes interestingly on "The Decay of the Sunday School," and in it he says of the miserable failure that is made in Sunday school work in many communities, we may say amen with all the heartiness that we can summon over a matter so distressing.

But when Mr. Bok affirms that the Sunday school is decaying, he reckons without—well, without years. If he were older, he would have known better. He would have known that, so far from the Sunday school dying out, it is just coming in. There was a time when the only qualification required of a Sunday school teacher was willingness, and not a very cheerful willingness either, to take a class. Today some of the best walks of life, including the supreme court bench of the United States, is enlisted in the Sunday school work. There was a time when the Sunday school in

many communities meant a Sunday hour devoted to teaching children to spell words of one syllable in Webster's Bluebook and to read a little in the state almanac. Today there are classes in our Sunday schools engaged in a systematic study of the Bible after the same methods used in our modern universities. The Sunday school may be half dead, as it appears to Mr. Bok, but we prefer to believe that it is half alive—with a promising outlook.

HE COMES TO CHATHAM.

(New Glasgow Chronicle.) Rev. D. Henderson of Blue Mountain has accepted the call to Chatham, N. B., presented to him at the Presbytery meeting here on Tuesday. We regret very much Mr. Henderson is leaving. Ever since he was settled over Blue Mountain and Garden of Eden congregations, eight years ago, we have known the reverend gentleman, and have always found him to be a courteous, affable and obliging friend, always willing to do a favor. His congregation will miss him sadly. An untiring worker, a zealous pastor, a genial friend of the young and old, he has made the congregation of Blue Mountain and the Garden of Eden a model charge. Other good and true pastors this charge may have in the future, but the present generation will miss Mr. Henderson, and his memories. St. Andrew's Chatham, is getting a good minister and they are to be congratulated on the successful issue of their call.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE TRUE MOTHER LODGE.

Munchausen Like Story From Seattle. SEATTLE, May 20.—Has the "true mother lodge" intelligence comes from Sitka that the facts concerning the wonderful Pando Basin have at last leaked out. The Basin is a wide canon, six hundred feet deep, with the exposed end of a gigantic glacier at its head and a landslide dam a mile below. The glacier, moving with slow, but irresistible force, has been through countless ages grinding all the Klamathic mountains of quartz filled with gold and pushing the detritus into this basin, which is now full. No such conditions exist anywhere else in the world. This vast deposit of gold-bearing gravel contains more than a hundred thousand tons. Exhaustive assays of the gravel, selected by Gen. Wiley, former chief of the Geological Survey of California, from many points, at depths varying from three to twenty-five feet, show an average yield of six hundred and ninety dollars gold to the ton. Deeper down it is undoubtedly richer. These figures show that its gold contents exceed the colored gold in the world today, eclipsing all the Klondike expectations. It is reported here that the property has been trusted to Maurice L. Muhlman, State sub-treasurer at New York, the eminent authority on finance, whose name is favorably known to every banker in the world.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Throat, and all other lung affections, also all throat and lung troubles after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive he has prepared a full and complete course of treatment, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PATRIOTISM AT THE BAR.

(Washington Star.) "If it soda water ye're drinkin'?" exclaimed Mr. Rafferty. "Yes, replied Mr. Dolan. "What's your objection?" "Oh! a mixture, strawberry, vanilla and crushed violets." "Oh never heard of the iodine." "Nur did Ol. But 'twor the only red, white an' blue drink the clerk could put up."

J. H. MORRISON, M. D. PRACTICE LIMITED TO Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

183 Germain Street, St. John.

PLESITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S ABSOLUTE CURE. OINTMENT.

SWAYNE'S Ointment is the only medicine that is guaranteed to cure Piles, Hemorrhoids, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, and all other diseases of the urinary tract. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 25, 1886, says: "If I were selected to send a single medicine, I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful to the greatest number of others, a bottle of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the Great Specific for DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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

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

PLESITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S ABSOLUTE CURE. OINTMENT.

SWAYNE'S Ointment is the only medicine that is guaranteed to cure Piles, Hemorrhoids, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, and all other diseases of the urinary tract. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED.

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are benefited." We have extensive experience in the business patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

DRUMMOND DEAL.

Official Report of Evidence Before the House Committee.

Sir Charles Tupper Flatly Contradicts Mr. Farwell's Dreamy Impressions of a Mythical Letter.

Hon. John Haggart Shows That He Could Have Purchased the Road for a Song—Mr. Pope Explains His Connection With the Matter.

(From Official Report.) That portion of Mr. Farwell's evidence, which relates to the alleged letter, is as follows:

Q. Before the election took place in 1896 there was any sort of promise made by any member of the government that in case the conservatives were successful in the elections the road would be taken over?—A. I never heard such a promise. Q. Did you ever see such a letter?—A. I have an impression that there was such a letter, but I am not prepared to swear that there was. Q. Who was the writer?—A. I would not be prepared to say. Q. To the best of your recollection?—A. I am not prepared to say that it was so; consequently it is only an impression. Q. The other would be an impression also?—A. I do not think I could. Q. It is only an impression of course?—A. I would rather not mention the name when it is only an impression. Q. The committee wants you to mention it?—A. I cannot, because it is only an impression. Q. What is your impression?—A. I would not swear that there was such a letter. Q. You have told us that, whom do you think it is from?—A. Is it right to give your impression? Q. Yes, sir; we are trying to find out the facts?—A. I don't think I can answer that question. Q. Do you swear you cannot answer it?—A. Well, I swear that I had an impression. Q. That is all I want?—A. It is not evidence. Q. No matter; this is not evidence here entirely; we are searching?—A. I do not know whom such a letter was from. Q. I did not ask you whether you knew it or not. You told me that you have an impression. I ask you now to let us know what that impression is?—A. I did not have any such letter. Q. You have told us that?—A. I never had such a letter. Q. Your impression is that you saw a letter. I want to know what is your impression as to whom the writer is?—A. Very well, I have an impression that it is Sir Charles Tupper. I did not have any such letter from him and I may be wrong. Q. You may be wrong, but I understand that perfectly, but your impression is that you saw a letter written by Sir Charles Tupper?—A. Yes. Q. What is your impression as to whom that letter was addressed to?—A. I have an impression that it was addressed to Mr. Pope. Q. What is your impression as to the contents of that letter?—A. Well, in a general way, that the government would be favorable to some arrangement to take over the road. Q. To take over the road?—A. That was no "if" about it. Q. If they succeeded at the election?—A. No "if" about it. Q. How long before the election was that?—A. I cannot say. Q. Was it in 1896?—A. Yes, in the spring of 1896. Q. You were over the road, in your mind, about \$2,500,000 or \$100,000 a year?—A. That is what I asked for. Q. And that is what you expected if it were taken over?—A. I should have taken less if I could not have got that. Q. But you would have taken that?—A. Yes. Q. That is what you expected?—A. That is what I hoped for. Q. Can you be more definite as to date?—A. No. Q. In the spring of 1896?—A. I think so. Q. The elections were in June?—A. Yes, I think so, but I am not much of a politician. I am not a political organizer, as was stated.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE TRUE MOTHER LODGE.

Munchausen Like Story From Seattle. SEATTLE, May 20.—Has the "true mother lodge" intelligence comes from Sitka that the facts concerning the wonderful Pando Basin have at last leaked out. The Basin is a wide canon, six hundred feet deep, with the exposed end of a gigantic glacier at its head and a landslide dam a mile below. The glacier, moving with slow, but irresistible force, has been through countless ages grinding all the Klamathic mountains of quartz filled with gold and pushing the detritus into this basin, which is now full. No such conditions exist anywhere else in the world. This vast deposit of gold-bearing gravel contains more than a hundred thousand tons. Exhaustive assays of the gravel, selected by Gen. Wiley, former chief of the Geological Survey of California, from many points, at depths varying from three to twenty-five feet, show an average yield of six hundred and ninety dollars gold to the ton. Deeper down it is undoubtedly richer. These figures show that its gold contents exceed the colored gold in the world today, eclipsing all the Klondike expectations. It is reported here that the property has been trusted to Maurice L. Muhlman, State sub-treasurer at New York, the eminent authority on finance, whose name is favorably known to every banker in the world.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Throat, and all other lung affections, also all throat and lung troubles after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive he has prepared a full and complete course of treatment, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PATRIOTISM AT THE BAR.

(Washington Star.) "If it soda water ye're drinkin'?" exclaimed Mr. Rafferty. "Yes, replied Mr. Dolan. "What's your objection?" "Oh! a mixture, strawberry, vanilla and crushed violets." "Oh never heard of the iodine." "Nur did Ol. But 'twor the only red, white an' blue drink the clerk could put up."

J. H. MORRISON, M. D. PRACTICE LIMITED TO Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

183 Germain Street, St. John.

PLESITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S ABSOLUTE CURE. OINTMENT.

SWAYNE'S Ointment is the only medicine that is guaranteed to cure Piles, Hemorrhoids, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, and all other diseases of the urinary tract. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 25, 1886, says: "If I were selected to send a single medicine, I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful to the greatest number of others, a bottle of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the Great Specific for DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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

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

PLESITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S ABSOLUTE CURE. OINTMENT.

SWAYNE'S Ointment is the only medicine that is guaranteed to cure Piles, Hemorrhoids, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhoea, and all other diseases of the urinary tract. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED.

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are benefited." We have extensive experience in the business patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

one else, and Mr. Farwell is therefore entirely mistaken in supposing that he saw a letter with my name to it, because I have never written such a letter. That is in brief the position."

Q. Then I understand you to say that no member of your government ever mentioned to you anything about negotiating either a proposed purchase or otherwise of the Drummond County railway?—A. No. Q. Mr. Ives was a member of the cabinet?

A. "Mr. Ives was a member of the cabinet. I may have heard Mr. Ives mention a remark that the Drummond County railway might be obtained, but I never heard anything further. I never heard of a proposal of any kind whatever, and I am not able to say that I ever heard Mr. Ives say that. But I do not say that on some occasion he might not have said so. I may say that from what I know of the Intercolonial railway, I always regarded with disfavor, any large expenditure in connection with bringing it into Montreal. Therefore I suppose that accounts for no person having communicated with me on the subject."

Q. Are you cognizant of any negotiations at any time to purchase the Grand Trunk railway as a connecting link?

A. "No; I cannot say that I am. During the period when I was minister of railways, we had the Grand Trunk line from Riviere du Loup to Quebec, but I am not able to remember all the circumstances. I may say this, however, that one of the strongest reasons why I would not have been retained, if it had been brought before me, a proposal to take the Drummond County railway was that the Grand Trunk railway would be a railway in competition with the Intercolonial in that case, and if the two questions had come before me I should of course have very much to say. I never remember seeing the Grand Trunk railway than in the other way, as I have already stated in the house."

By Mr. Powell—Did you, as a member of the government, personally consider any proposal to purchase the Drummond County railway?

A. No. By Mr. Powell—No proposal to purchase it was ever made?

A. "No; I never saw a paper or a proposal except the one which I have referred to, which Mr. Haggart showed me since this session opened, and that was said to be a copy of a proposal to sell the road for a certain sum."

RUFUS POPE, M. P. Examined by Chairman Lister:

Q. Were you at any time during the past five years directly or indirectly interested in selling the road?—A. "Directly or indirectly? Do you mean by a pecuniary interest?"

Q. No, no, I do not suppose you had any pecuniary interest. Did you take any part, direct or indirect, in trying to effect the sale of the road to the government?—A. I was always favorable to the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal, and, my friends being interested in the Drummond County, and believing it to be as good an extension as could be got, I was always at the disposal of the Drummond County, and saw Mr. Ryan, Mr. Farwell was doing the business, it was his particular business, of course, and I was not paying attention. Q. Was that the time the option was drawn up?—A. I do not know. Q. Had you anything to do with bringing Mr. Ryan and Mr. Farwell together?—A. Well, they have known each other for years, and I cannot say whether I did or did not. Q. Well, I do not suppose Mr. Ryan would have known that the Drummond County people wanted to sell unless he had a communication from them or from some one else to that effect?—A. I do not remember, I may have done so; Mr. Ryan is here himself. Q. Well, from 1894 to 1896 had you made any further efforts to effect a sale?—A. I do not think so. I do not remember any more than I mentioned to discuss the question with anybody and everybody of the extension of the Intercolonial railway, but nothing definite. Q. You believed it would be a good political move?—A. Yes. Q. Farwell thought the party was dryrotting and wanted something of a policy to go on?—A. That is it exactly, and I thought you people would fight it. Q. And you think so still?—A. Yes. Q. Now, just before the elections, or in the year 1896, I suppose you saw Mr. Farwell about this matter?—A. I do not know if I saw him specially. Q. Did you ever get any letter which you showed Mr. Farwell about the purchase of this road?—A. From whom? Q. From any member of the government; have you ever got any letter from any member of the government?—A. Offering to purchase this road? Q. No, not offering to purchase this road; pertaining to the road?—A. No, I do not think so. Q. You never showed a letter to Mr. Farwell that if you were successful at the elections the road might be taken over or anything to that effect?—A. I do not think I ever had such a letter to show. As a political organizer I would not like to swear what impression I left on Mr. Farwell's mind. Q. But you would not read a letter you never had?—A. Well, I would not say. Q. Then, Mr. Pope, that being the case, did you read him a letter that he understood came from some member of the government?—A. I do not remember having done so. I see in his evidence he says he is under that impression. Q. Well, will you swear that you did not?—A. Swear that I did not read him a letter? Q. Yes, which he thought came from some member of the government?—A. Well, I cannot swear about his thoughts. Q. But will you swear you did not read him a letter which he thought came from a member of the government?—A. I would swear I never read him a letter coming from the government. Q. But did you read a letter which, as you read, came from a member of the government?—A. Well, I would

not gainsay that as a political machine on that occasion that if I had thought it would have done the conservative party any good to have read him a letter I would have read one. Q. You won't undertake to say you did not read him one, thinking it no good?—A. No, I won't. Q. You were the organizer of the party in the eastern townships?—A. I was very materially. Q. Do you remember selling him that if your party succeeded at the polls that the government would take over the road at \$2,500,000?—A. No. Q. Or any sum?—A. No, I was not in a position to say that the government would take over the road. Q. Well, if you, the letter that did not come from the government you might say almost anything?—A. I don't know. By Mr. Molisac:

Q. In your judgment it is in the interest of the country that the Intercolonial should get into Montreal?—A. Yes. Q. And you think that still?—A. Yes. Q. In your judgment it is in the interest of the country that the Intercolonial should get into Montreal?—A. Yes. Q. And I understand you to say that in your judgment it is the proper way of getting into Montreal?—A. Yes. Q. It is the best way?—A. Yes. Q. Have you any opinion to give this committee as to the cost of the road?—A. I have not. Q. You are not able to form an opinion?—A. No, I have never taken trouble enough. Q. Did you speak to others than members of parliament—leading business men—for the purpose of having interested in the acquisition of the road by that government?—A. For the purpose of having influence brought to bear upon the government? No. Q. You have no recollection of speaking to any member of the government?—A. I do not remember what I have stated; I think I had a conversation with Mr. Haggart. Q. Do you remember what the conversation was?—A. No, I could not swear what the conversation was. Q. Not in the exact terms, but the effect?—A. No, I could not swear what the effect was. Q. Do you know or have you any recollection at all as to about the time that that conversation took place; that is to say, would it be in 1895, 1894 or in 1893?—A. It would be brought before me, a proposal to take the Drummond County railway was that the Grand Trunk railway would be a railway in competition with the Intercolonial in that case, and if the two questions had come before me I should of course have very much to say. I never remember seeing the Grand Trunk railway than in the other way, as I have already stated in the house."

By Mr. Powell—Did you, as a member of the government, personally consider any proposal to purchase the Drummond County railway?

A. No. By Mr. Powell—No proposal to purchase it was ever made?

A. "No; I never saw a paper or a proposal except the one which I have referred to, which Mr. Haggart showed me since this session opened, and that was said to be a copy of a proposal to sell the road for a certain sum."

RUFUS POPE, M. P. Examined by Chairman Lister:

Q. Were you at any time during the past five years directly or indirectly interested in selling the road?—A. "Directly or indirectly? Do you mean by a pecuniary interest?"

Q. No, no, I do not suppose you had any pecuniary interest. Did you take any part, direct or indirect, in trying to effect the sale of the road to the government?—A. I was always favorable to the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal, and, my friends being interested in the Drummond County, and believing it to be as good an extension as could be got, I was always at the disposal of the Drummond County, and saw Mr. Ryan, Mr. Farwell was doing the business, it was his particular business, of course, and I was not paying attention. Q. Was that the time the option was drawn up?—A. I do not know. Q. Had you anything to do with bringing Mr. Ryan and Mr. Farwell together?—A. Well, they have known each other for years, and I cannot say whether I did or did not. Q. Well, I do not suppose Mr. Ryan would have known that the Drummond County people wanted to sell unless he had a communication from them or from some one else to that effect?—A. I do not remember, I may have done so; Mr. Ryan is here himself. Q. Well, from 1894 to 1896 had you made any further efforts to effect a sale?—A. I do not think so. I do not remember any more than I mentioned to discuss the question with anybody and everybody of the extension of the Intercolonial railway, but nothing definite. Q. You believed it would be a good political move?—A. Yes. Q. Farwell thought the party was dryrotting and wanted something of a policy to go on?—A. That is it exactly, and I thought you people would fight it. Q. And you think so still?—A. Yes. Q. Now, just before the elections, or in the year 1896, I suppose you saw Mr. Farwell about this matter?—A. I do not know if I saw him specially. Q. Did you ever get any letter which you showed Mr. Farwell about the purchase of this road?—A. From whom? Q. From any member of the government; have you ever got any letter from any member of the government?—A. Offering to purchase this road? Q. No, not offering to purchase this road; pertaining to the road?—A. No, I do not think so. Q. You never showed a letter to Mr. Farwell that if you were successful at the elections the road might be taken over or anything to that effect?—A. I do not think I ever had such a letter to show. As a political organizer I would not like to swear what impression I left on Mr. Farwell's mind. Q. But you would not read a letter you never had?—A. Well, I would not say. Q. Then, Mr. Pope, that being the case, did you read him a letter that he understood came from some member of the government?—A. I do not remember having done so. I see in his evidence he says he is under that impression. Q. Well, will you swear that you did not?—A. Swear that I did not read him a letter? Q. Yes, which he thought came from some member of the government?—A. Well, I cannot swear about his thoughts. Q. But will you swear you did not read him a letter which he thought came from a member of the government?—A. I would swear I never read him a letter coming from the government. Q. But did you read a letter which, as you read, came from a member of the government?—A. Well, I would

not gainsay that as a political machine on that occasion that if I had thought it would have done the conservative party any good to have read him a letter I would have read one. Q. You won't undertake to say you did not read him one, thinking it no good?—A. No, I won't. Q. You were the organizer of the party in the eastern townships?—A. I was very materially. Q. Do you remember selling him that if your party succeeded at the polls that the government would take over the road at \$2,500,000?—A. No. Q. Or any sum?—A. No, I was not in a position to say that the government would take over the road. Q. Well, if you, the letter that did not come from the government you might say almost anything?—A. I don't know. By Mr. Molisac:

Q. In your judgment it is in the interest of the country that the Intercolonial should get into Montreal?—A. Yes. Q. And you think that still?—A. Yes. Q. In your judgment it is in the interest of the country that the Intercolonial should get into Montreal?—A. Yes. Q. And I understand you to say that in your judgment it is the proper way of getting into Montreal?—A. Yes. Q. It is the best way?—A. Yes. Q. Have you any opinion to give this committee as to the cost of the road?—A. I have not. Q. You are not able to form an opinion?—A. No, I have never taken trouble enough. Q. Did you speak to others than members of parliament—leading business men—for the purpose of having interested in the acquisition of the road by that government?—A. For the purpose of having influence brought to bear upon the government? No. Q. You have no recollection of speaking to any member of the government?—A. I do not remember what I have stated; I think I had a conversation with Mr. Haggart. Q. Do you remember what the conversation was?—A. No, I could not swear what the conversation was. Q. Not in the exact terms, but the effect?—A. No, I could not swear what the effect was. Q. Do you know or have you any recollection at all as to about the time that that conversation took place; that is to say, would it be in 1895, 1894 or in 1893?—A. It would be brought before me, a proposal to take the Drummond County railway was that the Grand Trunk railway would be a railway in competition with the Intercolonial in that case, and if the two questions had come before me I should of course have very much to say. I never remember seeing the Grand Trunk railway than in the other way, as I have already stated in the house."

By Mr. Powell—Did you, as a member of the government, personally consider any proposal to purchase the Drummond County railway?

A. No. By Mr. Powell—No proposal to purchase it was ever made?

A. "No; I never saw a paper or a proposal except the one which I have referred to, which Mr. Haggart showed me since this session opened, and that was said to be a copy of a proposal to sell the road for a certain sum."

RUFUS POPE, M. P. Examined by Chairman Lister:

Q. Were you at any time during the past five years directly or indirectly interested in selling the road?—A. "Directly or indirectly? Do you mean by a pecuniary interest?"

Q. No, no, I do not suppose you had any pecuniary interest. Did you take any part, direct or indirect, in trying to effect the sale of the road to the government?—A. I was always favorable to the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal, and, my friends being interested in the Drummond County, and believing it to be as good an extension as could be got, I was always at the disposal of the Drummond County, and saw Mr. Ryan, Mr. Farwell was doing the business, it was his particular business, of course, and I was not paying attention. Q. Was that the time the option was drawn up?—A. I do not know. Q. Had you anything to do with bringing Mr. Ryan and Mr. Farwell together?—A. Well, they have known each other for years, and I cannot say whether I did or did not. Q. Well, I do not suppose Mr. Ryan would have known that the Drummond County people wanted to sell unless he had a communication from them or from some one else to that effect?—A. I do not remember, I may have done so; Mr. Ryan is here himself. Q. Well, from 1894 to 1896 had you made any further efforts to effect a sale?—A. I do not think so. I do not remember any more than I mentioned to discuss the question with anybody and everybody of the extension of the Intercolonial railway, but nothing definite. Q. You believed it would be a good political move?—A. Yes. Q. Farwell thought the party was dryrotting and wanted something of a policy to go on?—A. That is it exactly, and I thought you people would fight it. Q. And you think so still?—A. Yes. Q. Now, just before the elections, or in the year 1896, I suppose you saw Mr. Farwell about this matter?—A. I do not know if I saw him specially. Q. Did you ever get any letter which you showed Mr. Farwell about the purchase of this road?—A. From whom? Q. From any member of the government; have you ever got any letter from any member of the government?—A. Offering to purchase this road? Q. No, not offering to purchase this road; pertaining to the road?—A. No, I do not think so. Q. You never showed a letter to Mr. Farwell that if you were successful at the elections the road might be taken over or anything to that effect?—A. I do not think I ever had such a letter to show. As a political organizer I would not like to swear what impression I left on Mr. Farwell's mind. Q. But you would not read a letter you never had?—A. Well

