

PREMIER LAURIER SETS OUT CANADA'S POSITION IN VIEW OF BRITISH BUDGET.

(Continued from page 1.)

poetic was able to find an argument on this matter without mis-stating the facts. It was absolutely baseless to say that the British government had ever offered a preference or that the chancellor of the exchequer had been prepared to give one. Up to the present moment not a man in English public life had declared his willingness to publish a preferential duty on wheat.

"Did you ask for it?" Dr. Sproule asked. "The time hitherto has not been favorable," Mr. Fielding replied, "and I speak on the authority of English statesmen who know. The leader of the opposition says he heard me say a preference on wheat would not be granted. To have expected the British government or any minister in 1897 to put a duty on wheat was preposterous. Today they have put a small duty on only because of the tremendous cost of the greatest war the nation has seen. But for the war there would have been no duties. Therefore it was unfair to compare what would have happened in time of peace with the events brought about by the stress of a great war."

He agreed that a preference would be a good thing from the Canadian point of view, but it was for the English people to say if they would give one. The Conservative party would stand at John Bull's door and demand a preference before consenting to give Britain any advantage. The Liberals gave a preference freely, believing that it was good for Canada and that it would lead Britain to consider us more favorably. Canada's action in 1897 had done more than anything else to give birth to the feeling in favor of imperial preferential trade. Mr. Fielding suggested that Mr. McLean, if he thought the government had not done enough, frame a resolution and get Mr. Monk to second it. Rumor had it the member for Jacques Cartier was not so cordial in defence of the imperial defence as some of his friends. The debate was continued by Northrup, Kennep, Sifton, Bennett, German, Brook, Flint, Gemlay, Fraser and Patterson.

Ottawa, April 16—(Special)—After the long sitting of yesterday, there was a rather slim attendance when the house met today. Hon. Mr. Sifton introduced his bill to enable the government to deport diseased immigrants when arriving in Canada from foreign countries. A petition was presented by D. C. Fraser asking for power to separate the Alexander Graham Manufacturing Company from the Canada Eastern railway. A bill was before the New Brunswick legislature for this purpose, but at the last moment it was discovered that the province had not the power. The shareholders wanted the act.

Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced a bill providing for a court of appeal in the Yukon; also a bill to amend the exchequer court act. This gives leave to appeal from judgment on demurrer and for service of process residents abroad whether they be British or foreign citizens. Leave is also given to appeal to the supreme court cases of less than \$500. The permission of the court below must be first obtained. Mr. Fitzpatrick also introduced a bill to amend the Canada evidence act. It limits the number of expert witnesses, unless the court thinks they should be increased. Mr. Galt (South Wellington) introduced a bill respecting incorporation of railway companies. The bill is to provide against parties getting railway charters for the purpose of selling them. One of the provisions is that \$200 a mile of road for which the charter has been obtained must be deposited with the government. This will be returned with interest on completion of the road.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick has given notice of a bill making the salary of the third judge to be appointed to the Yukon district \$5,000. The same bill will provide for the judge of the country residing at any time after he has been disabled by permanent infirmity, on a pension equal to two-thirds of his annual salary. If he has served less than five years, his pension will not exceed one-third of his annual salary. Hon. Mr. Mulock has given notice of a bill for the settlement of railway labor disputes.

Mr. Fowler of Kings, asked in the house if representation in the house was to be reduced in the maritime provinces as a result of the census. Premier Laurier replied that the question was too premature to be answered.

The house devoted the day to Mr. Fisher's estimates for experimental farms and quarantine. All the items were passed and the customs estimates were reached shortly before the house adjourned, which was at midnight.

Ottawa, April 17—(Special)—The minister of justice in the house of commons today introduced a bill giving effect to the agreement reached between the dominion government and the Canadian Pacific Railway, when an increase in the capital stock of the company was agreed to. One section of the bill provides that the stock is to be sold at not less than par, another provision of the bill is that it shall be employed by the company for the improvement of the company's property and that not less than \$500,000 shall be used for selling stock. Another provision in the bill is that the increase in the capital stock will not in any way postpone the time when the government will have the right to compel a reduction on the tolls. Under the charter of the Canadian Pacific the government cannot demand a reduction of tolls till the company has earned a profit of 10 per cent. on the capital actually expended in the construction of the road.

Mr. Fitzpatrick recited the legislation which was in existence previous to the passing of the order in council authorizing the C. P. R. to increase its stock. In respect to the tolls, when the time arrived for the regulation of these tolls, \$200,000 of stock will not be taken into account and it shall be issued at par, and further, said the minister of justice, the government have thought proper at the suggestion of the minister of the interior to provide that this money shall be specifically applied for the purposes for which the company say they require it; that is, it shall be applied in the improvement of the property of the company.

W. P. MacLean (East York), argued that the bill did not deal with the real grievances. There was an attempt made to deal with two great questions; that of deciding what the actual cost of construction of the road was and to determine when the exemption of the land grant from taxes ceased. On motion to go into supply, Mr. Wilson, of Lennox, criticized the policy of the government in regard to immigration. His speech was not an unfriendly character although he was a little severe on C. R. Devlin, the immigration agent in Ireland. Mr. Sifton, in reply, reviewed the policy of the government on this question, pointing out that when the Liberals came into office the work was at a standstill and now there was not only good progress but people were pouring into the west, and the development of the country was marvelous. He said that during the present year there would be not less than 70,000 new arrivals. Last year there were about 30,000. As to Mr. Devlin, if he were not in sympathy with the people here he worked he could not do much useful work. All the immigration items were passed and the house adjourned at midnight.

A McAdam Association. McAdam Junction, April 16.—The Victoria Athletic Association held its semi-annual public meeting last evening, James Johnston, vice-president, in the chair. The constitution was taken up and passed. The election of officers resulted as follows: J. B. Johnston, president. A. R. Brown, vice-president. B. Winkler, secretary. N. Smith, treasurer. L. C. Ord, chairman of executive; E. La Plante, H. Seeger, H. Gillies, John Byram, T. Caughey, executive.

Happy speeches were made by the newly elected officers and the meeting adjourned to meet monthly and to enjoy good times for the summer.

Philippine Cholera Scourge. Manila, April 15.—The cases of cholera reported in this city up to noon is 275, and the deaths 215. In the provinces the aggregate is 495 cases and 315 deaths.

The mural tablet to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the memory of Sir Arthur Sullivan is ornamented with figures of Orpheus and his lyre, and beneath the inscription are a few of the opening bars of his popular melody, "The Gondoliers." The committee also decided to present a bust of the composer to the Royal College of Music and to place in the hall of the Royal Academy of Music a commemorative panel.

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Liverpool. At this time of year the West Coast of England, Scotland, and all Ireland are busy with the spruce trade, and the course of the spruce market for the coming important season. As an American importer says in a letter to a proprietary, "I am writing you some perturbation as to the course of the spruce market for the coming season. As an American importer, I am writing you some perturbation as to the course of the spruce market for the coming season."

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THE SPRUCE MARKET.

STATE OF STOCKS AT CHIEF CENTRES OF IMPORT.

The Market Conditions in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff and Glasgow—Sellers Complain That Buyers Are Shy and Hesitating.

The question of the position of the spruce market is one of no common interest just at this particular juncture, and we think the present time very opportune for laying before our readers the state of the stocks at the chief centres of import, so that they may be able to draw their own conclusions as to the course prices are likely to take during the year.

As regards spruce, practically the whole of the winter cut has been sold, and sellers are holding firmly for the price we quoted a few weeks ago, viz., £8 10s. for 30 ft. regular cuttings on the St. Lawrence, one of the leading firms has announced that they will this season cut only about half their usual quantity of spruce.

For early shipment from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the extraordinarily high prices which will retard operations at the mills, and many logs may be lost. Sellers of spruce complain of the shyness and hesitancy of buyers, attributed to the uncertainty of the market later in the season, and the scepticism as to any ultimate curtailment of supplies.

The following reports from the chief spruce centres of the kingdom will enable our readers to form their own judgment of the state and prospects of the market.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 19, 1902.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
is published every Wednesday and Saturday
at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by The Tele-
graph Publishing Company, of St. John,
company incorporated by act of the legisla-
ture of New Brunswick.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00
per line.
Advertisements of Wages, For Sales, etc.,
to be inserted in six lines or less.
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25
cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
Owing to the considerable number of com-
plaints as to the misdirection of letters ad-
dressed to this office, we have to request
our subscribers and agents who send money for
this paper to do so by post office order or regis-
tered letter, in which case the remittance
will be at our risk.
In remitting by check or cash office or-
ders, please send them payable to the Tele-
graph Publishing Company.
All letters for the business office of this
paper should be addressed to The Tele-
graph Publishing Company, St. John; and all cor-
respondence, by the editorial department,
should be sent to the Editor of The Tele-
graph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS
Without exception, names of new subscrib-
ers will not be entered until the money is
received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for
papers sent them, whether they take them
from the office or not, unless they have been
paid. There is no legal discontinuance
of a newspaper unless the law that is
owed for it is paid.
The other aspect of the matter, and one
which most interests Canadians, is the pos-
sibility of securing from it a measure of
trade preference for the colonies. The
despatches state that the British govern-
ment has already been approached upon
this point and in regard to it the Toronto
Globe takes the following view:

Sir William Harcourt, the great finan-
cial authority of the Liberal party, de-
clared that the taxation of food was in-
compatible with the free trade system. It
is said also that the Liberal party has at
last found an issue on which all the fac-
tions can unite. That is to say, they hope
to be able to make their party the free
trade party, and to put the Conservative
party in the position of advocates of pro-
tection. One section of the Conservative
party, at least, is not unwilling to accept
this position. It is said that Mr. Cham-
berlain's desire is to come before the con-
tinental conference at the coronation with
a tariff which will form a leverage for ne-
gotiations. The duty now apparently covers
colonial as well as foreign grain; and he
will be able to tell the representatives of
the colonies that he will admit colonial
grain free only upon a certain condition.
Looking by his public utterances, this con-
dition will be the free admission of Brit-
ish manufactured products into the col-
onies. If this is the case, we are face
to face with an issue of very great im-
portance.

The comment of the Montreal Star
(Omn.) is this:
The imperial budget has been framed
upon a war basis, and there are excellent
prospects of an early peace. By the
colonial conference meets in London
the British government may be in a po-
sition to sacrifice part of the revenue ac-
quired from the corn and flour duties by
the admission of colonial corn and flour
free.

The Montreal Herald, after an extensive
review of the situation, says:
It is quite certain that a section of the
Canadian press will now demand that
Canadian agricultural grain should be
excluded from this levy. It is probable
that some supporters of the Salisbury
government will do the same. But let us
not go too fast. It is not the exclu-
sion of grain from Great Britain when
she is thus driven, against her will, to
resigne taxation on the staple article of
food, without our insisting that it shall
be made worse by having Great Britain
incur the ill-will of Russia and the United
States? If Great Britain, after balancing
her interests, feels disposed to do this,
well and good. In that case, the people
of Great Britain and the people of Can-
ada will be as happy together as they
were when, in 1871, Canada entered the
preferential tariff. But to insist upon the
concession as a right, to be angry if Great
Britain cannot give her way to give it,
would not that give rise to a divergence of
thought and aim which it ought to be the
purpose of every British subject to avoid?

REQUIREMENTS OF PILOTS.
There having been of late various com-
plaints in regard to the pilotage service
at Canadian ports, it may be of interest
to review in some degree the require-
ments of pilots upon examination here and
elsewhere. It appears from enquiry that
our pilots before being granted a license
are required to have made two full voy-
ages across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel,
to serve five years on a local pilot boat
and to obtain such knowledge of local
charts and their ability to handle and
steer a vessel as may satisfy the exam-
ining board. It does not appear that they
are required to have made a voyage on a
steamer.
The method of getting a license as a
Sandy Hook bar pilot, by contrast, seems
to be more strict. To attain a license
there a man who is already an able sea-
man must ship as a hand on a pilot boat.
If he is smart and remains in the service,
he will probably be selected when an ap-
prentice is wanted. After becoming an
apprentice he may in two years become
a boat-keeper, which is practically captain
of the boat in the absence of pilots, and
at the end of five years from becoming
apprentice, he may be made a pilot if
capable. He is examined as to education,
eyesight, hearing and color-blindness, be-
fore becoming an apprentice, and for the
last three of these is again examined at
each upward step and at each yearly re-
newal of his license after he becomes a
pilot. He must be a citizen of the United
States and at least one half of the force
must be native born Americans. Should
he prove to be a drunkard before being
licensed, he will not receive a license;
should he develop so after being licensed
and fail to reform after due warning, he
will be dismissed.
These are the regulations which have
resulted in the Sandy Hook pilots be-
coming the best and most efficient of any
port. The pilots are directly under the
control of a state board of five commis-
sioners, three of whom are elected by the

Canadian tax upon tea, which the Cana-
dian protectionists admitted, could not in
any respect be regarded as protection, any
more than could an import duty upon
timber and lumber. The tax upon tea
was a tariff for revenue only, in the same
sense as the tax upon lumber would pro-
duce non-productive in Canada because of
our abundant native supply. In searching
for an article of taxation which would
bear equally upon all the people and
therefore accomplish a revenue-raising re-
sult with the least possible weight upon
any class, it was consequently most natural
that the British government should have
selected the article of grain. How can
it be regarded as in any sense a protec-
tive measure when by the imposition of
the tax British industry inevitably and
directly handicapped to the extent of
\$13,000,000!

WHAT ABOUT THE PEOPLE?
The newspaper discussion of the pro-
posed Railway Commission to regulate
traffic tolls on Canadian railways has not
been very edifying for the most part, and
seems rather to have disclosed the extent
to which the power of the railway cor-
porations has been developed along the
line of perverting the newspapers from the
service of public interests. The criti-
cism of the Railway Commission so far as
we have observed it has been from the
standpoint of interference with the great
railway interests rather than from the
point of view of the rights of the
people. There should be no doubt in
any mind. The great railway interests
are not the only interests in Canada. Nay,
more, these are not the greatest in-
terests. In so far as these do not inter-
fere with public rights they should be con-
served and protected, but we trust it is
no empty phrase devoid of serious mean-
ing to say that the people are the masters,
not the railway corporations.

The objection that The Telegraph sees
in the present system of railway
legislation and disputes to the railway com-
mission is that the railway interests are
permanently when it comes to lobbying a
bill through parliament. Any keen ob-
server who has watched either the Grand
Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railway lobby-
ing a bill has been impressed with two
thoughts. He has been filled with admira-
tion for the clever handling of the peo-
ple's champions by the paid lobbyists of
the corporation and with dismay for the
utter disregard exhibited for popular
rights or opinions.
The corporations are never at the dis-
advantage under which the people con-
tinually labor. The corporation always
knows what it wants and is usually willing
to use any means to an end or rather it
knows nothing but results. The ordinary
member of parliament has neither the
knowledge nor the interest necessary to
combat the clever selfishness of the cor-
poration. It is easier and pleasanter to
yield and in the end the railways have
obtained about what they desired. And
no one was so much to blame as was the
system which gave the corporation so dis-
tinctly the advantage over the champions
of public rights. So great has become the
power of the railway.

THE CITIZEN SOLDIER.
The facility with which three contingents
have been enlisted, and with which the
fourth call for Canadian volunteers for
South African service is being met, is the
best answer to those who deem a large
standing army a necessity for national pro-
tection. The minister of militia strikes
the right key when he advocates instead
the utilizing of the citizen soldier for
national defence. Teach the Canadian
boys to shoot straight and the country
will not miss the pipe clay when the de-
fence of our homes depends on ourselves.
The formation of rifle clubs, with semi-
military organization, will serve admirably
the purpose of affording protection against
fire without encouraging beyond due
proportions the military spirit in a nation
of farmers such as we are in Canada.
There was a time when the citizen
soldier were held more cheaply than they
are today. The war fields of South Africa
tell a more potent story of heroic daring
and devotion on the part of Canadian
volunteers than any amount of criticism
by armchair war critics can wipe out. The
Canadian people have not lost their good
sense, nor have they learned from experience
that, as a people, have grown out of swaddling
clothes, and fear the entrance to a quarrel
only as brave men do who realize the true
horors of war. Straight shooting and
not gold lace is what Canada can afford to
cultivate in her soldiery, and the dispar-
agement of the volunteer has passed away
with many of the myths which red tape
had created for the aggrandizement of its
devotees.

THE HORSE TRADE.
The Telegraph has on several occasions
called attention to the growing importance
of the business of breeding and selling
horses in Canada, and we are glad to
notice that the agricultural department of
this province is taking steps to introduce
some first-class stock for breeding purposes,
so that the farmers of New Brunswick
may not be behind in enjoying a share of
this profitable business. Since 1896 Can-
ada's horse trade with foreign countries
has steadily declined. In that year it
reached the high water mark of 22,000
horses exported. Up to that time the
exports of horses from Canada greatly ex-
ceeded the imports, but the imposition of
the duty of \$25 per head by the United
States cut off Canada's most profitable
market. In 1893 we shipped to Great
Britain 10,000 horses, against only 1,271 in
1900. Canada sent 17,000 horses to Great
Britain in 1896, while only 2,143 were ex-
ported to the motherland in 1901. Even
the shipments to South Africa, important
as they are, are not sufficient to make up
for the loss of the British market.

as these were, do not begin to make up
for the falling off, as only some 3,000 went
to South Africa from Canada last year.
In 1901 Canada imported 9,000 horses,
while only 7,800 were exported. And what
are the reasons? We have given one,
namely, the American duty barrier, which,
for a time, made horses a drug on the
Canadian market and discouraged the
farmers and horsemen from giving the
same care to their horse breeding, and
very largely stopped the raising of horses
by the farmers of many sections, including
the maritime provinces.
The export shipments to South Africa
last year tended to raise the price of horse-
flesh in Canada, and horse raising is being
revived all over the country. The im-
porting duty is seen to get with the re-
sulting due care is given in the careful
selection of stock for breeding health,
hardiness and serviceable beast, such as
the world's markets demand.

THE COST OF STRIKES.
No question is so intense with human
interest as the labor problem and none
so tragic of human suffering as the labor
strikes. The strike is in fact the nearest
approach to civil war which peace can
furnish and oftentimes it brings in its train
a loss of life and property most regret-
table. The United States Department of
Labor is at present making an exhaustive
enquiry into the financial cost of strikes
which, while not so important as the loss
of life and human suffering too frequent-
ly bound up in these commercial distur-
bances, is yet sufficiently important to
deserve deep public interest. Meanwhile Mr.
F. W. Fitzpatrick of the Treasury De-
partment, has prepared a short paper on
this phase of the subject which conveys
by means of facts and figures a startling
suggestion of the wastefulness of strikes.
As this gentleman observes:
"The figures are enormous and we can
but give a few of the more direct, im-
mediate losses to employed and employers.
The loss to the community, the loss of ab-
solute loss, direct and indirect, of all our
labor troubles, the loss of assured gains,
the stoppage of contemporary work for
fear of strikes and all those thousand and
one losses is simply a task beyond the
power of man and absolutely incalculable."

NOTE AND COMMENT.
That Halifax strike was settled without
a single editorial on it in the Halifax
newspapers. Wonder why?
Now that Miss Stone is really home
again, we may expect in course of time
to learn whether she really was kidnapped.
Is it possible the Boers have heard of
another contingent of warriors being
raised in Canada? That might account
for their newly acquired desire for peace.
Beating carpets is recommended as an
excellent method of physical development
at this season of the year.
Miss Alice Roosevelt is back in Wash-
ington from her trip to Cuba and the
correspondents at the American capital
are again rhapsodizing about "Sweet
Alice."
Those Boer delegates not only want
peace with honor, but all the spoils of
victory thrown in. The mistake which
Britain made after Majuba Hill will surely
not be repeated in 1902.
According to the despatches it will cost
a pretty penny to see the coronation pro-
cession after one reaches London. A good
rule to adopt is to buy a grand stand
seat and then spend your loose change in
steamer tickets, etc.
Eleven thousand pounds sterling was the
sum awarded for towing the disabled
Canadian steamer Euryma to port. The
amount would have been saved, as well
as great delay, had the ship been pro-
vided with twin screws.
In the city of New York last year there
were 7,725 cases of children before the
magistrates' courts and a measure has
now been devised to establish a court es-

pecially for the care of such cases, with
one judge solely in charge, to be ap-
pointed by the mayor.
The Massachusetts legislature has again
turned down, as it did six years ago, the
proposition to erect a statue to the late
Gen. Ben. Butler, alias, poor Benjamin!

St. John can give Frederickton any tips
on fire fighting; the Celestial City is
peddling to them. But it won't be the
way of satisfactory water pressure, that's
sure.
In regard to the record of the American
army in the American Indian warfare,
such a usually truthful paper as the
Worcester, Mass., Spy remarks: "In the
history of the American continent we
have had a trying experience with the
wild race of savages. No Filipino can
be more treacherous, more cruel, more
vindictive than some of the American In-
dians."
There is one section of British South
Africa which does not seem to have been
at all affected by the war in regard to
the production of its mines. The gold output
of Rhodesia, the great British province to
the northwest of the Transvaal and the
Orange Free State, in 1899 yielded gold
to the value of \$1,300,000; in 1900 to
\$1,830,000, and in 1901 to \$3,440,000. For
January and February of the present year
the amount was about \$843,000.

St. John's, Nfld., is to have a new form
of civic government. The ward system is
to be abolished and the city will elect
directly a mayor and six councillors who
shall constitute the whole board. Every
householder or ratepayer will have a
vote. The mayor's salary will be \$600 and
that of each councillor \$150 per year. Since
1896, it appears, the city council has not
been elected, but appointed by the provin-
cial government and elected its own
chairman.

ASK FOR
Eddy's
"HEAD-LIGHT" Parlor Matches

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.
NON SULPHUROUS. 800 IN A BOX.
EVERY GROCER HAS THEM.

EDDY'S WASHBOARDS
are the result of years of experience and never
disappoint.

SERIOUS PROSPECTS IN BELGIUM.
The serious Socialistic outbreak the
other day in Brussels has attracted atten-
tion to the very unsettled problem of
politics in Belgium, and the fact that
King Leopold was greeted in the streets
by cries of "Vive la republique!" serves
to show that the mass of the people are
considerably inspired with the sentiments
as well as the language of their neighbors
in France. Socialism has of late spread
most ominously in the little kingdom and
it is stated to be entirely possible that
which may be tempted to either alter the
constitution as a whole or altogether
abolish the monarchy—a plan which
would now appear to be not probable of
interference with any of the three
powers which guarantee the independence
of the Belgian State, save possibly Ger-
many. If King Leopold were of more
solid character he might do much to
avert the crisis, but he is described as a
frivolous and sensual old man, unloved
by his kindred and not in the least re-
spected by his people.

Every Exertion
a Task
There is failure of the strength
to do and the power to endure; a
feeling of weakness all over the
body.
The vital functions are impaired,
food does not nourish, and the
whole system is run down.
A medicine that strengthens the
stomach, perfects digestion, invig-
orates and tones is needed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Promises to cure and keeps the
promise. The earlier treatment is
begun the better—begin it today.

place a liver clogged with Catarrh cannot
pour out this juice. CHRONIC CONSTIPATION
is the result. Pills and purgatives
only make matters worse. CATARRH OF
THE LIVER produces Chronic Constipation,
Yellowish, muddy skin, Pimples, Sick Head-
aches, Lack of energy, Poor circulation, Low
spirits, Bloating after eating, Sleepless-
ness in the Day, Distention to work, etc.
USE IN THE DAY, THE KIDNEYS

drain out the liquid waste matter from the
blood, Catarrh in the Kidneys prevents this
filtering process. Poisons are left within to
irritate and injure the tissues of the body.
Changes in the spring, Blurred sight, spots be-
fore the eyes, etc. Catarrh of the Kidneys
if neglected, runs into the dreaded Bright's
Disease.

MANY OTHER DISEASES
are caused by Catarrh of the way into
different parts of the body; Headaches, Heart
Trouble, General Debility, etc. I have fully
explained it all in my
BOOK ON CATARRH. Its Dangers, its
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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

A despatch from Boston announces the death of Deacon Dun, Tremont Temple. He was a native of Bear River, N. S.

Wendall Farris, who has been laid up for some time recovering and will be all right in a few days.—Gagetown Gazette.

The net fishing for gaspereux is considered fairly good for this time of the season, while the weir fishing is very poor. The wholesale price is 80 cents per hundred.

Mrs. George Farris' house at Mill Cove, was burned to the ground on Wednesday. Quite a number of things were lost. There was no insurance.—Gagetown Gazette.

The life of Rev. Job Shenton, written by his widow, Mrs. Shenton, has been published. Apart from the biography proper, the volume contains a portrait of the late clergyman and introductions from Rev. Geo. Steel and Rev. Dr. Heartz.

Hon. H. A. McKeown, who has been touring the European continent for his health, is expected to arrive home on Saturday or Monday. He sailed from England on the 10th inst.

It was reported Wednesday that Captain Neil McKellar, of the West End, had had some rough experiences in the large schooner which he commands. It is said that three of the crew were lost overboard and Mrs. McKellar had one of her ankles badly sprained or broken.

A beautiful new residence is being placed in Trinity church, its workmanship being finer than any in Canada. It was made in Bavaria, and is a beautiful addition to the furnishings of Trinity. The residence is 12 feet wide and six feet in height, and is divided into three large panels, each representing incidents in the life of Christ.

The schooner Ocean Bird, Captain Ray, has arrived at Margareville from St. John today with a full cargo. It seems to be a good ship for the route, and is expected to make good time for their stock when they might need all they could consume and keep the money in the country.—Bridgetown Monitor.

The new steamer Brunswick, which is to run between St. John and the smaller Nova Scotia ports, will be ready for service in three or four weeks. The Brunswick was built by Peter Brown, in Canby, N. S., and is 90 feet long, 110 feet over all, and 22 feet beam. The steamer will arrive in St. John every Tuesday after a cruise to Nova Scotia ports.

A most daring and determined attempt to burglarize the residential quarters of Terminal Superintendent L. Robt. Ross, at Union depot, was made late Monday night, and again in the small hours of Tuesday morning. The efforts were so persistent and insistent that only prompt and aggressive action on Mr. Ross' part prevented the work of the burglars from accomplishing what he sought.

Word has been received from the city of the very serious illness of Woodstock's Edward Yeady, probably the oldest printer in the maritime provinces. Many years ago Mr. Yeady worked in St. John and was afterwards in the employ of the late Geo. E. Fenety at Fredericton. Mrs. Calvin Powers, of this city, is a sister of Mr. Yeady. Lately he has been connected with his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Eversett, Woodstock.

No appointment has yet been made to the position of inspector nor is it likely that any will be made until the next regular meeting of the council. Capt. Robert Fleming is mentioned as a probable appointee. There are others who would take the position. Before election Ald. J. O. Stokhouse was also said to have an eye on it but since election, an alderman for Cochrane ward, he is removed beyond the probability of appointment. The salary of the position is \$800 a year.

Dr. Walter W. White was Tuesday elected St. John's chief magistrate for the ensuing year, defeating Alderman Enoch B. Colwell, 2,545 to 681. The total vote was not a large one, but it was a record for the city. Dr. White's majority of 1,864 votes was proportionately larger than that of any majority candidate in recent years. The majority was surprising, even those who claim to know saying they had expected not more than 500.

The Colonial Standard and Gazette of Pictou in its issue of Saturday last says Rev. D. J. Fraser, LL. D., of St. Stephen's church, St. John, lectured to an attentive and large audience of the Kirk Guild Friday evening, on the subject of Robert Louis Stevenson. Those who had heard Dr. Fraser before in his fine interpretation of Kipling and Omar Khayyam expected something far above the ordinary on this occasion and they were not disappointed. Dr. Fraser also preached three sermons in St. Andrew's church Sunday.

At Fairville, on Wednesday, Robert and Henry Duncan were fined \$20 each and \$270 personally for an assault on Policeman Lawson, when he was endeavoring to arrest Henry Duncan for drunkenness about a week ago. Henry Duncan is a bus driver and it was charged he violently opposed Officer Lawson's efforts to arrest him for being drunk and was assisted in his resistance by his uncle, Robert Duncan, and in the contest which followed, the policeman was struck on the head by a stone. Before the arrest was finally made the officer had been subjected to quite a pampering.

The dominion government cruiser Curlew, Captain John H. Pratt, will go into commission Saturday. The Curlew has undergone extensive repairs during the past winter and now presents a prettier appearance than previously, which is saying considerable. The bridge has been lowered about two feet, so that it is now level with the roof of the forward house, giving a much larger space on the bridge. The floor of the chart room is now even with the deck. The chart room has been fitted with a new compass and present a neat appearance, having been finished in white wood. The hull and boats have been newly painted. A new awning covers the bridge and the cruiser is once more looking like a new craft. The machinery has also been given a thorough overhauling.

Thursday, Sept. Osborne, of the C. P. R., had a conference with Messrs. Howard

of Brownville, Me.; Nutter of Fredericton Junction, Alexander of Hartland and Bailey of Debec. C. P. R. telegraphers in the railway branch of the Atlantic division. They came with authority to speak for their colleagues on this division and their request was for more wages. On the other divisions telegraphers and superintendents are in conference with the same idea in view and it is understood that the men on this division are asking for the same schedule as those on the Montreal division.

G. U. Hay gave his third and last lecture of the course on plants in the Natural History Society's rooms Tuesday evening. Some of the spring flowers shown were the may flower and twin flower and their habits, mode of life and surroundings described. The twin flower was proposed as a floral emblem for New Brunswick. The plant itself, paintings and drawings of it showing how gracefully it lends itself for decorative purposes, were shown and the late clergyman and introductions from Rev. Geo. Steel and Rev. Dr. Heartz.

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BISHOP SWEENEY'S WILL CASE.

JUDGE BARKER GIVES JUDGMENT AGAINST MRS. TRAVERS.

Contention—But Decides That the Estate Pay the Costs of the Proceedings—All the Property Disposed of by the Will, Says the Court.

In the equity court Tuesday Justice Barker gave judgment in the matter of the will of the late Bishop Sweeney. His decision was entirely against the contention of Mrs. Travers, but he allowed costs out of the estate.

Mrs. Travers, surviving sister of the late bishop, contended that the will only dealt with properties owned by the Catholic church, and that there was an intestacy as regards the individual property of his lordship, to which she as next of kin was entitled to succeed. The executor, Bishop Casey and Very Rev. Monsignor Connolly, argued that there was no intestacy, as it was the express desire of the bishop not to straighten out and make clear titles to certain properties owned by the church, but also to leave to the church all his real and personal property.

Judge Barker said he was of the opinion that the bishop's sole intention in making this will was to remedy some supposed defects in the title to certain properties, and that he intended to leave the bulk of his real and personal property to the church, and that as to his individual real estate there was a total intestacy and as to his personal estate a partial intestacy, in which case the whole of the real and the undivided portion of personal property would go to Mrs. Travers as the sole next of kin after setting out the will and returning to the properties that stood on the record in the bishop's personal name the judge took up the question of the will.

The financial condition was much better than a year ago, but to meet immediate needs the treasurer hoped daily to receive the field school offerings for the year. The international convention, which stands in very close relation to the provincial, is held at St. John's. Only a few have yet been held. Good Sunday school workers should write Rev. A. Lucas, S.W. by the depot, for a list of names. The committee felt that the past quarter's work was gratifying, and they planned for an earnest and active summer.

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MANY WANT TO GO TO WAR.

SOLDIERS OF THE KING ACCEPTED HERE THIS WEEK.

How Recruiting Progresses in Various Parts of New Brunswick; Also at Halifax—Quite a Number Failed to Pass the St. John Medical Examiner.

Recruiting in this city for the Canadian Mounted Rifles began this week in the office of Col. H. H. McLean, recruiting officer. There was no dearth of applicants, for many being too short and it impossible to enlist in former contingencies, were accepted readily for service. The following are the names of those chosen:

David Doyle, Sussex, N. B.; John Aubrey Thompson, Sussex; James Robert McMillan, 83 Summer street, Watertown, Mass.; Thomas Francis Ryan, 74 Waterloo street, St. John; William Allen, 80 Forest street, St. John.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

Provincial Association Executive Meeting Here Tuesday—Good Reports—Plans for Future.

The executive meeting of the Provincial Sunday School Association met in quarterly session Tuesday afternoon in German street Baptist church parlor. In the absence of Rev. J. D. Freeman, Rev. A. M. Hubby, president of the association, was chairman. Miss Jennie B. Robb read the minutes of the previous meeting, and sub-committee reported on work entrusted to them.

Although the quarter, because of spring thaw and bad roads, is not expected to be the best, yet the field, generally reported, besides others under county and parish officers which he could not reach. Results reported by officers in the field, including an increase and improvement in the work of some schools, were signs of the benefit accruing from the increasing efforts of this association.

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New Clothing

Mostly every man likes to buy his clothing where he can get the most service in up-to-date clothing at lowest prices, this is just what we claim to give. Call and be convinced that our claim is a just one.

Ready-to-Wear Overcoats, at \$4.75, \$6.00, \$7.00, 9.00 and \$10.00

Ready-to-Wear Suits, at \$3.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.50 and up.

Overcoats made to order from \$13.50 up. Suits made to order, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$15.00 and up. Pants made to order, \$2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.25 and up. Ready-to-Wear Pants, at 75c, \$1.00, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and up. Store open evenings till 8 o'clock; Saturdays till 11.

J. N. HARVEY, Opera House Block, 199 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

LIQUOR LICENSES. Delegation of Ministers Address the Commissioners.

The liquor license commissioners met Tuesday afternoon to consider the applications for licenses, and to hear any protests that might be made. There were present as members of the Evangelical and Reformed churches, Messrs. J. A. Richardson, W. O. Raymond, Long and W. S. Beatty, Messrs. Rhea, Joshua Ward and John Power represented the liquor dealers. Commissioners Smith, Coll and Chinch, and Inspector Jones also were present.

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WELCOMED PASTOR AND BRIDE

Pleasing Function at Fairville Presbyterian Hall Friday Evening.

At Presbyterian hall, Fairville, Thursday night, a reception was tendered Rev. A. M. Hill and bride by the members of Fairville Presbyterian church. The hall was artistically decorated with the national colors, emblems of welcome and flowers. Over the reading desk was a large shield with the motto "Welcome." The attendance was very large and the presiding officer was Dr. Matthew Macfarland.

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Wire Fencing.

Woven Wire Fencing, 4 inch mesh; 36, 42 and 48 inches wide. Poultry Netting, 2 inch mesh; 36, 48 and 72 inches wide. Barbed Wire Fencing, (4 point). Plain Wire Fencing.

WRITE FOR PRICES. T. McAVITY & SONS, St. John, N. B.

THE ODD PENNIES. For the sake of saving odd pennies don't buy an inferior emulsion when you really need Scott's Emulsion.

The difference in price is results in pounds—pounds of new flesh—and days of strength and comfort. Those who have lost flesh can regain it more quickly by means of Scott's Emulsion than in any other way.

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap won't wash away as readily as other soaps, and does the work more thoroughly with less labor. Use Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap and you'll have the best Soap. Save the wrappers and you can get the best premiums.

