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VOL. 21.—NO. 17.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

FIRST PART.

New and Fashionable.... Dress Materials

Lavishing words of praise from good dressers and the best dress makers complementary to our comprehensive and tasteful stock of Dress Goods, enables us to say without boasting that this department is fully up in quality, value and style, to any in the Maritime Provinces.

EVERY NEW STYLE AND TEXTURE IS HERE, INCLUDING:

Heather Bieyele Suifings, Whip Cords, Wool Poplins, Covert Suitings, Silk Mixtures, Colored Cotelles, Heather Serges, Fancy Armures, Fig ured Armures, Black Cotells, Black Mohairs, Black Pigures, Black Cre pons, Black Cords, Black Lustres, all at the lowest prices. Also, a large

new stock of LACE CURTAINS from 45c. to \$5.25 per pair DOWLING BROS., --- 95 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Queer Economy

continually rebuilding fences when you

can buy the "Star" 13 har 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.

SPANISH MINISTER POLO.

TORONTO, April 21.—Senor Polo Y. Bernbe, late Spanish minister to the United States, arrived at Niagara Fulls, Ont., at noon today. He will remain there until Saturday, when he will come to Toronto, being received at the station by a deputation of Spanish eitizens of Toronto. He will remain here several days, attending the banquet of St. George's society Monday evening.

BRITAIN'S IMPROVED MAJESTICS.

(New York Sun.)

(New York Sun.)

With the putting into commission of the Hilustrious, the Majestic class of battleships, the most formidable devised by British constructors, has been completed, and the nine vessels composing it have been added to the British navy in the space of three years. They are the Caesar, Hannibal, Mustrious, Jupiter, Magnificent, Majestic, Mars. Prince George and Victorious. Bach vessel is of 14,900 tons burden, is 390 feet long and 75 feet in beam, has a draught of 27½ feet, has triple expansion engines of 12,000 horse power, stying a speed of 17½ knots, and is prometried by twin screws. The main armament consists of four 46-ten wire wound 12-

DARE BRITAIN MAKE WAR ?

MY PRIVATE STOCK :

"Usquebaugh Cream" Old Scotch Whiskey.

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.

It is the purest of pure whiskies. Remember the price \$5.75 per gal. or \$19.50 per case. No charge for jar or case. Securely packed and shipped in any way desired.

Family Wine List Sent on Application nd remittance by post office order, cess order, or emplose money in

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

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Delivers His Annual Financial Statement.

LONDON, April 21.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, presented the budget state-ment in the house of commons today. He said the country was prosperous and that the apex of prosperity had not yet been reached. The surplus, he added, amounted to £3,678,000, of which sum £2,550,000 had been appropriated for public buildings. He also said the national debt had been reduced by £6,605,000.

The chancellor estimated the expenditure for the coming year at £106,

The chancellor estimated the expenditure for the coming year at £106, 529,000 and the revenue at £108,615,000.

The revenue reached the gigantic total of £16,016,000. The customs revenues had increased £532,000, of which tobacco represented £419,000. The excise duties showed an increase of £640,000, of which sum the beer increase was £487,000. In addition, the death duties had increased £1,265,000; stamps had increased £390,000, and the income tax had increased £600,000.

The excise duties showed an increase of £640,000, of which sum the beer increase was £487,000. In addition, the death duties had increased £1,265,000; stamps had increased £390,000, and the income tax had increased £600,000.

WHAT A LOT OF EGGS

BOM.

The Hens Lay when Fed en GREEN CUT BONE

200% to 400% More than without it.

With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of

Eggs will More than Pay for one of

MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd,

NAMES AND ASSESSED OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

WHICH YOU CAN PROCURE FROM

Not Yet Officially Declared Between Spain and United States.

But the Acts of Thursday Practically Mean No Hope for Peace.

Spain Given Until Noon on Sturday—Her Quick Reply Fairly Paralyzed the United States Officials.

tween the United States and Spain is a fact, though not yet officially declared so by congress. The stirring events of yesterday were succeeded today with rapidity by others of equal importance, culminating in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron for Havana. This practically is an act of war, so that the war between this country and Spain may fairly be said to date from today. Two minutes after the opening of the state department today came word from Minister Woodford that the Spanish government, having anticipated and prevented his intention to present the president's ultimatum, he had asked for his passports. The administration in bis passports. The administration in campaign already prepared by the strategic boards of the army and navy departments. The immediate result was the order for the North Atlantic consultation with the president, resulting from the determination to call the order for the North Atlantic consultation with the president, resulting from the determination to call the process are congressed to the process. erament require that the movements of ships and troops should be guarded with the greatest care from undue

from taking advantage of the infor-The North Atlantic squadron, under Captain Sampson's command, makes a splendid array of fine vessels, comprising battleships such as the lowa and lidiana; monitors like the Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite; armoured cruisers like the New York; flagship; protected cruisers, such as the Cincinnati, Marblehead and Montgomery; gunboats likes the Vicksburg, Wilmington and Annapolis; regular storpedo boats such as the Eriesson, Cushing, Winslow and the like; not to speak of the large number of fast yachts and other vessels that lave been added to the fleet by pur-

publicity in order to prevent the enemy

ment consists of four 45-ten wire-wound 12-tich guns that are almost quick-firers, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, five torpedo tubes, and thirty-eight small and Maxim guns. They are the largest war vessels afloat, except the largest war vessels afloat, except the largest war vessels afloat, except the latian battleships Italia and Lepants, and cost \$4,500,000 apiece.

They and fine Italian ships, too, will be surpassed, however, by the three vessels whose construction has just been begun by the British admiralty, the Formidable class, described as improved Majestics. The keels for three of these battleships have been laid, that of the Formidable in the Portsmouth dock yard, that of the Implacable at Devonport and that of the Irresistible at Chatham. They are 400 feet long, ten feet longer than the Majestic; of the same beam, but of nine inches less draught, and of a displacement of 15,000 tens. The engines will be much more powerful than those of the Majestic class, indicating 15,000 horse power and insuring a speed of 18 knots, an increase of half, a knot an hour. The armament will be the same as for the line vessels now finished. The cost of each slip will be \$5,000,000. If constructed as rapidly as some of their predecesson; the three new battleships shorid be in commission by the end of 1900. This force is quite competent to blackade all the ports in Cuba or at. least all of the ports connecting by rail with Havana, and so likely to be used to supply that place with food and munitions of war. This statement is to be taken with the understanding that it does not contemplate the coming to Cuban waters of the Spanish fleet. In such case, however, the probable policy would be to abandon the blockade and endeavor to force the Spanish fleet to battle. Minister Woodford's action during the day, as reported to the state department in a late telegram, indicated that he was following a carefully pre-pared programme. A significant featune of his message was the statement that the Spanish government notified him that it regarded its withdrawal of Minister Polo yester-day as terminating diplomatic nego-tiations, showing that it was not disposed to accept the expressed inten-tion of the government to continue Mr. Woodford as a medium of communication until Saturday , noon. Mr. Woodford also announced that he had instructed Consul General Bowen at Barcelona to cause all the American consuls in Spain to immediately withdraw from the country. He further stated that he had informed the Span-ish government, after asking for his passports, that he had placed the American legation in Madrid and American interests in Spain generally, in the hands of the British embassy. The ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, is not at present in Madrid, so American interests will be confided to the British charge, Sir Geo. F. Benham. To all intents and purposes this relieves the state de-partment from further negotiations as to Cuba, save those relating to pri-vateering, neutrality observations and the like. It was found necessary to frame a notice to the powers of the

intention of the government to establish a blockade of Havans, a notification required by international law.

The navy department today, aside from giving the orders to the squadron, continued the work of adding to the navy the navy, and purchased another ship at Norfolk as an auxiliary eraft and some small yachts. The news of the actual beginning of war was received with gravity at the department, and there were many speculations as to the destination of the Spanish squad-

ron. One suggestion was that it is heading to cut off the fine battleship

WASHINGTON, April 21.-War be- Oregon, now on its way from the tween the United States and Spain is Pacific coast around, to join Captain Sampson's command. There is also

bis passports. The administration in to the difficulties in getting them out a public statement announced that it is the Atlantic seaboard. It was, regarded the action of the Spanish incover, denied that any internaregarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States, and further stated that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as one placing upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations. Mr. Boston, has been placed under combreach of friendly relations. Mr. Boston, has been placed under combreach of friendly relations. Mr. Boston, has been placed under combreach of friendly relations. Mr. Boston, has been placed under combreach of friendly relations. country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations. Mr wand of Captain Clover, who will woodford's telegram resulted in the calling of a special cabinet meeting to arrange and outline a plan of campaign, or wather to determine how to begin the execution of the plan of campaign already prepared by the

squadron to begin the blockade of Havana. How much further than this the cabinet progressed in its deliberations it is not possible to say, for the obvious reason that the time has now come when the interests of the government requires that the same and Assistant Secretary Day and ss soon as congress passed the necesand Adoo. Several telegrams were received and others presumably sent, but their purport was not disclosed.

At 5.15 the president joined Secretary

Long in a short walk. For several days and especially today, the secretary of the treasury has received a large number of telegrams from collectors of customs at ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, stating that ships were being laden for Cuban ports. Large shipments of mules were being made from southern ports and beef and coal from those further north. The question as to whether these vessels should be permitted to sall was referred to the attorney general, and his opinion was that pending the passage of the bill prohibiting all exportations of articles of this character, this government should not interfere.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following statement of the text of the ultimatum to Spain was issued today: "On yesterday, April 20, 1898, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the department of state served notice of the purposes of this government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of an instruction to Minister Woodford, and also a copy of the resolution passed by congress of the United States on the 20th inst. After the receipt of his notice the Spanish minister forwarded to the state department a request for his pass-Forts, which were furnished to him on yesterday afternoon. A copy of the instruction to Woodford is herewith appended, The United States minister at Madrid was at the same time instructed to make a like communication to the government of Spain. This morning the department received from General Woodford a telegram, a copy of which is attached, showing that the Spanish government had broken off diplomatic relations with the government. This course renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States:

Woodford, minister, Madrid—You have been fasquished with the text of a joint resolution wated by the congress of the United States on the 19th instant, approved today in resign to the pacification of the island of Cubs. In obedience to that act, the president data directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cubs, and Cuban waters. In taking this step the United States that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and Withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise oversignty, jurisdiction or communication thereof, and assents its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government as they may establish.

My the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 22nd day of April instant, there he not communicated to this government as they may establish.

My the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 22nd day of April instant, there he not communicated to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to the instant of the president will proceed without turther notice to time the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to case they dead of the conference of the United States and water.

Warlike bullletins followed fast upon criterion to the state, the president of the government and or control of the government and on the president will proceed without turther notice to the state of the government and control of the island of the president will proceed without turther notice to the severnment and control of the island of the president will proceed without turther notice to the severnment and control of the island of the president will proceed wi

(Signed) SHERMAN. Telegram, MADRID, April 21—Received 9.02 a. m., Sherman, Washington—Early this Thursday morning, immediately after the receipt of your open telegram, and before I had communicated same to Spanish government, Spanish minister for foreign affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken between the two countries, and that all offi-

HAVANA, Apil 21.—The Diaro de la Marina, in its editorial this morning, praises the Spaniards of Mexico, who are said to have raised by subscription about \$1,000,000 for Cuban relief. The same paper says: "There is no fear of a scarcity of provisions in case of war, owing to the measures adopted by the government and to the patriotic attitude of the Spaniards of Mexico."

The Union Consticuional refers in high terms to the stand taken by Spain, saying: "She does not need sixty hours, not even one hour, to return the Americans' insulting chal-

Referring to the ultimatum of the United States, the same paper adds:
"The disappointment of the seventy
millions of people will be great when
they come out of the fight with the
people over whose possessions the sun
has never set."

At a meeting of the directors of the Spanish bank it was agreed to declare compulsory the acceptance of paper money at its value on the day of presentation, estates to receive it at the previous day's value. It is currently reported here that the insurgents have declined to confer with the delegation of the colonial government which was sent to treat with them for peace on the basis of a breader form of autonomy. It is added that the insurgents will only accept the Spanish generals as mediators.

Secretary Sentore has called a meeting of the merchants and bankers to uss the financial situation. They have already agreed to help the government.

The volunteers were drilling usual on the Prado last night, and the Albiau theatre was crowded when the news that the United States had sent an ultimatum to Spain was made pub-The announcement was greeted with enthusiasm by the public, and the audience in the theatre called upon the orchestra to play the Cadiz Mar which they accompanied by singing

In the midst of the enthusiasm in the theatre, one of the actors brought a Spanish flag upon the stage, which caused another patriotic outburst and enthusiastic cheers for Spain and Spanish Cuba, accompanied by belli-cose demonstrations against the Unit-ed States, a climax being reached with the audience loudly calling for

The movements of troops continue, and the captain-general is holding daily conferences at the Palace with the Spanish generals and with Admiral Matarela, the commander of the Spanish naval forces in these waters All the meetings are private, and varce of the hour at which the train nothing is allowed to be known connothing is allowed to be known concerning the conclusions arrived at. started half an hour late, and during The Spaniards say patriotic demonstrations are being made in all the interior towns, as well as in the insurgent camps, where, it is added, white flags have been hoisted in the vicinity of such camps by relatives of the insurgents who have been carrying food and presents to the men in the field.

The local newspapers ridicule the idea of a blockade of Cuba, asking: "Where is the patriotism, which does not exist, of the Americans who have offered \$500 bounty for sailors?"

passed the senate.

Minister Woodford left Madrid at 1

clock this afternoon. Reported orders also given the flying squadron to sail, but confirmation not yet obtainable.

There is good reason to believe both the flying squadron and the Key West squadron will blockade Cuba. The flying squadron also has order to sail. The fleet will depend on fast cruisers to keep posted on the enemy's

WASHINGTON, April 21.-Two ad ditional cruisers will be placed in com-mission within the next month. These are the Newark at the Norfolk navy yard and the Charleston at the Mare Island yard. The former will probably be ready for sea on the first proxime and the latter by the 15th proximo. The Newark will be attached to Captain Sampson's fleet at Key West, and the Charleston will be assigned to service on the Pacific station.

KEY WEST, April 21.-At 5 o'clock this evening the recall guns boomed for the fleet ordering all the men and officers who were ashore to rejoin their ships forthwith. At nightfall, however, there had been no move-ment of the fleet and there is not like ly to be any before morning, as the Cincinnati and Marblehead have been

engagements. Three hundred and ninety-five men were in line under command of Captain M. C. Goo Brig. General Graham, con of the department of the gulf, arrived here this afternoon on a regular visit

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Island,



April 21, 8.30 p. m .- The Spanish Cape Verde squadron is still here, waiting,

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 21.-A from Key West, timed 7 o'clock, says: "Fleet steaming up. Will leave in about an hour. Officers on shore rushing aboard. Immense excite

NEW YORK, April 21.-A despatch to the Commercial-Advertiser from Landon says: "Trustworthy information is that the continental powers will preserve strict heutrality between the United States and Spain until there has been enough blood shed to appease Spanish honor. Then they will try a concert plan, already vaguely considered, to get Spain out of its

difficulties as lightly as possible MADRID, April 21.-At the cabinet ouncil this afternoon Sagasta, addressing the Queen Regent, said: "The first caunon shot is almost audible."
In the lobbies of parliament this atternoon all deputies agreed "America must be resisted to the utmost."

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 21, 8.30 p. m.—The Spanish ironclads are coaling from the transport San Francisco.

HAVANA, Arpil 21.-Blanco just issued a proclamation to the in-habitants of Cuba calling on them to rally around him to repel foreign in-MADRID, April 21.-Crowds are

parading the streets. Mob gathered in front of Equitable Life Insurance building and smashed American eagle to bits. Then carried fragments through the streets, crying "Death to the Yankees.'

LONDON, April 21.—A special de-patch from Madrid says War Minister Correa is authorized to call out eighty Lousand reserves. Three ves oaded with troops left Cadiz; destina

MADRID, April 21, 4.30 p. m.—General Woodford arrived at the station the interval General Woodford conversed with the representatives of the foreign press and a number of private

An immense crowd gathered at the station, composed of all classes. strong force of police and civic guards maintained order, while amid the crowd moved a large number of pri-vate defectives. A detachment of the civil guards accompanied Gen. Wood-ford to the frontier. The retiring minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Volun-thickest about him, Gen. Woodford ter bill for the eighty thousand troops forced his way through, and approaching Col. Moret, the chief of population lice, shook hands with him cordially, thanking him for his kindness and zeal in guarding the United States le-gation and his (Gen. Woodford's) residence for so many months. When Gen. Woodford took his seat in the train there was a stir among the spectators and a rush toward the window of the carriage. The minister sat unconcerned and dignified.

Senor Aguilera, the civil governor of Madrid, his gigantic figure rising head and shoulders above the crowd, in a stentorian voice raised a cheer, which was thrice responded to by the crowd. "Viva Espana" resounded throughout the station until the train was fairly outside, This was not meant as a kindly farewell, but was an explosion of long pent up feelings of vengeance. Outside the station Senor Aguilera addressed the crowd, counselling calmness and confidence in the govern-ment, which he said would safeguard the honor of Spain. The English flag is now flying over the American legation, which is still guarded by the

MADRID, April 21, 5.40 p. m.—The authorities of the different Spanish provinces through which the train with Gen. Woodford on board passes have received instructions to take the necessary steps to protect it until the frontier of France is reached.

There is a bitter feeling here against Great Britain, especially on the contraband of war and privateer questions. It is the belief of the general public that Great Britain is playing in an underhand manner, the game of the United States.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The United CHICAGO, April 21.—The United States government may be deprived of the services of the three first-class revenue cutters on the lakes, which have been ordered to join the Atlantic squadron. It is intimated that the revenue cutter Gresham, which is the first of the cutters to start for the Atlantic, will not be permitted to pass brough the Canadian canals without permission from the Canadian government. As hostilities will apparently break out before the Gresparently break out before the ham can get through the canals, it is regarded as improbable that the Canadian government will give permission, as it might be deemed contrary to the neutrality laws.

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OTTAWA LETTERS.

The Closing Speeches of the Budget Discussion.

Tarte's Hour of Glory, When the Kettle River Railway Bill Was Sent Into Oblivion.

Temperance People Getting Concerned About the Plebiscite-Petitions Pouring In Asking for a Straight Vote For or Against Prohibition-What Sir Wilfrid Promised

OTTAWA, April 14.-Sir Richard Cartwright's reply to Mr. Foster was plentifully interspersed with epigrams and clever sayings, and was a bright and incisive attack on the late government and on transactions of old times. It was not so effective as a defence of his own colleagues or of himself. To begin with, he defends in a sort of half-hearted way the reduction in Savings Bank interest on the ground that two-thirds of the money on deposit belongs to 26,000 people, who must therefore have deposited on an average of one thousand dollars apiece. Sir Richard thinks that a man with a thousand dollars in the Savings Bank does not need any paternal care on the part of the government, and then jumps to the wrong inference that it is right to pay him less interest than is paid by the government to the money lender in London, who may be worth millions. To make the average \$1,000 there would probably be 13,000 depositors with less than that amount. Some might think that a man who after say twenty-five years of saving may have got from five hundred to a thousand dollars laid away for his old age is not altogether a bloated millionaire.

Sir Richard admits that the tariff reduction of last year brings the average rate down from thirty and half to twenty-nine and a half per cent. only, which with large increase in the excise, and with the Sayings Bank interest reduced, with great additional importation and no surplus, does not indicate much relief to the taxpayer. But he explains that the comparison does not cover the whole ground because some goods are admitted which were previously taxed so high they did not come in at all. If Sir Richard had told the house what goods these were it would have been edifying. We should then know what Canadian industry has been wholly or partly extinguished. Sir Richard says that he never found fault with the late government for its debts and expenditures alone, but for such management as caused values to fall, the people to be poor and the exodus to grow. He declares there is no exodus now. The people are all staying home and more are coming in. He ventures the prediction that the next census will show a different state of affairs in Mr. Foster's province than the last one did, as the people are now remaining there and multiplying with rapidity, all on account of the new government.

Sir Richard, following his old lines of attack, said that the late government's policy had led to a continual decrease in the importations from Great Britain and an increase in thos from the United States. He was able to prove by figures that such a change had taken place. But he neglected the statistics of his own department for the first nine months under the new tariff. Sir Charles Tupper supplied the deficiency later, and Clarke Wallace gave some further returns. showing that the new tariff, so far from changing the current of import trade toward England, had increased the imports from the United States much more than from England

Sir Richard's explanation of the increase of debt and expenditure was that the late government had set an example from which it was not easy to escape. He also contended that Mr. Foster's accounts for his last year were not the proper basis of compar ison, inasmuch as he had starved certain services and left the public works of the country in a demora dition. This was the best explanation Sir Richard had to offer for an in creased expenditure of \$1,400,000 the first year, with a continual advance during the second year and in the estimates in the third. He says that there are new services to come for which the late government did not have to provide, and therefore there may be continuous increase both in debt and taxation.

Sir Charles Tupper began speaking at 9.30 and held the attention of the house till half an hour after midnight. His review of Sir Richard's financial exposition was in much the same tone and with all the strength and vigor exhibited more than twenty years ago, when Sir Richard was finance minister and Sir Charles the chie firancial critic. In these great days Sir Charles did more than one man's had come in with the assurance of a quarter of a century of power. To-day he seems to rejoice over the op-portunity which Cartwright afforded him. His voice was almost as strong as of old, and only in the last fifteen minutes did he show any signs weakening. In was a delight to friends to see with what vigor and force he retorted upon every min who interrupted him.

Sir Charles began with a reference to the charge of Sir Richard that Mr. Foster had cooked the accounts. Charles only knew of one finance min ister of Canada who had perform this culinary operation. That was Sir Richard himself, who transferred the half a million dollars from capital account to current account in order to cook the statement of the preceding year, and make it tell in favor of his

n government. Sir Charles not accept the defence of increased expenditure on the ground that money was required for the operation of the cnial extension to Montreal. This expenditure could bring no retu.n and was absolutely wasted mon-ey. The Drummond deal, if put through last year, would have cost the country one million dollars more than it would now, which sum the enate had saved. But in any case the plan of extension was a bad one, and Sir Charles fears that it was only undertaken because it was necessary to deliver goods to a friend from whom value had been received.

Sir Charles replied promptly to a request to state his own plan of railway extension. It was this: The Quebe bridge would have to be built. This government was pledged to contri-bute to it notwithstanding the Drummond deal. The late government was also pledged. He would have been willing to vote a million dollars, or whatever part of that sum would be essary to gain access to Quebec Then he would have said to the Canadian Pacific: "You have the right to run trains from St. John to Halifax on the Intercolonial, give us the same right to run from Quebec to Montreal." In that way, at the expenditure of a million dollars or less, which this government had to spend after all, we would have had a better connection than the government gets at an expenditure equal to seven milions. We would have had the same access from Montreal to St. John and Montreal to Halifax that is obtathed now, and not a dollar of this additional annual expenditure would have been called for.

Sir Charles does not accept the

Cartwright view of savings banks. He does not agree that a short loan from our own people should cost less than a long loan abroad. While Sir Richard thinks that a loan which may be repaid in a few years ought to draw less interest than one running for forty years, the English investor pays the higher price for the longer loan. The leader of the opposition seems rather to doubt whether the minister of trade and commerce is genuine in his defence of Mr. Fielding's expedient for capturing an additional half million. Time was, Sir Charles says, when Sir Richard could exercise some influence with his party. Before the elections Sir Richard fold an audience that when the government came he would be finance minister. But the party found that this would not do. They muzzled him and he was not allowed to go on the stump during the campaign. "The people dreaded him as they would a pestilence," said Sir Charles, "and though he is now in the rovernment he is placed in a position where he is content to be the mouthpiece of the man who got his place and who reversed his policy." In the campaign "they had to chain him by the leg," and now he was merely the apologist for his inferiors.

Sir Charles replied conclusively to

Sir Richard's charge that the increased expenditure of last year would have en required if there had been no change of government. Sir Richard would prove it by the old estimates, but Sir Charles says that the estimate was not an estimate at all. It was merely a draft, not even approved by the governor general, and not brought down to the house. It had no validity, and was subject to reductions, and was not such a paper as could be discussed in the house at all. Mr. Fielding interposed with the remark that he had known cases where estimates not yet brought down had been mentioned by a minister on public occasions. Sir Charles admitted that he could himself recall a case, when during a provincial compaign a dominion minister/wrote a letter telling a local politician what the estimates would contain. "I refer," he said, "to the minister of railways, who wrote a letter during the Ontario election, promising a vote to the Trent Valley Canal twice as large as it had been made before. The letter with the beautiful picture of Mr. Blair appeared in the local press, and it was read all over the district, with the advice to the people to vote for the government candidate and one million and a half to the Trent Valley Canal." Sir Charles did not add that the people voted against the government candidate and that the estimate of a million and a half was cut down to six hundred thousand. But the election returns and the estimates set forth the facts.

The leader of the opposition went a little into detail. The ministers used to protest against expenditure for Rideau hall. They have increased it. They protested against the cost of civil government. They have made it larger. And so on through the whole programme of complaint and promise and repudiation, the leader of the oposition pursued the ministers. Then he took up the trade policy and the amusing changes which had taken place. "We treat all countries alike," was the declaration made over and over again in this house last year. "Is that your policy today," he asked, adding, "Who knows what your policy will be tomorrow?"

Last year the minister of finance delighted the people of England with illusory statements. He told them that Canada was moving in the direction of free trade. He told them that one-cighth of the duty had al-ready been taken off articles imported England. "Do you think that if nance minister had candidly told copie that his the people that his government had first raised the duty on articles from to per cent to 35 per cent and then taken off one-eighth, leaving it still little higher than it was before, he would have created such a furor?" Sir Charles then gave a list in which this precise change had been made. Mr. Fielding interrupted with a persistent plea that Sir Charles should take a quarter off and not an eighth, as that would be the full reduction But Sir Charles insisted that as he was talking about what had happen ed last year, and was referring to Mr. Fielding's declaration that the change was already in force, he should take things as they were and not as they would be. Besides, the whole arrangement had been changed now and

ies in the governm is happy. It is a will bravely en-deavor to do this under the most base, which would be a task for s uffering that would drive the average man to a madto disorders of the distinctly feminine organism. They rob a woman of her health, her beauty, her amiability, her usefulness as a housekeeper, her capability as a mother, and her charm and power in the social and religious world. and religious world.

There is a safe, sure, speedy and permanent remedy for these troubles. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important feminine organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It endows them with health, strength, vigor and elasticity. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and stops exhausting drains. It banishes the maladies of the expectant months, and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Thousands of women who wise almost hopeless invalids have testified to their recovery under this wonderful medicine. Medicine dealers sell it. Accept no substitute or inferior imitation.

"For seven years," writes Mrs. Louisa Arand religious world.

"For seven years," writes Mrs. Louisa Arthurs, of Ostwalt, Iredell Co., N. C., "I suffered untold agony from female weakness. I then commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and improved very fast. It saved my Only 31 one-cent stamps to cover customs and mailing of a free paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth binding 50 stamps. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

no human being could tell what other changes would take place before the first of August.

And again. If Mr. Fielding had told the people of England that while he had advanced the English duties in order to make a reduction, he had reduced the American duties on some important articles, would there have been the same burst of enthusiasm? The duty had been taken off, corn, which we get from the United States only, and binder twine, which we get from the United States free. than a jubilee reduction had been made in bread stuffs which we import from the States. The duty the larger iron goods which come from a foreign land had been cut down very much more than the preference reduction to England. The jubilee tariff had increased the imports from the States much more than from England, but Mr. Fielding did not tell the people of Bristol so last year. Neither did he tell them what Sir Richard had told the house that very evening, that government went first to the United States to seek reciprocity, that being in Sir Richard's view the most important market and the most useful country to secure for a commerdeaf ear to us," Sir Richard said, "we did not turn our cheek to the smiter, but set our face toward the mother land." Mr. Fielding did not tell England that America was the government's first choice, and that the resort to the mother land with the great jubilee tariff was only a last refuge after the ministers had been snubbed at Washington. Perhaps that candid statement would not have called out the burst of enthusiasm of which Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding now boast-

Sir Charles made short work of the

claim that the denunciation of the

Belgian treaties was the result of the Canadian tariff of last year. The best authority on that point is the minister who denounced the treaty, and Mr. Chamberlain himself made statement in the case which settles the question. Mr. Chamberlain did not say that the Canadian tariff had anything to do with it. He did not even mention that piece of statesmanship. What he did say was that the treaties had been abrogated on the request of all the premiers assembled in convention, a unanimous demand which the government did not feel at liberty to refuse. "This." said Sir Charles, "gives the lie direct to the finance minister's statement that the tariff caused the removal of the treaties." Mr. Fielding objected to the use of the phrase and suggested that Sir Charles should substitute the Nova Scotia expression that Mr. Fielding's statement "lacked the esential element." Sir Charles accepted the suggestion, observing that the phrase had never been more appropriately applied in its whole checquered history. The leader of the opposition disagrees with Mr. Foster n one point. They can neither of them find any good reason Sir Wilfrid had for declaring and advising against preferential trade the moment he reached England after giving in he would do all he could for that movement. Mr. Foster thought some influence had been exerted over the premier after he left Canada. Sir Charles believes that the influence vas exerted on this side of the water, and from a foreign country. Nothing could be more explicit than the pre nier's declaration before the election that if his party came into power he would at once appoint a com sioner to go to England and negotiate a preferential arrangement, giving Canada a discrimination over foreign countries in the English market. Nothing could be clearer than his declaration in England that Canada did not want a discrimination in the English market, and that it would be a mistake for England to give it. Now, which would lose by such an arrange ment is the United States. In the election campaign the premier had the support of the whole press of that ountry and the sympathy of all their liticians. I cannot escape from the onclusion that he bound himself to ome party in that country to oppose and prevent the imperial policy which he had solemnly agreed to carry out."

Mr. Dobell had only returned from England a day or two ago and his

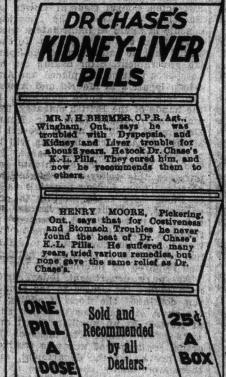
on Wednesday got the gag into his mouth again. It is necessary to keep Mr. Dobell gagged because when he ks he not only makes himself idiculous, which is a matter of little agues ridiculous, which they greatly resent. As the gag was not adjusted in time, he interposed by trying to explain away the premier's change of able man. Mr. Dobell thought that preference was only to be obtained on a basis of free trade within the empire, and therefore Sir Wilfrid could not adopt it. Evidently Mr. Dobell had not read Sir Wilfrid's Ontario speech, quoting Mr. Chamberlain as declaring it was a revenue tariff which the government would establish. Sir Charles pointed out that Mr. Chamberlain at the jubilee meeting invited the expression of views on preferential trade without even suggesting a free trade basis. But Sir Wilfrid had denounced the whole preerential idea and had himself commended free trade as much better than the preferential system. Mr. Dobell still could not see. Sir Charles rose with an amused look when Mr. Dobell had exposed his ignorance and remarked, sympathetically, "I can quite understand the member for Quebec West not seeing into the matter, though I certainly could not under-stand any other member of the house

Mr. Dobell rose again to observe that Sir Wilfrid could properly accept the Cobden medal because tariff was in the direction of freer trade. But Sir Charles produced the speech of Lord Farrar, the president of the Cobden club, who in giving Sir Wilfrid the medal, had told him that it would not have been bestowed if the Canadian tariff had not admitted all countries equally with England on the favored terms. Now, said Sir Charles, "the policy is reversed, the other countries are not included, and the Cobden club, if the transaction had been a commercial one, would be in a position to prosecute the premier for obtaining goods on false pre-tences." Sir Charles argued conclusively that if instead of going to England denouncing a preferential scheme Sir Wilfrid had asked for an advantage for Canada and the other colonies in the English market, he would in this jubilee year have obtained it. The imperial government had met him half way by asking for a proposal and he took this vital occasion to strike a blow at the policy which he was pledged to support, and which would have been the greatest advantage both to this country and to the empire.

The true inwardness of the West Indies tariff was explained by Sir Charles Tupper. The finance minister wanted more money, and this afforded him an excuse to increase the sugar tax. That was one thing. The other was that the West India merchants were protesting against the destruction of their trade by the present tariff. Mr. Fielding interrupted. "I never heard of the protest." "Then," said Sir Charles, "the finance minister is the only Nova Scotian who heard of it. Did he hear nothing from Mr. Geo. Mitchell, or Mr. A. G. Jones on this matter?" The truth was that something had to be done to prevent the total loss of this business, and to get some more money. So under the pretence of doing something grand for the empire, the government has taxed the people from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand more. Sir Charles quite approved of the reduction on West India sugar, but the same result to trade could have been secured by admitting the West India sugars at a lower rate without increasing the duty on others. He saw no reason except the want of money why this West India tariff should not be put in force at once. The treaties did not stand in the way in this case, and the only reason why the remedy was deferred to August was because the government wanted to get all the money it could now out of West India sugar and all other sugars in the meantime. So the reduction was postponed for three months, while the increase goes into effect now.

In closing, Sir Charles agreed that last year's tariff was received by the country with a satisfaction never seen before except in 1879. The joy over the establishment of a national policy was only equalled by that occasioned by the announcement that it was not to be wholly destroyed. And the joy in England over the lovalty of the present ministers was only an illustration of the rejoicing over a sinner that repenteth.

OTTAWA, April 15.-If the budget debate is ended this week it will be about the shortest in ten years. liberal conservative members having set the example of short budge ches, are now setting an example of shorter debates. It would be a



position should hammer away at the budget, talking over the whole region of controversial politics for four or mer away at the five weeks. They prefer to allow the once loquacious members of the front government bench to get their chastisen ent in another way. This year, if the chastisement is not something lingering, it is at least sufficiently severe. The record of these two years amusing financial administration has been pretty well exposed and it see unnecessary to prolong the agony.

Never was heard such shouting in the house as that of the controller of customs, whose voice seems to increase in magnitude as his ideas grow fewer. "Big Thunder" was out in force after Sir Charles Tupper, but in this case the thunder was accompanied by very little lightning. Two features of Mr. Paterson's speech deserve attention. Replying to Sir Charles Tupper's statement that the government before making the preferential reduction on British goods (or was it the goods of all the world) had put on as much duty as he intended to take off. Mr. Paterson gave a list of 107 articles, whereof he said one hundred were used by the farmer, in respect to which there were reductions of duty under the reciprocal tariff. This list contains seven articles which an made free and were figured out by Mr. Paterson as showing a reduction of one hundred per cent. to the farmer. The list includes books on agriculture, rape seed, mushroom spawn and seed beans from Great Britain. Clarke Wallace had fun with this list, especially the mushroom spawn, which he thought was a magnificent achievement of statesma description of a farmer who having paid a few dollars more duty on sugar or on tobacco and found his interest in Savings Bank cut down several dollars a year, should console himself with the reflection that his winter supply of mushroom spawn was now The list read by the minister of cus-

coms includes such articles as scythes, hoes, shovels, pails, brooms, binder twine, axes, cut and wire nails, hay forks, and other like coods, none of which come from Great Britain, and are therefore not entered under the reciprocal tariff. That is to say, the mportation from Great Britain is not of sufficient importance to be worth considering. For example, as Clarke Wallace showed, we imported last vear of sythes. \$15:200 from the United States, and \$400 from Great Britain. Of shovels the value was \$20,340 and \$1,601; of clothes wringers, \$6,804, and \$14; of farmers' forks, \$8,605 from United States and \$3 from Great Britain; of pumps, \$85,506 from United States and \$1,085 from Great Britain; of pails and tubs the values were \$13,545 and 282. Now, when Mr. Paterson made an argument by showing that the farmer was a great gainer by the 25 per cent. reduction in the duty on these articles from England, his roaring was very unfair roaring. For instance, in the article of pronged forks, of which \$3 worth were imported into all Canada from England, the difference in the duty would be about 42 cents, to be divided among all the farmers of Canada. The saving would hardly pay the salary of the clerk of the commons during the period that Mr. Paterson was talking about this item.

As to the larger reductions, such as that of binder twine and barbed wire, corn, bar iron, pig iron, these were all removed from goods chiefly imported from the United States. In most cases the reduction is for the benefit of Canadian manufacturers of farm machinery of a class on which the tariff has not been lowered at all.

The item of corn was discussed at me length in the debate. The farmers in the house are not agreed upon it. There is this certain result that the imports of corn have been enormously increased. During the six months from July to January the value of corn entered for consumption over \$3,000,000, which is more than ten times the value in the same period last year. One government member says that the increased import has not done the farmers any harm because it has enabled them to expert their oats. In this way he proves that the free admission of corn loes pot destroy the market for the coarse grains of Canada. One would think that the proof was the other way. If the farmers have to export their oats it would seem that the home market had been taken from them to that extent. Then there are certain counties, such as Essex and Kent, Ontario, which grow corn and are exposed to a merciless competition from a country which does not admit any Canadian grain except under a high tariff. While Canadia parley, which is required in the United States, is shut out by a prohibitory duty, the United States farmer is offered the free market of the whole of Canada. And the queer part of it is that the government which throws off the whole duty from the United States product is boasting because it removes a quarter of the duty from British products.

Mr. Paterson is given to rhetorical questions. He waxed indignant over the imputation of Sir Charles Tupper that the prime minister was bound to oppose preferential trade in the interests of the United States. "I would ask the honorable gentleman in all sincerity to explain this sentence his," said Mr. Paterson. "Does the honorable gentleman wish me to answer him now?" said Sir Charles, Mr. Paterson said he did. Whereupon Sir Charles rose and explained that Sir Wilfred Lauried had given solemn pledge to the people of Canada that one of the first acts of his government would be to send a commis sion to England to negotiate for preferential trade, and yet as soon as he got to England he took the strongest ground against it, declaring that it would involve protection, which had been a curse to Canada, and would be a curse to England. Sir Charles added that as Sir Wilfrid must have renounced his obligation to the Canadian reople before he left Canada, and as he had in the contest the sympathy of to stand over another day. He said the United States, and as the United that Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Fos-

in destroying preferential trade, his conclusion was inevitable. "I say I cannot arrive at any other conclusion until the premier gives what he has never yet given, the reason for this sudden change from a pledged supporter."

At this point the minister of customs declined to listen farther, and the chair called Sir Charles to order. The minister said that Sir Charles was abusing the courtesy of the chair. Sir Charles insisted that he was only answering a question put him by the minister, though the minister had ceased to be anxious to hear the answer. The deputy speaker of course supported the minister, and Mr. Foster interjected the remark to the effect that Mr. Paterson was fonder of asking questions than of hearing the replies. For a few moments the house was in an uproar, with Mr. Paterson shouting and his friends calling order, and Sir Charles Tupper hurling across the house at the minister of customs again and again the statement, which could be heard above the din: "You are afraid to hear your answer." On a later occasion Sir Charles took occation to point out to Mr. Paterson his error, in which the minister was supported by Mr. Fielding and Sir Rich. ard Cartwright, all of whom had denied that last year the leader of the opposition had pointed out the necessity of taking some action to restore the West India sugar trade. The remarks were found in last year's Hansard, and led to a discussion between Sir Charles and Mr. Fielding, which kept the speaker in the chair a quarter of an hour after his usual dinner time.

The postmaster general has behaved much better this year than last. He s much less cavalier in his treatment of members who ask for information about his department, but is still a good deal of a bully. Yesterday he got disciplined by Mr. Taylor, who wanted an answer to some questions about a village postmaster. The luestions were proper and were asked with the usual notice. But Mr. Mulock refused to answer them categorically and asked Mr. Taylor to move for a return. Now, in the first place, the motion for a return could not be reached for weeks, and the answer might not be forthcoming till next year. It was only an hour afterwards that Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Island pointed out that several papers ordered last year had not been brought down yet. Besides, Mr. Taylor's questions were simple ones, requiring an answer of yes or no. However, the conservative whip consented that it should be as Mr. Mulock said, if the minister would promise to bring the papers down without delay. Mr. Mulock would make no promises and insisted on going on with the business. Sir Wilfrid and Mr. McMullen supported him.

At this point the ministers struck a

snag. Mr. Taylor calmly observed

that he did not propose to be bluffed

by Mr. Mulock, and that he would

have his answer or the promise of the

papers before any business could be done. Mr. Mulock on his part said it was not consistent with his own selfrespect to yield to threats. So he found himsalf involved in a discussion The case in question was that of the removal of a village postmaster presumably to make room for some office eeker, with the result that most of the people in the village had petitioned against the change, which was greatly against the convenience of the town. Mr. Mulock took occasion to say that Mr. Taylor had information from some secret source, which showed that some members of the staff were talking. The member for Leeds assured him that everything he knew he learned from the people in the town, and that it would not be necessary for Mr. Mulock to discharge part of his staff and put grits in their place because of these disclosures. Finally Mr. Bennett took the postmaster general in hand, discussing his visits to Simcoe and his interview to the country postmasters there during a by-election. The discussion led up to the criticism of the appointment of the deputy postmaster general, who was a doctor in Mr. Mulock's riding and a close observer of the voters' lists before his appointment. This, according to Mr. Bennett, was his principal qualification. The other reason for his appointment was said to be that he aspired to represent the district and to crowd Mr. Mulock out So he took him into the service at \$3,200 a year, retiring the efficient deputy on a good allowance, and was left with no rival at home.

The discussion became so personal that Mr. Mulock saw danger in it. It might soon have led up to Mr. Mulock's own fitness for office, as demonstrated by his management of the Farmer's Loan Company, and as Mr. Mulock was not getting much support from his colleagues, who like to see him thrashed once in a while, he suddenly became humble. Within an hour and a half after he had refused to answer Mr. Taylor's questions he had taken them up one after another, answering each one more fully than the conservative whip could possibly have expected in the first place. Mr. Taylor commended him for his complacency, but suggested that a good deal of time would have been saved if the minister had done as he was told in the first place.

OTTAWA, April 16.-The budget discussion closed at four this morning with a speech from Dr. Roche of Manitoba. There were other members who would like to have spoken but the body of listeners had gradu-ally diminished to about a dozen, if even these could be called listeners, seeing that many of them were asleep. Dr. Roche is one of the cleverest young men in the house, but in the twelfth hour of the day's debate it was hardly to be expected that mem-bers who had gone to bed would get up to hear him. He was addressing his constituents a thousand miles away, who can hear him just as well when the eastern hills are turning red as at any other time. Sir Richard Cartwright peremptorily, though with courtesy, declined to allow the debate

made by their leaders them and asleep. D ion that he quire any ir they should they and the well together jects altogethe house by lea sides, unless chamber, who at the time. mits that Si the premier th ers would pro they wanted but pointed count on a la ing taken by lans, Lemieux Frosts, which the bud. It came to had to speak Blake would He did spea worst of it point of view

Davin began until everybo the usual awoke. How slumber pea calling him " and a "vern Davin got a paper of Mo clever letters respondent h secrets of the Davin, for gr French, trans the style of Latin class. members of about his acc proached then the high cou ial ancestry. allow an En sian French French mem pressed some original Fre been mitigate iral blood. I ried on a d clock in the wound it up. There was

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Mr. Taylor

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ame so personal w danger in it. It up to Mr. Mulock's , as demonstrated of the Farmer's as Mr. Mulock ich support from like to see him while, he suddenly in an hour and a efused to answer ns he had taken nother, answering than the conserssibly have ex place. Mr. Taylor good deal of time ed if the minister told in the first S. D. S.

16.—The budget four this morncom Dr. Roche of were other meme to have spoken ners had graduabout a dozen, if them were asleep. use, but in the day's debate it cted that memto bed would get Ie was address thousand miles him just as well hills are turning time. Sir Richard orily, though with allow the debate her day. He said pper and Mr. FosWilfrid on the other, had agreed that the discussion should end this week, and he thought that opposition members should respect the agreements made by their leaders, even though the leaders themselves should be at home and asleep. Dr. Roche is of the opinicn that he and his party do not require any instruction as to the way they should treat their leaders, as they and the leaders get along very well together. Clarke Wallace pbjects altogether to the binding of the house by leaders of either or both sides, unless it is done openly in the chamber, where members can object at the time. Mr. Taylor, the whip, admits that Sir Charles had informed the premier that the opposition speakers would probably get through what they wanted to say by Friday night, but pointed out that they did not count on a larger part of the time being taken by the McMullens, McMillans, Lemieux, to say nothing of the Frosts, which nip these agreements in the bud.

It came to a point when Mr. Davin

THAT PERMIT

FIRST PART

had to speak, "speak now," as Mr. Blake would say, or not speak at all. He did speak for three hours. The worst of it was, from the ministers' point of view, that whenever a good liberal got comfortably asleep Mr. Davin began to say things about him until everybody looked his way, with the usual result that the sleeper awoke. How could Mr. McMullen slumber peacefully with a member calling him "an emaciated tape-worm" and a "vermicular ossification?" Mr. Davin got a copy of a comic French paper of Montreal which publishes clever letters from an anti-Tarte correspondent here, and tells the inside secrets of the Greenshields' deals. Mr. Davin, for greater accuracy, reads in French, translating as he goes, after the style of a lad construing in a Latin class. Some of the French members offered critical remarks about his accent, but Mr. Davin reproached them with a departure from the high courtliness of their seigniorial ancestry. He thought they should allow an Englishman to speak Pari-French members were permitted to use very corrupt English, and ex- charge of Mr. Bodwell, his lawyer pressed some doubt as to whether the original French politeness had not been mitigated by a strain of aborigiral blood. However, Mr. Davin carwound it up.

There was some very good speaking earlier in the day, including an admirable address by Mr. Clancy, one of the most thoughtful members of the opposition party. He subjected Mr. Paterson's claim of reduced taxation on English goods to a severe examination, mentioning article after article which were not of English production and never could be. It was not worth while for a minister to tell the country that the farmers were going to get their axes and shovels and wire natis and other articles cheap thirty or more articles from Mr. Pateroson's list and showed that the total imports of them all from England were only \$150,000, while from the United States we imported over \$2,-000,000 of these same goods. This showed the fallacy of the claim that the purchasers of these articles would gain by the preferred scale of duties.

Mr. Taylor gave some valuable information concerning the result of the change of duty on binder twine. The twine had been made free on the plea that the farmers should be allowed to get it as cheap as possible. We were to be relieved of monopoly by the free admission of the American goods. There was another way of breaking the monopoly, because twine is made in the Kingston penitentiary and in the Toronto central prison, so that the governments can pring down the price whenever they like. What they did do was to offer the Kingston product for sale by tender. The lowest tenone Hobbs, an Ontario politician, was the government favorite. For an ordinary twine Hobbs offered four dollars, while Coll's offer was \$4.40. This ought to have settled it, but Hobbs was given a chance to make another tender. He was still below Coll, and was given a third chance, and apparently having received a tip, he made his price the same as theirs. But the returns showed the goods were actually delivered to him at his first tender. Worse than that, he was himself putting the price up to the dealers to \$5.75, so that the farmers would have to pay 50 cents more for the twine than they did last year, when the duty was on. As for the American competition, Mr. Hobbs reg that too, for he has formed himself into another company, which has the agency for the United States combine, and controls their business in Canada. Under three or four different firm names this Mr. Hobbs appears to be a combine of his own, with the government as a backer and the farmers as unwilling contributors.

Mr. Frost, M. P., is another friend of the government. The statement has been made that Sir Wilfrid is in power as "the accident of an accident," whatever that may mean, and Dr. Sproule suggests that the phrase is particularly applicable to Mr. Frost. He was counted in and escaped a recount by the action of the returning officer, who got the papers out of his hands before the proper time and before action could be taken. Mr. Frost makes heavy farm machinery and enjoys the same protective tariff that he had under the late government, with the duty reduced on his raw material. There is nothing lacking in the warmth of his support to the ministry and he cheerfully remarked yesterday that as a business man he greatly rejoiced over the victory of tariff reform. It is not observed that Mr. From has given the farmers much benefit from his own increased prosperity, and Dr. Sproule did not hesitate to tell the member so to his face.

Mr. Frost does his duty by his min-

ter on one side, with himself and Sir tulate with Mr. Bennett for having suggested that Mr. Tarte got some money for himself or his sons from Mr. Greenshields. Mr. Bennett cheer-fully observed that he only referred to Mr. Tarte's own confession in the courts and in the house, and Mr. Tarte, with some fury, broke in shouting that Mr. Bennett had made a statement that he knew to be untrue. About the time Mr. Frost was getting in his work again, Mr. Davin suggested that the deputy speaker was neglecting his duty. It was not permitted a member of the house, even a great man like Mr. Tarte, to accuse another of stating a falsehood knowingly. Mr. Fielding spoke once and tried to speak again, urging that the point could not be raised after the discussion had been resumed. The finance minister was himself suppressed with the statement that he could not speak twice on the same point of order. There was ten min utes of uproar over points and sub-points, which about half the house were trying to take at once. Mr. Brodeur, the deputy speaker, is not a man of decision, and he neither decided the points off-hand nor decided who had the floor. He did manage to near some sarcastic commendation of his dignified and firm manner of ruling, and finally proceeded to rule that almost everybody had been doing something undesirable, that Mr. Tarte had been not treated with the highest urbanity, and had himself gone too far. It resulted in Mr. Tarte taking it back, and Mr. Frost dropping the subject. Mr. Tarte is a subject often taken up, but his own friends usually drop him with the eagerness that is sometimes shown in dropping a hot potato.

But he had his hour of glory last night when the Kettle River Railway bill was sent into oblivion. This is an unfortunate and unexpected event for Mr. Corbin, who thought after the vote in the railway committee, where he had six of a majority, thanks to Mr. Blair's advocacy, and after a majority of some 25 in the committee of the whole, there could be no serious danger of failure to get the right to tap the Kootenay district sian French in the house when the with his Northern Pacific system. So Mr. Corbin went home, leaving in with Mr. Wainwright of the Grand Trunk as director of the lobby. The assistant manager of the Grand Trunk has a most successful record as an ried on a discussion until three o'- exhorter among members of parliaclock in the morning, when Dr. Roche ment, and he has been camped down on the premises for some time. A large book with red covers and a smaller one dealing with Kettle River topics, have been issued, and a strong personal canvas has been carried on Yet by Wednesday the opposition was getting in its work so well that the supporters of the charter thought it wiser to talk the bill out and so postpone it until Friday. All day Friday Mr. Wainwright was at work, and on the other side the whole available persuasive forces of the C. P. R. were visible. The solicitor from Montreal. the solicitor from Ottawa, and even Mr. McMurrich of Toronto were actively at work. Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Tait put in the day here, and Mr. from England, when he knew, and they knew, that they would never get them from England at all. He took with a map, showing how the proposed railway would turn the trade of the Kootenay district into United States channels. The bill is of a private nature, and neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor Sir Charles Tupper has taken any part in it. But Mr. Foster strongly opposed the charter and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was also adverse. Among the ministers Mr. Tarte alone spoke and canvassed against the measure, not so much perhaps from the patriotic interest in the affair as cut of gratitude to the vice president of the C. P. R., who, as Mr. Tarte once testified, came to the financial rescue of himself and his boys. In view of Mr. Tarte's strong objection, and Mr. Blair's passionate support, there was ome political interest in the vote of the opposition party. It turned out that the ministers were divided, all the rest against Tarte and Joly. But the party itself voted 36 for the bill and 35 against it. The French members were almost to a n an on the side of Tarte, though some derers were Coll Bros. of St. John, but of them evidently were not there because of any love for that ministerfor instance, Mr. Beausoleil. The conservatives voted against the bill, 28 to 8, defending their position on the ground of Canada for the Canadians They remembered that the country voted an immense sum of money last year to capture the trade of this very country which the Kettle River rail-

way would take away. But Mr. Ross Robertson and Mr. Maclean of Toronto take other views Mr. Robertson says that Mr. Blair spoke for himself and he would be very glad if other ministers would speak for themselves and not for Sir William Van Horne. It grieves him to see the house responding when "Vice President Shaughnessy hoists the semaphore." But most of the members of parliament from Ontario and the lower provinces who voted against the bill were perfectly sistent with their whole record Canada First men. Possibly Mr. Coroin will make an effort to get the bill back to the order paper, but the chances are now all against his success. Next year, or in a future time he may do better, in case the Canadian Pacific either fails to give acommodation, or makes the price of its service too high. It will always be possible to remedy the wrong if one has been done, but it would not be possible to rectify a mistake made the other way. For Mr. Corbin's railroad, once in there, would stay.

The temperance people are getting concerned about the plebiscite. Yesterday's caucus showed Sir Wilfrid that his own party could not be dragged by the heels to accept a longer catechism plebiscite. The majority of the members want a straight issue and nothing else, and they told the member so in very plain words. the premier so in very plain words. If there is any attempt to mix up the ssue, Sir Wilfrid will have trouble getting his bill through. Meanwhile petitions are pouring in from all parts of the country asking for a straight vote. Among those presented yester-day were one from the grand division of Nova Scotia Sons of Temperance, praying "that when the plebische vote isters and was kind enough to expos- be taken it be a straight vote of yes

for prohibition, or no against prohibatton." From Hampton, Annapolis county, came a similar petition. From the Royal Oak S. of T., Middleton, from the W. C. T. U. of Annapolis Royal, from the Rev. Mr. Langille, and others of Clementsport, petitions to the same effect. These were all presented by Mr. Wills of Annap who also submitted prayers from the W. C. T. U. of Middleton, Annapolis, and Lawrence, against the sale of liquor in the Yukon district. This is the record of one county, and others are like unto it. The plebiscite bill, according to the latest promise of the premier, should be brought down tefore this letter gets to press. This promise, however, is presumptive evidence that the letter will be read before the plebiscite bill appears.

MISS FLETCHER'S MUSICAL AU-TOMATONS.

S. D. S.

Another member of the fair sex has come forward to disprove the accusation that woman is not original. Miss Evelyn Ashton Fletcher has evolved a new method of teaching music to children, beginning with the little tot not more than 3 or 4 years old. Miss Fletcher is a Canadian, her home being in Toronto, and possessing a strong, musical bent, she early in life began to devote herself to perfecting that talent. After studying in her native country she went abroad and continued her musical education under the finest masters in England, Belgium and Germany. She then decided to teach for a while, and among other pupils took under her charge a class of children. Being an unusually intelligent young lady, she quickly made up her mind that there was something wrong in the existing method of teaching children music, for they made slow progress and plainly showed their distaste and lack of interest. The new method is a simple one, following natural lines. The principle of acquiring ideas by the sense of touch underlies Miss Fletcher's system. The notes, rests and musica signs, such as clefs, sharps, flats, forte, piano, etc., are cut out of woodstained black, and are then named

and played with just as dolls, soldiers or other toys would be. Besides the mental training thus gained, the physical development of hands and wrists is provided for by extremely pretty exercises, some of them combined with the singing of songs. The esthetic or emotional side is not neglected, either, for the little ones are made to feel the music as well as to see it and think it. Some beautiful composition is played, and during the recital they are taught to stand with eyes closed, listening intently, and when they feel the rhythm, to begin to clap their hands, keeping time to the music and accenting the best and preserving silence on the unaccented notes

Miss Fletcher's little pupils name notes as quickly as their clever teacher points from treble clef to bass, and they do not hesitate, no matter how many added lines above or below they are. They go to the blackboard and divide long lines of notes and rests with dots interspersed into corchosen the time.

They build quickly major and minor scales; they indicate the rhythm of compositions played to them by clapring the hands softly on the accented beat and swinging them down on the ones unaccepted; in short, they climb with ease the thorny path bristling with sharps, flats, accidentals, minor thirds, augmented fifths and similar musical mysteries, and achieve in earliest childhood a thorough understanding of music and harmony, which proves a lifelong pleasure and benefit -and all because one intelligent woman was thoughtful mough to perceive the faults of her predecessors for centuries who had charge of teaching the young musical idea to

THE BISHOP AND THE COSTER.

shoot.

(London Mail, April 6.) The good people of Brentford on Sunday afternoon had the unique experience of seeing a high dignitary of the church being driven through their streets on a coster's donkey barrow.

The Lord Bishop of Marlborough, it appears, on his arrival at the station in the afternoon in order to conduct a confirmation service at |St. Lawrence church, found to his dismay that there was no cab or vehicle to convey him to his destination.

Just as his lordship was debating how he could cover the distance in time for the service, a humble coster with his donkey and barrow came along, and the bishop, quick to seize the opportunity of a lift of any sort, mounted beside the driver and rode through the main street of the quaint old town, causing no little astonishment at this remarkable proof of ecclesiastical humility.

RISKS OF LADY NURSES.

Today, for the first time in his me-mory, the Englishman in Bombay, in taking his morning ride, meets English ladies on their way home from a night's nursing duty, under the es-cort of an armed guard. We are sure that we shall have many with us when we say that on the day on which an Englishwoman who has come out to nurse the poor of Bombay has to pass through the streets behind a loaded rifle her mission should be loaded rifie her mission should be brought to an abrupt end. Now that the violence of the people whom they have come to tend and to care for has some in as a supplement to the risks of pestilence, and the strain of labor and night watching, it seems to us that the time has some to tell the poor of Bombay that English nurses no longer thrust themselves upon their indulgence.—Advocate of India (Bombay) (Bombay).

Jook's Cotton Boot Com stemps The Cook Company Windsor, C. 13 Nos. 1 and 2 soid and recommended by responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in St. John by all responsible drugsts, and W. C. Wilson, St. John, West. TWO CHESS CHAMPIONS.

J. E. Narraway, Late of St. John, and A. T. Stephenson, of Orilla, Winners.

Next Year the Meeting of the Association Will be Held in Montreal.

TORONTO, April 19.-The last ames of the Canadian Chess association's tournament were played on Saturday, when the first class chamrionship and first prize, for a second ime, was captured by J. E. Narraway (a native of St. John) of Ottawa, while A. T. Stephenson of Orillia won the similar honors in the second class. On Saturday afternoon, after the games had been concluded, Presidentelect J. Ridley Davies of Montreal occupied the chair, presented the prizes, and in happy terms congratulated the prize winners. The presentation meeting was largely attended, and a. most enthusiastic one. Next year the meeting will be held during the Easter vacation in Montreal, when it is ex-pected that there will be as many chessmen in attendance as there were

Saturday's prizes were presented by lessrs. Cross. Blythe, Hill, Eddis. Dr Dennedy, Dr. Stark, and Dr. Watson. The results and scores of the final games were as fololws: FIRST-CLASS, FINAL.

Saunders 1 Goldstei Jones 1 Fish ... SECOND-CLASS, FINAL. Beynon. ½ Snellgrove
Stephenson. ½ Hill.
Kennedy. ½ Brown
Following are the names of the play
who received prizes, and their differ FIRST-CLASS. Player. Residence Total Scor J. E. Narraway....Ottawa (chamption).8 . W. F. Jones SECOND-CLASS. 2 J. W. Benyon....Brampton 8
3 Dr. Kennety...Orlilia 7
4 H-J. Hill...Toronte 6
5 N. H. Brown...Toronto 5
6 A. M. Sneligrove...Orillia 5

FOUND LUCK AT SEA.

Seven Little Mascots Aboard Staunch Ship Sweet Alice.

(Philadelphia Times) A strange story is told by Capt. Bennett of the British steamer Sweet Alice, which reached Philadelphia from London on April 3. Capt. Bennett says that when in mid-ocean on the morning of March 29 an object resembling a boat was sighted about two points off the starboard bow. The steamer bore down on it, and the captain was astonished to find that it was an ordinary dog house lashed to a piece of cie. A boat was launched to investigate, and it was then found rier and a litter of six pups that were apparently not more than forty-eight hours old. In a corner of the house which was half filled with fresh hay there was found a wooden vesse containing a large quantity of cannet meats, while in another corner was a vessel of fresh water. The piece of ice to which the house was lashed was a perfect cube, measuring about three feet each way, and on one of the sides was carved in large Elizabethan letters, which were still discernible, the Latin phrase "Esto Perpetua." On top of the house floated a tiny American flag, and nailed to the roof was a card, six inches by three, upon which was written in a woman's hand: The fittest place for man to die

Is where he dies for man . There was nothing whatever to in-dicate how the dog got there, nor was there anything to show how long she had been adift. Capt. Bennett thinks. however, that the animal must have been at least three weeks on her icebcat. The dog and her pups are still alive and great pets of the Sweet Alice stip's company.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE. An Interesting Communication from

Sir Frederick Pollock.

LONDON, April 19 .- The Daily Chronicle publishes a letter this mornng from Sir Frederick Pollock, professor of jurisprudence at the University of Oxford, justifying the attitude of the United States in the controversy with Spain. Sir Frederick says in part: "It would be a superfluous and left-handed compliment for England to offer assistance to the United States, but the time has arrived for an Anglo-American entente or alliance, which would do away with the necessity for arbitration treaties. We are the other great power of the North American continent, and if we rightly consider our position we are concerned with the United States to forbid the interference of any foreign power in American af-"The true keystone of an alliance

would be on the side of the United States, a frank recognition of our co equal standing beyond the Atlantic in taht of Canada and of our joint interest in excluding European complications from America. "On our side should be understood

if not formally expressed, a readiness to support the Monroe doctrine in con-junction with the United States by whatever means might be necessary, or sufficient, and against all comers. "Such an alliance would make holly for peace and within its legimate purposes would be irresistable; out offence did come, the first shotted gun fired by the combined Anglo-American fleet might be the beginning of more ends than the objectors con-templated." The Daily Chronicle,

ditorially on Sir Frederick Pollock's letter, calls it "The wisest utterance yet made on the subject."

Bark Hornet, Capt. Nobles, at New York April 17 from St. Johns, P. R., reports: Had a succession of heavy northerly gales, with

OUR TURN NOW.

(London Mail, April 4.) At last the ravens will cease their creaking. England has demanded and, anticipating formalities, we may say has obtained, a lease of Wel-Hai-Wel, on its forthcoming evacuation by Japan, for the same period as Russia has leased Port Arthur. This step has been forced on us by Russia's action in establishing a fortified naval base at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Pechili. It was necessary that we should protect our com a strong coaling station in the san region, and in asking for the port at the southern entrance to the gulf, almost immediately facing Port Arthur, we get the very best possible situation for the purpose.

But our action must not be interpreted as in any sense hostile. It is not hostile to Russia; she cannot possibly object to an ordinary a easure of precaution necessitated by her own action. It is not hostile to Japan, whose own tenancy of Wei-Hai-We has almost expired; indeed, we believe, in spite of recent telegrams about Japanese estrangement from England, that Japan will hail presence in Wei-Hai-Wei as being adantageous to herself.

It is not hostile to China; for it is proof of our determination to assure her integrity. It is not, finally, we nave said, is not to be used as a centre of commerce, but purely as a coaling station.

But it sets at rest the doubts, freely expressed of late, as to England's honor and the future security of her commerce in the New China,

WAS SHE ROBBED OF HER

A singular action has commenced in the Auckland supreme court. Miss Baker, a young lady, is suing Dr. Arthur C. Purchase for £500 damages for personal injuries. The doctor was attending a patient in the hospital suffering from extensive burns, and was desirous of performing an opera tion of skin grafting if he could obtain any one willing to give their skin. The plaintiff and two others consented she being under the impression that only a small piece of skin would be taken, and that she would suffer little inconvenience. Instead, however, 52 square inches were taken from her arm and leg while under chloroform, and she had to remain in the hospital for eleven days. The defence is that the plaintiff voluntarily consented to give what skin was required.—Sydney Mail.

OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY.

The Afridis are not such bad fellows after all. They have the trait of brave men that when they are beaten they cherish no resentment-until the next opportunity. That scene at the Pehawur when the jirgah attended see Sir W. Lockhart off, and offered to chair him, singing an Afridi version, no doubt, of "He's a jolly good fellow," should live in history. The brave general, after thoroughly beating hem, has shown so much patience and forbearance that their rude hearts have been touched, and they promise now to fight on the British side. This shows how much the personal ment comes in when we have to deal with savages. It suggests, too, that if at the outset there had been a man like Lockhart on the spot, much bloodshed and expense might have been voided.-Homeward Mail.

PLEASANT TOOTH EXTRACTION.

In such practices as those in South Africa the dentist covers a very large area. Owing to the distance, the appointments have to be made two or hree months ahead. Thus, if a native goes up with a racking toothache (say) in December, he may, if he is lucky, have an appointment for som time in March. So victims to toothache have to exercise more patienc there than civilised men exhibits un der the same trying circumstances. The dentist gets an accumulation of practically three months, and makes money and disperses teeth at a rapid rate. He is held in great regard, and, unlike his brethren in Europe, he is looked upon as a kind man. The natives think that to have a tooth drawn in the approved style is almost pleasure. They have been used to less refined methods.—The London Dentist.

A MYSTERY TO HISTORY.

The great mystery about Indo-China, one which must ever be insoluble, is a story of the lost race and the vanished civ ization of that strange country. The might walls of Angkor-Wat, rising in the midst sparsely populated jungles, remain as the memorial of a great empire which has utterly disappeared and is altogether lost to his tory. No one will ever know who planne this giventia temple or what the risk strange or what the strange or what the strange of the strang ly disappeared and is altogether lost to tory. No one will ever know who plat this gigantic temple, or what tyrant ho ed on his myriads of people to build up t immense blocks of stone and cover twith the most elaborate of sculpt Angkor-Wat is one of the most astonis monuments in the world, and this forget temple was built so as to endure as lon the earth itself, were it not for the irrelibly destructive effect of plant life on strongest walls that man can raise, On highly civilized and very wealthy be highly civilized and very wealthy people ould have erected Angkor-Wat—e very different race to the Annamite of modern days the busy matter.

EXPERIMENTING ON MR. AT-

An interesting experiment in the reatment of enteric fever, which at present being carried out at Meerut by the medical officer in charge (Surgeon-Major S. J. Rennie, A. M. S.), may, to judge from the results already achieved, prove to be of the htmost importance in dealing with that awful scourge of the young Bri soldier in India. The treatment simply pure olive oil given internally and out of some twenty cases thur treated up to date there has not been a single death, a striking fact whe we consider that the usual average mortality runs about 30 per cent.—Allahabad Pioneer.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT. Extract from Toronto Globe, Apri 6: "Several gold bricks to the value of \$2,500, were received here today from the Olive mine, located near Mine Centre, Ont." This is the mine of which Hon. G. E. Foster is president, and in which several St. John

TALMAGE WILL VOLUNTEER. He Expects to be Chaplain of a Divi-sion and Thinks the War Will Be Brief.

CHICAGO, April 19.-Rev. T. De-Witt Talmage told his son Frank that he proposed going to the front as an army chaplain. He may be placed over an entire division of the army, such as the gathering at New Orleans

or Chickamauga.
Dr. Talmage thinks his work as chaplain will not keep him long away from his regular congregation. "The war will be very short," he was heard to say. "Two weeks' hard fighting will be enough for the Spaniards, in my opinion. I hate war, and wish it could be avoided, but now we are in for it I want to see real hard fighting and quick, decisive action.

"If we only go at it as if we meant

business we shall have Cuba freed be-

fore we know it." MUST HURRY UP.

No Vessels from the Lakes that Start Before War is Declared Will be Stopped by Canada.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The state department, it is learned on the best authority, has been given to under-stand that vessels now in transit through the St. Lawrence canal will not be prevented from proceeding to the Atlantic seaboard. No vessel that starts prior to a declaration of war

will be stonned. The above statement is said to apply to the revenue cutters ordered to the Atlantic seaboard from the great lakes. All the locks on the St. Lawrence canal system are controlled by Canada. It was announced recently that the canal locks could not be used in time of war by vessels destined to be used on the Atlantic seaboard as

war ships. The new ruling permits the government to move the vessels now en route to the ocean. It is expected, however, that all these vessels reach the coast prior to hostilities.

PROPHESIES COMING TRUE.

It was about the close of the year 1894 that the Russian Novosti startled the world with its bold suggestion of a tripartits division of China among Russia, Great Britain, and France. A little later the Berliner Neneste Nachrichten, metropolitan organ of the tron chancellor, with equal boldness gave its northern contemporary to understand that when the far castern Polend came to be cut up, the Germanic nation would claim its silce. "Germany," said the writer, "must be either a world-empire or a second-class power."—North China Herald.

APPREHENSIVE OF BRITAIN.

We do not understand the utility of creasing the torpedo boat flotilla of the German navy, seeing that the fear of a foreign attack does not exist. Has not the aggressiveness of England inspired the Germans to carry out this scheme?-Moskiovska Viedo

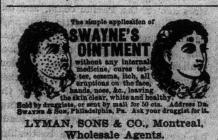
A Misunderstanding-Bridget (to across-eyed clerk)-An' hov yez any frish eggs, sor? Clerk-Plenty. Just look this way, ma'am. Bridget (loftily) Sure an' Oi'll never look that way if Ot niver how any.-Judge.

The Department of Agriculture having imported a quantity of Seed Wheat of the following varieties-WHITE RUSSIAN, WHITE FIFE, RED FIFE, WELLMAN'S FIFE and CAMP-BELL'S WHITE CHAFF-have placed same in charge of D. J. Purdy, St. John, North End, to whom all orders should be addressed. As the stock is limited orders should

e sent early.

Five hundred pounds of "Swedish grown" purple top, Turnip Seed, which has been ordered and is expected here in time for this year's seeding, can also be had from Mr. Purdy.

CHAS. H. LABILLOIS. Commissioner of Agriculture. Fredericton, March 24, 1898.



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TISING RATE

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM,

THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 23, 1898.

HOW WEST PRINCE WAS CAR-RIED.

The great government victory in West Prince seems to have been rather expensive to the country and the party. The people of West Prince are gainers by reason of the vigorous opposition offered to the government. Government appropriations in Prince Edward Island almost equalled those in the larger maritime provinces, and West Prince got the larger share of all that went to the province. If there is now a single want unsatisfied, the people can have it supplied by protesting the election and bringing on another contest

The application of these grants to

the campaign is shown by the appeal of the government organ in the island to the West Prince electors. "If." said the Patriot, "the electors of "West Prince are wise, they will, in "their own interest and in the inter-"est of the whole province, support "the liberal government. Sir Louis "Davies was able last year with the "help of Mr. John Yeo and the late la-"mented Mr. Perry to obtain liberal grants. Further, generous grants are "in the estimates for this year. If "Mr. McLennan is defeated, and in "this way the hands of Sir Louis are "weakened, our ministers may not be "able to secure for the province some "of the improvements in our trade "communications and other matters "which are so important to the is-

"land." The people who are interested in wharves and breakwaters are not the only ones who gain by this contest. Other appropriations in the interests of private persons may be found in the supplementary estimates.

THE RESPECTIVE FLEETS.

A gentleman who is described as "America's greatest naval authority," has rushed into print, all the way and men of the United States navy are "as efficient as any similar body on earth." He predicts that the result of war would be "speedy and thorough, as the Spanish navy would find to its cost." There is a lighthearted, "whip all creation" flavor in these remarks that is at least entertaining. But, as the rival navies are likely to be put to the proof very soon, it would appear more dignified to wait and let the event declare itmelf

It is an open question which country will be the gainer by the delay in commencing hostilities. At the present time all the armored or fighting ships of the United States, some ten in number, are in commission. The ten comprise three first-class battleships, one second-class battleship, two cruisers, and four monitors. Two monitors are on the Pacific coast, and one is en route for the Atlantic. Just now, against these ten ships Spain has only four available, the armored cruisers Vizsava, Cristobal Colon Oquendo, and Maria Teresa, and they were, at last accounts, at or near the Cape Verde islands. But by the first of next month Spain will have ready for service four more, the battleships Pelayo, Numancia and Vitona, also the cruiser Carlos V. By June she will have two other cruisers, the Cardinal Cisneros and the Princess de Asturias. It will thus be seen that whereas at present the United States has ten vessels to Spain's four, in a comparative stort time the number will be practically equal. Spain, therefore, has much to gain by delay. While the eleven American battleships and monitors are heavier in the aggregate than Spain's vessels of the same class, seven of the Span ish fleet are faster than all but two of the American ships, and the moni tors, it may be added, are only fit for coast work. If Spain waits for some of the United States fighting ships to destroyed or crippled in an Havana and then on with all her naval force, the odds will not be greatly on the side of her opponents. But after all much depends on the manner in which the respective fleets are handled. Naval warfare has greatly changed its character since either United States or Spanish co have been engaged in active service. and it remains to be seen which side will develop the most capable ad-

A considerable quantity of antimony from the Lake George mines has

mirals

SPAIN'S TORPEDO FLEET, It properly handled the Spanish rpedo-boat flotilla will play an imortant part in the war with the United States, as according to British experts, the boats taken individually, can stand comparison with any in the world. The flotilla consists of Pluton, twin-screws, launched last year at Clyde Bank; the Furor and Terror, twin-screws, built at the same place in 1896; the Ariete and Rayo, twinscrews, constructed at Chiswick in 1887, and the Azor, single-screw, launched at Poplar last year. The Pluton, Furor and Terror are classed as torpedo boat destroyers and have a speed of 28 to 30 knots per hour. Spain has other topedo-boat destroyers in the Andaz and Osado, built at Clyde Bank in 1897; also 20 torpedo craft of the first-class and three of the second-class, the majority of which were built at Chiswick and Poplar. None of the English built boats owned by Spain have a less speed than 201-2 knots. The United States cannot rival the Spanish flotilla. It has no torpedo-boat destroyers. although it is equipping fast steam yachts, which will serve in some respects to do the work of this class of vessels. Speed, however, is not the

nly consideration in a torpedo boat.

Much depends on the crew and much

upon the management of the torpedos.

Spanish navy possesses crews experi-

progress made in this important branch of naval warfare. In all important navies the building of torpedo-boat destroyers of 30 knots or over is a feature of the programme; but there is great difference of opinicn as to whether craft of such high speed will render the service expected of them. The London Telgraph says: Some experts maintain that it would be preferable to sacrifice several knots in order to strengthen the hull and improve the habitability and seakeeping qualities of the post. The experience of the Spanish Pluton, Furor and Terror is, therefore, looked forward to by experts with considerable interest. In view of the results

attained by M. Normand at Havre, who, in the case of the Forban, attained 31.2 knots (the length of the boat is 144 ft., and the tonnage 135), and by Messrs. Yarrow, with the Russian Sokol, which is credited with a maximum trial speed of 29.7 knots. the length of the boat being 190 ft., the tr.nnage 240, and the i. h. p. 4,400—the lings Thou hast perfected praise? from Rome, to say that the officers British admiralty set a higher standviously accepted; and the Desperate the first of the new class, with a speed of nearly 30 1-2 knots, was launched at Chiswick in February, 1895. But even the Desperate did not mean finality, for she will be outpaced by the destroyers now completing. She is stationed at Chatham, and, compared with the Spanish Pluton, she is 15 ft. shorter, 1 ft. less in beam, and 5 in. less in draught; but in tonnage and engine-power both craft resemble each other. Assuming the Pluton to give chase to the fastest United States battleship, the Iowa, the latter, with its speed of 161-2 knots, would be quickly overtaken; and the Indiana and the Massachusetts, 15 knots would fare no better. Nor would the swift cruisers—the Minneapolis, 23 knots, and the Columbia, 22.8 knotsbe able to get out of harm's way; whilst the New York and Brooklyn. the largest cruisers in the United

> the torpedo-boats comprising the Spanish flotilla." Mayor Robertson set sail for Liverpool Wednesday delegated by the city to use his best endeavors to promote the further extension of our winter port traffic. But es a result of the discrimination of the dominion government against St. John, his worship will have to coast along the Nova Scotia shore as far as Halifax before squaring away for England. This is the same dominion government which in the matter of Intercolonial freight gives Montreal merchants a decided advantage over their St. John competitors, and is trying to make good Manager Harris's boast that he would kill off water competition by carrying goods from the upper provinces to Windsor Junction at a figure that deprives St. John of the distributing trade it had build up by means of packets to many Nova Scotia coast

swiftest cruisers—the Minneapolis, 23

would not be able to show a clean

pair of heels to even the slowest of

Since the rise of Tarte, not much has been heard of Mr. McShane, "the prople's Jimmy," of Montreal. But Mr. McShane has not retired altogether from public view. The Star says: "The story is current on the street that Mr. James McShane is to have the appointment of narbor master in place of Captain Howard, deceased, and that the collectorship of canal tolls will also be added to the ought to Harvey Station for clum, in order to give the recipient

SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON V .- May 1. GOLDEN TEXT.-Hosanna to th son of David: Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord.-Matt

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST -Passion week. The last week of His earthly life. His final efforts to save the Jewish nation from ruin

Sunday, April 2, A. D. 30, just before the Passover, and five days before the rucifixion, five months after the last Vs. 12-15 belong to Sunday, April 3.

The scene is on the west slope of the Mount of Olives, toward Jerusalem from Bethany; then in the streets of Jerusalem, and in the court of the

The section includes the triumpha entry as reported in all four of the gospels; the second cleansing of the temple, with a brief glance at the intervening history.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY .- Matthew 21: 6-16. Read Matthew 20, 21,

Commit verses 9-11. 6. And the disciples went, and dis-Jesus (a) commanded them. 7. And brought the ass, and the colt. and put on them their clothes. and (b) they set Him thereon.

There is no record to show that the 8. And a (c) very great multitude pread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the enced in torpedo practice, while on trees, and (d) strewed them in the the other hand it is well known that wav.

the American naval authorities have 9. And the multitudes that went before, and that followed, cried, saykept pretty closely in touch with the ing, Hosanna to the Son of David: Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the

10. And when He was come into ferusalem, all the city was (e) moved, saying, Who is this? 11. And the multitude said, This (f) is Jesus the Prophet of Nazareth of Galilee.

12. And Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all them that old and bought in the temple, and verthrew the tables of the money hangers, and the seats of them that sold doves. 13. And said unto them, It is writ-

ten, My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a der of (g) thieves. 14. And the blind and the lame came

to him in the temple; and he healed the scribes saw the wonderful things that He did, and the children crying

in the temple, and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David; they were (h) sore displeased. 16. And said unto Him, Heares thou what these say? And Jesus saith unto them, Yea: have ye never read,

REVISION CHANGES.

Out of the mouth of babes and suck-

Ver. 6. (a) Appointed. Ver. 7. (b) He sat thereon

Ver. 8. (c) And the most part of the multitude. (d) Spread them. Ver. 10. (e) Stirred. Ver. 11. (f) This is the prophet Jesus, from Nazareth of Galilee.

Ver. 13. (g) Robbers. Ver. 15. (h) They were moved with

indignation. LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

Circumstances. - Several months have passed since our last lesson, including the whole of His Perean ministry. Jesus' work is nearly done, and the time has come for Him to enter Jeri salem as its king, in accordance with the prophecy of Zech. 9: 9, to show the people that He was their long expected Messiah.

Route of the Procession.-Leaving chage, a small village near Bethany on ed road over Mount Olivet to Jerusalem, i. e., the one to the south, between the Mount of Olives and Ifill of Offense. The distance travelled was

about two miles 6. And the disciples went-To Bethpage, a small village near Bethany on the way to Jerusalem. They went and found the colt, and the owners objecting, they said unto them, "The Lord hath need of him," even as Je-

sus commanded them. 8. Spread their garments-Cloaks, outer garments. An eastern custom, to give the highest honor.

And the multitudes_In Nero

a census showed that 2,700,000 Jews were present at the Passover. Went before, and . . . followed i. e., Those who had come out from Jerusalem to meet Him, and those who followed Him from Bethany. Hosanna-Tile Greek spelling of the Hebrey word for save now in Psa. 118: 25. 12. And Jesus went-This took place the next day, according to Mark. On Sunday Jesus looked into the temple

and returned to Bethany, and on Monday returned to the temple. The temple of God, including the courts. This event took place in the outer court, he court of the Gentiles. Sold and bought-Animals, wine, oil, etc., for sacrifices. Money changers - Many came from other countries, and their money was not current here, and the temple tax must be paid in the coin of the Jewish shekel.

13. It is written-In Isa. 56: 7. The st clause was from Jer. 7: 11. 15. Children crying-Shouting, ing with the others. Saying, Hosan na to the Son of David. They caught the enthusiasm from their elders, and entered with great zest into the praises of the Messiah. They The Were sore disp priests. aps dreading that the Roman garri on in the adjoining castle of Ant should hear them and make trouble. 16. Have ye never read-Psa. 8:

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: The Triumphs of the Prince

How much time has passed since our last lesson? Can you give some of the events? (From the "Harmony.

I. The Prince of Peace (vs. 6, 7). Describe the preparations for this tri-umphal procession (vs. 1-7.) What was its object? (See below.) In acce with what prophec 62: 11; Zech. 9: 9.) Would it be a pleasure to help Jesus in such a way? II. His Triumphal Procession (i 8-11).-What was the route of this in? On what day? Was it procession? On what did the multitude do for Jesus? What did they say? What did they express by these acts? How may we honor Christ? Why should we honor Him? Why ought we to have enthusiasm in dong for Christ and His cause? What was the object of this great procession? What did Jesus do when He reached the top of Olivet? (Luke 19: 41-43.) Does Jesus still feel sorry for those who will not repent and come to Him? What did Jesus say to some who opposed this demonstration? (Luke 19: 40.) Of what was this triumphal procession a type and a prophecy? III. Kindly Deeds in the Roya

City (vs. 12-14).-What did Jesus do in the temple on the next day? What was His object? Of what was this tleansing a type? How do children sometimes profane the house of God? What are we made to be? (1 Cor. 3: 16.) How is such a temple defiled? What will God do if it remains so? (1 Cor. 3: 17.) What does He want done? (2 Cor. 6; 14-18; Acts 15: 8, 9.) What other kingly deeds did Jesus do in the temple? Why were such deeds worthy of a king? Does Jesus still help those in sickness and sorrow? Should this also be a work of His church? Is the house of God the place to go for spiritual healing? IV. The Children's Hosannas (vs.

15, 16).-How did the children honor Jesus? Was their praise acceptable? How many children now honor and praise Jesus? How can the church aid them in this? Is the church aided and blessed by children joining in its services of praise?

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Death of the Ninth Child in the Carnev Family in Two Weeks.

Supreme Court Business-Some Remarks About St. John Lawyers.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co. April 17.-Lambert Peck, son of T. W. Peck of the Royal hotel, has returned to Albert to reside. Mr. Peck has been living on the Upper St. John for the past ten years. C. & I. Prescott's mill at Albert will

begin sawing tomorrow Rev. A. H. Foster of Riverside, was called to his home in Nova Scotia this week by the serious illness of his father. Mrs. G. D. Prescott took her little girl to Memramcook last week for special medical treatment." Pastor Colwell of the Baptist

church baptized six candidates today at Albert, making twenty-three that have been baptized since the special HILLSBORO, Albrt Co., April 16.

William Carlisle of Surrey was before the court of Magistrates Daniel Stewart and G. M. Peck, charged with an infringement of the Scott Act, but on account of relationship which exists between the informant and one of the presiding justices, the matter was allowed to drop. E. E. Peck proecuted and C. A. Peck, Q. C., de-

A day or two ago Geo. W. Duffy while working in the mill of the Albert Manufacturing Co., was in the act of picking up a bundle of staves, when he end of one caught in some part of clothing, causing the other end to suddenly fly up and hit him in the eye. The eye is punctured below the sight and has partly run out. Dr. E. C. Randall is treating him.

Mrs. Elliot of Orient. Maine, siste of Coun. Harvey J. Stevens of Rosedale, Albert Co., died yesterday. Her emains will be brought home for inerment at Baltimore.

The bark Alert is loading deals at Gray's Island wharf for Great Britain BLISSVILLE, Sunbury Co., April 15.—Stream driving has commenced on there waters. W. A. Anderson of St. John, who has nearly two million feet of lumber on the South Branch, sent a large crew on Tuesday to commence driving operations. Smith Brothers have their Shin Creek drive out.

While A. E. Rowley, station agent at Hoyt, was riding home to his Sunday dinner on horse back, the horse stumbled, throwing him from the saddle, and fell on him. Mr. Rowley was picked up unconscious. He is

S. Teed Graham of Juvenile Settle ment is seriously ill. Mr. Graham is member of Court Sunbury, I. O. F. J. H. Miller and family of Frederic ton Junction, left on the 11th inst. for St. Paul, Minnesota, where they wil reside. Mr. Miller was an engineer on the New Brurswick railway for 18 years and was the inventor of the Miler ratent flange, so extensively used. Previously to his coming to Fredericton Junction he was in the grocer business in Fredericton, and while here carried on farming quite extensively.

The Misses Elida and Minnie Miller, who were members of the Church of Ergland choir, were invited by the choir and other friends to the hall on Saturday evening, previous to their eaving, and were presented each with a handsome gold bracelet and an address. Miss Miller expressed her sur-prise and gratification in a few feeling Hot coffee and cake were served at the close.

SHEFFIELD, Sunbury Co., April 16 Miss Perley Bridges celebrated the anniversary of her twenty-first birthcay along with a party of her your friends at her home on Thurs Gaspereaux have arrived in

akes, and Charles Skidd, one of Sheffield's best fishermen, has taken some Mrs. McGowan, hostess

Tilley Landing inn, an aged lady went of the return, with strong rewho spent the winter with friends at Little River, is now at Sheffield proper, keeping house for W. H. Harri-

Wilmot Upton of Lakeville Corner lost a horse this week. The contractors for repairs on the

McGowan wharf have completed their BURTON, Sunbury Co., April 16.-An interesting and successful ple so-cial and concert was held in the school house, district No. 1, Burton, on the evening of April 7th. The house was well filled, and a very fine programme was carried out, consisting f readings, recitations, dialogues and singing. / C. H. Watson was chairman. The school has been under the management of Miss Helen Day, and the people are indebted to her efforts for the pleasant time. Charles H. Turney was auctioneer. The pies all sold at good prices. The sum of \$27.30 was realized. The comrany broke up by singing God Save the Queen. A vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Day and those who ably assisted her. The proceeds are for the benefit of the school.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 19. Col. Marsh was engaged all day in the police court with the hearing of the Canterbury Station Scott Act cases. There were nine in all. Three each against Horation N. Grant, Patrick Donovan and John McCusker. J. W. McCready represented the prosecu-tion in all the cases and J. R. Murphy of Woodstock appeared in the cases against Grant and Donovan. The evilence of violation in all the cases was supplied by Detective Bragdon of Woodstock. The Grant and Donovan cases were adjourned till the 26th to the defence to call witnesses and in the McCusker cases, after hearing the evidence for the prosecu tion, were stood over till tomorroy morning, when convictions will prob ably be entered.

Mrs. James Tennant passed away this afternoon after a long illness of consumption. Her husband, four sons and three daughters survive her. In the supreme court today argur ent in Dunham v. St. Croix Soap Co. was finished; court considers. Long v. Brown-Palmer, Q. C.

moves for pudgment non-obstante verdicto, or to enter verdict for plaintiff or new trial; Phinney, Q. C., contra, asks to add a new plea: court Cronkite v. Stairs-Bliss moves for

rew trial; Wilson contra. Application refused upon verdict being reduced by \$66; amount allowed for interest. Biglow v. McNaughton-M. G. Teed moves for increase of verdict · for plaintiff; W. B. Chandler contra; now pefore court.

FREDERICTON, April 20.-The steamer Aberdeen arrived here this afternoon, but will not go to Woodstock till Saturday, as the ice is still running quite thick in the river. Allan F. Randolph and wife left for

New York this afternoon, where they will be guests at the wedding of Her tert Tilley and Miss Bessie Tucker Mrs. Randolph's sister. In the supreme court today, in the

case of John A. Sinclair v. George Clow, Pugsley, Q. C., with Macrae, fendant or for new trial; Mont. Mc-Donald, contra; not called. Motion

refused. Gregory Lobb v. Wm. P. Rourke Macrae noves to set aside verdict and enter verdict for plaintiffs; Mc-Keown contra. Court considers.

Thomas A. Temple v. Commercial Union Insurance Co.-Dixon moves to set aside verdict for plaintiff or for new trial; Pugsley, Q. C., contra; now before court

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., April 20.—Death has claimed David Fitzgerald, in the 62nd year of his age. As a parent, business man and citizen he will be much missed. About fifteen years ago he returned to this village and began manufacturing leather, in connection with which he established a boot and shoe factory, employing several workmen. In a short time h built up a large business, erected a large tannery and shoe shop, together with a comfortable dwelling. He was a business man, honest in all his dealings, and generous to a fault. His wife was a daughter of the late James Buchanan, who survives him, together with two daughters and one son, the latter running a branch business in Glassville. It may be truly said a useful and industrious man has fallen, for whom and his family the people moarn. His remains were laid to rest in the Baptist cemetery, where a large concourse of people assembled to pay the last tribute of respect. The Rev. Joseph Cahill, assisted by Rev. E. Gray and Rev. Mr. Greenlow, officiated at the house and grave. A. Lee, A. Gibson, F. Burtt and M. Tompkins were nall-bearers.

In Williamstown, Joseph Emery's son has been unable to leave his bed in the last five weeks. Fever and other diseases are the cause, but hope of his recovery is entertained. In the same settlement Lindo Graves had his leg broken last week.

Brown is in attendance. FREDERICTON, April 21.-The concert by the University Glee club this evening in the Opera house had a good house. The entertainment was fully up to the standard of former efforts of the students. Prof. Whetsel's part on the programme was a feature of the evening's entertainment,

Str. David Weston arrived here this afternoon at four o'clock. She was delayed at Upper Gagetown last night by running ice and again at Maugerville today. The river is quite clear of ice here this evening. Another death occurred in the Car-ney family at Lincoln this morning,

another of the children being the victim. This is the ninth child that has died since diphtheria attacked the family about two weeks ago. Two others were buried yesterday. John Delong, a Fredericton student, has been elected valedictorian for the

Normal school for this year. Prof. Kierstead of Wolfville lectures at the university on Friday evening.

The supreme court heard the following cases today:

Equity appeal, Turner v. Godwin-W. B. Chandler supported appeal from the judgment of Judge Hanington; M. G. Teed, contra; court considers. Probate appeal-In re estate of Wm Welsh was sent back for amend-

Hubbard v. Young, as appeal from Gloucester county court; M. G. Teed supported appeal; Dr. Pugsley, Q. C., ontra; court considers.

Macpherson v. Samet-Duffy supports appeal from the decision of Judge Forbes setting aside the arrest and ordering a bail bond to be cancelled; McCready, contra; appeal allowed with costs.

Edgecombe v. Gunter stands till next term at the request of Vanwart. Q. C., McCready for respondent conenting. This left, several other cases standing, in which St. John lawyers are engaged. They were not present, Judges Landry and Hanington thought they should not be kept waiting for the convenience of these barristers. Judge McLeod had the support of Judge Vanwart, and thought as there had been a run on the docket the court should not hastily strike off these cases. McLeod, J., affirming in reply to a remark dropped by another member of the bench that St. John lawyers kept their engagements and vere as punctual and as diligent in the transaction of legal business as lawyers from any other part of the province. The discussion finally came to an end by the chief justice announcing that the court would rise till tomorrow.

SUSSEX, April 20.—The old folks' oncert held in Oddfellows' hall last evening, under the auspices of the choir of Church Avenue Baptist church, was quite largely attended. Mr. Harvey of Amherst and John Watson of Sussex, who have the contract of moving the Queen hotel about seventeen feet eastward and about four feet nearer the main street, began work this morning, having a large gang of men at work. The Queen is four stories in height and is about forty-five by forty feet on the ground floor, and will be no easy job to move. Mr. Doherty is about to greatly enlarge the Queen and when completed will be one of the best equipped hotels

in the province. The building occupied by Noah Black as a residence near the Dominion building has been moved further to the rear to make room for a new residence, which will greatly add to the appearance of the locality.

The Erb Bros, have begun work on the Free Baptist parsonage. The foundation is nearing completion and the frame will be put up this week and work pushed to completion.

Wallace Bros., builders, have the

frame up for a large house for S. H. White & Co., near the school house, and will carry work on to a finish. Wallace Bros. have the contract of making the large addition to be made to the Queen, as well as the job of putting up a very large dwelling on Church avenue, intended for Gordon Mills, of the firm of Huestis & Mills, merchants. A number of other buildings are soon to be under way. Builders are of the opinion that Sussex this year will have a greater number of fine buildings put up than even before in one season

The preliminary examination of the case of the Queen v. Joseph White will be begun before the stipendiary magistrate temorrow, Geo. W. Fow-ler, harrister, will appear for the prosecution, and it is rumored that James P. Byrne, barrister, will defend White. This case, it will be remembered, is in connection with the stealing of goods from the cot of Pleasant Lake Fishing club in Waterford. A very fine cow belonging to Jesse

Prescott, one of our very large farm-

ers, strayed away or was stolen a year or so ago, was traced to the farm of Thomas Cother of Norton and was returned to the owner. It is creditable to Mr. Crother to state that he bought the cow in good faith and paid a good price for it, and not the slightest reflection can be placed upon him. It may be well if the party from whom Mr. Cother bought the, cow will be able to prove as much. A farm owned by Isalah Keirstead. situated on Ward's Creek road about three miles from Sussex station, was sold this morning by Frank C. Smith, executor of Gilford Cougle estate, to satisfy a mortgage. J. A. Freeze, barrister, attended on behalf of the executor of John Walker estate; Robert Morrison, barrister, solicitor for Frank C. Smith. The property sold for \$200, Fred Morrison being the purchaser. W. H. Wallace was auctioneer.

Thomas Roach of Elm View farm at Roachville, a short distance from Sussex station, shipped another of his fine Avrshire bulls to Waterville station, near Pictou, N. S., today. This makes the fourth animal of this kind Mr. Roach has shipped to Westville and the eleventh sent to different parts of Nova Scotia, a proof that the stock from his place, now famous, are fully appreciated. He has sold a number to different places in New Brunswick. A few days ago he sold one to Elbert Kennedy of Maple Grove, in the parish of Studholm SUSSEX, April 21.-The preliminary

examination of Joseph White, charged with having unlawfully entered the cot of the Pleasunt Lake Fishing comrany, in the parish of Waterford, and stealing therefrom, about the 11th day of December last, a lot of blankets, a coffee pot, two knives and sundry other articles, was begun before Sti-pendiary Magistrate Wallace at ten o'clock this morning in Oddfellows' hall. It will be remembered that the accused was the informant against Fred Brado and Annie Ru Moncton, who were discharged by the stipendiary. Afterwards matters leaked out which tended to show that White was himself the guilty party. A warrant was issued for his arrest. W. Fowler, barrister, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended. The court, however, told White he could have time to procure counsel if hecessary. He declined to procure counsel.

After a number of witnesses had been examined the prisoner was committed for trial

be sorely in need of bait. Failing to get anything on the other side of the bay they are endeavoring to secure gaspereaux here. One order has been received for 15,000 fish, but the merchant to whom it was sent told a Sun reporter yesterday that he was afraid be unable to get half that number. Very few gaspereaux are beCITY

FIRST

Recent E Aroun

Together Wi from Corr Ex

When ordering the NAME of twhich the paper that of the officer it sent. Remember! Office must b nsure prompt

Andrew Myles contract for the at Sussex, for Mott prepared Rev. Frank H

F. C. Hartley sume charge mouth, the first Herald. A. D. Thomps lately started ment in Bath,

heels in work. sociable, and Dispatch. H. H. McCai Woodstock last purchased the Tracy's Mills.

farmers in the the necessary Sir Charles Ti of Summerside gratulation with on the occasion tieth birthday, i days when the

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together.-Charle It will be reme Vinton was fou time ago botton erally believed t ished. Word ha the crew was pic Mahn and lands stralia.

Rev. Thomas dent of Acadia N. S., is expect next week. He in the Albert on Monday even what is known a Movement.

A. C. Macdouge dougall, tailor, this morning for join his uncle, for the past two McPherson. We for the same pl sota .-- Guardian.

Thomas Bee April 8th, aged was a native of followed the sea In the early fift fornia, sailed on a time, then en

A Hamburg-A pany's steamer on the 10th for F cian immigrants They are bound and the C. P. R. ward them by t will he the lar grants landed at steamer for year

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Miss Mary Har Gillen supported Mayor Robert on the Lake Sul large crowd ass give the mayor steamer swung Was given the stream and sta voyage the usi

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Says Tuesday' The happy mar at St. Dunstan's of Thomas Ho John, and Miss Patrick Lucy The bride was gie O'Brien, and supported by T. riage rite was alther O'Leary. pair took pa Press for St. Jol

the Methodist o an estimated exp a meeting on T one-third of the subscribed by windows are to delled and new to be newly po will be improved removed this w position to one put in the best

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ctioneer. clm View farm distance from another of his Waterville sta-S., today. This mal of this kind d to Westville t to different proof that the low famous, are as sold a numin New Brunso he sold one to aple Grove, in

The preliminary White, charged ly entered the ke Fishing comt the 11th day of blankets, a s and sundry run before Stiin Oddfellows' pered that the mant against e Rushton of parged by the matters leakto show that guilty party. A his arrest. G. appeared for however, told me to procure He declined

men seem to ait. Failing to ner side of the ing to secure order has been but the merent told a Sun he was afraid get half that eaux are beCITY 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 Remember ! The NAME of the Post

Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with you Andrew Myles has been awarded the

contract for the new Catholic church at Sussex, for which Architect H. H. Mott prepared plans. Rev. Frank Hartley, brother of Rev.

F. C. Hartley of this city, is to assume charge of the church at Yarmouth, the first of June.-Fredericton A. D. Thompson of Sussex, who has

lately started a tailoring establish-ment in Bath, is already head over heels in work. He is very genial and sociable, and is already well liked.— Dispatch. H. H. McCain, M. P. P., was in Woodstock last week. He says he has

purchased the cheese factory at Tracy's Mills, and will make cheese in summer and butter in winter if the farmers in the vicinity will give him the necessary milk.—Dispatch. Sir Charles Tupper sent John Baker

of Summerside a kindly letter of congratulation with a substantial present on the occasion of the latter's ninetieth birthday, in remembrance of the days when they were school-fellows together.-Charlottetown Examiner.

It will be remembered that the schr. Vinton was found in the bay some time ago bottom up, and it was generally believed that the crew had perished. Word has been received that the crew was picked up by the Freddie Mahn and landed at Melbourne, Au-

Rev. Thomas Trotter, D. D., president of Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., is expected to visit Woodstock next week. He will address a meeting in the Albert Street Baptist church on Monday evening in the interest of what is known as the Acadia Forward

A. C. Macdougall, son of M. D. Macdougall, tailor, Charlottetown, leaves this morning for Vancouver, B. C., to join his uncle, who has resided there for the past twenty-four years. John McPherson, West Point, also leaves for the same place. George Billings-ley will leave this morning for Minnesota.-Guardian, Monday.

Thomas Beechev diel at Silver Bow, Montana, on Friday. April 8th, aged 85 years. Deceased was a native of Chatham, N. B., and followed the sea when a young man. In the early fifties he went to California, sailed on the Pacific coast for a time, then entered the mines and died in the mining district

A Hamburg-American packet company's steamer sailed from Hamburg on the 10th for Halifax, with 1,017 Galician immigrants to be landed here They are bound for the Northwest and the C. P. R. has arranged to forward them by two special trains. This will be the largest number of immigrants landed at this port by any one steamer for years.—Halifax Chronicle.

James F. Fletcher died at his home Portage, York Co., on the 12th inst., after a lingering illness of several months. He leaves a widow and a large family. Three of his sons are residing in the United States. The daughters are Mrs. Thomas Harvey, Mrs. Arthur Quartermain and Mrs. Robert Baxter of Fredericton, and four small children.

The marriage of Miss Kate Harrington and Michael J. McCarthy, assist ant foreman in the Globe office, was sclemnized at the Church of the Assumption, Carleton, at 8.30 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Rev. J. J. O'-Donovan performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Harrington, and Wm. C. Gillen supported the grocm.

Mayor Robertson sailed Wednesday on the Lake Superior for England. A large crowd assembled on the pier to give the mayor a send off. As the steamer swung from the wharf he wes given three rousing cheers. When the steamer turned in the stream and started on her Atlantic voyage the usual royal mail salute was fired and the flag on City hall was dipped in acknowledgment.

Says Tuesday's Frederiction Gleaner: The happy marriage was celebrated at St. Dunstan's church this forenoon of Thomas Hoey of Bay View, St. John, and Miss Ida Lucy, daughter of Patrick Lucy of Hanwell, York Co. The bride was attended by Miss Maggie O'Brien, and the happy groom was supported by T. L. Morris. The marriage rite was solemnized by Rev. Father O'Leary. The newly wedded pair took passage upon the 9.50 ex-

Extensive repairs are to be made on the Methodist church, Woodstock, at an estimated expenditure of \$1,000. At a meeting on Thursday evening about one-third of the needed amount was subscribed by eight persons. The windows are to be taken out, remodelled and new glass put in; walls are to be newly papered, and the seats will be improved. The organ is to be removed this week from its present position to one directly facing the congregation. It will be tuned and put in the best of order.—Dispatch.

Miss Harriet L. Rainsford, daughter of H. B. Rainsford, clerk of the legislature, has been appointed matron of the Fall River Emergency hospital, in place of Miss MacLeod, resigned.

Geo. M. Stevens of Amherst was united in marriage Wednesday morning at Nappan by the Rev. Mr. Evans, to Miss Martha J. Bacon. The happy couple have gone to Boston on a wedding trip.

News has been received in Yarmouth of the death at Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B. C., of Albert Locke, aged 33, of pneumonia. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Hon. Samuel Locke of Lockeport, and brother of R. Eakins, Yarmouth.

Mrs. A. R. Miles of Maugerville was perated upon for an internal trouble at the Victoria hospital, Wednesday morning, by Drs. Atherton and Mc-Learn. She stood the operation well and prospects for recovery are considered good.-Fredericton Herald.

Maurice Downey, a well known resident of Marysville, died at his home Tuesday, after a lingering illness from consumption. He was in his 32nd year, and leaves a widow and four children. Deceased was a member of the A. O. H.

Sound Island, Nfld., letter of April 13th says: "We have a few more ves-sels left that are looking for herring for foreign markets. Three cargoes are wanted for Halifax, to be used as lobster balt. Two more vessels are loading for parts of Nova Scotia, for smoking purposes."

Capt. Rogers of New York, who has been buying lobsters at Clark's Harbor, Lockeport and Liverpool, arrived this afternoon, says Monday's Yarmouth News. He says there is no doubt five Gloucester bank fishermen have gone back home in consequence of probable war. Others are awaiting crders at Lockeport.

In Fredericton on Wednesday the marriage was celebrated at the rectory by Canon Roberts, of George Cum-mings and Miss Barbara Staples daughter of Silas Staples, all of that city. James Doohan of Kingsclear and Miss Annie McGiveney of Prince William were united in marriage at St. Dunstan's church.

James T. Logan, manufacturer of Magnet soap, is in financial difficulties, and his creditors have accepted a compromise offer of ten cents on the dollar. His liabilities are about \$16,000 and his nominal assets \$3,500 The keen competition in the soap business is the prime cause of Mr. Logan's

Dr. W. L. Ellis, who has been resident superintendent of the General Public Hospital for two years, severed his connection with that institution Wednesday and leaves for Baltimore shortly, where he is to take a special course at the Johns Hopkins University. On Tuesday evening Dr. Eilis was presented with a pair of brushes and an initial tag. The presentation was made by the head nurse, and the gift was, from the hospital staff of nurses. Dr. W. Christie, a former superintendent, will take charge until the commissioners appoint their staff

A Tracey Station correspondent of the Gleaner writes: "Mrs. John H. McLeary died on Saturday, aged 21 years. Her maiden name was Royle E. Mott, daughter of Edward Mott of this place, and had been married only seven months. She had been ill only a few days. Mrs. Ezra Lint, aged 13 years, of Mangerville, formerly Violet B. Harris, daughter of Jonathan Harris of this place, died of consumption at her home on last Thursday."

A telegram was received from Tacoma on the 15th inst. by Andrew S. Pearce of Newtown, Kings Co., N. B., announcing the death of his brother, J. Blair Pearce, at Dyea, Alaska. Deceased was a member of Zion lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., Sussex, N. B. A wife, brother and sister mourn their

George, Fredericton, has been inform-Harvard University that after his year of the arts course in Harvard. The announcement is equally creditable to Mr. George and the standing of the University of New Brunswick.-Herald.

The bride of Chief Logan is dead. On Tuesday evening she passed away to the happy hunting grounds, in the 103rd year of her age. Two years ago the old lady celebrated her 100th anniversary. It was a great event. Mrs. Logan was a young lady of 17 when the war of 1812 was in progress. She has seen the rise and fall of empires. Chief Logan and his wife were very widely known.—Parrsboro Leader.

H. C. Tilley, accompanied by his mother, Lady Tilley, and his brother, L. P. D. Tilley, left on Thursday for Boston. On Monday next H. C. Tilley will be united in marriage to Mis-Bessie Tucker. The prospective bride is an artist of considerable ability, well known in this city and province, and for some years past a resident of Boston. She has done much good work in magazine filustrating, etc. The bridesmaid will be Miss Turnbull of this city, and L. P. D. Tilley will be groomsman. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Tilley will spend two or three weeks with Lady Tilley at Carleton Place, and will then go to Rothesav for the summer. In the fall they will take up their residence in the handsome new cottage now building on Canterbury street.—Globe.

BIG VANCOUVER FIRE.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 21 .- Not since Vencouver was destroyed by fire in 1886 has there been such a configuration as that which took place early this morning. The fire started in Timson's wharf and soon assumed disastrous proportions. A number of Canadian Pacific cars were soon in flames. The fire jumped to the New England Fish company's building, the bait shed and roof of the packing shed being soon affame. No estimate of the damage has yet been made, as it is not fully known what was destroyed. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The following Travelling Agents of The Sun are now calling on Subscrib-EDGAR CANNING, in Albert Co

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.

ON TO THE KLONDYKE.

M. G. B. Henderson writing home under date of Wrangel, Alaska, April

WRANGEL, Alaska, April 5th, 1898.
Arrived here at midnight; landed this a. m. at eleven. Have got all through the customs and start up the Stikeen tomorrow. We are on board the Louise, a river steamer, which takes us as far as the island where the fee begins. We have had beautiful weather since leaving Vencouver on the first. The passage is like a trip on an inland lake, and with the exception of four hours crossing Queen Charlotte Sound, we have had land on both sides, sometimes within one hundred yards or so of us. Sunday crossing the Sound it was a little choppy, and two or three of the boys lost their appetites. We are all well and growing fat, but we may lose a little in the next few weeks. Our letters to you will be few and far between for some time, as we will not have the means of communication. So good-bye for the present. we will be glad to yet somewhere where they do not "skin."

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.) (From Thursday's Daily Sun.)

Intelligence of a sad drowning accident reached the city yesterday from Louis' Coye, Queens county, where at noon on Tuesday Ulrick Wrath, the thirteen year old adopted son et James Wrath, was drowned while playing with a number of other boys on some logs in what is known as Somerville stream. The young fellow was attending the Big Coye school, which is near the bank of the stream, and at dinner hour the boys were playing about the logs, where a gang of Lipsit's men were stream driving. In some way the 'little chap fell, and before his friends could do anything was beyond help. He drifted quickly down stream, and his cries for help attracted the men who were working near, but they arrived too late to be of any assistance. The body was recovered after four or five hours' grappling. The funeral will take place at Louis' Cove

RAILWAY EARNINGS. Both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways show substantial increases in earnings for the past week as compared with the corresponding week a year ago. The returns of traffic earnings of the C P K from April 7th to April 14th were:

1897..... 389,00 The returns of the Grand Trunk were as 1397...... 405,979 Increase \$ 63,676 SACKVILLE NOTES.

The sudden death of George T. Bower on Monday morning was a shock to his friends. Though he had been failing for some months, no one thought the end was so near. Mr. Bowser was strictly honest in all his dealings, a great friend to the institutions, which have been indebted to him for the beautiful grounds on which the College and Memorial hall are built. Rev. Fred. Harrison has sold his

house on Squire street to Mrs. Walter Irvine, who will move with her daughter, Miss Trenholm, to Sackville in material and push the work forward rison is such that he has thought it advisable to move to a warmer and drier climate, hoping the change be beneficial to his health.

STREAM DRIVING NOTES.

Alex. Gibson & Sons despatched a crew of 250 men to the head waters of the Nashwaak on Monday, to commence stream driving. Wednesday morning Messrs. Welsh and Lynch sent a party of 180 men to the Miramichi to bring out their drives, and more went forward Thursday.

John Kilburn has despatched a crew of thirty men to the Quebec lumber woods via the Canada Eastern railway, to commence stream driving operations. Mr. Kilburn thinks the prospects for stream driving are quite favorable. He sent in 50 men via Edmundston last week.

The Nashwaak and tributaries hav been clear of ice for some days, and J. Augustus George, son of D. F. stream driving operations were commenced early in the week. The river ed by the corresponding secretary of is reported to be at a good pitch for stream driving. Already John Sloat graduation from the university here in has his drive all out of the Dunbar June he will be admitted to the fourth brook, and good progress is being made by other operators.

John A. Morrison left for the headwaters yesterday to superintend the driving of his lumber. He will hire his crew at Edmundston.

The tugboats have as yet been unable to do anything at the Sugar Island and Douglas booms because of the large quantities of running ice.

LATE B. R. FAIRWEATHER. The following explains itself:

The following explains itself:

Dear Mrs. Fairweather—I have been directed as the chief officer of Albion division, No. 14, Sons of Temperance, to convey to you our sincere sympathy in this your hour of sorrow and bereavement, caused by the death of your son, Bertram R. Fairweather.

For some years he was a member of this division and labored hard and conscientiously with its officers and nembers to promte and forward the interests of the division and the great principles of temperance which we hold so dear.

In this way we had an opportunity of observing his kind and affectionate nature and of noticing his ready sympathy in all cases of distress.

He was one who would never condemn an

of distress.

He was one who would never condemn an erring one, but would have a word of pity and sympathy for him.

It has been a pleasure for us all to have worked with him and to have known him, and we feel that by his strict adherence to duty and by his upright life he has aided others in this way. Kindly accept from us our kindest sympathies in this hour.

I beg to remain in love, purity and fidelity, W. H. PATERSON, Worthy Patriarch. St. John, April 19.

NEW C. P. R. STEAMER LINE VANCOUVER TO WRANGEL AND SKAGWAY.

Steamer Tartar will leave couver April 28th and Athenian May 5th for the above points. Rates: Vancouver to Wrangel, \$30 first class; \$20 second class; Skagway, \$40 first class; \$25 second class. For further particulars apply to A. H. Notman, as sistant general passenger agent C. P. R., St. John. N. B.

C. T. Hillson, it is stated, will short ly take a trip to Newfoundland, in connection with his lumber interests

The Extension to Cost About \$175,000 -Total Capacity About One Million Bushels.

The Company Ask the City to Extend the Agreement so as to Cover Extra Space Needed.

Thes. Tait, C. P. R. manager east of Fort William was in the city Wednesday, and with Mr. Timmerman and Mr. McLean met the advisory board of the common council. Their purpose was to discuss the question of ar-rangements for the extension of the elevator. The company are anxious to get to work, as there are only seven menths in which to complete the large structure in time for next seasen's grain shipments. Their plan is to combine the new elevator with the present one to form one complete structure, with three tracks instead of two. The third track would run right through the building and facilitate the unloading of cars. The posi-tion is central to all the wharves and one from which the conveyor system could be extended to all the preser teamship berths, including the one

above the angle of the wharf. The original agreement of the company with the city was that the latter would provide additional space for an extension of the present elevator to a capacity of half a million bushels But the company, in view of the rapid levelopment of the last season, feel that it is desirable to go further and make the total capacity a million bushels. That would involve an additional structure about twice as large as the present one. It would be longer, and twenty-five or thirty feet

The upper corner of the present elevator verges on the north line of Protection street, which is ninety feet wide. The extension would run out at the western end thirty-five or forty feet into the street, but would still leave a width of fifty feet, which is as wide as most streets on this side of

the harhor. The gentlement representing the C P. R. placed before the advisory board the reasons why they deem it necessary that the extension be made at that place, and asked that they be granted the additional space on the same terms as if they only intended to make the capacity half a million bushels. The board will consider the matter, and a special meeting of the council will be called for next Monady to deal with it.

Interviewed by the Sun last evening, Mr. Timmerman said the site proposed seemed to be the only feasible one on which to make the improvements, particularly owing to the fact that the foundation there is perfectly secure. He said the company hoped an early decision would be made, so that they could secure the in ample time for the next season's business.

Of course the erection of so large a structure will mean employment for r any men, in addition to the purchase of materials and machinery. The extension will cost, it is estimated, about \$175,000. The company ask the city to extend the former agreement, and make the same terms apply to this as if it were only a half million bushel elevator they proposed to build. The rapid growth of the trade had led them to believe that it would be better to erect the larger building, so that they would not be in danger of being cramped for a couple of years or so. Then if a shipepr could store his grain for a few weeks he might thereby get a better price. They would like to be able to offer storage, which would place the port in a better position to compete with others that have facilities for grain

storage. This season they shipped three times as much grain as last. Over 3,-000,600 bushels had gone forward prior to March 23rd with ten steamers yet to goad, against less than one and a

half millions last year. Speaking of the winter port trade generally, Mr. Timmerman said that steamship people were closing up the season's work and expressed themselves well satisfied with the results and the way traffic had been handled. and appeared to look forward for quite an increase in their business next season. Shippers in the west are only beginning to realize that they can ship in large quantites through St. John, and the trade is capable of great development. This is becoming a favorite route for the shipment of dressed meats. Being the more northerly route, meats are less liable to mage in handling from car to vessel. And yet the temperature is not low but that apples and eggs and like can be handled with equal safety and success.

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."

Oh! list to the message that comes to us now, the message so solemn and grand; At lest at the touch of nature our kinship is made plain,
And the day has come we have watched for long, when natural laws must stand.

And Freedom's cause, and Freedom's laws, shall rule the world again.

In the east the old cross flag goes on for equal rights to all,

Let them bark and snart, but they dare not touch that old red fing so true.

In the west the glorious stars unfurl and tyrsany must fall.

Two glants are up and the pigmies hide their snarling heads from view.

On Afric's sands the black man stands and points with pride to the cross, While further south the law is kept by Engmen and guns, In Chinese seas the floating guns guard western trade from loss, While the Stars and Stripes are blessed by the poor, and Cuba's patriot sons.

Then flash the news o'er the ocean and o'er the continents wide,
The power of the seas and the Lord of the
west have met and pledged their troth.
The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes
we ficating side by side.
And the strength of the world is here unfuried for war or peace or both.

—Edue. Milford Journal.

THE NEW ELEVATOR Bank of British North America. ESTABLISHED IN 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

> Paid up Capital-£1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund -£285,000

LONDON OFFICE-3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. E. C. COURT OF DIRECTORS.

J. H. Brodie,
John James Cater,
Gaspard Farrer,
H. J. B. Kendall
J. J. Kingstord,
Frederick Lubbo
George D. Whi
Secretary—A: G. WALLIS.

This Bank is now prepared to trans

DAWSON CITY. Yukon District (KLONDIKE),

to its branches in the West Kootenay District. British Columbias at Rossland, Trail, Sandon, Kaslo and Slocan city; also to Victoria, B. C., and Vancouver, B. C.

H. A. HARVEY.

DEATH OF J. HENRY LEONARD. J. Henry Leonard died at his residence, Carleton, shortly after four o'clock Thursday morning. Mr. Leonard has been a sufferer for some time and his death was not unexpected but nevertheless it came as a great shock to his numerous friends. was out a few days ago and drove over to the city, where he was welcomed by many acquaintances. For the last few days he has been gradually sinking and on Wednesday no hope was held out. Mr. Leonard came to St. John in about 1848. He

was born in London, Eng., and started for this city when sixteen years cld. The vessel he was in was wrecked and he landed on the coast of Ireland. A little later he took passage in another boat and reached St. John safely. He immediately went ito an uncle on the St. John river, with whom he stayed for some time. Later he went to Fredericton and was engaged with the late James Hunter in the lumber business. Subsequently he came to St. John and continued to be interested in lumber, both as a surveyor and in other respects. After the ire he became assiciated with James Wetmore, now of Blackville, and the two carried on a lumber and commission business for some time. Of late years Mr. Leonard has been with J. R. Warner & Co., in whose employ he continued until his death. Mr. Leonard was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and belonged to the Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix

death will be deeply regretted.

ed considerable inconvenience.

INDIANTOWN NEWS.

A telephone message from Frederic

ton late yesterday afternoon stated

that the David Weston had arrived

where she was detained several hours, so she did not get to Frederic-

ton until about 4 o'clock. As soon as

sailed shortly afterwards for Indian-

continue this morning, reaching In-

diantown probably by eleven o'clock,

and will start again for Frederictor

as soon as possible, coming down

again on Saturday. The Olivette,

which left for Fredericton yesterday,

Jemseg yesterday with a good freight.

The str. Aberdeen will leave for Woodstock on Saturday.

Work on the Monticello is being

pushed forward with all possible speed. Today she will be towed out of the Cove and will probably receive

her coal. It is expected she will be

A RUINED MAN'S GRIM JOKE.

to incur? Mr. Billie—Darling, I swear it! Minnie—Well, Mr. Billie, if you

can't hold on to your money any bet-

ter than that, I must say "No."-Lon-

fact, to read that down in prohibition Maine a Bangor hotel has a new \$1,000

The May Queen got down

go up again Saturday.

ready to sail on Monday.

isle, ice bound.

don Tit-Bits.

得到35%主系的证

there without mishap. The Weston

(From Friday's Daily Sun.)

Chapter, and the New Brunswick Consistory, A. and A. S. Rite. In the latter body he had reached the thirty-second degree. He was also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, past deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and past principal of the chapter of

so a member of St. George's Society. rail carriage. Proximity to the Can-Mr. Leonard was a member of the adian spruce wood; excelled by none Carleton Methodist church and took for the quality of its fibre. Open haran active interest in its welfore. His bor all the year round, Saint John bewife, who was Miss Fanny Clark of ing the winter port of the Dominion Carleton, a brother, John C. Leonard, of Canada and terminus of the followof Boston, and two sisters, Mrs. Maring lines of steamers: H. M. S. mail shall Ritchie of Haverhill, Mass., and steamers-Beaver line-to Liverpool Miss Leonard of London, survive him. The Furness line to London, England Mr. Leonard was well known through-The Allan line to London, England. out the province, and wherever he was The Head line to Dublin and Belfast. known he was well liked. A good cit-Ireland. The Donaldson line to Glasizen, genial, kind hearted, active in gow, Scotland. The Pickford & Black any work that appealed to him, his line to the West Indies and South America. Also, lines running to Portland, Boston and New York, U. S. A. St. John is also a great railway, centre, besides enjoying the distinction of being the Atlantic terminus of the great The river at Indiantown continues transcontinental line, the Canadian to rise steadily and already has caus-

Pacific railway.' It is announced that when the stock is subscribed buildings will be erected to accommodate plant to produce fifty-six (56) tons of dry pulp per day; but in the meantime machinery for

up as far as Gagetown, and continued The company have now made satisposision to do so.

Talking with a Sun reporter last Thursday, George S. Cushing said that the war cleud had caused a very sharp whether the war was long or short.

Fred S. Wilbur, formerly of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Moncton, and lately connected with their branch as Kentville, N. S., left the latter town in November last, pursuant to a trip to Hardly anything could bring more forcibly home to the mind the devastation wrought by the Grippsland bush fires than the grim joke of one burni-out and ruined farmer: "If you want roast beef, pork, veal, lamb, or baked potatoes, you may get any of them at my place. There is plenty of it there, and you can help yourself. In one heap there are fifty head of milking cows, all baked. In another are hundreds of sheep, while the third is composed of pigs and potatoes."—Melbourne Age. Cape Town, South Africa. Mr. Wilbur since his departure from Kentville. where he severed his connection with

The whole Moslem race despise and abhor the sound of bells, which they say cause the evil spirits to assemble together. They do not use them on their mosques or churches, but have instead men called muezzins stationed in the minority who will be the minority which they say cause the evil spirity to assemble together. in the minarets, who call out five times each day for the people to assemble for prayer. The cry is: "There is no

What It Sets Forth Geo. Cushing Thinks the War Will Not Seri-

ously Disturb the Lumber Trade. prospectus of the Cushing Sul-

CUSHING PULP MILL.

Prospectus of the Company Issued

phite Fibre Co., Ltd., has just been

The directors are Joseph Allison; Thomas McAvity, W. H. Murray, George S. Cushing and Geo. F. Baird. With them as incorporators are George McKean and James Fleming. The solicitor and secretary is L. A. Currey, the consulting engineer James Beveridge of London, Eng., and the bankers the Bank of Nova Scotia. The capital stock is \$500,000, divided

into 2,500 shares five per cent. preference stock of \$50 each and 7,500 shares ordinary stock at \$50 each. The present issue is 2,000 shares of the first named and 3,000 shares of the second: The incorporators have subscribed \$30,000. As soon as the balance of the \$250,000 how sought is subscribed the erection of the mill will be begun: No effort has as yet been made to float the stock, but it is expected as good deal will be taken up here, as a number stated their intention of taking stock as soon as the prospectus was issued. But steps have also been taken to introduce the stock in the United States and in England, with what are believed to be excellent prose pects of success.

In their prospectus the company quote the following authorities: James Beveridge, pulp expert and engineer, of High Wycombe, near London: "The site affords foundations for building purposes, with excellent wharf and shipping facilities, and is in close proximity to supplies of raw material and labor, and is unquestionably admirably adapted for the erection of the works and to the carrying on of the business, being only twenty minutes' drive from the heart

of the city." N. M. Jones, manager of the Katah din Pulp Company, Lincoln, Maine, says: "I consider the proposed site and facilities the very best that I have seen in America, and that the shipping facilities from the port of St. John are unequalled on the Atlantic

M. F. Mooney of St. John, N. B., a pulp expert, in making a report on the ocation, says: "Your present location is admirably adapted for the pulp business. I consider you have one of the best sites for manufacturing sul-

phite pulp in Canada." After pointing out that sulphur can be got at small cost by steamer from the U. K., and lime at a reasonable cost here, while the supply of cheap wood is inexhaustible, the prospectus notes the following in regard to econ-

"Cheapest of raw material, with an inexhaustible supply. Cheap fuel, either coal or mill waste. Unexpelled shipping facilities to all parts of the Carleton Union Lodge. He was treas—world—steam or sail. Situated on the urer of the Grand Chapter. He was scaboard, thus avoiding all expensive

left Indiantown Wednesday and ran twenty-eight (28) tons, per day only will be put down.

on yesterday forenoon to Maugerville, factory arrangements with the city as to water supply, and are ready to proceed with the work of construction she arrived the work of unloading as soon as they are financially in a was commenced, and the steamer Prospectuses may be procured from town. She will lay up over night and

the bankers or the secretary. THE WAR AND TRADE.

advance in pulp in the United States. is also expected down today. She will owing to the increased demand for paper, but so far as the lumber trade was concerned he was still cheerful. His own firm have a good many American orders to fill, but outside of that they had foreign orders for about five million feet that would in no way be affected by the war. A letter re-She encountered considerable ice.

The str. Springfield, which went up
Tuesday, is at Jenkins' Cove, Belleceived from a large firm in the states expressed the opinion that while the lanic would have a bad effect at first there would be a good business later

where he severed his connection with the bank, in company with a young man from Lockport, N. S. has spent some weeks in Boston and New York, where he took passage for the mother country. A recent communication received from the young man stated they had spent a very enjoyable few weeks touring in England, and intended leaving for Cape Town about April 1st.—Moncton Transcript.

It does sound rather queer, that's a bar, but, come to think of it, the law doesn't prohibit the building of a bar, and the one in question is probably meant for ornamental purposes only god but God, and Mohammed is His PER DE TRUE B W. WHEN TO MUE VINNERW

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN

The Whole Child to be Educated Translations from Baroness Von Bular and Thoughts from Other Kindergartens.

Paper Prepared and Read by Mrs. H. Pickett Before the St. John S. S. Primary Union.

No. 3.

In carrying out the principles of Froebel, the aim of the Kindergarten is to train the child harmoniously, that is, to train heart, head and hand; no one of the three can be neglected without injury to the other two. The heart is the centre of the whole being: out of it are the issues of life. The intellect takes its place as guide and counsellor to the heart, and suggests ways and means of fulfilling its desires; and the hand is chief executive, The child cannot use his hand intelli gently unless the intellect is guide. The uninterested mind will not work and there can be no interest in any endeavor unless the heart is in it. The true Kindergarten induces the child to engage heartily in his work by appealing to that love of the good and the beautiful which is the natural heritage of childhood. What the man is had its beginning in the child. No one can be a scientist who has not had open eyes in childhood; no one can be an artist who in early years has had no appreciation of beauty in form and color. Although we do not expect that all will excel in wisdom or be skilled in art or invention, we desire that they may have at least so much of the scientific, artistic and philosophic mind that they may be able to appreciate and enjoy the works of others. Try to teach the children to see something-all that the eyes given them by God are capable of seeing. We wish them to hear with their own ears the voices of Nature and not to listen by proxy; we wish them to feel so fully the goodne Him who ordereth all that they will love Him as naturally as they breathe An atmosphere of love is as essential to the child as sunshine is to the plant. The mind that is not joyous can no more receive and retain instruction than the stomach that is not in healthy activity can receive and digest food; and for this reason the first aim of the teacher should be to make the child happy in his work and play. Ruskin says: "Elucation, rightly considered, consists, half of it, in making children familiar with natural objects and the other half in teaching the practice of plety towards them (plety meaning kindness to living things and orderly use of the lifeless.) . . . The human soul in youth is not a ma chine in which you can polish the cogs with any kelp or brick-dust near at hand, and having got it into good, empty and eiled services old, or thirty express from the Straight Gate on the Narrow Road. The whole period of youth is essentially one of formation, edification, instruction, intaking of stores, establishment in vital habits, hopes and faiths. There is not an hour of it but is trembling with destinies, not a moment of which, once past, the appointed work can ere be done again or the neglected blow struck on the cold iron." This is the testimony of one of the world's great philosophers. As a means of rousing the intellect, the Kindergartner seeks to make the child familiar with natural objects; she endeavors to prom the training of his hand by guiding it in the "orderly use of the lifeless." and so train his heart to right affections by making him so love all that lives that he must be inevitably kind to all. The Kindergarten, of course, does not profess to make capable men and women of all the children who come under its influence; it leaves much of the work to be done by others; it is the province of the Kinedrgarten to lay a broad and sure foundation through orderly doing and

pleasant play. The latest educational thoughts re cognize the unity and interdependence of the threefold nature of the individual. In the past the home cared for the physical, the school for the mental, and the church for the spiritual; today education addresses itself to the child as a whole, recognizes that every act is three-sided, that the entire being is in every part, that the three sides are governed by the same law. The Kindergarten claims that desire-feelingis the basis alike of our physical needs and our most spiritual aspirations, the motor power of all deeds, and that its quality determines the quality of the man. The child's first desire grows entirely out of his physical need, but gradually and subtly, there mingles with this need his strongest love. This feeling, not reason, is the key to the child's life.

What then constitutes the basis of work of those dealing with little children? Certainly not cramming the memory-for this process does not reach the child's life-it is rather to find out what impressions will awaken feeling, and what feeling will lead to a desirable action, what child action will confirm the true state of life, and consequent moral action of the man Such is the basis of the comprehen sive system and varied workings of the kindergarten. In kindergarten however, the children spend 15 hours of the week; in Sunday school but one. Yet, for this short space of time the methods which reason and experience show to be the best must be most effective; quality, not quantity, should be the standard.

To show how the fundamental principles of kindergarten may be applied in the primary Sunday school and to illustrate the process of growth toward religious ideas, this outline is given.

Aim at right desires and right action. For fundamental conditions, external impressions furnished awaken feelings. 1st, there is the attitude of the teacher, the surroundings the common interests, and the ideas made vivid and real by useful con-

crete forms. And there must be feelings of alert-

ners, responsiveness, gladness and self-forgetfulness. And to fundamen-tal conditions, investigations of nature's wonderful economy, the wise and kind provisions of instinct, the grandeur of God's work compared with man's, the sweetness and beauty of human relations, and these will lead to feelings of wonder, care, respect, reverence, love for God and

Furnishing activity for this developed feeling will result in true and right action. There will be spontaneous enjoyment in doing and loving practically with heads, hands and feet. Interested investigation of nature as God's work, and finding what is man's work.

The final result of all this will be a child's experience of the truths de-

Of course in a school of any kind the most important factor is the teacher. Tact, clear insight, adaptability, sensitiveness to impressions physical and spiritual, combine to make the rare quality which fits one for the position of teacher to these little ones. She must be in sympathy with child nature and respect the miniature life. A child is receptive only when unconscious of self, there-fore this is the first condition to be sought after and to be preserved throughout all the exercises. The room should be as attractive as the teacher. It should not be regard-ed simply as a place to spend an hour on Sunday, but as a place of happi-

There should be little chairs instead of benches. The room should be alive with interest, and to create this interest lead the children to do the furnishing as far as possible. Decorations should be gradual, and every picture and object should as the child enters the room speak to him, and so his feelings are related to the sur-roundings. It is the intelligent and spiritual teacher who watches every natural relation, and from it develops the spiritual side. Instead of simply filling the memory she seeks to call into life right desires and to cause true action. This cannot be accomplished by telling the child he should feel and act so and so, and expecting him to do so by power of will. It must come involuntarily, be brought about by impressions, which will call forth the desired emotions. A little child is effected by the tone of the voice, a look of the eye, by all external things. Objects which appeal happily to his senses may be used as a means to lead him gradually to find truths suited to his powers of digestion and assimilation. Make use of his surroundings. Let the familiar lead to the junfamiliar, let the material be a stepping stone to the spiritual. Feeling is force seeking action; its mission is to do good. To the teacher belongs the work of 'urnishing proper opportunity for the expression of me feeling. Not a mere repetition of words and familiarity with Bible history will satisfy the teacher who is striving to develop a genuine love of doing, a sensitiveness to divine meanings. The child should be a child in religious life as in the physical and will surely reach his heart. He may not be able to formulate it and tell its relations to the dogmas of the church. but he is only yet a child.

The time has come when all the three natures, physical, mental and spiritual, in their ripest development, are considered the ultimatum of the new education.

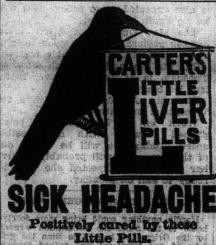
Thou shalt love the Lord thy God. with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength, a soul purified, a mind cultured, and a strength developed, for the service of God and man

It's not the cough, but what it may end in, that makes it so serious The cough may be cured, the serious consequence prevented by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Price, 25 cents; at all druggists.

THE CYCLE MAIL

Melbourne city and suburban lettercoxes will sooon be cleared by means of the all-conquering cycle. horses and carts now used will be superannuated, and the postal department expects to save several thousands annually by the change.—Sydney Bulletin.

At the Show.-Mamma-Isn't he a vonderful contortionist? Papa—Yes; I wish I could do that. Why? Papa-I think it might amuse the baby.-Puck.



They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORTID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Does.

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SEARS IS MAYOR.

He Has a Majority of One Hundred and Seventy-five Over Dr. Daniel.

Ald. Christie Came Out at the Head of the Poll With Ald. Purdy Second.

The civic elections passed off quietly on 19th inst, and the result is the return of all the old members who sought re-election except Ald. Mc-Pherson. Edward Sears succeeded in defeating Ald. Daniel in the mayoralty contest, his majority being Ald. Daniel won out in the southern end of the city, but his opponent carried the north and west ends by substantial majorities.

Ald. Christie, the veteran representative of Lansdowne, led the poll, with 2,775 votes, or more than double as many as his opponent, Dr. Smith. Ald. Purdy came next with 2,538, and as follows:

Dr. White, who succeeds Ald. Daniel in the representation of Queens ward, was close on him with 2,506. Ald. Stackhouse and Smith ran pretty well together. Mr. Maxwell received just 400 votes more than were cast for Ald. McPherson, the present representative of Prince ward. Lt. Col. Armstrong put up a stiff fight against Ald. Hamm and Capt. Keast gave Ald. McMulkin quite a chase, but the old members were too many for them.

Ald. McGeldrick of Stanley ward increased his majority very materially. Last year he beat Mr. Holder only 86 votes. This time he almost trebled that figure, the number being 234. Mr. Bustin carried Sidney ward, and Ald. McPherson was the victor in Prince, but the vote of the city was against them. Ald. Waring, it may be remarked, was absent from the city. Messrs, Macrae and Dunlop got 238 votes each in Wellington ward. Mayor-elect Sears served several

ton ward. Mr. Maxwell is new in civic life. The vote in the several wards was

years as alderman for Queens ward,

and the newly elected representative

of Queens ward once sat for Welling-

Taker transport		DESCRIPTION OF			Jon	d							14.0 (4.0)
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Israel E. Smith	83 101	104	206 135	327 '189	168 127	294 175	262 193	193 88		195 78		22 35	2433 1625
James O. Stackhouse219 John J. Gordon12 Sidney Ward—	111. 74	99 96	209 129	292 235	147 154	292 182	278 172	178 104	172 156	180 96	228 121	47 10	2452 1641
Geo. H. Waring. 222 Stephen B. Burtin. 103 Queene Ward—	128 56	89 112	190 157	299 230	212 91	261 211	272 180	052 123	184 143	177 99	207 141	30 82	2423 1683
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Joseph B. Hamm	52 127	89 106	181 164	288 238	188 120	270 205	277 177	151 128	152	160 120	196 155	47 22	2220 1907
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Alex. W. Macrae	93 89	112 185	213 128	335 191	212 91	238 238	238 220	135 145	193 136	146 132	179 166	43 19	2314 1793
Thos. Millidge	65 117	100 92	188 153	318 210	211 90	279 198	269 176	135 148	171 161	151 126	179 167	36 24	2219 1877
Wm. Christie	104 79	129 67	193 153	301 224	176 125	316 158	304 143	196 93	267 62		294 51	47 15	2775 1336
John McMulkin			205 144				237 213	196 84	170 163	149 132	217 137	31 29	2381 1734
John McGoldrick								130 156	208 128	142 135	121 223	43 19	2194 1960

LORD C. BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

Address to the Boys of Harrow School

At Harrow school, on Saturday evening, March 19, Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., delivered an address on The Navy. The audience was mainly composed of students and

Lord Charles Beresford, who was enthusiastically welcomed said he liked to talk to boys about the navy, for every British youth was imbued with that love of the sea without which our empire would never have been what it was today. One attraction which the navy possessed for boys was that of taking them earlier than usual from school, and another reason, which operated in his own case to make the navy his profes was that his parents found him diffi-

cult to manage, and rightly judged that the discipline of a man-of-war would be beneficial to him. When he was on board the three-decker Mariborough it was no uncommon thing for from five to twenty men to be aswatch all helplessly drunk. Flogging for the slightest offence was resorted to in those days, and he had seen seven men whipped in a single morning. Ignorance was rife in the ranks of the navy, and of 1,200 men on board the Marlborough, 500 could neither read nor write. The ignorance and bad treatment doubtless explained the drunkenness, for whereas the fashion used to be never to return from shore as long as cash lasted, and never to return sober, it was the fashion today never to go aboard drunk. (Cheers). He would like to see greater facilities for the bluejacket to attain the officers' rank. In the army there were now 578 officers who had risen from the ranks, but he believed that of over 60,000 men in the navy only a couple had similarly risen, although it was absurd to suggest that, among that large number, that was not a much greater proportion of good and capable men. He claimed for a sea life that it tended to make men cheery, good humored and thoughtful for others: and the kind of boy the navy wanted was he who, though by no means the most exemplary char-

acter of his school, would descend to nothing mean or dishonorable, though he had the pluck to get into an occasional row. (Laughter). Although the sentiment of the sea had largely lisappeared, modern conditions re-juired more nerve and determination. more quickness and resource. There was less chance of individual resource displaying itself than formerly. The captain had literally everything

The captain had literally everything under his own thumb in the form of an electric button, and doubtless the aim of any Harovian who hight hereafter command in a naval action would be to blow off the head of the opposing captain, and so put the opposing vessel at some disadvantage. (Laughter.) It had been his luck to command vessels in two small actions—once on board the two small actions once on board the two small actions—once on board the Condor—(cheers)—and once in the Safia up the Nile. On each occasion he fell in the entire ship's company after the fight, and called for 'heers for the engineer's staff, whose important duties had been performed without any chance of participating in the fun of the fight. In the case of the Safia they owed everything to the engineer Mondor the condor of the safia they owed everything to the engineer Mondor the safia they owed everything to the engineer Mondor the safia they owed everything to the engineer Mondor the safia they owed everything to the engineer Mondor the safia they owed everything to the engineer Mondor the safia they owed everything to the engineer Mondor the safia they owed everything to the engineer Mondor the safia they owed everything to the engineer Mondor they are the safia they owed everything to the engineer the safia they owed everything to the safia they owed everything the safia they are the safia they owed everything the safia they owed everythi owed everything to the engineer, Mr. Benbow, for, having got a shot in their boiler, they could never bave

at Korti but for the splendid emer-

gency achievement of making the necessary repair in eleven and a half hours, under difficulties which appeared insuperable. (Cheers.) Once while fishing off Bermuda he plunged into the sea to recover a packet of books which a midshipman had thrown overboard, and within a moment of his being safely hauled over the side a huge shark fouled the boat with great violence, being apparently unatle to check the swift dash with which it had made for its intended and unsuspecting prey. When he first joined the Marlborough in 1860 a big boatswain's mate looked at him, and remarked: "Here's another one. That poor little beggar ain't long for this world." (Laughter.) The sea air and training worked wonders, and he had so far managed to survive. The boatswain's mate referred to was the son of the notorious Ann Glanville, who raised a boat's crew of women at Saltash, which raced with and defeated the best French crew to be found in the port of Cherbourg. History proved the value of holding command of the sea, and he trusted Britain would determine to retain that command. But in all their efforts to main sisted on board during the night tain naval supremacy, let the motive be defence of their empire and commerce and not defiance of other powers. No success could be achieved without hard work, and he would tell a story in this connection. His last command was the Undaunted, and after her crew had made a |very poor show in the Fleet regatta he got his men together and said: "Now, lads, we must go into training, and win at least half of next year's races." He

set the example in person, and the

crew followed with such good will that

at the next regatta they won 22 prizes

in 25 pulling events for which they had

entered. (Cheers.) In addition to ap-

plication pluck and enthusiasm, he re-

commended the scholars of Harrow to

te chivalrous, big-minded, unseffish

and sober. Of course his reference to

sobriety referred to the future, be-

cause it was necessarily inapplicable to school life; but he did not hesitate

to declare inebrity a stupid, mean and

selfish vice. He advised them to culti-

vate the moral courage to admit er-

rors, to run straight, and to be bold

and noble. In conclusion, he asked

each one to do his level best to keep

up the prestige and efficiency of the

navy as a means of handing down un-

tarnished his heritage of empire, (Loud cheers.) LINCOLN'S LOST SPEECH.

Lincoln, which was published in McClure' Magazine a few years ago, has now been added to Professor Bliss Perry's volume de voted to Lincoln in the "Little Masterpieces' series. This is the first time that this famous speech has been available outside of the tack numbers of McClure's Magazine. Processor Perry has had remarkable success in diting these "Little Masterpieces"; the dincoln volume, just ready, and the volume avotes to the best writings of Benjamin ranklin are models of inspiring reading for young men who are extract in their endeaur to make a success of life.

An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell, he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp effected the relief of Colonel Wilson REV. A. H. MACFARLANE, FrankPARLIAMENT.

The Bank Note Engraving Contract in the House.

Salaries in Governor General's Office, Justice and Militia Discussed.

The Prohibition Plebiscite Bill Will be Introduced by Hon. Mr. Fisher Today.

OTTAWA, April 19.-Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the house into ways and means committee, when Mr. Davin moved a resolution condemning the reduction of the savings bank interest to 2 1-2 per cent. The motion was supported by Messrs. McLean, Foster, Sir Charles Tupper, McDougall (Cape Breton), Bennett, Moore, Sproule, Broder and Clark Wallace Mr. Fielding defended the resolution, affirming that the government was

paying all the money was worth, and that it would be a mistake to create an artificial value. He would willing to pay the poor men who had small sums in the savings banks a higher rate of interest if they could be separated from the others.

Sir Richard Cartwright went further in this line, suggesting the issue of three per cent Canadian stock in small lots for the benefit of small savings bank depositors. Rogers (grit patron) defended the

government at the afternoon debate, which was closed by E. F. Clarke of Toronto, supporting Mr. Davin's mo-The vote was taken before dinner,

when the amendment was lost, 76 to 40 on a straight party division. After dinner the house went committee on ways and means, and took up the new preferential clauses. Messrs. Foster, Clarke and other members wanted to know how the government would determine goods imported from England were British product. Mr. Clarke asked if the paper made from Canadian wood pulp would get the preferential rate. The ministers could not explain how they would discover what goods were produced in Great Britain with the substantial portion of British labor.

Mr. Powell said the whole system was now before the house. Cart-wright had admitted that the United States had been annually increasing its sales to Canada, while those of Great Britain had gradually fallen off. Mr. Powell said that if the reduction enabled England to get this trade back, it could not well reduce the price of these goods to Canadian consumers. But it would quire Canadians to raise by other taxes the amount by which the revenue was reduced.

Hon. Mr. Fielding scolded the opposition members, declaring that while they professed to favor preferential trade, they were at heart opposed to it. Messrs. Powell, Henderson and other members told him promptly that they did not make the slightest pretence to favor his one-sided scheme of preference. They wanted a system which worked both ways.

On the sugar question an interesting discussion arose about Queensland, which produces sugar used in the sugar refinery at Vancouver. Hon. Mr. Fielding will consider whether the preference should be extended to Queensland and Figi. In response to a question, Hon. Mr. Fielding could not say exactly whether the refiners protection would be reduced, leaving out the preferential rate. He thought that the refiner would have a little less pr ference on the loaf sugar and a little more protection on the higher grade article. But on this point there was uncertainty, because it could not be determined how much of their raw material used came from the creferential countries, and because the effect of preferential reduction on English and Scotch refined sugar was not easy to estimate. He thought Hon. Mr. Foster was right when he estimated the increase of the sugar taxes from two hundred and fifty thousand to four hundred thousand.

The preference clauses and sugar clauses were passed and the tobacco clauses were reached at midnight. The tobacco clause passed shortly before 1 o'clock and the house adjourn-

This morning the public accounts committee took up the Rideau Hall expenditure and brought out the fact that all the supplies, amounting to some thirty thousand dollars a year, were purchased without tender, and that as high as \$32 a thousand was paid for hardwood floor stuff, purchased from Mr. Edwards, M. P. A motion had been passed for all the latigation of partisanship. The papers produced were found to lack the vouchers of Wm. Wilson's expenses in Moncton. The auditor general explained that he had not been as yet able to get the vouchers, though he had caused letters and telegrams to he sent for them.

OTTAWA, April 20 .- When the order of the day was called this afternoon, Mr. Bergeron called the speaker's attention to the vacancy for Bagot, occasioned by the death of Mr. Dupont the speaker said the warrant for writ would be issued at once. The house went into supply.

On the charges of management, Hon. Mr. Foster told Hon. Mr. Fleiding that he believed the whole work of engraving bank notes had been done in New York. The government was asked for \$40,000 for bank notes, while the engraving part of the work seemed to be done in a foreign country. Hon. Mr. Fielding said he had no knowledge

On the item for salaries in the governor general's office, the house in committee came up against the vote for two clerks, one of whom gets the statutory increase and the other does not. The opposition members wanted an explanation of the government's resition respecting the statutory in-

Hon. Mr. Fielding explained that ir the case before the house, both were meritorious and faithful officers and had no reason that was satisfactory

to the opposition for the discrimina-The discussion continued during the

After dinner the discussion on the statutory increases was resumed and continued till ten o'clock. The item for salaries in the governor general's office and privy council

office then passed. The department of justice was next eached, when it was found that of six clerks qualified for an increase, four got the raise and two did not. This revived the discussion of the discrimination, and again no explanation of the basis of choice was given. A long discussion took place on the item of militia salaries, respecting the superannuation of Accountant O'Mera

and the appointment of Mr. Borden of Kentville in his place at a salary larger to begin with than that paid to the accountant of any other department. Hon. Mr. Borden said in reply to

the question that the new accountant was his cousin, but he was the brother of the senior member for Halifax. When the house adjourned at midnight, the militia clause had not been

Mr. Davin moved that the item be reduced \$600.

NOTES It is pretty certain that the plebiscite bill to be introduced by Hon. Mr. Fisher tomorrow will provide for submission of the question pure and simple. The date of the election will probably be September or October of this year, or at some later date, when the next electoral list is prepared. The senate resumed its sittings to-

day.

This morning a deputation waited upon Sir Louis Davies and urged upon him the advisability of the establishing a floating station in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and maintaining it for five years, moving from place to place in the gulf for the purpose of bserving the nature and sources of the food of fishes, oysters and lobsters, and of studying the nabits of food fishes. The deputation was introduced by Prof. Russell and represented a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Ellis of St. John was also with the delegation, which included representatives of several of Canada's colleges. They asked an appropriation of \$15,000, of which one-third is for the establishment and the balance for five rears' maintenance. Sir Louis gave the deputation some encouragement, but was non-committal.

SOUDAN CAMPAIGN ENDS TILL JULY.

CAIRO, April 18.—Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, has ordered all the newspaper correspondents back from the front and operations against the dervishes have been suspended until July.

Some of the success that attended Gen. Kitchener's last advance up the Nile was due to the fact that Mr. Rhodes loaned him a lot of locomo-tives, built for the Bechuanaland rail-way, of which he had some thirty on hand. Without these engines the Nile transport service would not have been equal to the requirements. The way things are shaping themselves, also, there is a possibility that the Rhodes locomotives, if they have a reasonably long life, may reach their Bechuanaland destination overland.

ACCIDENTS TO H. M. S. ALGER-INE.

H. M. S. Algerine, when coming down river a few days ago, grounded on a mud bank, getting off shortly afterwards, however. On Saturday last while turning round at Ningpo she came in contact with a junk, smashing one of her boats and landing her dinghy on the bows of the native craft. This morning she went into dock at Tungkadoo for an overhaul. As our correspondent telegraphs that the false keel and starboard bilge keel are gone, and the port bilge keel damaged, and the repairs will cost £3,000, it is to be concluded that the stranding was worse than it seemed. -Hong Kong Telegraph.

THE LUCK OF BAGH CAMP.

The Ghurkha scouts recently found an Afridi baby on one of the hills outside Bagh. After being kept alive for four days by a kindly mess president, it was eventually deposited in a prominent position when the enemy were following up a picket. Well, the tribesmen have evidently appreciated this act of humanity, for it was an Aka Khel baby, and the Aka Khel jirgah brought it in to show Mr. Hastings, the political officer at Iamani, the other day.-Calcutta Englishman.

BRITISH LION GETS A REST.

NEW YORK, April 19 .- The Journal ays: Somehow it seems that "twisting the British lion's tail" ought not to be quite so popular a sport in the United States henceforward. Since our quarrel with Spain reached an coute state it has been evident enough that the unfaltering friendship Great Britain has been the chief obstacle to a European alliance against us. Our "hereditary enemy" proved our best friend.

J. B. AND U. S. CLASP HANDS.

Punch made a hit the other day with a cartoon representing an American man-of-warsman and his British cousin of her Majesty's service clasp-ing hands and pledging one another in glasses of grog, while the bulldog and the the eagle exchange knowing winks. The cartoon has been largely reproduced in the United States pap-

bespatches stated that 150 bbls of flour and bbls. of beet in the after compartment of e str. Halifax were damaged in the recent cident near Boston.



THE KINE The kine of my from my kee

The young goats
I do:
For all through the Banshee keen
O youth of my keen
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All through the n my sorrow; "Whist, it is the my heart!" My hair with the clasped in an Black head of m we agart.

Were your grave
it half a bles
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goats away;
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safe keeping
I could sleep ah
dawn of day. dawn of day.

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The head that I sand,
The vultures shridogs are how
Till the blood is clenching has see you on the

eign rain;
A plaything of the unceasing.
No grave for bitter pain! All through the mi keening: Somewhere you I do: My hair with the clasped in a

THE MA

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together.

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for the discrimina. continued during the e discussion on the

s was resumed and o'clock. alaries in the govere and privy council

of justice was next was found that of ed for an increase, and two did not. scussion of the disagain no explanation ice was given. n took place on the aries, respecting the Accountant O'Mera ent of Mr. Borden s place at a salary with than that paid of any other de-

en said in reply to the new accountant it he was the brother ber for Halifax. adjourned at midclause had not been

ed that the item be

ain that the plebisoduced by Hon. Mr. will provide for subquestion pure and of the election will mber or October of ome later date, when l list is prepared. imed its sittings to-

deputation waited avies and urged upability of the estabstation in the Gulf and maintaining it oving from place to for the purpose of ture and sources of oysters and lobsters, the nabits of food ation was introduced

and represented a British Association ent of Science. Mr. was also with the included representof Canada's colleges. ropriation of \$15,000. d is for the estabbalance for five Sir Louis gave nittal.

IGN ENDS TILL

.-Gen. Sir Herbert mander-in-chief of n forces, has orderer correspondents ront and operations shes have been sus-

ccess that attended ast advance up the the fact that Mr. a lot of locomo-Bechuanaland railhad some thirty on these engines the vice would not have nts. The shaping themselves, ossibility that the es, if they have a fe, may reach their tination overland.

H. M. S. ALGER-

ine, when coming days ago, grounded getting off shortly er. On Saturday round at Ningpo tact with a junk, her boats and landthe bows of the namorning she went kadoo for an overspondent telegraphs and starboard bilge the port bilge keel repairs will cost concluded that the graph.

BAGH CAMP.

outs recently found one of the hills outbeing kept alive for idly mess president, deposited in a proen the enemy were picket. Well, the idently appreciated ity, for it was an and the Aka Khel in to show Mr. olitical officer at her day.-Calcutta

GETS A REST.

oril 19.—The Journal n's tail" ought not ular a sport in the ceforward. Since Spain reached an en evident enough ng friendship of been the chief obean alliance against tary enemy" has

CLASP HANDS

t the other day with nting an American and his British esty's service clasp-edging one another while the bulldog exchange knowing n has been largely United States pap-

at 150 bbls. of flour and e after compartment of damaged in the recent



long after the physician responded.

Dr. Gray found the prisoner in an THE KINE OF MY FATHER. The kine of my father, they are straying entirely changed condition. His seal The young goats at mischief, but little can
I do;
For all through the night did I hear the of silence was broken. He seemed rational, but could not understand his imprisonment. Banshee keening; O youth of my loving, and is it well with

FIRST PART.

Were your grave at my feet, I would think it half a blessing: I could herd then the cattle, and drive the goats away;

Many a Paternoster I would say for your sadd keeping:
I could sleep above your heart, until the dawn of day.

I see you on the prairie, hot with thirst and

faint with hunger; The head that I love lying low upon the

dogs are howling,
Till the blood is pulsing cold within your
clenching hand.

I see you on the waters, so white, so still,

Your dear eyes unclosing beneath a for-

eign rain: A plaything of the winds, you turn and drift

No grave for your testing; O mine the

All through the night did I hear the Banshe

keening;
Somewhere you are dying, and nothing can
I do:
My hair with the wind, and my two hands
clasped in anguish;
Buter is your trouble—and I am far from

THE MARK OF CAIN

We were seated in the lobby of a

little southern hotel some two years

ago, discussing, as travellers are prone

to do, a very wide range of topics.

The conversation gradually drifted

into the question of hypnotism or the

various influences of one mind over

Each one present in the circle had

asually expressed his opinion upon

this subject except a handsome trav-

elling salesman, probably 35 years old,

who was familiarly known as "Whit-

ey Saunders." This name was given

him owing to the fact that his splen-

did head of hair was prematurely and

During a slight lull in the talk

drinking, yet was still cognizant of all

that was being said, straightened him-

self up in his chair and without any

ceremony launched into the following

to repeat as nearly as possible, word

I have heard several of you men

say, he commenced, that you did not

believe in hypnotism, mesmerism, tele-

pathy or anything of the kind. Well,

you are not compelled to do so, but

let me tell you a story and show you

that you know nothing about what

There lived in a small town in New

York state some years ago two broth-

ers with five years' difference in their

ages. They were sworn enemies, ow-

ing to some difficulty in the adjust-

The older of the two men was a wid-

ower, and the loss of his young wife,

together with his unnatural hatred for

scores of pleasant weather friends.

addition to having been the family

physician of both the brothers, was

a man of noble parts, learned far be-

and arts which are yet in their in-

fancy. He was a profound student of

the doctrines as laid down by Mesmer

and others, but held any such abili-

ties in this direction that he had ac-

quired as sacred as the professional

Dr. Gray had long tried to patch up

the differences between the two young

men, whom he regarded almost as

sons. His efforts met with little en-

couragement from the elder, although

the younger brother expressed him-

self as perfectly willing to meet the

Thus matters stood when the village

in which they lived was shaken to its

foundation one morning when the peo-

ple woke to learn that the older bro-

ther had during the night been foully murdered in his bed. The alarm was

first given by the murdered man's

Suspicion pointed but one way-the

The younger brother was arrested.

conclusive; not a link was missing.

He was convicted, and after being sen

tenced to hang was taken back to

During the progress of the trial the

prisoner could not be induced to speak a single word. Absolute silence was

the only response received to all of Dr. Gray's kind offers of assistance.

After the young man's sentence had

been pronounced, his brother's former

friend, Glava, announced his depart-ure for London for an indefinite stay.

Now, a strange thing happened just

previous to Glava's departure. He

called at the prison where the young

murderer was confined and was per-

mitted to enter his cell. He remained

but a few minutes. Then left the jail

Glava had no sooner gone than the

priscner commenced a great scream-

ing and shouting to the guard, "Stop

that man, stop that man!" he yelled. They were the first words that cross-

ed his lips in days, but his commands were not heeded.

When next the guard appeared at

This request was grauted, and not dered, fourteen years ago.

the request that Dr. Gray be sent for.

Gradually his yells subsided.

and was no more seen in the town.

his Italian friend Glava.

motive being revenge.

confidence of his patients.

other half way.

yond his time, and skilled in scien

strange story, which I shall endeavor

Saunders, who had evidently been

another.

absolutely white.

you are discussing.

MRS. SHORTER.

sand, vultures shrick impatient, and coyote

He could get no answers to his questions from the guards, and in his ex-tremity, he explained, had sent for his old friend, who, he felt sure, could All through the night sat my mother with my sorrow:
"Whist, it is the wind, O one childeen of my heart!"
My hair with the wind, and my two hands clasped in anguish:
Elack head of my darling! too long are

help him. Upon close observation Dr. Gray noticed that the young man's face was deathly pale, and there was an anxious haunted air about him which boded ill for the condition of his mind. The prisoner told Dr. Gray that he had had a frightful dream, and that he had been awakened within a few hours from a deep sleep to find himself in a prison cell and gazing into the horrible depths of Glava's coal black eyes.

"I dreamt," he continued, "that last night, when I had gone to my home and retired to my bed, Glava appeared at my bedside. "He bade me rise and dress, at the

same time fixing upon me the most diabolical look that I ever saw. Without knowing why I obeyed his orders. "Come with me," Glava said. "I followed him. He led the way straight to my brother's house, i

which I had not been for years, admitted us with a key. "Once inside we mounted the first flight of steps and directed our foot-"Outside of the door Glava thrust

into my right hand a long Italian "He then opened the door, and raising his right hand to its full height above his head, glided across the floor toward the bed. Imitating every motion he made. I followed him. "Upon reaching his bedside he took

his place at the foot, and I stood beside him, nearest to the head. After muttering some unintelligible words, quick as flash he brought his right arm down from its upright po-

sition with awful force. "Again did I follow his precise movements, and, to my horror, the stiletto which I still clutched in my hand buried to the hilt in my own brother's

"I felt his blood spurt upon my hands, and then fell into a deep sleep, with his death rattle sounding in my

"For what and how did I get there?" When this fearful narrative was fin ished, the noble old physician turned away in terror and disgust. Mentally he determined that the prisoner, after killing his brother, was feigning insanity to shield himself from the consequences of his crime He bowed his head in his hands. Suddenly an awful suspicion flashed through his mind. "Could it be pos-

sible." he ejaculated, "a murderer

his hands but not with his mind?" Certain long forgotten facts crowded into his mind to give stability to his growing belief. Then it became Dr. Gray's painful duty to tell the young man the whole truth. It was done in his own noble way and with the comforting assurance that God might yet prepare

way of proving the prisoner's innoment of property which had been left The old man then took h with a look of such strange determination upon his face as is rarely seen upon the human countenance.

lis brother, had soured him on life, For four days, so his family tell, Dr. and almost made a recluse of him. Gray never left his locked room to He had, however, one companion, an take a morsel of food or a drop of Italian by birth, who had formerly loved the girl which his friend had married. These two were constantly nourishment. During the first twenty-four hours of this time he might have been seen poring over packages of old manuscript or reading long ex-The younger brother was accounted tracts from many dusty volumes. a good fellow generally—that is, he spent and wasted his money, and has Finally the last batch of manuscrip was put back into his strong chest, the last old volume was returned to its In the same village lived an old place upon the shelf. physician, Dr. Gray by name, who, in

Then the old gentleman threw him-self upon his bed without removing his clothes, and seemingly sank off into a deep sleep.

Many and numerous were the calls made for him during the next three days, but all efforts to obtain an answer from within the locked door were without avail.

At the expiration of the fourth day when even his family were becoming alarmed, though knowing his peculiarities, the old physician appeared once more in the family circle.

His face was drawn, his eyelids were heavy, his hair appeared even whiter than ever before, but his face shone with the light of a great victory

Rushing up to his dear old wife, and with tears of joy streaming down his face, he made the following remarkable declaration:

"Thank God, it is done! They will never hang the boy after they receive the true confession which I compelled the true murderer, Antoine Glava, to valet, and the police were notified by write in his cabin, while the steamer was in midocean.

The dector was right. man was murdered by his brother, the Two weeks later there was received n that town by the police authorities ocument which had been found ad-When found, he was in a dazed condressed in the cabin of a man who dition and exhibited every evidence of mmitted suicide by jumping from He was imprisoned and eventually an ocean steamer. The document was in the nature of brought to trial. The evidence was

a curious confession: It is of no use. My father taught me that every mind has its maste and that the influence of the master mind in some cases extends to the utermost parts of the earth.

My master has commanded me write, and I must obey. Your prisoner, charged with the murder of his brother, is innocent, morally and mentally. His mind was my servant. His hands did my bidding in killing the man who took from me the woman I loved. My master

bids me die. ANTOINE GLAVA: The prisoner was eventually granted a new trial upon evidence of reasonable doubt and released from cus-

indictment against him was rever afterward prosecuted, and perhaps might be found in some dusty, old pigeonhole today. But, gentle-men, Saunders concluded, you see this white hair of mine. It is my living reminder of the efficacy of just the subject you were discussing.

My hair was as black as a raven's the prisoner's cell, he was met with

Special Notice to Our Readers.

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

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

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

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

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

The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its and free from sensationalto the Family Circle.

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

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

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a their wedding trip. level with the city readers of the daily, papers, and bounding looked when I asked him how the fare was at his last boarding will be furnished with the place? Timkins-No wonder. They news of the world as fresh a day as long as he was there.—Philawing the day my brother was mur-

from the telegraphic wires as the the mail arrangepermit.

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

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

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. Diphtheria Near Oromocto.

OROMOCTO, Sunbury Co., April 16. To the Editor of The Sun: Sir-In today's Sun there is a communication from your Fredericton correspondent containing many errors in regard to diphtheria at Mr. Carney's house, which, if you will allow me, I will correct.

It is quite true that they have the disease in its worst form, and have already lost six children out of eleven which, instead of ranging in age from eleven to eighteen, as your corres pondent stated, ranged from eighteen to a little over one year old. fear," is false. The whole neighborhood have been most kind. Charles Ward, although having young children of his own, has given his whole time in their cause, making coffins for the dead and walking to the village two and three times a day to get People which, thank God, abound in Oromocto when there is sickness or trouble. Mr. Ward, with Geo. Howland and his team, bury the dead, which we all know, is attended with more or less danger. A temporary building has been put up to remove the family into as soon as they can be moved, and the work has been given by men, whose time is money, many of whom have families of little children.

Nor has Oromocto been backward in contributions of money, etc. John W. Gilmor, who has been collecting in the village, and Mrs. Geo. Howland and Miss Edna Kimball in the outlying neighborhood, have, altogether, realized over \$100 in money, besides large donations of clothing, bedding etc. which the family will need when the disease is stayed and they get into a new house, which will be built

This is a correct statement, as I have seen a good deal of what I have written. They have had a man nurse since the 10th to help them. I may also say that the mother and ten children were down with the disease before they sent for a doctor, and columns are clean, pure until then none knew they were ill. There were two sons and the father, who were able to work, and ought to have kept their family fairly comfortable last winter, but they were all ism, containing no matter home in idleness, and when there is a combination of poverty, disease and that may not be presented no constitution to withstand sickness, and no chance to isolate the sick from the well, is it any wonder that they have succumbed so quickly. Yours truly.

FAIR PLAY. CHRISTIE-HOLMES.

(Victoria Colonist, April 12.) The first Easter wedding is that of of the C. P. R. telegraph service, who was married last night to Miss Annie Sinclair Holmes, daughter of D. A. Holmes of Springville, Pictou county, Nova Scotia.

The ceremony took place in Christ church cathedral, and the abundance of beautiful spring flowers adorning the chancel made a very pretty scene for a wedding. The bride was dressed in a blue travelling dress and had as her bridesmaid Miss Carrie Christie, sister of the groom, while Robert J. Ker acted as best man.

Rev. Canon Beanlands officiated, and there were present quite a num-ber of the immediate friends of the ber of the immediate friends of the family, though the wedding was a very quiet one. There was a particu-larly fine display of presents, included in them being a very handsome oak clock, presented by the staff of the felegraph office, as an expression of the pleasant relations existing be-tween them and their chief. Mr. and Mrs. Christie left by the Charmer on

Diet Showed in His Face.—Simpkins fed him on mutton chops three times MONCTON.

ments of the country will A Terrible Shooting Fatality at Mrs. Hicks" Residence in Parish of Salisbury.

> Another Provincial Constable—An Alleged Nest of Burglars Captured.

> MONCTON, April 20.-A terrible shooting fatality occurred at the residence of Mrs. Josiah Kicks at Kinnear settlement, parish of Salisbury, just pefore dusk last evening. Her son Moody, 22 years of age, left the hous with a gun to look for wild ducks. He had only left the house a few moments when his brother heard the report of a gun and going out found Moody lying on the ground with bullet hole in his breast, from which the life blood was flowing rapidly. He assisted him to the house and started for a doctor, but when he returned, the young man was quite dead, though in the meantime he had trawled from one room to another. Other members of the family were away from home at the family were away from home at the time, and as the young man never spoke after the accident, it is not known just how the accident occurred. It is supposed, however, that in walk-ing over some slabs he tripped, the gun catching in some way and being

> ocidentally discharged. The dramatical and musical enterainment given in the basement of St. Bernard's church last evening by the ociety of St. Louis de Gonzayne was a decided success, the sum of \$135 beng realized, Theophilus M. LeBlanc of Moncton

> has received notice of his appointment as a provincial constable under the act of last session. He has provided his bonds.

> The bollers and furnaces in the burned sugar refinery buildings are being stripped preparatory to removal that the Acadia Sugar Refining Company has given up all notion of re-building here.

> The amateur athletic association is preparing a first class programme of sports, including base ball for the 24th of May. It is thought consider able interest will be taken in cricket here this summer. Several old players will participate in the game this year and two matches have already been arranged with Truro.

> The police succeeded today in running down a nest of burglars who have been operating here for some months. Three young men-William and Ross Budd, under suspicion for some time, are looked up along with Frank Fownes, driver of an hotel hack. They found four cases of whiskey stolen from McSweeney's bonded warehouse and American hotel, and two part caddies tobacco and empty candy pail stolen from an Intercolonial car. Other arrests may follow.

KLONDYKE FEVER DYING OUT.

HARRY DOMVILLE.

(Vancouver World, April 13.) Harry Domville, who has just returned from Lake La Berge, in the Yukon, goes back tomorrow in connection with the business of the company of which his father, Lieut.-Col. Domville, M. P., has the management. He may be away several years on this occasion. This young gentleman is a chip off the old block and is extremely popular in this city, where in the comparatively brief time he has been here, he seems to know more people than old-timers who have grown up with the place. The company has been conducted in a manuer that must win the approbation of those behind it on the other side of the big herring pond, and while not making a great show, is doing effective work, perhaps due in a large measure to the careful direction of Capt. McLean, who is on deck early and late. The best wishes of Harry's many friends in Vancouver will accompany him to the Land of the Midnight Sun, in which territory he has already displayed, in the interests of the Klondyke, Yukon, Stewart Ploneers, abilities of no mean order, and which must affeet lasting good. Harry Domville, who has just returned

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

(Fredericton Gleaner, Tuesday.) A meeting of the several committee having in charge the details of the grand Orange demonstration here on July 12th was held at Orange hall

Mr. Pitts, M. P. P., stated that he was in St. John yesterday, conferring with the members of the order there as to plans for transportation. It is estimated that fully one thousand people will come up from St. John to participate in and witness the big celebration.

The several committees reported ex-cellent progress being made and satisfactory arrangements are being made in every department. The large num-ber of bands who will be here and their music will be one of the features of the demonstration.

The central committee will meet

again on Monday, May 23rd.

Old Men and Kidney Disease. Aged persons troubled with weak back, impaired kidneys, pain in the back and base of abdomen, scalding urine, with a small quantity of water at a time, a tendency to urinate often, especially at night, should use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. You know the doctor's reputation, you know the value of his work, and that Dr. Chase would not risk his reputation on an unknown and untried tation on an unknown and untried remedy. Every druggist in Canada sells and recommends them.

Liable to be Damaged.—Old Croak-boy—I think we'd better have the passage and staircase repapered while I'm laid up, Mrs. Grimage. Mrs. Grimage (his house-keeper)—Lor' sir! 'adn't yer better wait and see 'ow yer goes on furst? Them coffins do make such work with staircase wall papers. -London Ally Sloper.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS

WEST BROOK, Cumberland Co., N. S., April 16.—This is smelt weather. The shining beauties are making their way up the rivers, and by Monday shoals of them will be scooped up by the crowds of men and boys all along the Maccan river. Some do marketing smelts in Springhill; others cure and dry them for winter use though they make tough chewing and are not inappropriately styled "darning needles," but most persons only scoop a small quantity for a treat while fresh.

N. F. Taylor is recovering from his recent illness, and has just returned home from a trip to the east of the county. Leslie Roscoe returned home iast week from Frazee & Whiston's business college, having secured his

The sugar product of the season has been on the whole slightly below the average, but never has better sugar ecn marketed, especially in Mapleton and Leamington, where sugar makers are each year perfecting the

April 18.—The ladies of the Presby-terian church in Southampton have ocen most successful in the efforts ade by their Aid society to raise funds for church purposes throughout the year '97. Besides donating \$150 towards building the manse in River Hebert, their own church has undergone repairs and was reopened vesterday. The walls have been coated with alabastine, the pews beside the desk removed to make room for the choir and the new organ, a handsome česk and communion table pur-chased, and the exterior will be newly painted during the summer. The entertaining meetings held monthly by the society at the homes of its members will be continued as before, except that the night of meeting is to be the second Tuesday of each month. Last Friday it was held in the hall, where a most delightful evening was spent in social converse, games, etc. The usual fancy sale was held in con-

Miss Putnam spent the Sabbath visiting at A. B. Lusby's in South-ampton. Recently this very talented young lady entertained the Literary society of River Hebert (where she is teaching) with a graphic verbal descripition of her visit to London on

the occasion of the Queen's jubilee. Miss Harvey has resigned her situacion as principal of River Hebert school, and Miss Grant has taken her place. The former, in company with the Misses Mary and Clara Wood, will shortly go to the Hawaiian islands, where an interesting event will take place in which she and Dr. Hubert Wood will be the chief actors. Miss Wadman spent her Easter holidays at her home in wive Islands.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 19 .- The Beaver line boat Gallia arrived at 2 o'clock from Liverpool via Moville. Captain Stewart reports rough weather prevailing the two first days of the voyage. He met the big storms which have been prevailing during the past week. The Gallia landed one hundred and fifty tons of freight and English mails. She had a large passenger list, thirty saloon, sixty-eight intermediate and one hundred and ninety-six steerage passengers. Of these, one hund-red and twenty-three landed here and went forward by rail. The Gallia left Liverpool one and a half hours after the steamer Vancouver, called at Moville, and still she reached this port five hours ahead of the Dominion liner, which did not arrive till 7 o'clack this evening. The Vancouver landed eighty-three passengers. Gallia sailed for St. John at 6 o'clock and the Vancouver proceeded to Port-

land at 8. The dates are now definitely an-nounced for the transfer of the British troops from Ireland to this station, and from here to Jamaica. The 1st battalion of the Royal Leinster regiment, now stationed at Birr, Ireand, will embark at Kingston on the transport Dilwara on April 24th for conveyance to this station. On the arrival of the troopship here the second battalion will embark for Jamaica. The married women and their families will not accompany the battalion, but will be sent home. Dilwara is due to arrive here on May

HALIFAX, N. S., April 20.—The Jamaica officials have appealed to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British colonial secretary, for redress against the government of Bermuda, because of the latter's alleged arbitrary quarantine regulations. The Bermuda people believe or pretend to believe that yellow fever is epidemic at Jamaica and quarantine all steamers coming from Jamaican ports. The Jamaica government pronounces this a bovoott by Bermuda against a sister colony. The governor of Jamaica a tew days agoremonstrated by cable with the governor of Bermuda, declaring the island to be free from fever and in a normal state of health. The Bermuda governor replied that his information was of a quite different character, and that the quarantine blockade would not be raised. On the last voyage upward of the steamer Be'a she was prevented from landing passengers or entering the port of Hamilton, and passengers bound for Halifax had to reach the steamer in boats. Jamaica reople give as a reason for this policy in Bermuda that they wish to keep all American tourists to themselves.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 20.—In the face of Captain Primrose, who brought the Indefattgable here from Bermula on Monday. It is believed the ship goes to Barbados, where it is thought there is internal trouble. The West India regiment is there, but it is not known how this regiment would act in case of a local uprising. One of the Indefattgable's officers expressed the opinion that the destination was Jamaica, and that her mission was to essist in the patrol work which has been assigned as the task of the Leinsters. When the Indefattgable arrived it was the expectation that she would be engaged here for some manths renewing the dookyard proorings. The warship has two Pinch quick firing gune, six 4-pound quick firing suns, eight 5-pound quick firing suns, one 3-pound quick firing suns, and four 5-barrelled Nordenfeldt machine guns.

PART TRACT

THE WONDROUS EAR

ATTOMO MARIA

God's Wisdom Displayed in Its Construction.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Says Sense of Hearing, Is God's Greatest Gift.

The Gateway to the Soul-Symphony of the Millennial June.

WASHINGTON, April 17.-In this discourse Dr. Talmage sets forth the goodness and wisdom of God in the construction of the human ear and extols music and encourages prayer; text, Psalm xely., 9, He that planted the ear shall He not hear?

Architecture is one of the most fashionable arts and the study of Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine, Moorish, Renaissance styles of building has been to many a man a sublime life work. Lincoln and York cathedrals, St. Paul's and St. Peter's, and arch of Titus and Theban temple and Alhambra and Parthenon are the monuments to the genius of those who built them. But more wonderul than any arch they ever lifted or any transept window ever illumined, or any Corinthian column they ever crowned or any Gothic cloister they ever elaborated, is the human ear.

Among the most skillful and assiduous physiologists of our time have been those who have given their time to the examination of the ear and the study of its arches, its walls, its floor, its canals, its convolutions, its divine machinery, and yet it will take another thousand years before the world comes to any adequate appreciation of what God did when He planned and executed the infinite and overmastering architecture of the human ear The most of it is invisible, and the microscope breaks down at the attempt at exploration. The cartilage which we call the ear is only the storm door of the great temple clear down out of sight, next door to the immor-

Such scientists as Helmholtz and Conte and De Blainville and Rank and Buck have attempted to walk the Applan way of the human ear, but the mysterious pathway has never been fully trodden but by two feet-the foot of sound and the foot of God. Three ears on each side of the head-the external ear, the middle ear, the internal ear-but all conected by most wonderful telegraphy.

A ROCK OF STRENGTH.

The external ear in all ages adorned by precious stones or precious metals. The temple of Jerusalem partly built by the contribution of earrings and Homer in the Iliad speaks of Hera, "the three bright drops, the glittering gems suspended from the and many of the adornments of modern times were only copies of her ear jewels found in Pompelian muthe outer ear may be adorned by human art, the middle and internal ear are adorned and garnished only by the hand of the Lord Almighty. The stroke of a key of yonder organ sets the air vibrating, and the external ear catches the undulating sound and passes it on through the bonelets of the middle ear to the internal ear, and the 3,000 fibres of the human brain take up the vibration and roll the sound on into the soul. The hidden machinery of the ear by physiologists called by the names of things familia to us, like the hammer, something to strike; like the anvil, something to smitten; like the stirrup of the saddle, with which we mount the steed; like the drum; beaten in the march: like the harpstring, to be swept with mu-Coiled like a "snail shell," by which one of the innermost passage of the ear is actually called; like a stairway, the sound to ascend; like a bent tube of a heating apparatus, taking that which enters round and round; like a labyrinth with wonderful passages into which the thought enters only to be lost in bewilderment. muscle contracting when the nois is too loud, just as the pupil of the eye contracts when the light is too glar-ing. The external ear is defended by wax, which with its bitterness discourages insectile invasion. The internal ear embedded in by what is far the hardest bone of the human system, a very rock of strength and de

The ear is so strange a contrivance that by the stimate of one scientist it can catch the sound of 73,700 vibra tions in a second, the outer ear tak ing in all kinds of sound, whether the crash of an avalanche or the hum of a bee. The sound passing to the in ner door of the outside ear halts unti another mechanism, divine mechanism, passes it on to the bonelets of the middle ear, and, coming to the inner door of that second ear, the sound has no power to come farther until another divine mechanism passes it on through into the inner ear, and then the sound comes to the rall track of the brain branchlet and rolls on and on until it comes to sensation, and there the curtain drops, and a hundred gates shut, and the voice of God to say to all human inspection, "Thus far and no farther."

VESTIBULE OF THE SOUL. In this vestibule of the palace of the soul how many kings of thought, of medicine, of physiology, have done penance of life-long study and got no farther than the vestibule! Mysterious home of reverberation and echo Grand central depot of sound. Headquarters to which there come quick despatches, part of the way by cartilages, part the way by air, part the way by bone, part the way by nerve -the slowest despatch plunging into the ear at a speed of 1,090 feet a secend. Small instrument of music on which is played all the music you ever heard, from the grandeurs of an August thunder storm to the softest breathing of a flute. Small instruments of music, only a quarter of an inch of surface, and the thinness of one two hundred and fifteenth part of an inch, and that thinness divided into three layers. In that ear, music al staff, lines, spaces, bar and rest. A

bridge leading from the outside natural world to the inside spiritual world; we seeing the abutment, at this end the bridge. Whispering gallery of the soul. The human voice is God's eulogy of the ear. That voice capab of producing 17,592,186,044,415 sounds, and all that variety made, not for the regalement of beast or bird, but for the human ear.

About 15 years ago, in Venice, lay down in death one whom many con-sidered the greatest musical composer of the century. Struggling on up from six years of age, when he was left fatherless, Wagner rose through the obloquy of the world, and ofttimes all Lations seemingly against him, until he gained the favor of a king and won the enthusiasm of the opera houses of Europe and America. Struggling all the way up to 70 years of ag to conquer the world's ear. In that same attempt to master the human ear and gain supremacy over this gate of the immortal soul, great battles were fought by Mozart, Gluck and Webber, and by Beethoven and Meyerbeer, by Rossini and by the roll of German and Italian and French composers, some of them in the battle and the musical scores. Great battle fought for the ear-fought with baton with organ pipe, with trumpet, with cornet-a-piston, with all ivory and brazen and silver and golden weapons of the orchestra; royal theatre and cathedral and academy of music the fortresses for the contest of the ear. England and Egypt fought for the supremacy of the Suez canal, and the Spartans and the Persians fought for the defile at Thermopylae, but the musicians of all ages have fought for the mastery of the auditory canal and the defile of the immortal soul and the Thermopylae of struggling cad-

RAPTURES OF MUSIC. For the conquest of the ear Haydn struggled on up from the garret where he had neither fire nor food, on and on until under the too great nervous strain of hearing his oratorio of the "Creation" performed, he was carried out to die, but leaving as his legacy to the world 118 symphonies, 163 pieces for the baritone, 15 masses, 5 oratorios, 42 German and Italian songs, 39 canons 365 English and Scotch songs with accompaniment and 1,536 pages of libnetti. All that to capture the gate of the body that swings in from the tympanum to the "snail shell" lying on the beach of the ocean of the immortal soul.

To conquer the ear Handel struggled on from the time when his father would not let him go to school lest he learn the gamut and become a musician, and from the time when he was allowed in the organ loft just to play after the audience had left to the time when he left to all nations his unparalleled oratorios of "Esther," "Deborah," "Samson," "Jephthah," "Judas Maccabaeus," "Israel in Egypt," and the "Messiah," the soul of the great German composer still weeping in the dead march of our great obsequies and triumphing in the raptures of every Easter morn.

To conquer the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul Schubert ing the staves of the music on the bill of fare in a restaurant, and went on until he could leave as a legacy the world over a thousand magnificent ompositions in music. To conquer the ear and take this gate of the soul's castle Mozart struggled on through poverty until he came to a pauper's grave, and one chilly, wet afternoon the body of him who gave to the world the "Requiem" and the "G Minor Symphony" was crunched in on the top of two other paupers into a grave which today is epitaphless.

GÓD'S HANDEWORK.

For the ear everything mellifluous from the birth hour when our earth was wrapped in swaddling clothes of light and serenaded by other worlds from the time when Jubal thrummed the first harp and pressed a key of the first organ down to the music of this Sabbath day. Yea, for the ear the coming overtures of heaven, for what-ever other part of the body may be left in the dust, the ear, we know, is to come to celestial life; otherwise, why the "harpers harping with their harps?"... For the ear carol of lark and whistle of quail and chirp of cricket and dash of cascade and roar of tides oceanic and doxology of worshipful assembly and minstrelsy, cherubic, seraphic and arch-angelic. For the ear all Pandean pipes, all flutes all clarinets, all hautboys, all bassoons, all bells and all organs-Luzerne and Westminster Abbey and Freiburg and Berlin and all the organ pipes set across Christendom, the great Giant's Causway for the monarchs of music to pass over. For the ear all chimes, all ticklings of chronometers, all anthems, all dirges, all dees, all choruses, all lullables, all orchestration. Oh, the ear, the God nored ear, grooved with divine culpture and poised with divine gracefulness and upholstered with with curtains of divine embroidery and pillared with divine architecture and chiseled in bone of divine masonry and conquered by processions of divine marshalling. The ear! A perpetual point of interrogation, asking how? A perpetual point of apostrophe apealing to God. None but God could plan it. None but God could build it. None but God could work it. None but God could work it. None but God could keep it. None but God could understand it. None but God could explain it. Oh, the wonders of the human ear!

BY GALILEE'S WAVES How surpassingly sacred the human ear! You had better be careful how you let the sound of blasphemy or uncleanness step into that holy of holies. The Bible says that in the ancient temple the priest was set apart by the putting of the blood of a ram on the tip of the ear, the right ear of the priest. But, my friends, we need all of us to have the sacred touch of ordination on the hanging lobe of both ears, and on the arches of the ears, or the eustachian tube of the ear, on the mastoid cells of the ear, on the tympanic cavity of the ear, and on everything from the outside rim of the outside ear elear into the point where sound steps off the auditory nerve and roll on down into the unfathomable depths of the immortal soul. The Bi-pain I once heard while passing ble speaks of "dull ears," and of through Bellevie hospital clung to

"uncircumcised ears," and of "itching ears," and of "rebellious ears," and or "open ears," and of those who have all organs of hearing and yet who seem to be deaf, but it cries to them "He that hath ears to hear, let him

To show how much Christ thought of the human ear, He one day met a man who was deaf, came up to and put a finger of the right hand into the orifice of the left ear of the patient and put a finger of the left hand into the orifice of the right ear of the pa-tient, and agitated theh tympanum and startled the bonelets, and with a voice that rang clear through into the man's soul cried, "Ephthatha!" and the polyhold growths gave way, and the inflamed auricle cooled off, and that man who had not heard a sound for many years that night heard the wash of the waves of Galilee against the limestone shelving. To show how much Christ thought of the human ear when the apostle Peter got mad and with one slash of his sword dropped the ear of Malchus into the dust. Christ created a new external ear for Malchus corresponding with the mlddle ear and the internal ear that no

sword could clip away.

And to show what God thinks of the car we are informed of the fact that in the millennial June which shall roseate all the earth the ears of the deaf will be unstopped, all the vascular growths gone, all deformation of the listening organ cured, corrected, changed Every being on earth will have a hearing aparatus as perfect as God knows how to make it, and all the ears will be ready for that great symphony in which all the musical instruments of the earth shall play the accompaniment, nations of earth and empires of heaven mingling their voices, together with the deep bass of the sea and the alto of the woods, and the tenor of winds, and the baritone of the thunder, "Halleluiah!" surging up meeting the "Halleluiah!" descend-

WHERE TO LOOK FOR GOD,

Oh, yes, my friends, we have been looking for God too far away instead of looking for Him close by and in our own organism! We go up into the observatory and look through the telescope and see God in Jupiter and God in Saturn and God in Mars, but we could see more of him through the microscope of an aurist. No king is satisfied with only one residence, land in France it has been St. Cloud and Versailles and the Tuileries, and in Great Britain it has been Windsor and Balmoral and Osborne. A ruler does not always prefer the larger. The king of earth and heaven may have larger castles and greater palaces, but do not think there is any one more curiously wrought than the human ear. The heaven of heavens cannot contain Him, and yet He says He finds room to dwell in a contrite heart,

and, I think, in a Christian ear. We have been looking for God in the nfinite-let us look for Him in the infinitesimal. God walking the corpidor of the ear, God sitting in the gallery of the human ear, God speaking along the auditory nerve of the ear, God dwelling in the ear to hear that which comes from the outside, and so ear the brain and the soul He car hear all that transpires there. The Lord of hosts encamping under the curtains of membrane. Palace of the Almighty in the human ear. rider on the white horse of the Appcalypse thrusting his foot into the loop of bone which the physiologist has been pleased to call the stirrup of the ear.

Are you ready now for the question of my text? Have you the endurance to bear its overwhelming suggestive Will you take hold of some pillar and balance yourself under the emi-omnipotent stroke? "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear? Shall the God who gives us the apparatus with which we hear the sounds of the world Himself not be able sto eatch up song and groan and blasphemy and worship? Does He give us a faculty which He has not Himself? Drs. Wild and Gruber and Tonybee invented the accumeter and other instruments by which to measure and examine the ear, and do these instruments know more than the doctors who made them? that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" Jupiter of Crede was always represented in statuary and painting without ears, suggesting the idea that he did not want to be bothered with the affairs of the world. But our God has ears. "His ears are open to their cry." The Bible intimates that two workmen on Saturday night do not get their wages. Their complaint instantly strikes the ear of God The cry of those that reaped hath entered the ears of the Lord of Sa-baoth." Did God hear that poor girl last night as she threw herself on the prison bunk in the city dungeon and cried in the midnight, "God have mer-cy?" Do you really think God could hear her? Yes, just as easily as when fifteen years ago she was sick with scarlet fever, and her mother heard her when at midnight she asked for a drink of water. "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?"

GOD'S WONDERFUL POWER.

When a soul prays, God does not sit bolt upright until the prayer travels immensity and climbs to His ears. The Bible says He bends clear over In more than one place Isaiah said He bowed down His ear. In more than one place the psalmist said He inclined His ear, by which I come to believe that God puts His ear so closely down to your lips that He can hear your faintest whisper. It is not God way off youder; it is God away down here, close up, so close up that when whisper than a kiss. Ah, yes, He hears the captive's sigh and the plash you pray to Him it is not more a syllables of the shipwrecked sailo driven on the skerries, and the fant's "Now I lay me down to sleep as distinctly as He hears the fortissi mo of brazen bands in the Dusseldorf festival, as easily as He hears the salvo of artillery when the thirteen squares of English troops open all their batteries at once at Waterloo. He that planted the ear can hear, strain of music will linger in your ears for some days after you have heard it, and just as the sharp cry of

times haunts one's ears for tays God not only hears, but holds es haunts one's ears for days, so songs, the prayers, the groans, the worship, the blasphemy. How we have all wondered at the phonograph, which holds not only the words you utter, but the very tones of your voice, so that 100 years from now, that instrument turned, the very words you now utter and the very tone of your voice will be reproduced Amazing phonograph! But more wonderful is God's power to hold, to retain. Ah, what delightful encouragement for our prayers! What an awful fright for our hard speeches! assurance of warm hearted sympathy for all our griefs! 'He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" Better take that organ away from

all sin. Better put it under the best sound. Better take it away from all gossip, from all slander, from all innuendo, from all bad influence of evil association. Better put it to school, to church, to philharmonic. Better put that ear under the blessed touch of Christian hymnology. Better consecrate it for time and eternity to Him who planted the ear. Rousseau, the infidel, fell asleep amid his zkeptical manuscripts lying all around the room, and in his dream he entered heaven and heard the song of the worshippers, and it was so sweet he sked an angel what it meant. The engel said, "This is the paradise of God, and the song you hear is the anthem of the fredeemed." Under anthem of the redeemed." Under Rousseau awakehed and got up in the midnight and, as well as he could, wrote down the strains of the music that he had heard in the wonderful tune called The Songs of the Redeemed. God grant that it may not be to you and to me an infidel dream, but a glorious reality. When we come to the night of death and we lie down to our last sleep, may our ears really be wakened by canticles of the heavenly temple, and the songs and the anhems and the carols and the doxologies that shall climb the musical ladder of that heavenly gamut.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived Arrived.

April 19—Seh Fanay, 31, Sypher, from Greenwich, J A Likely, bal.
Sch Stella Maud, 38, Miller, from New Haven, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Lizzie B, 81, Belyea, from Thomaston, Eikin and Hatfield, bal.
Sch James Barber, 30, Camp, from Boston, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.
Sch Ada G Shortland (Am), 185, McIntyre, from Fall River, master, bal.
Sch Susie Prescott, 38, Gough, from Boston, F Tufts, bal.
Sch Nora B, 98, Butler, from Newport, A W Adams, bal.
Sch Canary, 37, Wassen, from Boston, A W Adams, bal.
Coastwise-Schs Dove, 19, Ossinger, from W Adams, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Dove, 19, Ossinger, from Tiverton; Lennie and Edna, 30, Hains, from Freeport; Vanity, 11, Murray, from Musquash; Citizen, 47, Woodworth, from Bear River; Harry Morris, 98, McLean, from Quaco; Silver Cloud, 44, Bain, from Digby; Gertie H, 32, Thompson, from Sandy Cove; Alph B Parker, 39, Outhouse, from Tiverton; Little Minnie, 14, Theriault, from Back April 20— SS Gallia, Stewart, from Liver-

April 20— SS Gallia, Stewart, from Liverpool via Halifax, Troop and Son, gen cargo and pass.

S S Halifax City, Newton, from London via Halifax, S Schofield and Co (Ltd), gen cargo. Sch H A Holder, 94, McIntyre, from Beverly, Miller and Woodman, bal.

Sch Wendall Burpee, 99, Beardsley, from Salem, N C Scott, bal.

Sch Lena Maud, 98, Giggey, from Boston, John E Moore, bal.

Sch James Barber (Am), 80, Camp, from Boston, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.

Sch Lizzle B, 81, from Thomaston, Elkin and Hatfield, bal.

Sch Garfield White, 99, Ward, from New York, John E Moore, bal.

Sch A Gibson, 98, Ward, from Boston, F Tufts, bal.

Sch G H Perry, 39, Robinson, J F Watson,

G H Perry, 99, Robinson, J F Watson bal.
Sch Ina, 111, Hunselpacker, from Boston, J W Keust, bal.
Sch Avis, 124, Cole, from Boston, G K King, bal.
Sch Bertha Maud, 82, Wilcox, from Boston, J A Gregory, general.
Sch Elitic, 117, Howard, from New Haven.
J W Smith, bai.

Berdie from Boston, J J Sch Valetta, 99, Fardie, from Boston, J F Watson, bal. Watson, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Tethys, 9, Johnson, from Yarmouth; L M Ellis, 34, Lent, from Westport; Lloyd, 24, Anderson, from Annapolis; Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Port George; Hattle, 37, Thompson, from Westport, Annie Coggins, 21, Hayden, from Thorne's Cove.

port, Annie Coggins, 21, Hayden, from Thorne's Cove.

April 21—Sch Annie Harper, 92, Golding, from Boston, F Tufts, bel.

Sch Beulah, 30, Wasson, from Thomaston, J W Keast, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Trader, 72, Merriam, from Parrsboro: Chieftain, 71, Tufts, from Quaco; str Westport, 48, Payson, from Westport; schs Roland, 21, Roberts, from Parrsboro: Selina, 59, Matthews, from Apple river; Adelaide, 99, Jenks, from Windsor; Hattle McKay, 73, Durart, from Parrsboro, Ben Bolt, 90, Sterling, from Sackville; Rebecca W, 30, Gough, from Quaco; Victor, 43, Tufts, from do; Helen M, 62, Hatfield, from Parrsboro; Three Links, 31, Egan, from Sackville.

Cleared. April 19-Str Lake Superior, Carey, for Liverpool.

Sir St Croix, Allan, for Boston.

Coastwise-Schs Corinto, Kennie, for Harvey; Gertie, Westbrook, for West Isles; str Tourist, Baxter, for Canning; schs Vanity, Murray, for Musquash; Citizen, Woodworth, for Bear River; Thelma, Milney, for Annapolis. April 20-Sch Annie Bliss, Harris, for

Washington.

Coastwise—Schs Ocean Bird, McGranahan, for Margaretville; Silver Cloud, Bain, for Digby; Glide, Tufts, for Quaco; Brisk, Wadin, for Beaver Harbor; Susie Prescott, Gough, for Harvey; Nina Blanche, Crocker, for Freeport; Druid, Tufts; for Quaco; Juno, McLean, for Welchpool. McLean, for Welchpool.

April 21—Str Halifax City, Newton, for London via Haiffax.

Str State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.

Sch Thistle, Williams, for Providence.

Sch E H Foster, Wilcox, for Salem f o.

Coastwise Schs Trader, Merriam, for Parrsboro; Emma, Ellis, for Grand Manan; Eliza Bell, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor; Mranda B, Day, for Alma; Klondyke, Rolf, for Port Greville; Forest Flower, Ray, for Margaretylle.

> CANADIAN PORTS Arrived.

Parrsbore, April 18, schs Laketa, Blake, New York; Eva Stewart, Moore, from s; Willie D. Ogilvie, from St John; e D. Wasson, from St George; Free e, Brown; Levuka, Roberts; Alice, Ben-n, from St John; Helena M, McLaugh-Orcas, Taylor; Petrel, Johnson, from

Windsor.

HALIPAX, NS, April 19—Ard, strs Vancouver, Jones, from Liverpoot and sailed for
Portland, Me; brigt Cleo, Gerhardt, from
Portland, Me; brigt Cleo, Gerhardt, from
Orte Rico; sch Shebrooke, Martell, from do.
Sid, strs Glendevon, White, for Manchester,
E; Gallia, Stewart, for St John, NB; Pro
Patria, Henri, for St Pierre, Mig.

At-Hillsboro, April 18, sch St Maurice,
Marriam from Post Clearly, sch St Maurice,

my ear for weeks, and just as a hor from Westport; John; Romeo, Surprise, Hayes, At Hillsboro,

At Parrisboro, April 18, sehs Roland, Roberts; Hattie McKay, Durant; Levuka, Roberts, for St John; Petrel, Johnson; Coryl, Card; May, Llewelyn, for Windsor.

At Parrisboro, April 20, schs Amy D, Llewelyn, for Yarmouth; Surprise, Hayes, for Hillsboro; Richard Simonds, Patterson, for Margaretville; Zina M, Newcomb, for St John; Trader, Merriam, for do; Bessie Carson, Haws, for do; A J, Newcomb, for Alma; Cougl, Card, for Windsor.

At Hillsboro, April 19, sch St Maurice, Merriam, for New York. At Hillsboro, April 19, sch St Maurice, Merriam, for New York.

> BRITISH PORTS. Arrived

At Glasgow, April 17, str Norwegian, Gunson, from Boston.
At Port Natal, March 19, barks Emsenada, Toye, from Rosario; Gloria, Skjelbred, from Table Bay for Mobile.
At Port Spain, March 21, sche F B Wade, Parks, from Liverpool, NS (and sid 26th on return); 25th, Glotilde, Mallett, from Barbados (and remained 31st).

PENARTH, April 20—Ard, str Hazeldene, from Halifax. from Halifax.
At Port Natal, March 19, bark Ensenada.

Sailed ARDROSSAN, April 18—Sid, str Ramore Head, for Montreal.
TROON, April 15—Sid, str Crosswell, for Sydney, CB,
From Appledore, April 15, bark Emilie, Lorwood, for Halifax,
From Shields, April 16, str Glenlivet, Chase, for Sydney, CB,
From King Road, April 18, bark Kalos, Oisen, for Miramichi,
From Glasson Dock, April 16, bark Sophie Helene, for Ship Harbor, NS.
LIVERPOOL, April 19—Sid, str Pavonia, for Boston; barks Brilliant, for St J.hn, and Amberikjelveur, for Bridgewater, NS.
From Newcastle, NSW, April 19, bark Swanhilds, Fraser, for San Francisco.
From Swansea, April 19, ship Troop, ARDROSSAN, April 18-Sid, str Ramore From Swansea, April 19, ship Troop, Fritz, for New York.
From Table Bay, March 17, ship Cora, Fairhairn, for Barbados; 22nd, bark Angola, Troop,

> FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

Arrived.

At New York, April 17, bark J E Graham, Lockhart, from London; bark Hornet, Noy bles, from St Johns, PR; brigt, Irms, from Pernambuco; schs Moama, from Bahia; San Blas, Cohoon, from San Blas via Porfo Beilo.
BOSTON, April 19-Ard, str Prince Edward, from Yarmouth, NS; schs Utility, from Hillsboro, NB; Silver Wave, from Quaco, NB; Frank W, from Dorchester, NB; Plash, from St John, NB; Georgie D Loud, from Five Islands, NS.
Sid, strs Cambroman, for Liverpool; Boston, for Yarmouth, NS; sch Olivia, for Bear River, NS.

EASTPORT, Me, April 19-Ard, schs Walter M Young and Mary F Pike, from New York; Portland Packet, from Portland, SALEM, Mass, April 19-Ard, sch Henry F Eaton, from Calais for orders.
Sid, sch Harverd H Havey, for St John, NB.

NB.
PORTLAND, Me, April 19—Ard, ship Lemnie Burrill, Larkin, from New York, to load
for South America; schs I V Dexter and Erpossessa from basbados; str Numidian, nor South America; cons I V Dexter and Er-nest Dacosta, from baibados; str Numidian, from Livarpool.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass, April 19—Ard, sch Centennial, from St John, NB.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, April 19—Ard, schs Maggie Allen, from Portland for Frovi-dence; Carrie Lee, from Calais for Provi-dence. LYNN, Mass, April 19-Ard, sch Vesta

LYNN, Mass, April 19—Ard, sch Vesta Pearl, from Thurne's Cove, NS.
HYANNIS, Mass, April 19—Ard, sch Ira D Sturgis, for an eastern port, and salled.
Sid, schs Terrapin, Garnett, for Calais; Cora May, for St John, NB.
NEW LONDON, Conn, April 19—Ard, sch H M Stanley, from St John for Norwich.
BOOTHBAY, Me, April 19—Ard, schs Sam H and Ina, from St John. At Sayannah, Ga. April 19, bark Veronica, Robinson, from Buenos Ayres.

At New York, April 20, sch Ravola, Forsyth, from San Domingo.

At Leixoes, April 18, barks Calcium, Sayannah, Sayannah, Sayannah, Sayannah, Sayannah Smith, from Savannah; Jungblut, from Philadelph PORTSMOUTH, NH, April 20—Ard, schi Ella Brown, from New York for Saco; Vine-yard, from New York for Bar Harbor. Callais, Me, April 20—Ard, schs Sarah Eston, Nellie Eston, John Douglas, Eugene Hall, E M Cook, all for New York; Bram-hall, Hyena, Fred C Holden, Addle Sawyer, all for Boston. all for Boston, SALEM, April 20—Ard, sch Romeo, from New York for St John. New York for St John.

BOSTON, April 20—Ard, sche Clara Rankin, from Belleveau Cove, NS; Henry F
Eaton, from Calais.

Cld, sche Serephine, for Bear River; C J
Colwell and Frank L P, for St John, NB:
Bessie G, for Parrsboro; Maggie Miller, for
Fredericton, NB.

Sld, Str Prince Belward

Sld, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth NS.

BOOTHBAY, Me, April 20—Ard, schs Sabrina, from Annapolis; Walter Miller, from St John, NB; Hattle Muriel, from do; Sallie E Ludicm, from New York; Harvard H Havey, from Newport.

PROVIDENCE, RI, April 20—Ard, schs Ella May, from Rockport, Me; Luta Price, from Dorchester, NB.

BALTIMORE, April 20—Ard, str Vidar, from St John, NB. BALTIMORE, April 20 Ald, from St John, NB.
At Manila, April 21, ship Honolulu, Dexter, from Newcastle, NSW.
At Hyannis, April 19, sch Ira D Sturgis, from New York for an eastern port, and sailed.
At St. Domingo City, April 6, sch Chester,
Hatfield, from Demerara (and cleared for
Macoris to load for New York).
At Azua, April 3, sch Gypsum Queen, Morris, from Martinique for Ocoa, to load for ris, from Martinique for Ocoa, to load fo New York. At Montevideo, March 14, barks Grenada Gardner, from Buenos Ayres; Strathmuir, McDougall, from do.
At Savannah, April 19, brig Venturer, Kemp, from New York.
At New York, April 19, brigt Gabrielle, Mundy, from Arroyo; schs John S Parker, from Macoris; Mola, Perker, from San Domingo City

mingo City. Cleared. NEW YORK, April 19.—Cld, str Silvia, for Halifax and St. Johns, NF; sch Wellman Hall, for Advocate, NS.
At New York, April 18, sch Carlotta, Pishap, for Crandall, Florida.
At New York, April 19, bark Douglas, Saunders, for St Pierre, Mart; sch Roger Drury, Dixon, for Boston.
At Montevideo, March 17, bark Preference, Baxter, for Pernambuco.

From Pascagoula, April 17, sch Helen Kenney, Morrell, for Havana.
Vineyard Haven, April 19—Sid, sche Prudent, from New York for St John; W H Waters, from Perth Amboy for do; Rewa, trom St John for City Island.
Sid, sch Rhode, from Ponce for Portland.
DAKAR; April 19—Sid, sch Toftaland, for Canada. DANTZIC, April 13.—Sld, bark Ascalon for St. John.
From Arendal, April 5, barks Fylgia, Danielson, for Miramichi; Ragia, Duis, for do.
From Havana, April 12, sch Shafner Bros, Lecain, for Annapolis.
1-OWLING, April 19-Sid, bark Norway April 20-Sld, bark Araguda NEW YORK, April 20 Sid, sch Clifford N Thite, for Calais, Me.

MEMORANDA. In port at Aux Cayes, Hayti, April 1 felbourne, Matheson, for New York, b

d Inistrahull, April 17, bark Passed Instruction April 17, bark Nor, Andreasen, from Liverpool for Shediac.

Passed Dedi, April 17, bark Vision, from London for Dalhousie.

Passed Isle of Man, April 16, barks Gemma, Isefjaer, from Liverpool for Shediac;

emma, from Fleetwood for Cape Tormentor Boston.

CITY ISLAND, April 30—Bound south, brig Ida Maud, from St Margaret's Bay; schs Parlee, from St John, NB; T A Stewart, from Shulee, NS; Harry L Whiton, from Horse Island, Me; Nettle Cushing, Irom Stand, Me; Frank and Ira, from Shulee, NS; Saarbuck, from St Martins, NB; Wandrain, from Shulee, NS; Alice Maud, from St John, NB; Tay, from do; Quetay, from do; Abble and Eva Hooper, from do; Quetay, from do; Abble and Eva Hooper, from do; Rogers, from Port Greville, NS; Clara E Rogers, from Port Greville, NS; Donnie Doon, from Shulee, NS; Chas L Jeffrey, trom Clark's Island, Me; Henry, from Tenny Cape, NS.

In port at Table Bay, March, 22

from Clark's Island, me, Cape, NS.
In port at Table Bay, March 23, ship Charles, Cosman, from Cardin.
In port at Rosario, March 8, bark Belvidere, Slawenwaite, for Rio Janeiro and Santos.

In port at Port Spain, March 31, sch Clotilde, Mallett, for N of Hatteras.

Passed Flushing, April 17, brig Primula, Ghent, for Richibucto.

In port at Buenos Ayres, March 13, barks Chas E Lefurgey, Reed, from St John; St Croix, Trefry, for Boston; Kremlin, Bray, for New York or Boston.

Passed Anjer, March 14, barks E A O'Brien, Pratt, from Manila and Cebu for Boston; Lamsberga, McDougall, from Manila for London. In port at Montevideo, March 17, sch Avola, Martin, for United States.

In port at Bermuda, April 14, sch Sainte Marie, ready for sea. SPOKEN.

Bark Ontario, Lawrence, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, April 18, lat 39.25, lon 71.45. Bark Edith Sheraton, from New York for San Domingo City, April 11, lat 29, lon 67.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE TO MARTNERS.

SANDY HOOK, NJ, April 17—The electric light on C buoy failed at sunset.

WASHINGTON, DC, April 17—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about May 16, 1898, a fog bell will be established on the northeasterly angle of the sea wall at Fort Wadsworth, SI, westerly side of the Narrows, entrance to New York harbor. During thick or foggy weather the bell will be struck by machinery, a single blow every 15 seconds.

On or about May 16, a fog bell will be established on the northeasterly angle of the sea wall at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, westerly side of the Narrows, entrance to New York harbor. During thick or foggy weather the bell will be struck by machinery a single blow every 15 seconds.

TOMPKINSVILLE, NY, April 19—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that the iron buoys have been replaced for the season on the following named stations, in Fishers Island Sound: Napatree Point, Rhode Island, red, No 4, second class nun; Middle Ground, Connecticut, red, No 6, second class nun; Ram Island Reef, Connecticut, red, No 14, second class nun.

BIRTHS.

FRASER-At Nauwigewauk, N. B., April 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Fraser, a SHORT—At St. John, N. B., April 20th, to the wife of Chas. K. Short, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPMAN-ARMSTRONG-On April 18th, by the Rev. S. J. Hanford, Walter F. Chapman of Portland, north end, and Alice, daughter of the late Andrew Armstrong, Waterford, Kings Co. RUIKSHANK-BROWN-On April 21st, at

the residence of the officiating minister, 181
Waterloo street, by Rev. J. W. Clarke, assisted by Rev. Davil Long of the Victoria street Free Baptist church, Patrick A. Cruikshank to Amelia J. Brown, both of St. John, N. B.
DUPLISEA-THORNTON—At Island Falls, Me., on April 17th, Thatcher Duplises to

Me., on April 17th, Thatcher Duplises to Miss Amy Thornton, both of Island Falls OGGIN-McGRANDLE—At the Free Baptis both of Island Falls. parsonage, Lower Millstream, 18th, by the Rev. Gideon Swim, TAYLOR-MCLEOD—At the home of the bride's garents, April 20th, by Rev. G. A. Hartley, David C. Taylor and Ethel, daughter of John McLeod, all of St. John, west end.

DEATHS.

BEAN—At Red Head, N. B., on April 19th, after a lingering illness, Emma Florence, eldest daughter of Louisa and the late Thomas Baan, in the Elst year of her age. (Boston and N. Y. papers please copy.) FLEWRLLING—At Kingston, Kings Co., on April 15th, after a lingering illness, Joseph, third son of Joseph and Fannie Flewelling, aged 20 years.

MARINE MATTERS

Brig Irma, Capt. Taylor, at New York April 17 from Pernambuco, reports: Had April 17 from Pernambuco, reports: Had strong winds, during which lost lower topsail yard and split sails. April 10, lat. 36.38, lon. 73.19, passed a piece of a wieck, which appeared to be a wassels' side, with knee standing

wreck of the sch. Gladys was dyna-

The wreck of the sch. Gladys was dynamited at Digby a couple of days ago, in order to expecite the removal of the cargo. Access has been gained to the cabin, and thorough search made for the bodies, but without success. A photo of the captain and his wife, the schooner's papers and a trunk belonging to one of the Freeport men are all that have been found, not a particle of clothing being in sight.

The following charters are reported: Ship Lennie Burrill, Portland to Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$8.50; barkin. Alberta, Yarmouth to Buenos Ayres, iumber, \$9. Rosario, \$10; lumber, \$8.50; barktn. Alberta, Yarmouth to Buenos Ayres, tumber, \$9, Rosario, \$10; barktn. Eva Lynch, Barbados to Montreal, molasses, \$3.50; sobs. Canaria, Crandali (Fla.) to San Fernando, lumber, \$8; Leonard B., New York to Sackville, coal, p. t.; Avalon, New York to St. John, wire, p. t.; Salile E. Ludlam, Perth Amboy to St. John, coal, 75c. flat; Ira D. Sturgis, Port Johnston to Medford, coal, 75c. and towage; Goldinch, Porto Rico to North of Hatteras, molasses, \$2.25; D. J. Melanson, same; W. R. Huntley, Porto Rico to Vineyard Haven, molasses, \$2.37½; barks Africa, New York to Monitivideo f. o., lumber, \$8.50; Flora, Shediac to Fast Coast Ireland or West Coast England, deals, 46s. 3d.

Rast Coast Ireland or West Coast England, deals, 46s. 3d.

Robert Thomson, of Wm. Thomson & Co., said yesterday they had received a despatch from Montreal stating that the steamer Lucerne had been sold and that the owners would take charge of her. The despatch added that the captain and crew would take the steamer to Liverpool with the cargo she is now taking at Sand Point. Mr. Thomson said that the boat was sold by the head office at Glasgov and he did not know who the purchasers were. It might be the United States, he said, but there was a possibility that the steamer would be used in the iron pyrites business in Newfoundland. Shea & Co., the Allan line agents in Newfoundland, were making enquiries about the boat and seemed deeply interested in her.

Sch. Carlotta cleared at New York on the lind fumber for Gremads at St.

John Larrisy and George Campbell, who have just finished loading the sch. E. H. Foster, put on board 148,000 feet of plank and scantling in sisteen hours, which is pretty good work.

Bark Chara E. McGillvery, which arrived on the voyage.
Turret Age, Capt. Brady, from New-E., for Louisburg, C. B., has arrived.
Johns, Nild., with prepeller damaged, ng in forepeak and one, two ind three

ing her ap on Scituate bar, from was afterward floated by a tug. The c telleves the Torrey foundered in this she was deep.

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barred ing in the live All the and Cul fices, a bulletin crease that th obliged a com the tin Dons s north and th hardly stage pen lat many tion ho the m having water. many runnir It is road c men f parts

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forme treasu recipr Miss actress and w May 9 broth ther." Blan girl, falling was t