ST.JOHN SEMI-WREKLY SUN

VOL. 22.

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

o assist in the development of the setural respirees of the province.

It Lawson's medicen speech was well

d, before the motion was put he d the opportunity of making a

remarks. He felt that even the in those remarks he might fail

public moment, the house at total agree with him in exten-hearty congratulations to the and seconder of the address

n) had referred to this ad-

the admirable manner in which

dearest market and buy in the cheap-

prices in order to maintain local in-

dustries was a very high type of pa-

He could not pay a better tribute to

the late leader of the opposition (Dr.

Stockton) than to quote the estimate

expressed by his (Hazen's) opponent.

Mr. Morrow, on declaration day,

when he said that he felt that the de-

feat of Mr. Stockton was a loss to the

house of assembly, because with his

knowledge of law and of the consti-

tution of the country, he had been

able, with his obliging disposition and

great industry, to render valuable

service to the country. In saying this,

Mr. Hazen said he believed that Dr.

for a short time. He would soon

again be to the front to represent the constituency in which he lived and

which he had so faithfully represent-

ed. He (Hazen) deeply regretted not

tions of the province in making a

During the election campaign the

country had been led to expect that

the leader of the government was go-

believed that there was oil in the pro-

vince and who wanted an opportunity to search for it. Of course it has

not pay the expenses necessary to de-

Mr. Hazen said he vas surprised to

milar display at New York.

floor of the house. (Applause.)

Stockton was only out of public life

He felt that even

MR. HAZEN

NO. 24.

LEGISLATURE OPENED.

Address in Reply to the Speech Moved by Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Hazen Lays Down the Platform of the Opposition, and Criticizes the Government's Programme.

A Description of the Opening Ceremonies—The Speech From the Throne-Hon. George F. Hill of Charlotte Unanimously Elected Speaker.

first session of the minth House of here today. It was in every way a chmatic conditions were fine; in fact, no one could find any fault on the score of weather. The roads were in such a good condition that country people were enabled to pour in as they saw fit, and they came in large numbers. The town was crowded with visitors from an early hour in the morning. Flags were displayed from all public buildings, hotels and many private residences, and the town took on a holiday appearance. The hotels, the Queen and Royal particularly, were crowded with people

in the assembly chamber at 11 o'clock this morning and were sworn in by Chief Justice Tuck. The counties were taken alphabetically, Premier Emmerson and his colleague, Mr. Osam, being sworn in first.

mony, in which the chief justice ras assisted by Clerk Rainsford and his assistant, Geo. Y. Dibblee. All the members were sworn in except. Hen. Wm. Pugsley of Kings, Messis. Leforest and Gagnon of Madawaska,

and Mr. Mott of Restigouche. one o'clock people began to the ceremonies connected with the opening of the legislature. The space immediately in front of the buildings was blocked with people when his honor the lieutenant governor arrived. The guard of honor, comrosed of 80 men from the R. R. C. in charge of Lieuts. Nagle, Winslow and Grant, with the band of the 71st Battalion, were in front of the building when his honor reached the Gov. McClelan was accomied by his A. D. C., Lieut. Kaye, his private secretary, R. S. Barker, and Major Hemming, the present com-mandant of the R. R. C. I. There were also in the party accompanying his honor Sheriff Sterling, Coroner Coulthard, Major Loggie, Capt. Carpenter, Lt. Col. Surgeon McLearn.

The cannon on the bank of the river directly apposite the house, announced his honor's arrival, and the band played appropriate music. The lieut. governor entered the

chamber with his staff, and Clerk Rainsford read the proclamation summoning the legislature. His honor then retired while the house proceeded to the election of a speaker. I amediately upon the retirement of the governor, Mr. Emmerson, the premier, in a happy speech, nominated Hon. Geo. F. Hill of Charlotte for the position of speaker. Mr. Emmerson referred to the services Mr. Hill had rendered the province in the past and said he was eminently fitted for the

position for which he proposed him.

Mr. Hazen, in seconding the mothe speakership, said the opposition were pleased to have such a gentleman selected. Mr. Hill, he said, was one of the oldest, most experienced and most respected men in the house. Clerk Rainsford declared Mr. HWI elected speaker, and then the usual formalities were gone through with,

FREDERICTON, Mach 23. - The Speaker Hill retiring to put on the

the floor of the house were: Mrs. H. Mrs. W. H. Burns, Mrs E. W. Henry Mrs. Dr. Harrison, Mrs. H. M. Lettney, Mrs. C. J. Osman, Mrs. C. H. Labillois, Mrs. F. P. Thompson, the Misees Thompson, Mrs. W. T. White-Misses Thompson, Mrs. W. T. White-head, Mrs. F. B. Edgecombe, Mrs. Alex. Gibson, Mrs. David Hatt, Mrs. James O'Brien, Mrs. J. W. McCready, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Jos. Colter, Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. R. W. L. Tibblitts, Mrs. F. L. Cooper, Mrs. C. H. B. Fish-er, Miss Barns of Batharst, Very Rev. Dean Partridge, Dr. Inch, Auditor General Beek, Rev. Mr. Freeman Chief Justice Tuck, James Hannay, C.

re-entered the chamber, and the usual preliminaries having been gone through, the lieut, governor read the following speech from the throne: Mr. Sjeaker and Gentlemen of the Legisla-

tive Assembly:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you as the people's representatives returned at the recent general election.

We have great cause for thanksgiving that the many blessings which our people have in the past enjoyed are through the marries of a kind Providence still continued to us.

You are already aware that since the last season of the legislation her majesty has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Minto governor general of Canada. I am sure that you will join with me and the people of

governor general of Canada. I am sure that you will join with me and the people of Canada generally in extending cordial greetings to his excellency, in whom we shall, I feel assured find a constitutional representative of our beloved Queen.

The expression of welcome which we loyally accorded to the new governor will not lessen in any degree the regress which we experienced at the departure of the Earl of Aberdeen, whose untiring zeal and devotion to the general prosperity of the people of Canada signsily characterized his administration and served in a marked degree to compile the bonds which attach our people to the empire.

cement the bonds whch attach our people to the empire.

The increased prospetity of the dominion during the past year in trade and commerce, and the extent to which the resources of Canada are beloming known throughout the empire and the world, encourage the trust that there will be not only a continuation of such conditions, but greater activity in all industrial effects during the current year over all portions of the dominion, and that the high hopes of the people as to the future of our country will be abundantly realized.

The interesting character of the exhibit made by this province at the Sportsmen's show, held in Boston in March last, did so much to bring to the notice of the people of this continent the unrivalled opportunities which we offer to the snortsman and tourist, and was in all respects so promotive of good results that the expectations of my government in undertaking this display were, I am pleased to say, more than realized.

The actioned interest which I am glad to note is being taken in the mineral resources of our province has encouraged my government to take further steps to secure the prospering and development of the hereofore arrivant wealth of our country's undeveloped resources, and a measure having this object in view will be submitted for your consideration.

The efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by my government in the efforts already put forth by m

bonds at per, thus evidencing the fact that the francial credit of the province not only stands very high, but is advancing in a marked degree. A measure will be submitted to you giving authority to redeem, from time to time, as they mature, fonds bearing a rate of interest above three per cent. by other bonds to be issued and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent.

I have directed the accounts of the income and expenditure for the past year, as well as a statement of the receipts and payments of the current year, up to the opening of the present session, to be laid before yet.

Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year will be submitted to you, and I trust that you will learn that the estimates of expenditure have been prepared with careful legard to economy and the requirements of the public services.

omy and the requirements of the public services.

In addition to the legislation already meationed as being in contemplation, bills meating to the settlement of crown landagito amend the law relating to the protection of rame, and various other measures of importance will be submitted for your confideration, and I confidently trust that your deliberations, under divine guidance, will intere to the general welfare and presperity of the people.

having retired and Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair, Hon, Mr. Dunn introduced a bill amending the game law, which bill on the the ground of urgency, was read a first and second

The reading of the speech by Mr. Speaker was dispensed with.

The reading of the speech by Mr. Speaker was dispensed with.

The efforts already put forth by my government in the past to stimulate and advance the agricultural interests of New Brusswick have been fraught with such favorable results that further advances in this same direction are doemed destrable, and there will be promoted to you prepositions to develop and promote that branch of animal husbandry known as pork raising, with a view to the promotion of pork packing establishments it our midst, thus enabling us as a province to more successfully compete with other provinces and states in the markets of Great Britain and other countries.

The promeunced success which has attended the efforts of my government to advance the cheese industry has encouraged them to take additional stremuous efforts to induce the manufacture of creamery butter throughout the province during the whole

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ing, which was the policy of the op- The present system would eventually position leader (Dr. Stockton?) He (Hazen) believed that if the packing (Hazen) believed that if the packing dishonor. If the people are debarred industry would be so established that from honestly exercising their opinion the farmers would have a certain market at fair prices at all seasons of the year, such a bolley would prove to be much more popular in the counspeech that contained no word of respect at the departure of Lady Aberdeen. He felt that New Brunswick was taking a prominent part in the new era of prosperity that Mad dawned upon Canada and while not a believer in paternalism, he hoped the legislature would do all in its power to again to the development of the results than could possibly be attained by the government's wheat policy. proposed doing something for immi that our population should be inpeople should be kept at home, we could not shut our eyes to the conditions of the world it was doubtful whether in these eastern provinces and states it was possible to attract of immigration now flowing from the old world. The tendency seemed to be westward, to the land where farms toil, and where greater opportunities for wealth seemed to exist. While he (Fiazen) wished the administration

est. Perhaps, however, this was a Messrs. Foster and Hazen were afraid that by its being paid to a government bonuses amounted to the same thing as protection and the paying of two vantage would be gained by that govornment. He (Hazen) desired to say that while a representative at Ottawa he had never opposed the Eastern Extension claim; on the contrary, when the late Mr. Mitchell came there he had given his best efforts to secure its payment, for he believed the claim was just. If it was right that the dominion government should pay the principal money of this claim, it

was certainly right that they should pay the interest. If the jus-tice of the claim of the claim was undoubted, why refer it to arbitra-tion? Mr. Blair was a strong perschality, yet i though nearly three years had elapsed since he went to Citawa, he had not succeeded in having this claim paid. What assurance was there if the matter was referred to arbitration that the amount would be paid to the province? There had certainly been a long delay which had not been properly, nor fairly account-

only from the opposition standpoint. but also for the sake of the public On the question of the inland fishservice, that he was not now on the eries, Mr. Hazen said while the question remained in doubt as to the right If ever the moss-grown saying that of the province to control those fish-"the speech was more remarkable for its omissions than its contents" was eries, without the three mile limit, it was undesirable that the province should take a course which might justified, it was justified in the preent case. It simply bristled with omlead to future contention and conissions. This poverty on the part of flicts.

the speech had not been made good Referring to the financial question. Mr. Hazen said there was nothing in by any information as to inended legislation supplied by the mover and the statement that the excellent finanseconder. The speach was chiefly recial position of the province, as shown by the sale of bonds, was due to the superior management of the government. The bonds of the province He agreed with the speech as to the prosperity Canada was now enjoying, which he believed was due in the most direct possible way to the wisdom of the fiscal and tariff policy addeservedly command a high figure, but this was largely due to the fact that there was in the money centres. opted by the conservative govern-ment in 1878, and which no succeedof the world today an enormous am-ount of money seeking investment, for which no investment could be found. ing government had ventured to lay He could not help thinking that the hon, gentleman had been decoyed into moving this address under false pre-tences. One would have also thought its hands upon. He agreed also with the speech as to the importance and value of the exhibition made by the government at the Sportsmen's show In Boston. He could only express his deep regret that the government had not felt warranted the present year that there would have been some references in the speech to that delegation that came from St. John last night to interview the government on the in following up the step they had taken by utiling the tourist associasubject of a grant for a provincial exhibition. There was no reference to

one word about any agricultural exhibitions in the future. He would have thought that the ing to wave a magic wand which would cause oil to spout from the ground in all directions. It now appeared that there were capitalists who government might have had some legislation to propose to prevent the re-occurrence of practices that had pre-valled in the recent election; legisla-tion that would have given the people a secret ballot and that would have enabled employes, especially govern-ment employes, to vote without such shameless intimidation and coercion as had prevailed in St. John, Moncton been known for many years that oil existed in Albert and Westmorland, but the impression was that it would and other places.

the exhibition of last fall, though that

had been a decided success, and not

velop it. He would, however, favor any well considered legislation that of bribery and corruption could fairly would aid in this exploring movewhile perple were willi money, it was natural that it should observe no reference in the address to be offered; at the same time there

bring the country into disrepute and at the polls, they cannot depend upon legislation being passed that will be

in the public interest.

He had stated that the speech bristled with omissions. He had almost lost his breath on beholding his hon. friend from St. John (Robertson) ing to move an address in reply to speech that did not contain a single nember's candidature in St. John based entirely on the immense bene-fits that would flow to St. John by together that were to make St. John the Livergool of Canada. When was

being let without contract and double the price paid in Nova Sec and by the Intercolonial railway. met. He had hoped that the go ment would have promised the be appointed to investigate

Referring to the recent election, Mr. Hazen contended that while the goverument won a sweeping victory, the number of seats carried by the opposition did not adequately represent the proportion of votes polled by their candidates. The effect of the Moncton convention was good, if for no other reason than that it aroused an interest in provincial affairs that had not been taken for years. Though the leader of the government loudly declaimed against the introduction of dominion issues, at that very mo-ment Mr. Blair, in his private car, was hastening from Ottawa to meet the hon, member in order to perfect arrangements for using all the patronage and power of the dominion gov-

etument in the contest. Mr. Hazen here gave figures showing that 56,457 votes had oeen polled in the recent election, of which 25,766 had been cast for the opposition candidates, or 46 per cent. The government only had a popular majority of 4,925, more than half of which was oltained in Kent and York. In many couties the government's majority had been greatly cut down as compared with previous elections. According to the Parliamentary Comremion Mr. Osman had beaten Mr. Peck in 1896 by 600 votes.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-That is wrong Mr. Hazen-I nave taken it from a source that the hon, member will not cispute.

Hon. Mr. Tweedle-I dispute it, as that same authority says I am a Methodist, and I never was flaugh-

Mr. Shaw Nobedy will believe that (Renewed laughter.)
Passing on, Mr. Hazen said that in pertain constituencies, which he named, 24 members had been returned supporting the government by in aggregate majority of only 1,210 votes. A change of a little over 600 votes would have put the government out of of-

is that the opposition is elected?

Mr. Hazen—My conclusion is that the hon gentleman should conclude with the Greelan general, Pyrrhus when he defeated the Romans, "another such victory and I am done." Mr. Emmerson-We can stand sev-

ere! of them. (Laughter.) Mr. Hazen said he had fully exected that there would be some change in the oe scanel of the govinment. He had thought to see his hon, friend from St. John (McKeown) coming here as solicitor general.
Were the government afraid to risk s fight in St. John, owing to complica-tions there? Or had they decided in accordance with what everybody knew, that no necessity really existed for the office of solicitor general?

OPPOSITION PLATFORM. In conclusion, Mr. Hazen said the optisition in this house did not intend to give the government a facti-cus orposition. They had been elect-ed to do their duty and would supfort any measures emenating from the government that were for the well-being of the people. The opposi-

(Continued on page 2)

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W. H. THORNE & CO. (Limited), Market Square sovernment. Were they going to aband on that and substitute pork pack. In the address to the government. Were they going to aband on that and substitute pork pack.

HESSE CASE

A Number of Witnesses Put on the Stand.

William Eckels, Organist of St. John's Episcopal Church, Providence, Rhode Island.

Considered Prof. Hesse One of the Finest Church Organists in America-Motorman Garfield's Evidence.

In the Hesse case Monday morning, Thomas X. Gibbons, shoemaker, was the first witness examined by Dr. Outgley. He was walking down Main street with a young man named Davis the day of the accident. He saw Prof. Hesse standing up in the car, and as it jumped the curve and struck the curb he saw Hesse thrown out head first. Witness ran up to him and saw the bone sticking through the

Cross-examined by Mr. Pugsley, witness said he saw the car going for about 70 feet. Only the top of the car was injured. He could not say how many passengers were in the car. could not say whether Prof. Hesse was on the step or in the car-He know he was not on the lower step, and as far as witness could tell Prot. Hesse was standing in the car. His hands broke away from the bar he was holding and he fell head first to the pavement. His head did not strike the pavement. Witness talked about the accident, but he did not tell any-one that Prof. Hesse jumped from the car. He did not tell Constable Wiley that Mr. Hesse jumped. When picked up Hesse was four or five feet from the car. Witness know Garfield, the motormen, but has not spoken to him sirce the accident. He did not knew where Garfield went since he left the company's employ. Witness did not the conductor leave the car.

also described it. He saw the con-ductor thrown out and light on his hip. This was between the track and the ourbetone. Witness thought there about eight passengers in the None of these passengers were

Cross-examined by Mr. Pugsley, the w'tness said he knew the conductor and motorman of the car. He them at Dr. Quigiey's office last and has met them on the street several times since the accident. Witness here described the open cars. The listance from the edge of the roof to the floor was about five feet. A man could not stand comfortably in the car out his head protruding. Did not se Prof. Hesse standing on the edge of the car. Witness was sure that he ading on the step.

Thomas H. Lawson was next exfined. Asked his occupation by Dr. dgley, he said he was janitor, mes-nger and engineer. Dr. Quigley-And fisherman, too.

Witness-Exactly. (Laughter.) nis evidence, said he and a young man named Carnall boarded the car at the foot of King street the day of the accident. He saw the motorman examining the front of the car. The motorman of a car that had just come down Dock street said something, and in consequence of this the motorman on witses' car went back a short distance and picked up a bolt. As the Dock street car passed, its conductor gave the conductor of the other car a roll of wire. The motorman and conductor hold a convergation and the conduotor, after trying his brake, said: "All right; go on!" The car then started across Market square, up Dock street, down Mill street and into Harding's liquor store. Witness recognized Prof. Hesse and Father Roferty as two of the passengers in the car. With them was a smaller man. Witness was sitting in the rear seat of the car, and Prof. Hesse in the seat in front of him. Witness saw him stand up and take hold of the standard in the car. Witness was standing behind in the same position. When the car struck the curb witness was knocked backward, and the next thing he saw was Prof. Hesse on the ground. The reason he (witness) was not thrown out was that he had a better hold than Prof. Hesse and perhaps because the gentleman next to him had part of witnesses' whiskers wound around the standard and was holding on to them. (Laughter.)

Continuing, witness said the motor man was trying to work the brakes all the way down the street. On the way witness heard a passenger say: "This is getting too hot for me," and jumped off. A young man named Fred Langan also jumped off. The man who jumped first was an employe of the road. The car was going less

than a mile a minute. Cross-examined by Mr. Pugsley witness said that the car was going less than a mile a minute up Dock street. After the car got up by Rankine's the man got off. Witness sav the car come down King street. It apparently came all right. He saw motorman pick up the bolt, get wire from the conductor of the other car and stoop under his own He heard the conductor try the before he shouted to go on Witness first saw Prof. Hesse stand up after they passed the railway track. He was in the car holding on standard. Witness was behind him and at his side was Mr. Carnall, who made a rope of witness's which After the car started down Mill street the motorman turned the brake and tried to stop the car, but could

Re-examined by Mr. Palmer, witness said Prof. Hesse was thrown at for a piece of string or wire, but had the same time as he was.

H. Carnall, who accompanied Mr. Lawson the day of the accident, testified substantially the same

out but the mon t when the car str

on the floor of the car and not on ness did not hear the motorman ring bell on Mill street for the conduc tor to apply the brakes at the rear. the motorman turn under the canopy of the car. The motorman tried to do everything in his power to stop the car.

Charles E. Garfield, the motorman on the car, was the next witness. He produced a copy of the instructions given to him by the company. These

jury by the clerk.
Continuing, witness said he was an employe of the company since it started. He was also in the employ of the old road. He also worked in the car sheds for a couple of years. The company but the trucks used in the old system under the open cars: The trucks were running two or three years before this company took

Witness then stood aside to admit eation of Wm. Bokals, organist of St. John's in Providence church He had known Professor Hesse for some years. Knew there was a He lar and sacred music. Heard Prof. Hesse play often. Consider him one of the finest church organists in Am-Always found him very busy on him, as he frequently had occa-sion to do. Pupils had to be taught separately; not in classes. From knowledge of the business, if Prof. Hesse had not the position of organst in the cathedral, he would have the opportunity for teaching. Having that position he would be able, witness would judge he should eorn \$50 or \$60 a week outside of his salary. As to the loss of a left foot, the plaintiff would be disabled from properly playing the organ. To play church organ, the left foot vas used for playing 30 notes in the bass, which is the foundation of the whole music. The right foot had other work and the left was principally used for this purpose. He would have to play as many notes with his feet as with his hands. The sense of touch was necessary to play properly with the foot Witness were a very with the foot Witness were a very thin slipper when playing, so as to be able to feel the notes. There was both a heel and toe motion. It was necessary to be able to play in order be able to teach the organ, as the work was exemplified to the pupils. The left foot was also necessary pedalling on the plane. Pedalling pended on the sense of touch in the plane as well as in the organ. Witthe ness knew nothing about services in the Roman Catholic church. Providenice, a city of about 200,000 inhabit. ants, was the most musical city of A good musician had a good field here.

Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley Witness was in the piano business. It was profitable A musician would not ano business. Musicians were gen his musical ability. Plano business requires a great deal of capital, because it is largely done upon instalments funning over two or three

Witness was then examined at considerable length regarding the teaching of vocal music in Providence and the standing of the choir which rehearsed under Prof. Hesse in connection with his church. One teacher earned \$150 a week this way, but that was owing to the choral societies which he was connected. Other teachers did not get more than perhaps \$1,500 a year at teaching vocal

Re-examined by A. L. Palmer, Q. C.—Never knew Prof. Hesse touch vocal music separately from the or-Plaintiff could not, witness gan would think, earn any money as a

have to train the choir in vocal music. To do that a man must be able to form the voice; that is, train a raw voice. Plaintiff would simply see that the choir, which would come to him as trained voices, would sing together harmoniously. Unless ness could play the organ a church would not want him to direct their choir.

Charles E. Garfield, the motorman, resumed the stand. There were two recotors in the car, and besides this there was power transmitted along the trolley wire from the power house to the car. The switches applied that power. In the absence of that the motors could be used. The motors on the car acted as generators, and they could be itilized if the other failed. The brakes were there for the purpose of stopping the car. There were bell signal from conductor to motorman, which were read. Witness joined car at 12.25 that day at car shed. It was handed over by the motorman before him. It had come out of the shed that morning. Just took it as it was given over; did not examine it to see what condition it was in. Saw nothing wrong about the car then; did not see anything wrong about it; the proper place for inspection was in the car shed before it came out. Prof. Herse boarded the car on the return of its second round trip. At foot of King street first discovered that something was wrong with the car. Started to apply brake and it turned round and round, the car dropping back all the time. Knew then something was wrong. Stopped at the foot of King street, and knew this before the car started again. Looked and saw that one of the brake rods was broken and was dragging on the ground. Saw a nut lying on the ground. It was part of the brake rod. Showed it to the conductor and put it on the front end of the car. Looked none. Got some fine wire from a crossing car. With the conductor tied up the brake rod so that it would not drag on the ground; that did not make as the previous witness. He also it any use though. Consulted pristood up in the car and was thrown vately with the conductor, so that the

The motor was out of order; it did not work; first discovered that going down Mill street hill; rad used that power before frequently; never found it of order before; in other cars they were sometimes a little slow in act-There were no rules in the printed book as to when to use this power generated in the car. It was generally used for braking, as it was more gentle than the direct power. The direct power was more apt to blow the fuzes, jolt the passengers and stop the car very suddenly. A bell was used to signal to the conductor, but on car 41 there was no bell for that purpose. Could not, therefore, carry out these rules. A bell was put on sorn after the accident. Witness was laid of for 19 days and then centinned in defendants' employ until 15th

Took the car from King street simpany's book. Rule No. 16 provided that the brakes should be inspected, and if found seriously defective taken at once to the repair shop. Another rule provided that there should he no shouting or unnecessary alarming of the passengers. Acting on these rule and relying on the main power and the auxiliary power, thous telling the passengers. If the car was inspected at the power house the defect could have been seen on the slightest examination. The rod had first been broken one half in two. The original break was rusty and dirty; the other break was bright. The conductor showed the pieces to Mr. Neilson. This was when the car was in the building. Neilson examined the piece again, and witness told bim it had been half broken before, but Neilson said nothing. The break prevented any part of the brakes teing operated. The brukes were utterly destroyed. Started up Dock street the kiea before spoken of. Going ed and used one notch of direct power to make her take the curve easy Then gave one notch of direct power to go shead to take her up the grade. At the head of the hill threw off the go down hill. It did not respond, so then had recourse to the direct power, using the main switch. Applied the whole seven notches of direct power, but that did not respond until at the lower curve. The car was under no control whatever. Knew that Prof. Hesse was hurt. Could have told passengers at Kling street to get out,

Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley-Knew at foot of King street that rear brake was out of order. After accident made a report. Paper produced was that report signed by conductor and witness.

Report read over to witness, and asked if he made it to superintendent which witness said he did. Did not report the truth in that re

ort. Knew it was his duty to report it. Felt bad about it at the time. In the report stated that the conductor tried the rear brake and reported that it was in working order. That was not true. Conductor did try the bra and witness knew that it did not work then. The report was false and was got up by Strang and witness and sent in to the superintendent by them together as a true report.

The cross-examination of Motorman Charles E. Garfield was resumed in the circuit court Tuesday morning. Witness identified a copy of the report of the accident, signed by himself and the conductor, Strang. He stated that he and the conductor had deliberately put their heads together and concocted the report, which he now admitted to be false. It was, he said, a part of their plan that Strang, the conductor, was to try the brake when the car was at the foot of King To Dr. Pugsley-Plaintiff would not street and call out to witness that it know that there was anything was all right. This was merely done deceive the passengers, knowing that Strang was lying when he said the brake was all right. He admitted that cars were running on the day of the accident every seven minutes, and passengers would only have been forced to wait that long. After the accident witness talked with Mr. Brown, the company's electrician, and told him that the car was all right when they left the foot of King street, and that he did not know anything was wrong until he applied the brake after Union street was pas-That, he admitted, was a delibped erate lie. He was examined by the

officers of the company after the accident. The evidence taken at that examin ation was read. Then the witness stated that the brakes were all right when leaving the foot of King street and that it was after they passed Union street they found something wrong. He admitted that his evidence at that time was untrue. company did not pay him for time he was suspended. When in Boston with Strang he wrote to Mr. Neilson that if the company did not pay their wages it would be the worse them. Before going away he asked Mr. Brown for their money, telling they were in no way to blame should be paid. Mr. Brown proand that the company would pay them. After say day Mr. Brown told witness that the company had decided not to pay them wages. In consequence of this witness left com-pany's employ in October. A short time after he and Strang went to see Cutgley, and afterwards went to They came home after a short time, having done nothing Poston. Since his return witness has been stevedoring. He did not see Mr Palmer when in Boston.

Witness said he had thought it absclutely safe to take the car over to Indiantown with a broken brake, because he thought the electrical power would be sufficient to stop the car. Mr. Pugsley wanted to take the to see the car, and it was agreed after counsel for plaintiff had over the pit for the purpose of exam-

seen the car, the tury would be taken and thrown the controller to the fifth. sixth and seventh notch. Near the out of the hill he threw off the main switch and turned on the controller, eaving it that way until the car left the track. As far as applying the direct power was concerned, the motors were all right going up Dock street. Had made one round trip before the eccident and at Indiantown had reversed the motors and in one of the ections the direct power worked all right. He did not use the generating

To Mr. Palmer the witness said the brakes all worked together. About Neilson knew of the breaking of the The investigation was held the day after the accident.

When he showed the broken nut to Mr. Nellson witness called his atten- asked Brown to be paid some time in tion to the fact that it was half broken before, half being clean and the ther half dirty. Mr. Neilson did not

Witness said the car was removed from the scene of the accident on the same day and taken to the car house. Roberts was away to the country then and Herbert Foster, who was pit, where it can be examined all After the examination be did not believe he was deceiving either Mr. Nellson or Mr Brown when he made his false report. It was too easy to be seen by them that his report was untrue. He and Strang were suspended immediately after the ocident. The day after the accident he did not go to work because he was unable. When able to work he found some one else in his place. After the accident he ran the car over the pit in the shed. Mr. Neilson went under the car and examined it, saying: "I don't see why the other brake didn't

Witness said nothing. Witness said the direct power ed through the motor. He had work- company that the statements made ed the generator when there was no at the company's investigation were ed through the motor. He had workcirect power. On this occasion there was direct power and no generating wer. It had falled him on some cars, but he never had to use it on did not think the car would be Mr. Brown had tied up the gging brake rod when the car was started for the shed after the acci-

To Mr. Pugsley witness said he ught Mr. Roberts went away for a week or ten days. Half an inch or thread was sticking out from the nut. He was unable to state any definite occasion when the generating power gave out but it occurred once on car 40. Netlson and Brown knew when they saw the broken brake that they would not work. He believed they knew when he made his report

that it was untrue. AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS. Aifter recess, George Strang was the first witness called by Judge Palmer. der of the accident on car 41; joined the car at foot of King street and went to Indiantown; made no examination some other conductor; could not ticed that the car dropped back a little; got off the car and walked to the commissions. the motorman came out also rod lying on the ground. Motorman said it was the rod which connected both brikes which was broken. found the nut which was off the end of the rod. Had a conversation tosether. Motorman said brakes were seless and after talking together decided to take the car over as it Motorman said he could take it by the generating power if necessary. Witness said it was all right. Motorman then tied the brake and called out that it was all right. This so that the passengers should not the matter. The rod under the car hanging down. Motorman got a piece of wire from another car and tied the rod up with it. That would not make it useful as a brake. Got on the car and gave two bells to go on. Started to go down the grade to Dock street. Witness went outside to collect his fares. Felt the car pull up suddenly at the foot of the street. motorman made a signal for brakes in accordance with the arrangement they had made in their conversation to act as if the brakes were all right. Then saw the motorman use the controller and afterwards the direct power to stop the car going down hill. It went faster and faster. Witness was looking out up at the rear of the car to

if the pole was on the trolley; it When the car struck the curve, witness was thrown off. Knew there were two forces to use for stopping the car. Witness only under-stood that they existed; but not the production of them. Thought it was his duty to take the car over, cause the motorman said so. posed it was safe, because the motorcident the car must have been going 40 or 50 miles an hour, about the railway crossing. Did not think the car was going quite so fast at the corner. Did not see the plaintiff thrown out. After witness got up saw plaintiff in a fallen position. The bone of his leg was sticking out through his sock. Witness started to go for medical aid, but found others had gone for that. Then tied down the pole. Mr. Brown came along and said, "This is a nice mess," or words to that effect. Nielson then came along, Heard Garfield tell Nielson there was a flaw in the brake rod. Nellson looked at the

was told by the motorman. Had no knowledge of the brakes outside of what he was told. Brown told witness to get his (witness') brother to help board up the building. Went and got material and shored up the building. Got the car

but did not say anything. Knew

brake would be useless if that

was not fixed; that is after he

where the thread was on was The brake was about half an inch from the nut; it was broken in thread, witness thought. The defect was in plain sight. The old crack was about half way through.

Next day went to company's office to see Mr. Neilson. Saw him. He told witness to come over at 8 p. m. and bring Harry Irons, a motorman That was done. Witness was not suspended. Word came to shed to go to work the next morning after accito work that day. Could have gone to work in a fortnight, but on August went away to P. E. Island. alf an hour after the accident Mr. When he came back witness went to shed and was told he could go to work

if he wanted to.

Cross examined by H. H. McLean-Was away about a fortnight. First October. Did not ask for the time spent in P. E. Island. Could not say whether he went to Dr. Quigley's office in September or not. before he went to Boston. Was the in the employ of the company. Was not advised to go to Boston. Witness' Quigley's office. Shown report of accident seat to company. This all in witness' handwriting. Put in it what motorman told him to put there. The statement was fixed up between the mctorman and witness. agreed together to put in this false

At the talk at foot of King street it was arranged that motorman should signal for brakes and witness to reply that it was all right At head of Mill street motorman was to give witness one bell. Did not know then that there was no bell on that Had not had a signal before on that

At investigation did not say Prof. Hesse jumped off the car. The rear brake will sometimes work when the front brake is disabled. Witness and motorman should have told the not correct. Could not say whether or not there was a cover over an part of the brake-rods. If there was defeat and a cover the cover was taken off, the defect might be seen. The cars should be inspected with dust and dirt over it. A person standing in pit could see the defect if there was no mud there. The break was about the middle of the car or towards the hind wheels. Thought it was perfeetly safe to carry the car over without the brakes, both for filmself and the passengers. Tied the broken brake up on the right side of the

Re-examined by Judge Palmer- organist of Trinity Methodist Episco Had no experience in examining or testing apparatus. If the car were over the pit and the mud cleaned off the rod would be in plain sight. Judge Palmer then asked the witness state his reason for making false statements to the company, whether they were because of his pay or em-

To this Dr. Pugaley objected. The objection was then withdrawn, when Judge Palmer declined to put the

Judge Palmer then offered in evisay who he was; made two trips and dence copies of affidavits used before when alt the foot of King street no- Judge McLeod on applications relative to the issue and return of the

As the originals were not in court and looked under the car. Saw the his honor desided that the copies could not be used. Judge Palmer decided to obtain the originals and produce them later on.

Judge Palmer then called for the production of the evidence taken on commission at Providence.

Dr. Pugsley sald he thought person taking out the commission had control of it and that he need produce it unless he desired. As the commission, it had not been returned. The defendants had not lit, owing to the commissioners exacting

an exhorbitant fee for its return, some \$825. Dr. R. F. Quigley, called, said there was a commission in the cause, which he last saw at the office of one Baker, who with T. F. I. MacDonald, were defendants' commissioners, at Providence, R. I. John Doran acted for rlaintiff. The commissioners were sworn in witnesses' presence. appointed Grace E. Smoth, clerk, and she took evidence, under an arrangement made in the presence of all par-ties, including H. H. McLean. The arrangement was that she was to take the evidence, giving three copies, one for an original at 10 cents per folio, and one copy for the plain-

tiff and one for the defendant at five cents per folio each. The witnesses were examined in her presence and she typewrote their ropies were triplicate originals. Chas F. Kelley, now organist of S. S. Peter and Paul; Rev. Dr. Doran, rector the cathedral; Mr. McDougall, an organist; Bishop Hawkins and Rev Mr. Lowney vere examined. These were all who were examined during three weeks. Tried by every means get the commission closed, but could not in time for trial on 16th December, for which day Judge Mc-Leod had set it down. Witness had typewritten copy of the evidence, which was a correct statement of the evidence given while witness was in Providence. Never asked for any of plaintiff's expenses to be paid, and himself paid the cost of the typewritten copy. Tried but could not get the evidence for the January cir-

Witness produced original order of commission. This was served on H. F. Puddington for Mr. McLean, in his office, Feb. 6th; on J. M. Robinson, vice-president of company, at his office, on some day, and also sent original for service on commissioners in Providence and on commissioners New York and Philadelphia.

In Fredericton, about a week to the car shed. Saw Neilson going in presence of Judge Vanwart, Mr. foot was not amputated and he re-underneath the car, which was then McLean said that on consultation covered all right. From the nature

SESSEL TORING CONTROLL AND SETTING TO



Snowy whiteness of sheet kirts come from the use of Surprise Soap on the wash—never yellow of streaked, always clean and white. Surprise Soap has peculiar qualities for Laundry purposes good for

SURPRISE is the name of the Soap. nonnonnonnon abandon the commission, as it resulted unfavorably to the defendants

Up to that time had never heard of the charges of the commissioners. Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley: The depositions were read over to the witnesses and were corrected, such corrections bing made in the copies The examination of the witness cupied three weeks. Judge Palmer took part in the examination. A considerable portion of the exam-

ination of this witness was devoted to conversations taking place between Dr. Quigley and H. H. McLean at Fredericton. Some very amusing tilts occurred

between Dr. Pugsley and Dr. Quigley, in which Judge Palmer intervened, heightening the general effect very Adjourned until this morning at 19

o'clock In the Hesse case Wednesday morning, P. W. Snider, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph company, was called

to prove some telegrams that passed between the commissioners and de dants' counsel. H. H. McLean stated that Mr. Mc Donnell, one of the commissioner was also counsel for the defendant company, and it was improper to force the production of such grams. The commission had been abandoned by defendants on the ad-

vice of Dr. Pugsley, it not being conidered advisable to put in such evidence. They had therefore instructed the commissioners not to return the evidence. Mr. Palmer said this was the first intimation of the sort. The former

statement made was that the fees were too high. The admission was entered upon the

record and Mr. Snider was not sworn

BARL H. LEAVITT.

pal church, Providence. Rhode Island, swore he had known Prof. Hesse for six or seven years. Prof. Hesse was organist and choir director of the Cathedral of S. S. Peter and Paul of Providence, one of the finest cathedrals in the United States. He was an organist of the first rank. He never heard a better. Passed the cathedral several times daily. There would be from five to seven thousa privilege of using the organ during the week would be of very great value. There are two organs a smailer one in the basement. An organist teaching without a church position would not have such a good chance. Witness was a teacher of plane and organ and theory. Providence is a very musical city. From his pupils Prof. Hesse could earn about \$60 week. There were other sources of income outside the church. His position in the cathedral was a very sirable one. It is not possible for him to play the organ with one foot. The left foot is absolutely necessary, being the most important. operate a system of pedals. An artificial foot would have no feeling and could not be used any more could wooden fingers. Not being able to play, he could not teach successfully, as he would not be able to demonstrate to his pupils. The same thing applies to the piano, as it is necessary to have feeling in the feet to nicely grade the tore. Witness thought Prof. Hesse's career as an organist and teacher was over.

To Mr. McLean witness said he had heard of Singenberger but know nothing about him. He was a composer of some Catholic music. Knew of the Cecilian style of music which is being brough back into Catholic churches It contains nothing of a frivolous nature as is the case with some church Had heard Prof. Hesse play it. Could not give any idea of the number of Prof. Hesse's organ pupils. The organ in Grace church, Providence, is larger than in the cathedral

DR. JAMES CHRISTIE

had examined Prof. Hesse when hosrital. There was a compound fracture of the ankle. The outer bone was also fractured. The the leg was sticking out. Drs. Mac-Laren, Emery and T. D. Walker were also there. Thought Dr. Broderick was also there, though he was not a member of the stair. Witness then thought amputation then and there the best way to save Frof. Hesse's life. Dr. Emery thought there was possibility of saving the limb. The loose pieces of bone were removed, the wound cleaned and the leg put up in splints. Dr. Daniel took charge of the case some days later. To Dr. Pugsley witness said Prof.

Hesse was now a different looking nan from when he saw him at the hospital. As he saw him now he Judge McLeol for the return of the would hesitate before advising amputation. Thought Dr. MacLaren agreed with him at the hospital. Remembered a similar fracture in a man named Daly. The case was nearly identical with that of Prof. Hesse. Daly lives on Westmorland road. Prof. Hesse's fracture was of the bones forming the outer socket of the ankle joint. The other was a little higher. Daly's covered all right. From the nature with Mr. Pageley they had decided to of the accident he formed the opinion

that he was he cer. The ariving of the shows he ma Hesse after ti To Mr. Pain jury might thrown out an Prof. Hesse we fiesh after lo quence of less he was suffer was under when he first AFTERNO

After rece was the first Judge Palmer sician; attend tween 1 and July last; san had evidently eut his boot Chamberlain's ment until ti rive: found tibia broken; get the bone ot; went to was not there fixed up; in that if Dr. as an elemen jury, but wor geon, it migh off earlier. fessor as his hospital, beca institution; friend. The professor be on a day who tal decided to dressing. Aft operation sav tering. Urge lacerated and dirt of the st Saw plainti was cut off. mation woul ature of the in the ankle. Crcss-exam Urged from Walker that tation would as his physic suggested it. plaster, the fi No one but were preser away from th and serious son of his or The primary

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injury might be produced by being thrown out and striking his foot first. Prof. Hesse would be liable to take on fiesh after losing his leg in consequence of less exercise. The fact that was suffering from the shock and was under the influence of ether would account for Prof. Hesse's looks

Judge Palmer, he said he was a physician: attended Prof. Hesse first between 1 and 2 p. m. on Sunday, 17th July last; saw him lying on the road; had evidently met with an accident; cut his boot off; had him carried into the next consultation or whether he Chamberlain's undertaking establish-Chamberlain's undertaking establishment until the ambulance should arrive; found the lower portion of the cussed and the result feared, if amtibla broken; had to cut the boot to putation were not resorted to was get the bone under, as the broken part that the man would die. The plainprojected out over the top of the tiff did suffer, and remedies were boot; went to hospital several times; given him to lessen suffering.

Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley—In was not there when the accident was not there when the accident was some cases it would be a matter of fixed up; in conversation with Dr. T. indifference to the patient whether a institution; could only see him as a friend. The last day witness saw the professor before the operation, was on a day when the staff of the hospital decided to put the leg in a fixed dressing. After that and before the operation saw that plaintiff was suffering. Urged amputation because it was a difficult wound to treat, being an organist. Could not say whether

Urged from the beginning that there lection of Dr. Walker's opinion on should be an amputation. Told Dr. that day. Walker that witness thought amputation would be advisable and did this as his physician. Did not urge it, but suggested it. It was on the day the plaster, the fixed bandage, was put on. No one but Dr. Walker and witness were present at the conversation, which was in a street car, coming away from the hospital. Advised amputation because it was an infected and serious wound, and that by reason of his occupation a stiff member would be of no advantage to him. The primary reason was the nature of the injury Did not say to Dr.

visible in a splint. Was only there as there were many applicants. a matter of courtesy.

with him. DR. J. W. DANIEL

Saw him again on 22nd July, when he were engaged. was again on the table for consulta-He had to take frequent doses of was taken off, at the second consultation, he was suffering a great deal. mmatory symptoms increasing they had to take the leg off. On 29th July opened the wound and dress so every day until it no longer recuired daily dressing. On 27th Autime. He was then staying at Carleton. Plaintiff's wife came on at the

There were 6 physicians on the regular staff; two eye and ear specialists could have his choice of any one of these twelve, or rather ten, because two were specialists. Followed the case fairly well from the first, but of Was at the consultation on 24th, that Hesse was appointed. it had been pretty nearly decided ly he would not be consulted and his ppinion would not count in a vote. Could not say to what extent his opinon would affect each individual member. Witness was one who gave ad-22nd. Dr. White, T. D. Walker, Thos. rat. Pegan to be much alarmed on

that he was 'njured by jumping from prudent to delay amputation as long shop. Did not see Prof. Hesse or how the cer. The compound fracture and as there was any hope of saving the he left the car; witness was too much driving of the bone through his pants limb. The difference between an intaken up with the circumstances of shows he must have struck with jured limb and an amputated one danger in which he then was. Rode great force. Did not attend Prof. would be that while the stiff member would be as immovable as the other To Mr. Palmer Dr. Christie said the yet there would be some sensation in niury might be produced by being the stiff limb which would be adhrown out and striking his foot first. man could use an artificial limb without inconvenience. There must al-ways be a lot of difference between a natural and an artificial limb.

DR. WALTER W. WHITE, examined by Judge Palmer, said he when he first saw him at the hospital.

AFTERNOON PROCFEDINGS.

After recess Dr. E. J. Broderick was the first witness. Examined by Judge Painer, part of the surgeon in charge of Hesse's case. Dr. T. D. Walker was the physician. By arrangement when witness was not available, Dr. Walker would look out for him. Witness was the surgeon who amputated the limb. On one occasion, the first consultation, Dr. T. D. Walker opposed amputation. Could not say with absolute certainty that Walker opposed amputation at

D. Walker later on, the latter said limb were off than on. A laboring that if Dr. Quigley would not use it man who had a great deal of walking as an element for sympathy of the to do ought to be better off with a jury, but would look at it as a sur- wooden limb, with which he might geon, it might be arranged to take it move more freely. A gentieman who off earlier. Could not visit the pro- oid not have to move about except as fessor as his physician while in the he pleased might prefer for appearhospital, because of the rules of the ance sake to keep his natural limb though not useful for any purposes Such considerations influenced surgeons. In this case such considerations did not affect witness' judgment of the case. Did not know of an opinion of Dr. Broderick. Would not expect one from him, as he was not a member of the staff. Witness knew that Prof. Hesse was

at first there seemed reasonable chance of saving the limb or not. At Saw plaintiff the day after the leg the Thursday's consultation there was was cut off. The process of inflam-ration would determine the temper-consultations a majority vote preature of the patient. This break was waits. On the Thursday that vote was acted upon. The next Sunday it was Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley- decided to amputate. Had no recol-

Re-examined by Judge Palmer Witness had no recollection of what he said to Prof. Hesse when he in formed him that the leg must come off. The healing progressed very satisfactorily, a very favorable result. To the judge—Witness' view on the Thursday consultation was that there should be amputation. Rev. Edward Raftery of Provid-

ence, R I., examined by Judge Palmer, said he was a priest of the R. C. church; an assistant at the cathedral Bishop Harkins was the bishop, and in July last Rev. Thes. F. Doran was not see the wound except when it was When Prof. Hesse was appointed idea was to change the music to the To Judge Palmer-Washing out a Cecilian school. Dr. Stang selected wound was a difficult matter. Could him out of many applicants. He never tell when it really was done, took charge of the choir and began to Tried to do what he could for Prof. Work. In the course of a year the rethough the rules of the insti- sult of his efforts were quite appartution forbade witness acting in the ent. He continued down to the time of his accident; the congregation and Dr. W. W. White was another of authorities were perfectly satisfied surgeons. Had a conversation The choir occupied an unique position in the city on account of the music. Knew that he taught pupils in the church. Witness would be officiating a consultant on hospital staff, was in the church regularly three times e engaged in Prof. Hesse's case on 28th week and would be there much often July, when Dr. Quigley asked him to er. The salary for playing the organ take charge. Conduct of case was was \$1,000 a year. Besides this there changed from Dr. Brocerick to wit- were fees, from \$3 to \$6 to plaintiff for ness because the former could not at-requiem mass. Then there were tend the patient in the hospital. First month's mind and anniversary saw Prof. Hesse on the operating masses. It would average about two table on the day of accident, after masses for each death. There would the first operation had been done be fees for a wedding if the organist

On Sundays he would be engaged tion. Saw him or 24th July in his own about three hours and also on the six room in the hospital. Patient then hely days of obligation. Besides this expressed himself as suffering a very there would be missions, or revivals, great deal and that something would usually lasting two weeks. These have to be done to give him relief. had been held three times in the las twelve years. They would occupy morphime to get ease. That day the atout 20 minutes of his time each day amputation was performed by Dr. while they lasted. Besides his salary White, T. D. Walker and Emery. On Prof. Hesse had the use of the choir for concert purposes and the use of as Dr. White was going off duty at all the church organs as he required. the end of the month. Before the leg The cathodral was one of the finest in all New England. There were 7,000 members in the parish according The staff tried to do the best they to the census of last October. Prof. Hesse was not organist since the accident. Mr. Kelly was organist now. to the census of last October. Prof. The rector would know about what had been paid to Prof. Hesse since. ed it, and Had often been at Prof. Hesse's house when pupils came in and he had no time to attend to them. This would gust paid last visit to him. After be as often as witness went to he he came to witness' office a few house Thought Prof. Hesse was married about six years ago. Knew his wife and that they had three chiltime when witness took charge of the dren. After the accident Prof. Hesse moved from one part of the city to another. Witness had a limited knowledge of the Cecilian style of mus four consultants. A patient liturgical sarvice of the church. Singerherger was at present the lead-ing representative of the Cecilian school of music. His headquarters course did not see the patient every the recommendation of Singerberger

but it had been pretty nearly decided on the 22nd to operate. Did not know at that time what Dr. Broderick's opinion or wish was. Official-type would not be convenied on the convenied of the car with prof. Hesse at the time of the accident. Was engaged in conversation, so much so that he did not notice what took place at the foot of King street. The car increased in speed so rapidly that witness became alarmed.
A little boy's hat blew off and witness hesion to the opinion that the leg ductor, wondering why he did not turned around looking for the conshould be taken off. This was on the stop the car so the boy could get his Walker, witness, Emery and some others consulted on the day of the after crossing the railroad tracks. Would ordinarily be of Felt it was safest to stay there, and opinion that such an accident as this cid so. Held on to the back of the would require amputation, if the front seat and braced himself. Said, man's blood were in good condition "I expect we will get some broken and his age 30 to 46 years. Would be glass now," as the car headed for the

with the plaintiff in the ambula the hospital. Telegraphed that day to Mrs. Hesse to come on and next day that she need not come. Her youngest child was then about two weeks old. Mrs. Hesse came about two weeks after the accident, and was taken at once to the hospital. Witness went away two days after that, and Mrs. Hesse stayed until

plaintiff went home. Cross-examined by H. H. McLean-Before the boy's hat blew off noticed the car was going very, very rapidly. At the hospital had no recollection of saying to Dr. Walker that he was sorry Prof. Hesse had jumped off the car. Had several conversations with doctors at the hospital every day Was confused and excited that day Saw Hese rise up and try to walk after the accident. He took about four steps on the protruding bone. Jerome McSorley was one of Prof. Hesse's pupils. Could not, at present, name others. The cross-examination was then directed to the number of masses at which the organist would be present when the witness officiated. The rector had charge of the record of all such masses.

To Junge Paimer—There were six who celebrated the masses in

Adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock

Salt Rheum

And Its Painful Symptoms Removed by Dr. Chase's Gintment

In the more severe forms of Sait Rheum, the skin becomes very highly inflamed, and is covered with small vescicles, which ooze out a salt, sharp fluid that burns the skin and gives out

a foul odor. The part attacked becomes a face of raw flaming flesh, most pitiable to behold, and the itching and burning

nearly drives the sufferer crazy. Dr. Chase's Ointment has been so universally successful in the cure of Salt Rheum, Eczema, and all itching skin diseases, that it has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicines, and is looked upon as the only absolute cure for these diseases. It is recommended by the best phy-sicians, both in Canada and the United States, as a remedy of very superfor excellence. Dr. Ches's Ointment for sale by ell

La grippe, bronchitis and colds are cured, and pneumoria prevented by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Lineced and Turpentine. 25 cents a large bottle.

S. S. DOMINION

(From Wednesday's Daily Sun.) The Dominion line wall str. Dominion, Capt. Jarnes, from Liverpool via Halifax, reached this port at 6 o'clock last evening. She is undoubtedly the finest ship that has yet vis'ted St. John. The Dominion has every apprarance of being a comfortable and attractive box. She is very steady in a halvy sea and has all modern appointments and equipment. She was built by Hariand & Wo'ff of Be hast. She is 445 fex. long, 50 feet beam, and has a gross tonnage of 1,618 tons. In the construction, the twin screw system has been atopted, giving the steamer two entirely separate sets of boliers, engines, shalts and propellers, each set working insepretable of running the steamer across the ocean without difficulty. The engines are of the triple expansion type, developing over 6,000 horse power and giving a speed of 16 kno's per hour. The first cabin salcon is on the upper deck and occupies nearly the whole width of the itesmer, being surmounted by a stained glass dome with ventilators, to give additional air and light. A spacious companiously from the salcon leads to the laddes' room on the pronienade deck, which is beautifully upholstered and decy assengers, there are also 20 first cabin rooms on the upper deck, and deck is situated most of the staterooms, which are very commodious, a commodating two, three and four passengers, there are also 20 first cabin rooms on the upper deck. A little art of the salcon is a companionway leading to the school is a companionway leading to the school are respected to a server of the salcon and the respect of the salcon is a convenient locality on the salcon deck. The served cabin accommodation is all on the upper deck, and no expense has been spared to make it comforts of second-class passengers. Bath rooms deck, and no expense has been spared to make it comfort of second-class passengers. Bath room and leaves may be an all some the salcon deck, and never spassengers. Bath room and leaves may be second-class smoking room on the salcon deck, also a large promenade deck are use of passenger The Dominion line well str. Dominion Capt. James, from Liverpool via Halifax, reached this port at 6 o'clock last evening Officers are:
Chief officer—Owen Roberts.

Chief officer—Owen Roberts.
Second officer—Thos. Jones.
Third officer—W. E. Ingham.
Fou th officer—Sam Bolton.
Second seward—Wm. Fisher.
Surgeon—H. Scenlan.
Chief ergineer—John Tully.
Stewardess—Mrs. Jones.
The Dominion brought to St. John some
40 or 56 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo.
She began discharging he cargo at once,
and the rerishable goods were forwarded to
the wes, last pight.

The English may increase and reform their army, but it will never be an important factor in wars of the future until it is organised on continental methods, i. e., on the basis of universal compulsory military service.—"Allgemeine Zeitung, Vienna.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

PARLIAMENT.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 25, 1899.

MAN COASTA IN THE COURSE OF THE CASE AND THE LAST SEAL OF THE COURSE OF

Sir Richard Cartwright Called to Order by Speaker.

He Denied That the Joint High Commission Had Been a Failure.

I. N. Greenshields in Conference With Tarte as to Purchase of Drummond Railway.

OTTAWA, March 21.-At ten min-

utes past three, Sir Wafrid Laurier rose to continue the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. For the first five minutes he devoted himself to sneeringly referring to the speech of Sir Charles Tupper as the idle wanderings of a disappointed man. He could not see the advantage of idling away the time of business men in threshing out dead issues of the past, and was con-tent that the country should be pros-perous without waiting to consider who was to receive all credit for this prosperity. The leader of the opposi-tion viewed things from a more exalted position than mere mortals, and from his point of vantage proclaimed that he had made Canada, wholly ignoring such men as Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, George Brown, and others, who were supposed to have something to do with the building up of Canada. He accepted the challenge of the leader of the opposition to show that the liberal party had done anything since they came into office and forthwith proceed ed to craim that the present govern-ment had settled the Manitoba school question, had secured the establishment of preferential trade, etc. With reference to preferential trade, he claimed that it had increased trade with Great Britain six per cent in the first six months. It was not very much, but the door was open and trade would increase. The present government had, also established penny postage throughout the empire, for which all credit was due to the porturaster general, Mr. Mulock. He (Laurier) had refused several times to advocate penny postage, because he did not know then that the country could afford it, but as soon s the postmaster general had duced the deficit in the post office from \$700,000 a year to \$500,000; he thought the country could afford it. He had favored the reduction and Leartily seconded the efforts of the postmaster general. He claimed that a though Mr. Henniker Heaton had done much towards establishing renny postage, the credit for bringing The primary reason was the nature of the injury Did not say to Dr. Welker that owing to his occupation, as the leg would be stiff, it might as the leg would be stiff, it might as chancellor. Witness arrived in St. John on Wednesday and Prof. Hesse on the Saturday before the accident. Plainting was them the organist and holded as well then as now, with the condition.

Halifax.

Steams into Port From Liverpool, via their predecessors in this regretation of the flushing incident to his then condition.

Halifax.

Steams into Port From Liverpool, via their predecessors in this regretation of the flushing incident to be said it had reformed the tarriff for the benefit of both producer and condition.

Halifax.

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Steams into Port From Liverpool, via their predecessors in this regretation of what his government had done, he said it had reformed the tarriff for the benefit of both producer and condition.

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Hesse Joinel, their predecessors in this regretation of the condition of the fact was, the figures at the production of the fact was, the figure at their production of the condition.

Hear to the production of the condition of the fact was, the figure at the production of the condition of the fact was, the figure at the production of the condition of the fact was, the figure at their production of the Northwest saved \$600,000 a year. He next turned his attention again to

> he was very glad to be able to agree with the leader of the opposition in the compliments he had paid to the mover and seconder of the address. He next turned to the question of the plebiscite, and claimed that no pledge had ever been given to prohibitionists. A pledge had been made in 1893 by the liberal party in convention that a plebiscite should be taken, and a plebiscite had taken. The result was that only 23 per cent of the people had pronounced in favor of prohibition, and as the leader of the liberal party, and with a full sense of the responsibility of what he was saying, he had no hesitation in saying that there never was any intention of adopting prohibition unless a majority of the electorate pronounced in favor of it. He quoted from Rev. Dr. Potts and others to show that in their opinion the majority had not been sufficient to warrant prohibition. Speaking of the "reform" of the senate, he said that the resolution would be submitted to the senate as well as to the commons. It was not intended to destroy confederation nor to abolish the senate, but to improve the senate and perfect confederation. The senate as at present constituted was an anomaly, as it was not responsible to either crown or people, and far from wanting to abolish it, he wanted to improve it. With reference to redistribution, he said that far from loading the dice, he wanted to unload them. The power they had was the power to undo a wrong, and they wanted to undo what had been done by the redistribution act passed by the conserva-Sir Wilfrid here grew very tives. dramatic, and raising his arm, promised, "So help me, God," to gerrymander the province of Ontario back into what he considered its proper shape. With reference to the fast Atlantic service, he admitted the government had done nothing, but he hoped it would be able to do something, sometime. As to the Pacific cable, he promised that an announcement would be made shortly. Next he took up the Washington commis-sion and defended the commission from charges made against it of taking a very long time to do very little. He then reviewed the history of the 1891 electoral campaign, quoting Mr. Blaine, secretary of state, to Julien Pauncefote, and a letter to Sir John Macdonald from Sir Charles Tupper, who was then at Washington, with a view to showing that the conservative government was at that

the speech of Sir Charles and said

in the matter having been taken by. Canada. Hearty cheers from the grits greet-

time attempting to negotiate a treaty with the United States, the initiative

necessary criticism and faultfindings average rate of taxation being 18.07, of the opposition leader, to follow out and on February's imports 18.70. Yet some of the questions raised in the in the face of this the government had present debate, and if he should ex- the hardihood to declare that they esed the length of time which the right honorane, the prime minister, promise, and done away with the thought members of the opposition should confine thems ives to in the presence of his mightiness, he should be irepared to bear the scolding of that gentleman and trust himself to Edmonton Bulletin, edited by Mr. the more generous sentiment of the Oliver, and the Winnipeg Tribune, edelectorate and the members of the ited by Mr. Richardson, both liberal opposition. He contended that Sir Charles Tupper's speech had been the claim that the tariff was a dead chareterized by moderation and a de-sire to present the questions at issue went to edeem its pledges of tarif re-fairly before the house. And Sir form to the people of the west. He Wilfrid, in his opinion, would have read, too, the resolution offered at consulted the dignity of his position the Winnipeg Liberal club, in which and his party of ne had replied in the Sir Wilfrid's pledge to eliminate proand his party if ne had replied in the spirit in which it was made. Five hours was long, but not too long to go over and expose the follies of the hon, gentlemen who sat on the treasury tenches and played with principles as easily as they thought to play on the public credulity. (Hear, hear.)

Then, continued Mr. Foster, after all his by-play, the premier proceeded to the serious work of answering the challenge of the opposition leader, and to that serious task he devoted just afteen minutes. He had claimed that when he come into power he found the country torn upon a question of race and creed, and that he remedied it by relegating at to the province. Then, in another place, he defined a political party as composed of men believing alike in fundamental matters. When was the agreement. on the Manitoba school question? We modelled on protective policy. Not have the solicitor general declaring even have the iniquities of specific that question is not settled. Then Sir duty been done away with. The items Wilfrid has boasted he brought about in the old tariff were 486 in number; preferential trade, but preferential they have been reduced to 462. Out trade meant trade that gives to the of 175 items bearing specific duties in country advantages that are given to the old tariff, 147 remain in the new. no other country, and if after making The amount of customs tax in 1896 up a policy that he admitted was not was \$19,800,000. In 1897 the taxation preferential, they now have given a was a little less. In 1898, under the preferential, they now have given a preference to Great Britain and some of her colonies, it was because they blundered with it. Nor was it true that to the liberal government belong-ed the credit of having the Belgian ed the credit of hazing the Belgian and German favored nation treaties denounced. Indeed, the preferential trade they had got was not the double preferential trade which Sir Wilfrid promised when at the elections of 1896 he took up the case of Sir Charles and the conditions of the conditions are took up the case of Sir Charles and the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are took up the case of Sir Charles and the conditions are the condesty, or at least a condition of the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are the condesty or at least a condition of the conditions are Tupper, and recorded himself as in favor of an arrangement that would favor of an arrangement that would evince in claiming for the present give Canada reciprocal advantages in government the establishment of cold the British market. The preferential tariff had not succeeded in turning dairy and agricultural branch of the the tide of our import trade from the agriculture department and from the United States to England. As to the agricultural committee of the house imperial penny postage, he was will-ing to give Mr. Julock all the credit conservative administration that dein that connection which was due partment made the first contract but no more. He would not consent to detract from Mr. Henniker Heaton's counting, Mr. Foster continued, count any man show that a deficit of \$781,000 had been turned into a deficit of of \$50,000. The fact was, the figures had been juggled with to bring this bar of \$10,000. The fact was, the figures had been juggled with to bring this bar of the continued, countinued, countinu

three cents from one-half to one cunce, and did it without any flourish of trumpets. Opinion was divided as to the benefits of this imperial pennypostage. It would certainly be a thought it strange the premier should boon to certain classes. It would be a boon to those whose business might ful way. well have carried the full burden, and the difference would come out of the pockets of the poorer classes. As to discussed the redistribution bill in the claim that the liberals had car- the senate today and stated that the ried out to the full their pledges to government proposes merely to rereform the tariff, it was simply ridiculous. The promises had been made, but when given the power to carry out these pledges the government turned its back upon them all.

Chrub, would shrink in horror from a man who would take a dollar bill for his vote albeit he had consorted with Pacauds and Merciers. Yet he did not shrink from obtaining power by false pretences and held on to it by repudiating his pledges. So then the liberals sat today, in possession of the power they obtained by dishonorable means. Mr. Sifton, who was nothing if not subtle, declared the pledges he was bound by as regards tariff reform, was that of Mr. Blake. That was a subterfage that would not go down; for it was known that Mr. Bake broke away from his party on the tariff issue. No, it was by pledges of his present colleagues and leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that Sifton was bound, and these men denounced rotection as fraud and robbery. Indeed. Sir Wilfrid denounced the tariff policy of the conservatives because it was one of reforming the tariff while retaining the principle of protection, while the true ideal, which the liberals would make for, was free trade with a tariff for revnue cnly. How had he carried out that pledge? Had he today a tariff based on the English ideal, or the principle of the revenue tariff with no vestige of protection in it? No, his tariff was a protective one. On the whole only a slight decrease of taxation by customs. Taking the duty collected on in view the fact that this question is it was equivalent to 30.87 in 1894, the same in 1895, 30.70 in 1896, 30.04 in school pays. Let us first see the issue of the negotiations, which are not yet goods entered for home consumption, hundredths of one per cent. in 1897, of 57-100ths in 1898, and for the seven months of the current fiscal year it Was 28.98, or a decrease of 1 18-100ths. Canada is under grave respon But taking the two months of January and February of this year, the tendency was the other way, the average being a reduction of less than half of one per cent. Lest the minister of customs might complain, however, he would take both dutiable and free goods, and it would show the following average rate of duty: 1893 it was 17.38 per cent., in 1894, 17.15 per cent.; in 1895, 16.89 per cent.; in Hearty cheers from the grits greeted the hon. gentleman as he sat down, having spoken for an hour and three-quarters.

HON. MR. FOSTER.

HON. MR. FOSTER.

HON. Mr. Foster began his reply by promising that he would endeavor, as briefly as he could, and with a proper fear of Sir Wilfrid's somewhat unfear of Sir Wilfrid's somewhat unfear of Sir Wilfrid's somewhat unserved as the sat was 17.38 per cent., in 1894, 17.15 per cent.; in 1895, 16.89 per cent.; in 1897 in 1

had reformed the tariff according to principle of protection and the people were satisfied. That all the people were not satisfied, Mr. Foster proceeded to show by reading from the Edmonton Bulletin, edited by Mr. ited by Mr. Richardson, both liberal M. P.'s, vigorously protesting against tection from the tariff was quoted, as well as Mr. Fielding's promise of last year that many of the high duties now prevailing could not be considered permanent.

Mr. Blair had promised in New field that the protective feature of the

tariff should not be interfered. Today Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared the government had fulfilled its tariff reform pleages. Was it any wonder his follower. Mr. Richardson, should raise his plaintive voice in protest against this abandonment of pleages made to agriculturalists of the west. Assuredly not. Has the incubus protection been removed root and branch? Only to the extent of onehalf of one per cent. Neither have we a tariff for revenue only. From the first article to last the tariff is new tariff, the amount came up to over \$22,000,000, an increase of two and a third millions over 1896. But as Mr. Tarte said, "Wait till you see us next year."

regard for facts that he did not storage system. It was from the signed for cold storage accommoda tion on transatilantic steamers. He hoped that the government would go on doing what it had been doing,

ing out the bill. In the interim the minister of railways revised his bargain and saved the country a milion dollars. In the face of this fact, he have lugged in this mailter in a boast

Hon. Mr. Mills, minister of justice, the senate today and stated that the store the constituencies to the shape they took prior to the conservative redistribution. There was not to be a gerrymander, as it was intended to adhere faithfully to the existing No doubt Sir Wilfrid, posing like a still being debated in the senate. The conservative caucus is post poned until Thursday owing to the alliance meeting tomorrow. Mr. Savard of Chicoutimi was today selected as chief liberal whip Quebec in place of Dr. Guay.

> OTTAWA, March 22.—Sir Richard Cartwright was beside himself with anger today, when in the course of his speech on the address he called Sir Charles Tupper a mischievous demagogue. The speaker called Sir Richard promptly to order and compelled his to qualify the epithet. Sir Richard dealt principally with

> the joint high commission. He denied that it had been a failure, although the negotiations had been beset with special difficulties. The great stumbling block to a successful treaty was the fact that it had to be approved by two-thirds of the American senate, which was not representative of

the American people.
Sir Richard declared that the Unitel States narkets would be of enormous value to Canada if it could be grt on reasonable terms He added: "It would be the height of folly to refuse to buy from the United States. True retaliation would consist in meeting the Americans and beating them. My advice to Canadians is to act with dignity and caution, having concluded, which may and I trust will yet have a successful termina-tion Then it will be time enough to decide what course should be pursued for she must consider not only herself but the empire of which she forms a part. We must act as statesmen, not as demagogues. I will nev-er be one to counsel an unworthy

(Continued on Page Four.)

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager

THE SEMI-WARKING SUI

ST. JOHN. N. B., MARCH 25. 1899.

THE SWINDLE ADMITTED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reported have said in yesterday's debate that there was never any intention to introduce a prohibitory law unless a majority of the electors asked for it. This is a shameful confession of du plicity and deception. If the premier never intended to act on a vot of less then a majority of the whole electorate, he should have been man enough to say so when the question was put to him in the house last year. Instead, he carefully concealed the fact from the people until after the vote was taken. The temperance people were allowed to suppose that the same rule would be applied in this case as in the case of other apreals to the electorate. The electors were asked to believe that the plebiscite was a serious matter intended for some purpose. Sir Wilfrid has now practically stated that he and his colleagues were simply playing with the reople. Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew, Mr. Fisher knew, every experienced public man must have known that a majority of the electorate could not be got to vote for prohibition or any-

thing else.

the total electorate in Canada has never vet voted for any political party or any political principle. In eight general elections no party or anything near half the vote of the propositions to develop and promote electorate Sir Wilfrid Tanrier's party was not supported by one-third known as pork raising," and that proof the total electorate in the last general election. The Emmerson government in this province is supported by nearly the whole representation in the legislature, and yet obtained the vote of much less than half of the New Brunswick electorate. We go farther and say that not in one county in this province have the candidates of the Emmerson government, poiled a understood to be a grant of the exmajority of the registered vote. More over, neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor ary one supporter of his in the house of commons elected in 1896 obtained the vote of a majority of the electors in the county he represents. In several cases the vote of the defeated candidates was so small that they lost their deposit, but even in those instances the successful candidates did not get half the registered vote. No Scott act election has been carried in this province or elsewhere by a majority vote of the electorate during the whole twenty years of the operation of that law. A majority vote the country over is a practical impossibility.

In view of the absolute" certainty that a majority of the electorate could or any principle, it is evident that a nlebiscite professedly requiring a majority of the electorate would at once If the condition vere known it would not be possible to induce the people to pay any attention to such a performance. The government, with that characteristic and the pride of this people what the purpose was. The erned by honest men.

PREFER.

The Sun has several times pointed out that the Fielding preferential tariff does not give Great Britain a preference as against the United States. Two obstacles were interposed by the finance minister to the effectiveness of this concession. In the first place, the duty was raised on most goods imported largely from Great Britain, and the twenty-five per cent, reduction was made on the higher schedule. When Mr. Fielding increased the schedule from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent, and then took off one-quarter of the rate, he left it 22 1-2 per cent., which decreased the original rate by tion, has already made it clear that

the government, while it did not make to Great Britain. This was lecting for reduction in articles imported mainly from the United States, While British producer gets one-quarter off a rate previously advanced one-fifth or more, the United States gets oneguerter, one-third, one-talf, and in two important cases the whole of the previous rate of duty. Some of these features of the preferential tariff were exposed by Hon. Clarke Wallace vesterday. His statements cannot be met, and the first which he gives show how it is that the alleged preferential tariff has not enabled Great Britain to hold her own with the United States in competing for the Canadian trade. Everything has been made easy for the United States and herd for Great Britain. The result is seen in the rapid increase of our purchases from the United States. The incidence of the duty is shown plainly in the fact that the average duty on goods imported from the United States is not only lower than the percentage on British goods, but has decreased more than the average duty on British goods.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

If the new legislature of this prov ince contains members who are verbose and stupid, Mr. Emmerson has done them a service. The leader of the government has made it impossible for any colleague to be more prolix and dulf than he has compelled the lieutement governor to be. In all its fullness, the modern doctrine of permitorial expansion has been tied to the superficial area of the speech from the throne. The New Brutswick speech is several times longer than that with which the imrerial parliament opened. It is fair, however, to say that the other dimensions are much curtailled.

The reminiscent portion of the ad For we state it here as a fact in political history, that a majority of dress is rather stale news. The remainter contains the ponderous statements that something will be done for the development of "the heretofore dormant wealth of our resources" of minerals: that there will be presented that branch of animal husbandry vision will be made "for the introduction of modern road machinery," and for the protection of game. This is what one gets out of the speech, and he must needs read fifteen hundred words to find it.

The scheme for the development of the "dormant" mineral resources is clusive right to prospect and bore for oil in certain districts. It will be discovered that the promoter has not been dormant, whatever else is. The method of promoting "that branch of animal husbandry known as pork raising." was suggested by Mr. Emmerson at a board of trade meeting in this city. Mr. Labillois will probably procure from some representative of that class of people called farmers, a number of good specimens of the domestic quadruped known as the pig, It is hoped that as a final reuslt a considerable number of these pigsif we may be allowed to use the technical term-may be sold to that branch of the human race known as packers. who, after subjecting them to a fatal process known as killing, and applynot be got out to vote for any man ing to a portion of the meat that chemical compound known as salt exposing it also to that product of combustion known as smoke, may be able be recognized as a sham and a farce. to change it into that article of commerce known as bacon

The speech from the throne rejoices over the sale of three per cents at par. This is a good sale, though low cunning which seems to be the the price is a little less than the current rate for the three per cents of administration, refused to tell the another province. But the government does not suggest that the money people who were suspictous on that which has been borrowed will be account are justified. Those who ac- spent more prudently than money borcepted the plebisoite as an honest pro- rowed last year and the year before. position were fooled. The country has The people of the province are acwasted a quarter of a million from the tualty paying six per cent interest on treasury and a much larger sum out the money that is borrowed for pubof private funds. If the plebiscite lie works, and when pay day comes has not proved to Sir Wilfrid that the they will be called upon to pay two people want prohibition, it has proved dollars for every dollar of borrowed to the people that they are not gov- money so used. That is the result of the double price system. For it is a fact that ought to be understood per-A PREFERENCE THAT DOES NOT feetly that out of every \$100,000 borrowed for bridges, the public service gets only \$50,000. The rest is presented to favored contractors. It would have been a refreshing thing if Mr. Emmerson had replaced one of the useless paragraphs of the speech

with the announcment that henceforth he intended to pay one price for his bridges and his road work. Mr. Robertson's echo of the speech from the throne was not more instrucfive or suggestive than the address itself, but this is not a fault. The

Mr. Hazen, as leader of the opposionly one-tenth. In the second place he is at Fredericton not only to op-

mover and seconder of the reply are

not expected to say anything.

st oppor nity of prenting to the house a plan of reform Some of these practical propositions will commend themselves to any one who desires to see the province honestly governed, and the people fairly represented. The demand for a ballot rights which the ballet was intended confer is so obviolusly just that there is no decemt escape from it. The proposition that the provincial auditor shall be an independent auditor for the people of the provinces and not simply an accountant for the government, under government control, is in the interest of honest administration. It has in its favor dominion and imperial precedent, and the custom of all business corporations. The government may vote down the demand that public contracts should be made at the market price as ascertained by tender, but such a vote will be an offence against public morals, and an insult to decent public sentiment. Abolition of the office of solicitor general, and the reduction of the representation are propositions in the interest of economy. The questions involved in these propositions and some others which deal with the maetrial advancement of our chief industries are madters of public policy. Concerning some of these there may be honest difference of opinion. But there can be no honest opinion in favor of the intimidation of voters, of an incomplete and useless audit of public accounts, and of the misapproprintion of money voted for public

Mr. Hazen not only demands that each misappropriations shall not be permitted in future, but he calls for an investigation into past expenditure. It was said when he made his statements in the country, that Mr. Hazen was irresponsible. He is now in a position of responsibility, and asks for a committee of inquiry, prorosing that the majority shall be poli-tical opponents of his own. Mr. Emwithout convicting himself and his tide tricing to the late

SIR BICHARD'S MISTARE.

It is hardly worth while for Sir Richard Curtwright to call names be cause the folly of the government's dealings with the United States is discussed. Nobody is insulting Sir Richard's friends across the line No public man proposes retaliation. It is, however, proposed to reciprocate United States legislation. Alien labor laws which are good against Canadians in the United States are equally good for Canadians in Canada The country which enacted them first cannot plead that they are offensive and unneighborly. Sir Richard evidently does not consider this legislaing in spite of the United States laws The continuance of negotiations depends upon the submission of Canadians to all sorts of United States legislation against Canadian interests, and requires that Canadians shall refrain from legislating for their own protection against these injuries. then let the bargaining end at once. No good can be got out of negotiations with a country with which we are afraid to deal on equal terms

NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES.

The Budget Speech of Premier Murray in the Legislature Wednesday.

HALIFAX, March; 22.—Premier Murray delivered his budget speeced in the house of assembly today. He estimates the probable revenue at \$880,106, which is \$29,000 more than ast year, and the expenditure at \$874.828. The subsidy from Ottawa will be \$320,000. The royalties are ex pected to yield \$320,000. This is \$43. 000 more than last year, and means that there must be 400,000 tons more coal raised during the coming year than last. The heaviest item of expenditure for next year will be on education, for which the government isks \$250,000. The vote for roads and bridges is \$160,000, besides \$48,000 to be borrowed on capital account for bridges. The province has also bor-rowed \$32,000 for a new government uilding in addition to the one now

SIGNED LAST NIGHT.

LONDON, March 21.-The convention between Great Britain and France, deliminating their respective frontiers in the Valley of the Nile, was signed tonight by the Marquis of Salisbury and the French ambassa der. M. Paul Cambon, respectively.

THE LATE JOSEPH MEDILL

A Welsford correspondent writes: your notice of the death of Joseph Medill, the great Chicago journalist you state that he was born in State John. That is a mistake. He was born in the parish of Petersville, Queens county, at Head Line, on the farm now owned by the heirs of the halte Stiewart McKinney. With his parents he moved to St. John and thence to the United States. mother was a Miss Corbett, sister of Samuel and William Corbett and Mrs. Armstrong of Petersville and Mrs. Henry Maxwell of St. John. He has ous cousins and other relatives in Petersville.

READ THE WEEKLY SIN.

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page Three.) surrender of the rights of Canada not will I be a party to silly bluster or any attempt to terminate prematurely the negotiations with the Unisupporter of a policy of retaliation. Clarke Wallace, who followed, covals contribution to the debate noteworthy from the able analysis which he gave of the preferential land. For instance, the duty on linseed oil, which was 61 1-2 cents a galwas increased 25, per cent. Canimported 7-8ths of her linseed oil from Great Britain and 1-8th from other countries. The government added 25 per cent. to the duty and then gave 25 per cent. preference, truly an Take, iron or steel scrap. The duty was \$4 per ton, the new duty is From Great Britain we imported to the value of \$75,000, from other countries \$458,000. There was not preference for Great Britain The duty on rig iron was reluced from \$4 to \$2.50. Our amounted to \$330,000, of which the United States sent us over six times more than Great Britain. The United States got a reduction, of 621-2 per cent in the duty. The cuty on rolled iron T's was 35 per cent., or not less than \$10 per ton. The new duty is ton, or a reduction of 43 cent. Great Britain sent us iron quality to the value of \$11,452, other countries sent \$237,000. duty on rolled iron sheets was reduced from \$10 to \$7, giving a preference to the United States of 42 per cent. The duty on rolled fish plates

84, a reduction of 20 per cent. On iron pipes the duty was reduced from \$10 to 8, again an enormous adto the United States. On rou, and steel fittings the duty was educed from 35 per cent. to 30 from 35 per cent, to 30 per Great Britain supplied \$809 the United States \$84,600. These figures showed that when the government, was making its tariff they ladgely reduced the duty on articles supplied by the United States and corporpondingly increased the duties on these articles imported from Great Britain. Take some articles ich we import in large quantities from the mother country as for indamask or linen, diaper, hapkins, etc. We imported from Great Reitain sixteen times more than from other countries, and the government raised the duty from 25 to 30 per cent. In the same way on handkerchiefs, of which Great Britain sent more than any other country, the duty was creased from 30 to 35 per cent. Great Britain sent us \$104,600 worth, all other countries \$4,900, and the duty on towels was increased from 25 to 30 per cent. On cotton fabrics. ncreased from 30 to 35 per cent. Great ernment last year to survey

was reduced from \$10 to \$8. We

ported from the United States \$161,000

wirth and from Great Britain \$90,-

into power increased that duty? (Loud cheers.) The debate was continued Casey, Taylor, Lemieux and The latter twitted Lemieux with raising the race and religious cry in Bagot. Lemleux denied it. vhereupon Monk repeated the charge. The deputy speaker called Monk to order, and this in turn elicited a protest from Tupper, but Broduer stuck to his ruling and the matter dropped. The house adjourned at 11.30.

of the men who immediately they got

NOTES Bell (Pictou) will call for all papers in the enquiry into the death of two young Nova Scotlans, Macdonald and Frager, on the Crow's Nest railway. vell will ask the government's intions in reference to the protest of Japan against the anti-Japanese legislation of British Columbia. Senator McSweeney took his seat in

the upper house today.

Hon. Mr. Mills announced he proposed to introduce important legislaion in the senate before the holidays. The senate may adjourn for two or three weeks. In the debate on the address Scott said the government had gone as far in the direction of free trade, as was wise and prudent. J. N. Greenshields, owner of

Drummond railway, has been in city for several days in conference with Tarte on the subject of another attempt to get the purchase of his a result of long consultation, it be again presented. This time the terms will be somewhat better than they were when the transaction was thrown out by the senate in 1897. The old contract required the country to pay an amount equal to \$2,100,000 to hields for his road in annual instalments covering 99 years.

The new terms enable the country either to buy at the old price and in the old way, or to pay \$1,600,000 in If cash is paid the country saves half a million of dollars. There is also an improvement in the

orms of the lease of the section of he Grand Trunk road from Montreal to St. Hyacinthe, which is a part of the scheme. By this change half million is saved. The govern ment is running a road and paying a price originally agreed upon, although not authorized by parliament. It can continue to do so under the supply bill, but this plan only binds the country from year to year. Greenshields insists that the contract be made absolute, as it can be turned nto cash at once and profit be col-

Fisher is greatly perturbed over Laurier's statement in parliament that there was an implied condition when the plebiscite was taken on the prohibition question that a majority of the entire electorate should decide in favor before the government would in troduce a prohibitory measure. Fisher went all over the country say-

ing the mere majority vote would works making a total of 187,87 suffice. Today he is so huffed that he The total resolved entire including the taway from the chamber alto-toils, and remais and lands and

The absence of Senator John Suth. erland of Manitoba for two consecutive sessions from the upper thereby vacating his seat, was re corted tonight, and the matter was referred to the privileges committee to declare the seat vacant, 'The address was passed.

be evvi. C etapin?: shrdlu taoin nin OTTAWA, March 23.-The debate on the address in the commons was continued by Messrs. Stenson, Casgrain K. Tallbot, Craig, Broder, Osler, Britton and Moore.

Craig agreed that the recent vote did not justify the introduction of a prohibitory bill, but he was firmly convinced that the prohibition party had been tricked by the government. Hon. Mr. Fisher is still in the sulks. He was again missing from his place in the house today.

Practically the deficit upon the government railways last year was \$461,-956. The actual deficit in working expenses was \$139,000 to which is added \$70,000 for four months' operation of the Drummond County and the capital expenditure, \$252,756 on account of the operation of that line.

senate committee on provisions

met this morning to consider the report of the clerk on the absence of cultive sessions. The committee re-ported this aftermoon, recommending that notice be sent to Mr. Sutherland, weeks' time to decide upon its report Sir Mackenzie Bowell was informed by Mr. Mills that no answer had yet been given to the protest of the Japanese government against the anti-Janapese legislation of British Columbia. The matter had been discussed with the British Columbia government, but final action had not yet thing else. been taken.

The senate decided to adjourn from tomorrow until April 5th. The divorce application of David Stock, an employe of the Toronto Gas Co., is a novel one. Stock was de-serted by his wife, who committed bleamy with a man named Jones. Stock pleads on account of the great expense to which he was put in bringing up his family, and the fact that he only receives workingmen's wages, his utter inability to pay the fees of the senate, namely, 1800, for his application and wishes to be relieved therefrom. On two previous occasion remission has been made by

Another divorce application is that of Isaac Vanwart of Calgary, who was married at Fredericton to Annie Tibbits in 1884. Mrs. Vanwart deserted her husband in 1891 and married man named Smith at Oakland, Cal. McInnes is anxious to see the reresentation of British Columbia increased. He also desires the domin-ion census to be taken in 1900, and every ten years thereafter. He will ernment to grant the necessary powers to make these changes.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is asking the government for a copy of Engineer Coste's report on the Stikeen-Teslin two millions. printed, dyed or colored, the duty was route. Coste was sent out by the gov- of 6.56 per cent. in the Britain sent us \$1,735000 worth, the and in a newspaper interview express- cent., the surplus 37.92 per cent., When ed the opinion that it is not good. the liberals were in opposition they The caucus of the cent. on cottons. What could be said was largely attended and was of a considerably higher than the average heantfelt sympathy with the relatives Wood was unanimously adopted.

speech, referred to the policy of the Monday.

Addresses were delivered by memker of Hamilton, who were present, dealt with the question of organization.

The meeting throughout was entirely harmonious and augurs well for the future of the party.

A petition, signed by influential residents of Montreal, was presented today setting forth that the law against gambling and lotteries, and people of gamibling nouses, is wholly quate to suppress the evil which has developed in Montreal and the province of Quebec to an alarming extent. and praying that steps be taken to remedy the defect in the statute. The annual report of the depart-

ment of railways and canals was presented today. On the 30th June last there were 16,873 miles of railway in operation in Canada, and 2,243 miles of sidings. This was an increase of 183 miles of constructed railways. The number of passengers carried was 18 140 ftd, an increase of 2,272,710; the freight carried, 28,785,900 tons, an increase of 3,485,570 tons; train inles travelled 50,653,230, an increase of 4,-977,432; five passengers were killed. The paid up capital of Canadian railways was \$941,297,600, an increase of \$19,439,800; gross earnings, \$59,715,100, an increase of \$7,361,830; net earnings, \$20,677,550, an increase of \$3,332,940. The government of Canada has spent on capital account on railways up to now from \$123,551,000, and for railway subsidies \$17,619,220. Since confederation there has been spent in maintenance and operating expenses of government railways \$73,929,630, and the receipts have been \$64,510,650, showing a ret loss of \$8,518,980.

The net loss on operating the govnment railways last year was \$263,-400, including \$70,000 rent of extension of Intercolonial into Montreal. The gross earnings are \$3,313,847, an increase of \$253,772, and the working expenses \$ 3,577,248, an increase of 399,979. There was also an expenditure of \$252,756 on capital account on

Intercolonial. The total expenditure charged to capital account on original construction and the enlargement of several cerals of dominion up to 30th June was \$72,504,401. A further sum of \$15,-067,096 was expended on the repairs, maintenance and operation of these

er powers amounted to \$71,710,240.08.

The total expenditure for the fiscal year ended on oth June, was as follows: On construction and enlargement, a total of \$3,207,249, and a further sum of \$624,755 for repairs, renewals and operation, making a total for the year of \$383,005.

The total net revenue for the fiscal year was \$407,662, an increase compared with the net revenue of the previous year of \$22,882. Net canal totals amounted to \$344,057, an increase of \$22,129, and rents received to 144,050.39, a decrease of \$54,925. The report sives some valuable tables of the growth of trade via St. John and Halifax.

A HUNDRED REASONS.

Can be given why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best and most effeetual cure for every form of indigestion.

They are in the tablet form which retains their good qualities indefinite-ly, while liquid preparations become tale and useless with age. They are convenient, can be car-

ried in the pocket and taken when needed. They are pleasant to take. After each meal dissolve one or two of them in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a per-fect digestive, absolutely safe for the

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poison ous products of fermented, half digest-

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and no-One disease, one remedy; the suc-

cessful physician of today is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets made the

complexion clear by keeping the blood They increase flesh by digesting

flesh forming foods. A whole package taken at one time would not hart one, but would simply be a waste of good material. Over six thousand men and wome in the State of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dys-

by the use of Stuart's Dyspep sta Tablete. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

THE FEDERAL LIFE.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Federal Life Assurance Co which was held at the head office in Hamilton on the 7th inst. was alike satisfactory to directors and sharemove to memorialize the imperial gov- show the record of an excellent year's husiness The total risks in Company now amount to more than eleven million dollars, the new busithe route though the assets increased 19.90 the reserve 21.41 per cent. The vestments of the Federal must used to talk about the robbery of the members, which was held in the rail- managed with exceptioned ability, for enthusiastic character. Mr. of the rates reported by other com-Monk, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, oc-cupied the chair. A resolution of the Macpherson, M. P., was appointed to the Board, which now includes the and family of the late Hon. J. F. following Hamilton men: Hon. J. M. Wood was unanimously adopted. Gibson, T. H. Macpherson, M. P., Sir Charles Tupper, in a brilliant Hugh Murray, Esq., Dr. A. Woolverton and David Dexter, Esq. The Fedconservative party, as outlined by cral has long passed the critical point him in his address in the house on in the existence of an insurance company, and with the same careful management that has been given to its bers representing every pertion of the affairs in previous years it will keep dominion, who spoke in the most in the front rank, not only of Hamilhopeful manner of the prospects for the party. Henry Palby conservative general agent of this Company in organizer for Quebec, and Mr. Barwhose office is in the Palmer Building.

IN MEMORIAM.

A special meeting of the Eural Deanery of St. John was held on Thursday at Trinity church to consider an address to be presented to Mrs. Brigstocke. The address has been very beautifully engrossed on parchment by Mr. Willet of this city, and is bound in a handsome and substantial Russia leather cover. The following inscription is printed in gold on the front cover: "In Memoriam, an address from the members of the deanery of St. John on the occasion of the decease of the Venerable Archdeacon, D. D., rector of Trinity church, and for ten years rural dean.

YOUNG'S CREEK. Friends Meet and Pid Farewell to John

YOUNG'S CREEK, Queens Co., March 18.

John Tower leaves this week for Worcester, Mass., where he has spent the last four

ter. Mass., where he has spent the last four years.

On Friday, the 10th inst., a number of his friends by invitation spent the evening at the home of his brother, Charles Tower. Arong those present were: Sarah Snodgrass, Filen McLean, Margaret Snodgrass, Robens McLean, Hettie Snodgrass, Mand Lipsett, Nellie Gale, Annie Ooz, Nellie Kenuedy, Effie Wiggins, Idlian Elliott, Goo, Smith, Pd. Snodgrass, Levi Smith, W. G. Ginter, Willie Gale, Andrew Lipsett, Charles Gale, Cyrus Keys and Elmer Kranedy. After various games were indulged in the party were regaled with refreshments. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all. Mr. Tower's friends in this vicinity will very much regret his departure, and all join heartily in wishing him a pleasant and prosperous journey.

A FAKE STEAMBOAT STORY.

The Halifax Chronicle's Annapolis correspondent writes: The report sent out from here and copied in some newspapers, of a line of steam-ers being run between this port and Cubat is without much foundation. Mr. Whitman has been corresponding with parties to send a steamer here for a cargo, but unless sufficient freight is guaranteed they will not rum. It is very doubtful if sufficient cargo would be shipped by steamer so long as the principal shippers send cargo on their own vessels.

The Algonquin notel at St. Andrews opens for its eleventh season

LOCAL

For good subs The str. David ceiving a thorou

The Nappan, recently shipped in one-pound tir be re-shipped fr markets.

Hachey, conce wreck at Dalhoi guilty and he guitt, Legassey, enitentiary

Thos. E. Ou Westmorland Pe George H. Oulton and Mrs. C. P. C on Wednesday age of 86 years. Mrs. D. Grant

ceived a telegra Boston announce Evens, the las Evans, whose de monia, visited ago. The body of

60 years, was Kings Co., on W Deceased was a Calais, where time of his deat E. F. Wells.

exhibition of c burning of the York, on Friday E. L. Jewett of by his great pro the lives of his well as his own.

Miss Helen C John Cowan of on Wednesday foundhand to firm of Smith and Newfound many friends

A very quiet

brated on Tue Bay Shore, west ma Brown, daus Brown, was u Emsley Bettinson performed by R Island, in friends. James Boyd di

tal on Monday sixty-ninth year was born in Si been a useful c more than sixte four sons and survive him, h pathy of a host Attractive p

Brunswick sce scenes are want sociation, to b the association other column There were

Scotia 'ast wee lung trouble a crease in consu fess to cattle v is very contagio these cattle.—Pi

The favorite s St. John-Liverpo Liverpool on Sa for this port wit She is due to s on the 8th April line, being the sailings from S favorable cons ing tourists.

HARD To parents w what course ou matter of an e or girls, we wi ing has been t a successful car logue of The C

A pretty hom at "Mapleton," March 13th, th being Prof. W. John, N. B., ar James E. Woo knot was tied couple left on en route for Hantstport, N.

Our store

READ THE

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OCAL

For good substantial tea value Union Blend stands first. The str. David Weston is now re-

ceiving a thorough painting. The Nappan, N. S., dairy station recently shipped 1,500 pounds of butter in one-pound tins to Ottawa. It will be re-shipped from there to foreign

Hachey, concerned in the train wreck at Dathousie, has been found guilty and he and his companion in guilt, Legassey, have been sent to the penitentiary for five years.

Thos. E. Oulton, postmaster at Westmerland Point, and father of George H. Oulton, Mrs. Fred A. Estey and Mrs. C. P. Clarke of St. John, died on Wednesday morning at the ripe age of 86 years.

Mrs. D. Grant of Moncton has received a telegram from her sister in Boston announcing the death of Dr. Evens, the latter's husband. Dr. Evans, whose death was due to pneumonia, visited Monoton a short time

The body of Walter Northrup, aged 60 years, was forwarded to Kars, Kings Co., on Wednesday for burial, Deceased was a native of Kingston and was married last November in Calais, where he resided up to the

E. F. Wells, who wave a thrilling exhibition of cool courage at the burning of the Windsor hotel, New York, on Friday last, is a relative of E. L. Jewett of this city. Mr. Wells, by his great presence of mind, saved the lives of his wife and daughter, as

Miss Helen Cowan, a daughter of John Cowan of this city, was married on Wednesday at St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Alfred E. Smith of the firm of Smith Brothers of Halifax and Newfoundland. The bride has many friends in St. John who will her every happiness in life.

A very quiet wedding was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the Bay Shere, west end, when Miss Emma Brown, daughter of the late John Brown, was united in marriage to Emsley Bettinson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Paul of Deer Island, in the presence of a few

James Boyd died at the city hospisixty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Boyd was born in Sligo, Ireland, and has been a useful citizen of St. John for four sons and two daughters, who survive him, have the sincere sym-rathy of a host of friends

There were 150 deaths in Nova Scotia 'ast week. In many instances crease in consumption is due more or less to cattle with tuberculosis, which place Capt. Potter reports having is very contagious and may be trans- passed quite close to the wrecked mitted by the irinking of milk from steamer Castillan. The big Allan liner these cattle.-Pictou Advocate.

Liverpool on Saturday last, 18th inst., for this port with over 400 passengers. She is due to sail hence for Liverpoo on the 8th April. The steamers of this line, being the only direct. Liverpool sailings from St. John, should receive favorable consideration from intending tourists.

HARD TO DECIDE. To parents who are uncertain as to what course ought to be taken in the matter of an education for the boys or girls, we wish to suggest the value ing has been the foundation of many successful career. Send for the catalogue of The Currie Business Univer-

A pretty home wedding took place "Mapleton," Waterville, N. S., on March 13th, the contracting parties being Prof. W. A. Bradshaw of St. James E. Woodroffe. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Mr. Simpson Berwick. The newly married couple left on the afternoon express, en route for their future home in Hantstport, N. S.

READ THE WEEKLY SUN.

Moncton is threatened with a fire-wood famine, owning to the snow blocade on the Moncton and Buctouche

\$400.00 in cash is to be distributed as prizes to purchasers of Union Blend Tea; a key and a card of explanation in every pound package.

Letters were received on Tuesday last from Thomas Black and Will. Carson, two of the Saint Andrews party in the Klondyke, They had not seen the sua for five months but they were in good health and had an ab undance of food.

An operation for appendicitis was performed at Yarmouth, N. S., upon Clara Anderson, daughte: of J. Townsend Anderson, by Dr. Farish, assist-ed by Drs. Webster and Perrin, on Sunday afternoon. The incision was skilfully made and the patient is progressing favorably.

J. D. Chipman, better known a "Jerry," who has been travelling freight agent for the C. P. R. for the rast few years, has been appointed C. S. Phillis, who has resigned. Mr. Chipman is a thoroughly capable railway man and will undoubtedly make a good official.

Indications point to the early opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence per river the ice has given way, and there are long stretches of clear water. The ice is plied up in hummocks below Montreal, which causes an unusually high tide. Navigation last year opened April 26, and it is expected the river will be free of ice much

A curious story is told in connection with the wreck of the Castillan. It is said that the grandfather of the steward, also a steward, was wrecked in the Moravian which ran ashore on Mud Islands, some twenty miles from Gannet Rock, about 21 years ago. Gannet Rock, about 21 years ago. His father, also a steward, was wrecked in the Moravia a few months ago, within a few miles of the same place. If true, this is a curious co-

Our obstuary list today contains the notice of the death of R. Turner Blair. Four weeks ago his wife preceded him to the land beyond. They were old and much respected citizens of Onslow. For a time they resided in Halifax as keeper and matron of the asylum for the blind, where they were both very much beloved by the inmates of that institution. The remains of Mr. Blair will be buried at Onslow tomorrow.-Truro Sun.

Monday evening at the residence of Walter A. McFate, Brookside, Golden Grove, when his eldest daughter, Miss Brunswick scenery and sporting S. Jamle McFate, was united in marscenes are wanted by the Tourist Association, to be used in illustrating their tooklets. The advertisement of the association will be found in another column of this paper, and the illustration of this paper, and the illustration will be found in another column of this paper, and the illustration will be found in another column of this paper, and the illustration will reside at willow in the column of the ceremony. The young couple received many beautiful presents. Mr. and in the column of the ceremony. The young couple received many beautiful presents. Mr. and in the column of the ceremony. The young couple received many beautiful presents. Brunswick scenery and sporting S. Jamie McFate, was united in mar-

The D. A. R. str. Prince Rupert at rived Wednesday afternoon from Hallcauses. It may be that the in- fax, having had her bottom cleaned and painted in the dry dock at that he says broke in two near the funnel The after portion of the ship remains The favorite steamship Gallia, of the on the ledge, but all forward of the funnel has disappeared from view. The water in the vicinity of the unfortunate ship was black with small craft when the Rupert passed.

three cattle that Dr. J. H. Frink condemned for lump jaw and would not allow to go forward to England are still held here. One was killed in the slaughter house in Fairville by Mr. Morgan, and the other two are still alive. A. C. Smith of A C. Smith & Co. of Carleton, agents for the western shippers of these cattle, said yesterday that it had not been decided what disposition would be made of them, but the probability was they would be sent to Montreal and Dr. McEachren, the chief quarantine officer, notified.

One of the most chronic cases of Ec zema ever cured is the case of Miss On a sworn statement Mr. Aiton says: I hereby certify that my daughter Gracie Ella was cured of Eczema of long standing by using four boxes of tle, druggist, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which cured Gracie

order, and we are showing a full

and complete stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS

AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

DO NOT FAIL TO CIVE US A CALL.

SHARP & McMACKIN,

the introl of Mrs. Provenchia for the inurder of Annie Cox of Calats will take place at Dover, N. H., in Sentember

Assurance Company

Head Office in Hamilton on 7th Inst. SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Shareholders of The Rederal Life Assurancet Company of Canada was held at the Head Office, in this city yesterday at 2 p. m. In the absence of the President, Mr. Beatty, Mr. William Kerns. First Vice-President, occupied the chair, and Mr. David Dexter acted as Secretary. The following report and financial statement was submitted by the Directors:

was submitted by the Directors:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting for the information and approval of the shareholders, the following report of the business of the Comproval of the shareholders, the following report of the business of the Comproval of the shareholders, the following report of the business of the Comproval of the shareholders, the following report of the business of the Comproval of the shareholders, the following report of the business of the Comproval of the shareholders, the following report of the business of the Comproval of the shareholders, the following report of the business of the Comproval of the shareholders, the following report of the shareholders, the following report of the shareholders are the comproval of the shareholders and the comproval of the shareholders are the comproval pany, together with a statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year which closed on 31st December, 1898, and of the Assets and Lia-

New business consisted of fourteen hundred and fifty-nine applications for insurance, aggregating \$2,248,850, of which thirteen hundred and eightyone applications for \$2,114,232 were accepted, applications for \$134,000 having been rejected or held for further information.

Annuity premiums to the amount of \$12,731.50 were also received.

Annuity premiums to the amount of \$12,731.50 were also received.

In the past year, as in the preceding year, fully ninety per cent, of the new business written by this Company was on its investment plans. This, and the fact that the advent of three additional and well equipped competitors in the field within the past two years has not diminished the share of new business which this company has been able to secure, indicates the continued growth of feature in favor of investment insurance rather than towards other forms of insertment on which interest earnings are deprecia-

The income of the Company shows a gratifying increase over previous years, and the addition of \$145,835.14 to the assets is especially noticeable, the total assets having risen to \$866,283.41, exclusive of guarantee capital The security of the policy-holders, including guarantee capital amounted to \$1,475,283.41, and the habilities for reserves and all outstanding claims,

\$1,4'(5,283.41), and the habitates for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$757,399.20—showing a surplus of \$717,884.21. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, the surplus to policy-holders was \$108,884.21.

Assurances for \$114,575 om fifty-seven lives became claims through death of which amount the Company was re-insured for \$7,000. Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the rejuction of premiums (\$30,-578.82) with matured endowments for \$4,600, the total payments to policyholders amounted to \$143,702.25.

In accordance with instructions received from the shareholders at th last annual meeting, your Directors applied for and obtained from the Parliament of Canada a special act of incorporation changing the name of the Company to the Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada, and granting enlarged prowers for business and investment in and out of Canada.

The Investments of the Company have been carefully looked after and have yielded for years past the best results reported by any Company doing business in this country. Expenses have been kept within reasonable limits while due effort is being made for new business. The chief officers and agents of the Company die entitled to much credit for their able representation of the Company interests. The office staff have also proved faithful in the Company's interests. The office staff

have also proved faithful in the Company's service.

The accompanying certificate from the Auditors vouches for the correctness of the statements submitted herewith. All accounts, securities and vouchers having been examined by thems

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INCOME. 193 Paid policy-holders for death claims, endowments, dividends, ASSETS. Debentures, mortgages, policy loans, real estate, cash

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company: Gentlemen,-We have made a careful audit of the books of your Com pany for the year ending 31st December, 1898, and have certified their cor

The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger ac ocunts and found to agree therewith.

The financial position of your Company, as on 31st December, is indicate

Respectfully submitted H. S. STEPHENS, SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND,

Managing Director.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report, Mr. Kerns referred to the steady and substantial growth of the Company's business; the large increase from year to year in its income, assets and surplus. that while the expenditure had been decreased 6.56 per cent. In the last year, the assets of the Company had increased 19.90 per cent, the net surplus 37.92 per cent. and the reserve funds 21.41 per cent., the capital and assets having now reached \$1,475,283.41.

He quoted from the December number of The Economist to show that the Company had so carefully managed the investment of funds as to earn a better rate of interest in each of the past eight years than the average rate earned by all of the Canadian life assurance companies. The rate earned by the Federal in 1897 - the last year in which the average can be obtained from the report of the Superintendent of Insurance—was 5.64 per cent., and the average rate earned by all the Canadian Companies 4.48 per cent. After the adoption of the Directors' report an interesting report of the mortality experience of the Company and of the history of medical exam-

inations for life insurance was read by the Medical Director, Dr. Woolver-Congratulatory remarks regarding the substantial progress of the Company and regarding the management were made by several of the share-

A vote of thanks to the officers, agents and office staff was responde by Mr. David Dexter, the Managing Director. The retiring Directors of the Company were re-elected, with the addi

tion of T. H. Macpherson, Esq., M. P. The Auditors were reappointed. THOMAS ELLIS, Palmer's Building, Princess Street, Provincial Manager, St. John, N. B.

Our store is now open, and in full running men's Association of New Brunswick, will be held at Fredericton on 28th, 29th, and 30th March inst. Opening at 3 p m, on the 28th.

Hamilton, March 1st, 1899.

All Agricultural Societies and local Dairymen's Associations are expected to send delegates to this meeting. Everyone interested in agriculture is eligible for membership Arnual fee \$1.90.

Relucel rates on all railways.

Everyone going to the meeting over the I.

C. P. C. P. R. and Salisbury & Harvey madwill buy a single ticket and ask for a sardard certificate.

The Canada Eastern and Central railways sill sell round trip tickets at single fare, and the ther roads will after selling going ticket to delegate accept a certificate of attendance at the meeting for his return fare.

From the control of t

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALVERSEN.

The death of Mr. Halversen at his home in Millerton on Wednesday last removes one of the most capable and best known steamer captains of the river service. Capt. Halversen came to this country in 1872 from Breanig, Norway, was employed by Call & Miller on the steamer New Eta, and has

years, he was always kind, cherril and hopeful. He leaves a wife to mourn the loss of a kind husbard. The funeral took place on Saturday and was largely attended, interment being in the new cemetery, Chatham. The pall-bearers were: P. B. Wheeler, Jas. A. Rundle, J. R. Lawlor, Chas, Call, Joseph Jardine, Ole Larsen. The deceased was a member of Court Happy Retreat; No. 150, I. O. F., and was buried with Forestric honors.—Newcastle Advocate, Elst.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Latative Bromo-Quinine Tab-lets. All druggists refund the money

THAT THE FAC-SIMHE VAN AT IN AVegetable Preparation for As-simitating the Food and Regula-ting the Stomachs and Bowels of SIGNATURE INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest Gontains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC. IS ON THE WRAPPER PE OF OLD IN SAMUEL PRICHER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverish ness and Loss of SLEEP. de Hitelier, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

900 DROPS

The Farm on Maguapit Lake, Queens County, known as Denton's Point, containing 86 acres, nore of less. Good dwelling house, Larns and outh uses. A nover-failing well of water; good apple of-chard; fine strawberry patch and other fruits on grund. Easily clutivated. Splendid maple greve, and firewood in aboundance on the premises, that is well fenced with cedar.

Very suntable also for a summer residence. For particulars apply to

JACOB BELMAIN, Scotchtown, Queens Co., N. B

Or, W. TREMAINE GARD, 48 King Street, St. John, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the parish of Spitugfield, K. Co., containing two duncred acres, more otless, in a good state of cultivation, cutting annually between 40 and 50 tons of hay, also a large preparation for cropping this year. Extensive pasturage with a plentiful supply of water for the same. There is a good dwelling house (nearly new), with an excellent cellar: house heated by furnace; three larace barns, blacksmith and carrienter shop, with other outhuildings. A never fedling supply of excellent water in the house and at the barns, Convenient to the ecres, well timbered with hard and leaft. The above properties will be sold at a bargain and on every terms.

Finguire of the subscriber on the premises.

W. J. BRITTAIN, Springfield, K. Co. 411

FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned will sell on easy terms his farm situated between Norton and Apohaqui Stations on the I. C. R. Contains 200 acres, a new house, and two good barns, well watered, cuts about 70 tons of hay.

Apply to T. A. McFarlane,

Apohaqui, Kings Co.

The news of Mr. Crockett's death, any wise appertaining. ternoon, was received with general and by virtue of a Power of Sal cidedly popular gentleman and it was gage dated the twenty-ninth day of not understood that he was in ill August, A. D. 1892, made between the health or suffering in the least from said Dennis Lawfor and Elizab any disease that was likely to prove his wife, of the first part, and me, the

misiness Tuesday morning as usual, ment of certain monies therein room, suddenly fell to the floor in an epileptic fit. He was at once taken to his residence, but a short distance where Dr. Price attended him, was of no avail, and about 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon he passed away, Mr. Crockett was very popular

about the city and had a large circle of acquaintances. He was the eldest son of William Crockett of High street, who together with his mother and two brothers, Herbert, who is in the drug nusiness in Calais, and George, survive him. The deceased married some years ago Miss Parks daughter of Samuel H. Parks of Welsford, who was a cousin of J. H. Parks of this city. Both Mrs. Crockett's parents are dead.

Mr. Crockett leaves besides his sor-The deceased spent the early years of business, and some ten years ago purchased from W. C. R. Allan the stand which he conducted at the time Mr. Crockett was a prominent mem-

ber of New Brunswick Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., and of Victoria Company, No. 1, Uniform Rank, K. of P., of which company he had but recently been elected a second lieutenant, and was to have been installed on Monday, April 3rd. During his connection with the Knights of Pythfas he occupled many important positions, such as K. of R. and S., master at arms,

NOTICE OF SALE

To Dennis Lawler, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Bruns-wick, Cartman, and Elizabeth, his wife, and to all others whom it may

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, on Saturday, the Pwenty-ninth day of April, next, at

del of land situate, lying and being in Duke's Ward, in the said City of Saint John, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: -Commencing on the western side of Charlotte Street at a point distant seventyfive feet (measured along the said western side of Charlotte Street) from sald western side line of Charlotte Street, twenty-five feet; and the eastwardly parallel to the northern side line of Saint James' Street sixty feet to the place of begining, making a lot of twenty-five feet front on Charlotte Street and extending back westwardly, preserving the same width, sixty feet, together with a right of way along and over a certain alley or passage way of eight feet in width leading from Charlotte Street, aforesaid, and lying along and im-mediately adjoining the northerly side of the lot hereby conveyed as is SUDDEN DEATH

reserved and will appear in and by a certain Deed from said Dennis Lawlor to one John Collins, duly recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the City and County of the death occurred Tuesday, very Saint John in Libro XXXIII. of Saint John in Libro XXXIII. of Deads and Sound of the City and County of Saint John in Libro XXXIII. suddenly, of Thomas A. Crockett, the well known druggist, who for ten years or so has carried on business at the corner of Princess and Sidney streets.

Saunt John in Light Axaii. In the well known druggist, who for ten all and singular, the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in

which occurred about 4.30 in the af-1. The above sale will be made under ons of regret. He was a de- tained in a certain Indenture of Mortundersigned, George Armstrong, of the Mr. Crockett was at his place of second part, for securing the payand while seated in his dispensing thoused, and registered in the Registry Office for the City and County of Saint John, in Libro 44, folio 455 to 459, default having been made in payme the monies secured by said Mortgage. Twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1899.

J. R. ARMSTRONG.

WANTED

WANTR'D—The New Brunswick Tourist Association is prepared to purchase suitable photos of New Brunswick scenery, including camplag and sporting views. Each photo must be endorsed with title of scene, rice of photo and sender's name and address. The Association will select such photos as are suitable and purchase same at sender's price. Twee not required will be returned with charges prepaid, Address, Secretary New Brunswick Tourist Association, St. J.hn, N. B.

DEATH OF MRS. THOS. JORDAN.

day morning of Mrs. Charlette S. Jordan, widow of the late Thomas Jordan, widow of the late Thomas Jor-dan, a former well known citizen and lumber surveyor, for many years em-ployed with the late Mr. Wiggins in his timber business. Mrs. Jordan was a Mies Nallon, and hast survivor of that family She was ill for a long time and had reached the advanced age of 83 years. One daughter, Miss Annie Jordan, survives.

E. C. March will soon take up his residence in Havana, having received an appointment from the Cuba Tobacco Co. of Boston,

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST JOHN, N. B., MARCH 25, 1899.

P. of W

Genera

Want a Professor

Moving to Boston to

CHARLOTTETOW

George Danson of Co to remain pastor of year. He has also a

to remain pastor of year. He hes also a ference.

It is probable the serious and the serious the At a social in Fo of T., Summerfield, guish a delt on the I. The Pearden is renown building on Lett, where he will grocery besidess. And Georgetown are warshoune for the cof perishable goods. At the annual meetion Dairying Co., or ports showed the and the mount of the directors currie. Thos. H. The McEwen, Thos. J. Mit T. McEwen, Thos. J. Mit T. McEwen, Thos. J. Mit T. McEwen, Thos. J. East and John McM. On the Tth inst. relict of the kits Be Kinkors, and 37. D County Monauhan, I. E. Island skyly year James Lewis has he in the congregation of the congregation of the congregation of the Peer. W. H. Can On the 7th inst. of White Sand Niss Almeda Ferguso couple.

Angus Faser of his are in the cloth wood a few days ag down en his face, over the right, eya.

down on his lace, over the right, eya. A committee walte Monday to ask the ser of agriculture in have teachers through a structure to the well received.

Miss Beatrice Moll Miss Beatrice Moll Miss Beatrice Moll on the "filh inst. wife or R. F McDo the 45th year of her A store for the sale ary has been opone Driscoll & Horneby. On the 9th irst. Browne of North Riphee and Flora McCorect.

At a meeting of the miss and the grant inst. a subject of the plebling on the government of the majority of I Mrs. Bertha M. Of Gerrard of the abas has been staying will welch of this city of acceiving the telegrant he harth her husband.

the tark her husband to return to her hor The Rev. Thomas I invited to remain po

invited to remain pa a fourth year. He is the decision of the O. B. Wadman of the whole stock of J ble's Company was and the reports show in a prosperous consulted as follows: vice-president, Jose tary-treasurer A B directors are R. E. lant Simon Brown

for Boston, where the future. Mr. K years in the employ
A meeting of reprinal on Monday calls

hocal governments to in building the brid-cugh River, and the On Thursday Dr. I dock Bouchard and Souris with a bino-watch, from the mat-

watch, from the mar ment, for their braw tall in rescuing Patr from drowning.

A lad named Henr was engaged with Bariver on Tuesday, a sumersault on the and fell over into the which was running taken out by Mr. feeding the thresher, leg had been wreath and the knee. Dr. moved to the Charlit was found neces just a few inch. The barn and con

The barn and cut McEachern of St. Costroyed by fire or horses and cattle we contents were destroyed.

James Farquharson tering his stable dor cotts rushed out at Farquharson between bad fracture of the other had bruises.

other bad bruises. I premier.
On the 7th inet. t married John A. M Saruh Annie daugh sen of Riverdele.
Ban Cox of Seuris ed team through the Wednesday.
Thos. Shields, whill broakwater, had heansing a cor. pours

causing a cor.pou ankle and knee. I

The Charlottetown

a rew glass operating the control of the life inst. Browns of North Liv Rins of Vernon Rive Jane Fraser of Lynbonis of matriciony, syconisman and Mississing Control of the control of the

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houses are holdi

ings on Tuesday

this week, and

means of bringing

buyers from all

wick, Nova Ser ward Island. Th

tionally large

We often hear the question, Where can we find well qualified teachers for our Sunday schools? The an-You can't find them; you must make them. Our day school teachers are not found well qualified; they must first qualify themselves for chosen work by a course training. Is not the same true in regard to Sunday school work? Our meetings, normal classes, courses of Bible study, all these are steps in the right direction. Christ has set us the example. He, the ceachers before leaving His work in

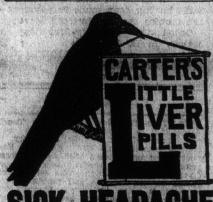
The Easter-tide is almost upon us, portunity for deepening the thought of new life. Nature lends a helping hand, at this season, in making clear ture is beautiful to the child. The thoughtful teacher can make use many symbols to teach the great many symbols to teach the great lesson of the resurrection. Teach the children how mother nature cares for all her children through their long winter for their awakening to new life. Let the children examine buds from the trees and find the baby leaves asleep within them. Have some lily bulbs examined, having the children rate the brown covering and lifeless look, and then compar with the beautiful flower which comes from that bulb. The cocoon and the butterfly may be used to teach the wonderful truth of the resurrection

A pretty Easter story was given in the International Evangel some two years ago, and was in substance the

TWO CATERPILLARS Bunch and Beth were two cater pillars which had lived on one tree and sister. When the autumn days and the north wind began to blow cold, Beth said, "I am getting very drowsy; we have lived on this tree, a long time; I wish we might change our life." "Oh, no," said Bunch; "I am quite contented here; we know nothing of the other trees; why this is a great, beautiful tree, and the leaves are so good I want to stay here forever and ever." So they ate on. Both prepare for my long sleep." So she began spinning, and as Bunch watch-ed her spin, he, too, became drowsy and said, "I must prepare myself for my long sleep." "Come, make your home near me so that we may rest together, for we have loved each other ch." As Beth had nearly combrother, and soon they were both fast asleep. The leaves fell from the trees, the frosts and snew of winter came and still they slept on. The seems to be a movement in one of the dark cradles and soon something is seen on the outside; its wings are drying and it is decked in beautiful the other cradle, and as they sit looking one at the other; Beth says: "How strange you look: yet how beautiful! and yet the same; let us fly away: and so they leave and at some dis tance turn to look at the old tree which seems now so insignificant. since they know a larger world, and as they sped on we hear Beth say: "How beautiful! Surely this is the esurrection morn.

Easter also affords an excellent op-portunity to remove from the children the fear of death. Many a child, even in sheltered homes, receives wrong impressions of death. Many a little one, even at an early age, has received shocks from which it is hard to re-

Mrs. J. W. Barnes, state primary superintendent for Pennsylvania, tells how with this thought in mind she took to her class a built, and after talking about its plain body, planted it in the earth, calling the earth "Dear warm mother earth," who so carefully cares for the pulbs and the flower That it might be corefully cared for she took it home, but first drew its picture on the blackboard in the school Bach week she reported its condition to the class before school, adding to the picture on



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these

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

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

the board, first the tiny shoot, and then gradually making the stalk of the plant, and gradually adding the straight green leaves. The highest point of interest was reached when the white buds were added. Easter Sunday she brought the plant itself. and changed the puds apon the board to full-blown flowers. The children spoke of the bulbs, "angel bodies," and Rev. 1, 17th and 18th verses, was taught as Jesus' message to us, that all might know that He was living now. This gave the completion of the thought, without which the lesson would not have been complete

The field secretary spent Sunday last in St. John. He held service in the Main street Baptist church in the ternoen he visited the Baptist and Methodist schools on the west side, and at four o'clock conducted a very successful mass meeting of the wes side schools in the Free Baptist school

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

SLEEPING TO DEATH.

Peculiar Cases in a London Hospital Attracting Attention

Among the patients in Charing Cross hospital at the present time are two negroes who are suffering from what is known as sleeping sickness. They have been inmetes since Sep-

ion have been afforded the opportunity of studying a disease unknown in this country, and, so far as is at present known, only prevalent between Senegal and Loanda, some 1,500 miles of latitude. Besides being known as the "sleeping sickness," it is cometimes described, because com monly found there, as the "sleeping sickness of the Congo," and some

times "negro lethargy." As the last name implies, the disease is practically confined to negroes, and so far there have been no authentic cases of pure-bred white men being attacked, though it has been met with in Moors and halfbreeds. In addition to the peculiar features of its geographical and racial limitations, the has another curious phase, which is that it has often been known to lie dormant in the system for a period of seven years, and that, once seized, the patient has little or no chance of

It is through the instrumentality of Dr. Gradtan Guinness that the two patients—one aged about 20, with the euphonious name of Eli Mboko, and the other a boy of 11 or thereabouts, England. The latter, until fourteen months ago, was remarkable in his active, self-reliant and intelligent young man. Then he was seized with the sickness and began to be listless and vacant-minded, and lost all in terest in his former occupations and

Since his arrival here in September no change has become apparent in his condition, and now he spends most of his time in a semi-comatose condition, rousing only for meals or if spoken to. A feature of his illness is the expression of deep melancholy which marks his features. He is able to give apt and intelligent answers to questions, but never speaks an unnecessary word, and appears to doze

almost continually. With the younger patient, on the contrary, there has been a distinct improvement—so much, indeed, that the physicians have been tempted to believe, were they not assured to the contrary by experts, that he is not suffering from the disease as diag-mosed. Dr. Patrick Marson, whose lecture on the disease exhibited by these two patients is printed at length in the current issue of the British Medical Journal, says that the sickress gradually overpowers the victim. who, eventually, becomes completely bedridden. Sometimes a change for the better is apparent, but that is only temporary; the lethargy invariably returns, and the disease advances to the inevitable and fatal issue. The last stages are marked by tetanic spasms and extreme muscular

The disease may run its course in three months, or it may last for as many years, but so far as known nine months 's about the average tine. Many theories have been advanced as to the origin of the "sleeping sickness," but most of them have

been rejected as untenable. Dr. Manson attributes it to the influence of some plant or animal. At any rate the cause must be something which remain alive, though it may be pathologically inert for a very long time.—London News.

TROUBLE IN JAMAICA.

The Legislature Prorogued on Tuesday and Called Together Again Wednesday.

KINGSTON, Ja., March 22.—A political orisis of gravity, said to be the mist important ant since 1331, is now occupying the attention of Jamaica. The governor, Sir Augustus Hammins, prorogued the legislature yesterday and recenvened it for today, by order of the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, for the purpose of re-introducing the abnoxious tariff bill, taxing industrial implements and literature, which the council rejected on March 15, the governor at the same time bringing in four new efficial members to outvote the representatives. The Jamaica Association has convened public meetings throughout the council rejected to Mr. Chambertain explaining the gravity of the situation. Considerable excitement prevails, and it is said that three will be trouble if the government persists in its present policy.

Extensive repairs are being made to Stetson & Cutier's big Indiantown

RASPBERRY PULP. Might be Profitably Exported to Great

Stimulated by an Extract Printed in the Sun. Manchester, Robertson & Allison Obtained Much Valuable Information Through Their London Office.

The enclosed newspaper cutting, which appeared in the Daily Sun of this city on August 18th last, was the cause of our making an investigation into the raspberry pulp business in England. . We therefore sent a copy to our London office, with instruction to make a thorough investigation of the subject, in order that we might know how far the statements made therein could be verified. Our object in so doing was to get reliable information for our customers who are interested in the shipment of raspherries, and we now have the pleasure to enclose herewith the reply to our enquiries. We make no apology for seemingly interfering in an outside matter, of this kind, our main object being to benefit our customers, and should the export trade of Canada receive some impetus (which seems not improbable to us) no doubt we shall share in the benefits.

If any further information shoule be required on this subject, we will be only too pleased to do what lies in our power to obtain it. Yours respectfully,

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON ALLISON. ST. JOHN, N. B., September, 1898.

RASPBERRY PULP. An English Firm Seeking a Product which Canada Might Furnish-

How It Is Made The following letter has just been

received at the Ontario department of agriculture from Anderson & Colf-man of 5 Philpot Lane, London, E. C., and Liverpool. England. It is forwarded through Harrison Watson Canadian curator of the Imperial in-"Referring to raspberry pulp, about

which we spoke to you this afternoon. This is an article in very large consumption here, and this is a paricular season in whch we think your friends (if large quantities are grown in Canada) would do well to make a trial shipment. We have had consider able quantities from Australia. Some three years ago we had several tons, but since then, owing to the dry weather, etc., their crops have not been large enough to enable them to ship. The form that this is put up in in Au stralia is either in cases of two square tins of 45 pounds each, or ten square tins of eleven pounds each, gross tell & Brown said it would be just as erally packed in the square tins, as it prakes a little difference in the freight, in consequence of round time taking up more room, but the bulk of the pulp which we receive from the continent, which is mainly apricots, is generally shipped in the round tins, and these, we think, are more suitable for carrying, as the square tin is very apt to crack at the edges and corners, which creates leakage. We cannot tell you how long the raspberry is cooked in the process, but no additional water must be used, and we think only sufficiently cooked to complete the necessary vacuum. The great object for this article, of course, is color and firmness of fruit, and you will understand that no sugar must be added, but only the fruit itself packed. We should estimate that value today would be roughly about £30 per ton gross in tin, ex wharf London As it is now getting late into the year there is not much chance of any of your friends packing any this season, as they would not probably have the tins ready for use, but if any of them would like to pack a small quantity we could very soon advise them as to whether the article was of the right nature, and then matters could be ready for another season. In a year like the present when rather a short crop is expected here, and that following an exceptionally short crop here last year, we could probably very easily dispose of four or five hundred tons. Last year the crops were so light that in January and February last if we had any pulp here we might have made 250 to £60 per ton for it."

RASPBERRY PULP. Replying to yours of August 18th, called on Messrs. Anderson & Coltman. They verify all the statements made in their letter, but could not give me much additional information,

except as regards the charges signments would be subject to: Brokerage, 11-2 per cent Landing charges and storage would not exceed 10s. per ton.

Blown tins are valued at one half. Leaky or pricked tins are worthless They do not advise your going into this business too heavily the first season. They suggest you put up a small quantity first and feel your way. The success of the venture would depend ne condition it is placed on the marentirely on the quality of the fruit and The round tins are preferred to square, and should not hold more than two gallons. They favor a tin holding 10 or 11 pounds, and I find this is the general opinion. It keeps better than when put up in large quantities. I tried to get a sample Australian tin to send you, but there is not one to be had. A similar tin to

The first shipments from Australia were made in casks, which effects a saving of about £2 per ton. As these casks must be treated with sulphur, the contents become impregrated and the jam made from it was not marketable. Since then the shipments

that used for apricots would do.

have been made entirely in tins. It finds a ready market here, but is not to be compared with the English fruit, and some makers will not use it. I next called on Crosse & Black-

tion themselves, but sent me to their brokers, with permission to mention their name. This firm, Mcssrs. Harvey Lockie & Co., are the biggest people in the trade and have a high reputation for straightforward dealing. They confirmed the statement of Messrs. Anderson & Coltman in regard to the demand for this article and presen scarcity. They can place from 500 to 1 000 tons in a season. They were quite willing to help me in any way, and procured me an interview with Mr. Brown, of the firm of Castell & Brown, makers of high class jams, etc. I saw this gentleman yesterday; he told me they had a poor opinion of the Australian raspberry and they had given up using it. It looks all right, but was deficient in flavor. Until the Canadian article had been tested he advised going very slowly, to son, and then, if the report is favorable, ship in larger quantities. It all lepends on the flavor; if that is right the market 's here.

Of course, prices this year are ceptionally high (£60 per ton kas been paid); in normal years the price would be from £25 to £30 per ton; some years the English crop is so heavy prices drop to £15 or less.

It is generally possible to form a opinion of the English crop in May, so you could be informed in time as to the probable demand here. We have had two bad seasons following, so that next year may see a large English crop. It takes a practical man to put up the fruit propely, and great care is required. The man who first shipped pulp from Australia came to England and spent several years learning the business.

Messrs, Castell & Brown say they consider the following method of preparing the fruit for shipment the best: Fruit to be placed in steam pans and scalded, brought to beiling point and allowed to boil for about one minute, then pour into tins and seal down im mediately. Tins to be filled right up only leaving sufficient room for soldering the top on Before coldering the top on, prick a hole with stiletto and then when top is on cicee with solder. Unless this is done you camnot solder the top on completely. If your clients are accustomed to can fruit they will know this.

No water must be used. No sugar and no chemicals, just the pure fruit.

Mr. Brown suggested von should send over at once a few pots of fam made from this season's fruit, and they would be pleased to give an opinion on it. He says they would form a very good idea of the value of the pulp by trying some jam. You might do this as soon as possible, and Messrs Castell & Brown will report on it. I could also get the reports of

business through a broker, but Caseasy to sell direct if the article was right. My own impression is that it could be done best through a broker. but that would be a matter for future consideration.

I presume your clients would be experts in putting up jams and pulp, as Messrs. Castell & Brown inform me you must have a practical man as fcreman, who thoroughly understands the business, to see that every detail was properly carried out, as the slightest carelessness would cause disaster. A good man can be got here for £2 a week, but would probably want £3 to go to Canada, and they think it would pay to import such a man if the business was likely to assum large proportions.

No market here for blueberries. Market limited for cranberries, and the supply usually fully equal to the demand.

Office of Manchester, Robertson & Al lisen, 2 Milk street, London, E. C.

George Wilson, manager of the Do minion Cotton company's mill at Kingston, has been notified of his appointment as manager of the com



are that the doctor says it's stomach, or liver, or heart trouble. Nine times in ten he isn't within a mile of right. He treats for these troubles and charges big bills until the husband gets disgusted and throws him out. The trouble is usually weakness or disease of the distinctly femining organism tinctly feminine organism.

Many husbands, after paying big doctor

Many husbands, after paying big doctorbills while their wives grew steadily worse, have at last written to a physician of national reputation and learned the truth. They have been justly indignant at the ignorant pretenders who have experimented upon their wives' health. By writing to Dr. R. V. Pierce, any alling woman may receive the free advice of an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescriptton is a marvelous med-Favorite Prescriptton is a marvelous med-icine for women. It cures all weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine. It heals all internal ulceration and inflam-mation and stops debilitating drains. Over 90,000 women have testified, over their own signatures, to its wonderful merits.

signatures, to its wonderful merits.

"For several years I suffered with prolapsus of the uterus," writes Miss A. Lee Schuster, of Box 12, Rodney, Jefferson Co., Miss. "I had a full from my horse, causing vetroversion of the uterus. Our family physician treated me for kidney trouble and everything else but the right thing. I grew worse and worse. My body was emicated, hands and feet clammy and cold, stomach weak, with great publishion of the heart. I dreaded for night to come, for I would suffer from nausea all night, and so I continued until I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and I began to improve right away. I am now well and happy.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and

SUMMER TRAVEL.

A Paper Read Before the St. John Tourist Association.

At Its Annual Meeting, by Miss Mabel Peters of This City.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been asked to express my opinion of the benefits accruing from the Tourist association to our city.

First I think we should thank the Tourist Association for their untiring efforts in the work, and for the great success they have made in their methods of advertising with their limted support.

I think the Tourist Association merits our highest appreciation. First, to me appeals the grand idea of co-operation, a city unity, a pulling together, as it were, for mutual benefit As communities must rise or fall together, it is a much cheaper way than if we tried individually to advertise. In unity there is strength, and how much better an appearance we can

I wish that I might be able to say something to prove to all our chtizen that every one in business, especially those in mercantile trades, are equally financially benefited. There seems to be a great doubt as regards this. I have heard it said the transportation companies and hotels are benefited directly, while other businesses only indirectly. Now, remember I am speaking from the hotel outlook. Both botels and other businesecs are benefited, directly and indirectly. Simultareously with the arrival of a tourist at a hotel must purchases he made at the grocer, poultry dealer, fish dealer, also the mick and cream dealers, fruit dealer, etc., etc. Is this direct or indirect tenefit to the firms mentioned? Their profit is in proportion to the hotel, I assure you.

Then before the tourist actually ar rives the dry goods dealer and carpet dealer, etc., have been paid for goods alrady delivered to the hotel, in preparation for the expected tourist; also direct benefit, for they have been already paid for their commedity in anticipation of the tourist traveller Nothing could be more direct than that.

Surely M a fisherman finds ready sale for the salmon that the tourist is to enjoy, he gets as much direct benefit as the person who has it cooked the pot the salmon is cooked in; that has been provided by the hardware man. And the coal dealer has provided the coal for the fire has had his profit. What I consider is indirect benefit is what the hardware man makes from profit on the fish ret that has been sold to the fisherman, and the profit of the fisherman on his salmon he expends for some pulp mill.

Then there is the butter and parsley for the sauce for the salmon. Here the farmer or gardener is benefited, and surely he in turn will be only too glad to buy a new suit of clothes from our city tailors, or a new necktie from the gentlemen's furnishing counter. Then our far-famed salmon is to be eaten from a plate. Here our crockeryware dealers are benefited; and so on, the table cloth and napkins from the dry goods firm, the table from the furniture dealer.

Of course some firms are benefited by direct purchases from the tourists themselves. Certainly the livery statles are benefited, and in their turn they spend money for supplies for their stables. I really cannot think of any class of people that are not benefited directly as well as indirectly by the tourist travel.

Now does the Tourist Association really bring the desired tourist? Personally I have met a few who came to St. John through the directions of the Tourist Association. Every year of course the circle of knowledge of our city will widen by the reports that the last year's tourists take home with

Beside the benefit financially it would give us a greater pride in ourselves to know that other people know us, and have a knowledge of our country. It would be an incentive to improve our city's appearance, help perhaps toward cleaner streets, better horses driven. How often I hear the stranger remark on our wretched looking horses and the inhuman way in which they are driven. Now that I think I have made it

clear that every citizen is equally benefited by the Tourist association therefore all citizens should be will ing to give the association their support in every way, at least they should all be asked for funds to carry on the good work.

I have had the privilege of distributing some of the Tourist association's literature, and I must say it has been most highly appreciated. The circulars I have posted have nearly in all cases brought out a hearty response. I have had delightful letters of thanks from former guests, who seemed pleased to encourage their friends to visit New Brunswick, those especially living in distant parts who would find it difficult to procure any information about St. John.

At the hotel we are often asked if we have any history of New Brunswick or any legend or romances. All want to know something of the early history of St. John. One has not al-ways time to answer or satisfy, or make interesting, these details. I find The Lady of Fort St. John (by Mary Hartwell Catherwood) an excellent book for lending, and last year I resorted to the Life of Sir Leonard

Right here I might suggest if we could have our public library open all summer it would be well. So many tourists complain and rather laugh at the idea of its being shut. A hint at the historic interest of Trinity church will send a party of tourists out sight

seeing filled with delight. Even the

fish on the spire is commented upon, and last year I found myself con-fronted with the request to explain its reason for being, which I was unable to do. But I have made myself conversant with the subject. A journey to the cupola on the hotel

is considered a fate when told Lady Latour's ghost is to be seen on dark nights on Navy Island. The little leaflet, The Hub of the Maritime Provinces, we find very use-

ful to our guests. It gives them the local names of places, routes, steam ers, etc. In giving the guides to tourists starting out so many say we feel fortified, now we know how to make a beginning.

Perhaps I have said too much at. ready, and have taken too much time. but I for one would be very sorry not to see the Tourist association continue its good work, and will give it all the

I have much pleasure in giving the Tourist association \$20.

THE CASTILIAN

Has Broken in Two, the After Part

Final Evidence Taken and the Court Will Give Decision at Halifax.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 21 .- Today Captain Arthur McGray, of the steamer Prince George, and Captain Campbell of the steamer Aberdeen, were called as experts and testified as to the remarkable indraft at certain

times in the Bay of Fundy. Captain Barrett of the Castilian made his statement. There was little in it that has not already been made public. He found nothing in his til he got 17 fathoms at 3.30 a. m. Then on consulting his chart he thought he had overrun his distance and reached the outer bank off Seal Island. He turned out to avoid Brazil Rock, which he thought he was shortly after and breakers reported, in his judgment at the time he did right in putting her hard aport, though he now saw that had he step-ped and gone full speed astern he might have saved the ship. He was asked the question if there was a possibility of anyone tampering with his not, though they had some undiscovtheir log line at the taffrail and they had to get a new one in Portland. Mr. Ritchie addressed the court on behalf of the owners and captain, and the court adjourned to give their de-

cision in Halifax next Tuesday. The wreck broke in two today, the forward, with the smokestack, maining on the rock.

SAN FRANCISCO. March 20.—A special from Tacome, Washn., says:

"Immense copper ledges have been discovered on Prince Whithin Island in Alaska between Cra and Valdes, not far from the month of the Copper Piver. In one instance glacial action has laid bare a copper edge 2.000 feet long, four feet wide, extending from tidewater to back of a high bluff.

"Nearby other copper ledges, though not so favorably exposed, are being opened by men who claim they are working for the Standard bil syndicate. An English 'yndicate is represented there by lewellyn Williams, a mining expert of London, who was credered there by cable from Australia."

J. H. MORRISON, M. D.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat 163 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN.

HOURS-10 to 12, 2 to 5 Daily. Evenings Mon., Wed, and Fri. 7.30 to

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple aliments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloredyne 18 THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

DIARRHEA. DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. CAUTION. - Genuine Chlorodyne edy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor-

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s 11/d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER JT DAVENPORT 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.



our swell on models early, we will, for the next 30 days, ship a sample Bicycle C. O. D. to address upon receipt of \$1.00. We offer salendid chance to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of Cash, or our left gift of one or more wheels, according to nature of work done for us.

TRODUCTION PRICES FLYER—14 in. Tubing, Flush Joints to biece Cranks, fitted with Dunlop Tire \$4.00; fitted with M. & W. Tires, 32.50; listed with Darlington Tires, \$3.00. listed with Tires, any gear.

\$15.00. T. W. BOYD & SON, Montreal St. John whole well after their fore them such of everything re taste, large assortastions, that S

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Want a Professor of Agriculture in P. of W. College.

Moving to Boston to Reside—A Chapter of Accidents-Many Marriages-General News.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 17. The Rev. George Dawson of Cornwall has been invited to remain pastor of that circuit for a third year. He has also accepted, subject to con-

reance. It is probable the provincial legislature will meet about the 'Oth of April. At a social in Forest Home division, S. of T., Summerfield, 49 was raised to extinguish a det to in the organ.

J. ? Peardon is removing to the Welsh and Owen building on Lower Water street, this city where he will carry on the wholesale procesy business. A. A. McDonald & Bros. of Georgetown are building a refrigerator warehouse for the cold storage of all kinds of perishable goods.

warehouse for the cold storage of all kinds of perishable goods.

At the annual meeting of the New Dominion Dairying Co., on the 7th inst., the reports showed the affairs in a healthy condition. The directors for the year are: D. Currie. Thos. E. Murphy, Jes. McLean, D. T. Ackwen, Thos. Lowther, Neil D. McLean and John McMillan.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. Margaret McCourt, relict of the late Becared McCount, died at Kinkers, ased 87. Decased was a native of County Monachan, Ireland, and came by P. E. Island Shity Years ago.

County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to P.
E. Island sixty years ago.
James Lewis has been appointed keeper of
the lighthouse at Beighton, in place of
James Gal van, doceased.
A new Rapist church is to be built for
the congregation of Murray River shortly.
The Pev. W. H. Carrer is the pastir.
On the 7th inst. the Rev. John S. Allen
married, at the Murray Harter parsonage,
better Erebaut and Miss Lizzle Ferguson,
both of White Sands, Lesile Brehaut and
Miss Almeda Ferguson stood with the young
county

Miss Beatrice Mol. 30d, daughter of George McLeed, merchant to the fifth pear to find aughter of George McLeed, merchant to the fifth of the first length of the fifth of the figure of the first length of the figure of the figu

Pree and Flora McConneil, both of Long's Creek.

At a meeting of the othices of Montague on the 9th Inst. a strong resolution on the subject of the plebiotic was carried, celling on the givernment to listen to the voice of the majority of 13,000 on prohibition.

Mrs. Bertha M. Gerrard, wife of Captain Gerrard of the abandoned bark Sidda-tha, has been staying with Mr and Mrs. Mitou Welch of this city during the winter. Since receiving the telegram telling of the loss of the bark her husband sailed, she has decided to return to her home in Sackville.

The Rev. Thomas Hicks of Tryon has been invited to remain pastor of that circuit for a fourth year. He has accostad, subject to the decision of the conference.

O. B. Wadman of Cranaud has purchased the whole stock of James G. Francis, Gamble's Cumer.

The annual meeting of the New Glasgow Dairy Company was held on the 7th inst., and the reports showed the company to be in a prosperous candition. The election resulted as follows: President, Wm. Lard; vice-president, Joseph E. Bagnall; secretary-treasurer A. B. Dickieson. The other directors are R. E. Bagnall, Ephraim Gallant, Simon Brown and James Dickleson.

Arrangements are being made for the building and operating of a butter factory at Freetown.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kennedy have left

building and operating of a butter factory at Freetown.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kennedy have left for Boston, where they intend residing for the future. Mr. Kennedy has been many years in the employ of Molnuls Bros.

A meeting of representative men at Pownal on Monday called on the dominion and local governments to carry out the promise in building the bridge across the Hillsbortough River, and the Belfast railway.

On Thursday Dr. McDuryre presented Murdock Bouchard and James McDonald of Souris with a binocular glass and silver watch, from the marine and isheries department, for their bravery one cark night last fall in rescaling Patrick McCormack and son from drowning.

watch, from the marine and teneries department, for their bravecy one dark night last fall 'n rescuing Patrick McCormack and son from drowning.

A lad named Henry Ryers, 55 year of age, was engaged with Benj. Dockendorff of North River on Tuesday, when he for fun turned a somersauk on the strew in the hay loft, and fell over into the Grum of the thresher, which was running at the kime. He was taken out by Mr. Dockendorff, who was feeding the thresher, but not until the right leg had been wrenched off between the ankle and the knee. Dr. Kelley had the boy removed to the Charlifistown hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the leg just a few inches below the knee.

The barn and cutbuildings of Angus C. McFachern of St. Catherines, Lot 65, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The horses and cattle were saved, but the other contents were destroyed. These was no insurance.

James Farquharson of Southport was en-tering his stable door on Monday, when two colts rushed out at one time, catching Mr. Farquharson between them, and causing a bad fracture of the collar bone, besides other bad bruises. He is a brother of the

on the 7th inst. the Rev. John Goodwill narried John A. McKay of Carleton to Sarah Annie daughter of Charks McFad-

Sarih Annie danghter of Clarks meraczen of Riverdele.

Ban Cox of Seuris lost a beautiful matched team through the tee in Norris' pond on
Wednesday.

Thos. Shields, while working on the Souris
broakwater, had his leg badly crushed,
causing a cor, pound fracture between the
ankle and knee. Pr. McLean is in actend-

ance.
The Charlottetewn hospital has imported a rew glass operating table and four suall dues to perfect the equipment.
On the lists met the Rew. Addison F. Brewne of North River unted Dingweit Jenkins of Vernou River Bridge and Miss ida Jane Fraser of Lynwood, Kingston, in the bonis of matripony. Trueman Jenkins was groomsman and Miss Blanche Fraser was bridesmaid.
Maggie, Janahter of Cantala Neil Megbridesmald.
Magrie, Jaughter of Captain Neil McDougall, died at the residence of E. T. Carbonell, Malpeque Road, on the 16th inst., aged 15 years.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MILLINERY OPENING.

The St. John wholesale millinery houses are holding their spring open-ings on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and this has been the means of bringing together an exceptionally large number of millinery buyers from all parts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. These buyers find that St. John wholesale houses look so well after their wants, by placing before them such an excellent display of everything required, showing good taste, large assortment and the latest fashions, that St. John, is now thoroughly recognized as the millinery headquarters for the maritime prov-

Among those who attended the clerings were the following:

Mrs. Quilty. Newcastle. Mies Taylor, Port Eigin. Miss Anderson, Port Digin. Mrs. McDermott, St. Stephen. Miss Dalton, of Stanley Bros., Char-

Mrs. E. S. Campbell, Hampton. Miss Johnson, M. Adem. Mrs. A. A. McCausland, Oxford. Mrs. A. A. McCausland, Oxfor Miss E. A. Keith, Hillsbore. Miss F. M. Bishop, Hillsbore. Miss L. B. Bishop, Albert. Mrs. G. J. Dobson, Moncton-Miss E. H. Parker, Perth.

Miss M. J. Anderson, Springhill. Mrs. S. J. B. Tilley, Yarmouth Mrs. H. L. H. Clarke, Annapolis. Mrs. G. W. Silver, Lunenburg. Miss Dora E. Reagh, Middleton. Miss Marshall (W. B. Calhoun &

Co.), Middleton. Mrs. J. W. Leeland, St. Stephen. Miss A. A. Young, St. Stephen. Miss McCarron (S. G. & E. C. Young), Fredericton. Mrs. P. M. McDonald (S. G & C. E. Young), Fredericton. Miss Dowling (A. Gibson & Sons,

Lit.). Marysville. Mrs. S. C. Kelly, Fredericton. Mrs. W. D. Camber, Woodstock. Miss A. A. Gallagher, Woodstock. Mrs. John Loane, Woodstock. Mrs. L. E. Fitzgerald, Centreville. Mrs. J. C. Clowry, Chatham. Miss Creighton (Miss L. Davidson),

Mrs. J. J. McDonald, Moncton Mrs. S. B. Andres, Amherst. Mrs. E. Comeau, Weymouth. Miss Belleville (W. F. Journeay), Miss Ansley, Bridgetown.

Miss Dennis, Yarmouth. Mrs. Jones, of Jones Bros., Apo-Miss Warner, of Huestis & Mills,

Mrs. Copp, Port Eighn.
Miss Calkin, of Stewart & Co., Sackville Mrs. Wetr, St. Martins. Miss Nugent, St. Martins. Miss Blanch Purly, Bear River. Miss McLend (S. H. White & Co.),

Miss F. C. Hebb, Bridgewater. Mrs. H. D. Wallace, St. George h.rs. A. S. Baldwin, St. George. Miss McPherson, Chatham-Miss J. C. Beatty, Moncton. Miss McCain, Springhill. Miss M. A. Cochrane, St. Stephen. Miss B. C. Foley, Nelson. J. E. Dickinson, Hopevell. Miss LeCain, Bridgetown.

Miss VanBuskirk (of J. D. Chambers), Wolfville. Miss E. M. Davis, Kentville. Miss McKeever (of Moore & Mc-Leod), Charlottetown. Mrs. E. A. Bell, Stanley. Miss Stoddart, Bridgetown, N. S. Miss C. McArthur, Pictou, N. S. Miss Chisholm, Digby, N. S. Miss Banks, Digby, N. S. Mrs. Miller, Middleton, N. S. Miss Smith (of W. E. Piggott),

Kingston-Miss Carter, Amherst. Miss McIntosh (of Stewart & Co.), J. Andrews, Berwick. Miss M. London, Canterbury. Miss E. M. Dennis (of Miss S. C.

Neeley), Fredericton.

AGAINST HOTEL FIRES.

NEW YCRK, March 22.—The corporation coursel today sent to Albany a bill giving power to the municipal assembly to make such laws and ordinances as would guarantee better protection against fine in totels. The bill was drawn after consultation with the Hotel Men's Association, the board of fire underwriters, the superintendent of buildings, Chief Bonner and Fire Commissioner Scannel.

The bill puts on the commissioner of buildings the responsibility of seeing that every beilding eracted or changed into use as a hotel is in condition to be used as such, and upon the municipal assembly the responsibility of meking such ordinances as will make hotels safer from fire in the future.

ONTARIO NEWS.

TORONTO, March 22.-The Ontario lumbermen report an advance in the price of lumber in the last three days. As a result builders figure in view of the advanced price in other building materials it will cost 25 per cent, more to build in Toronto this season than

There is a report that Archbishop O'Connor of London will be appointed successor to Mgr. Walsh.

THE LARGEST DRY GOODS STORE IN KOOTENAY.

The Nelson, B. C., Tribune has the following to say about the store of Fred Irvine & Co., former St. John boys: The Messrs. Irvine's store is the argest and handsomest in Kootenay, and with the additional floor space will give them about 5,000 square feet in all. Wm. Irvine while on a business trip east secured the services of a first class milliner and also a dress naker, two new departments being added in order to meet the requiremerts of their increasing business. The senior member of the firm is still in the east enjoying a well earned

ZUMMANNAMANA You say you are not

"well." Of course—how can you be well if you are not healthy? ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT will invigorate your system and keep you in perfect health. It has done it for others-it will do it for you. Wherever Abbey's Effervescent Salt has been intro-

duced it has received un-biased recommendation.

All druggists sell this stand-ard English preparation at 600 at a large bottle; trial size, 250

sor Hotel, New York.

No Bodies Were Recovered Yesterday by the Workmen.

A Fire Engine is Still Required to Pour Water on the Ruins.

NEW YORK, March 21.-Three bodies were recovered from the ruins of the Windsor Hotel today. They were badly charred and great difficulty is being experienced in identifi-cation. The first body recovered to-day was that of a female of small stature. The arms and legs were missing. It was first thought it was the body of Miss Dora Hoffman of Baltimore, a woman of sixty years, who is among the missing. Tonight, however, two of the employes of the Windsor Hotel called at the morgue

male, legs, arms and head missing.

Body No. 2, recovered Monday; woman, supposed to be young, unrecogmissible, on one hand part of kid glove
with pearl button; black cloth button
on dress marked "Made W. & K. Co.,
extra"; supposed to be an employe of
the hotel.

Body No. 3, recovered Tuesday; female, supposed to be about 60, small stature, arms and legs missing, iden-tified as Mrs. M. Auze of New York. Body No. 4, recovered Tuesday;

fragments of what appears to be a woman's body. Body No. 5. Wholly unrecogniz able. The legs are gone; what re-mains of the arms folded over the breast; body charred and shrivelled to about half its natural size. The teeth are in excellent condition, not a

was made, that but a small part of the ruins had been removed. An effort was made to pull down the section of the rear wall by means of a wire cable, but the cable broke and the wall is still standing.

Lines of policemen are drawn all around the ruins and the big crowds that still gather are kept off a long distance. The streets about the ruins are impassable and the debris is piled to height of diffeen or twenty feet on Fifth avenue side. On the Fortyseventh street side the pile of debris

s even more formidable. The workmen have cleared away considerable of the debris for a distance of about 20 feet toward the interior of the mass, and to a distance lownward over this territory to the ceiling of the cellar. They struck at intervals what appeared to be party walls and they are digging around them toward the ground.

The servants of the hotel were for

the most part on the top floor of the 47th street side, and the workmen have unearthed in this vicinity many charred articles of cheap clothing and cheap jewelry, which evidently be-longed to the domestics. It is estimated with the speed

with which the work is progressing it will be at least a week before the pile will have been gone over. All during the day and evening articles of more or less value were brought to the surface by the workmen's shovels and turned over to the police or the coroner's officers. Some of the things found were: A child's glove on which was "C. T. F."; three table spoons, on which respectively were "F.", "H.", and "Destande

to his aunt, H. Wilson." A pin box with the initials "J. E. N.", two parts of a bracelet, on which were frag-ments of doves, a metal brush top with an enameled photograph of a

extent with rapid progress of the work, and it was not until the aftermoon that the workers succeeded in getting steadily down to the removal of the debris. The fire department still has its lines about the ruins, isolating a considerable section of one of the busiest parts of the city.

A bundle of papers and circulars ad-

A bunile of papers and circulars addressed to H. W. Schlomann, general manager of the Equitable Life Insurance society, was found in the ruins tonight. Besides these were two alarm clocks, a silver hair brush and mirror with the initials "C. L. A." a set of silver toilet articles, an ivory mail brush and fragments of many articles. Most of the articles were found at the Fifth avenue and 46th street corner.

A woman's skirts, a tuxedo coat and a part of a corset were found this evening near the Fifth avenue and 46th street corner of the ruins. There were also found here a pair of opera glasses, a pair of gold eye glasses, a salt cellar, a tin box containing a quantity of jewelry and a bundle of letters. The tin box contained a ring set with six stones so badly discolored that it could not be told what they

Windsor Hotel called at the morgue and claimed to identify the remains as those of Mrs. Margaret Auze of New York city. The men are William Curran, parlor man at the hotel, and James Trainer. Both were positive as to the identification.

There are now five becies in the morgue, each tagged with a number, which with the ten known dead, brings the list to fifteen. The list of missing is still very large. The injured at the hospital are all recovering.

The unknown bodies are as follows:
Body No. 1, recovered Monday; male, legs, arms and head missing.

Body No. 2, recovered Monday; woman, supposed to be young, unrecognizable, on one hand part of kid glove with pearl button; black cloth button on dress marked "Made W. & K. Co., extra"; supposed to be an employe of extra a gold watch chain, with a pencit and cigar cubter attached, three gold collar buttons, and a silver match box marked "S. B. R." The letters were written in German and dated as far back as 1943.

The laborars reached the elevator shault at the Fifth avenue and 46th street owner to night and began to dig away the debris. An elevator in this shault at the Fifth avenue and 46th street owner to night and began to dig away the debris. An elevator in this shault at the Fifth avenue and 47th street owner to night and began to dated as far back as 1943.

The laborars reached the elevator shault at the Fifth avenue and 46th street owner to night and began to dated as far back as 1943.

The laborars reached "S. B. R." The letters were written in German and dated as far back as 1943.

The rad been missing since the fire. Miss Kneeland said that Miss Mahoney was in the habit of visiting her twice a week. She had not called since the fire, and inquiry among her friends developed the fact that none of them had seen her since the fire. It is feared that she perished.

THE BERLIN TREATY.

BERLIN, March 22.-A petition was received at the foreign office here today, signed by all the Germans in Samoa, protesting vehemently against the retention of Chief Justice Cham-

WINNIPEG, March 22.-Judge Killam today sentenced Guszezak and Czubly, two Gallician murderers, to be hanged May 26th, and added that he could not recommend them to the mercy of the minister of justice. ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Sailor's Marvellous Escape from Drown-

Ing.

LONDON, March II.—Captain Jones of the Elder Dempster steamer Mentclair reported to the owners, by letter received in Liver-rool yesterday, a most miraculous escape of one of his crew.

While the wessel was crossing the Atlantic from New Crisans to Hamburg the weather was most terrific. One of the able scamen was endeavoring at right to go aft from the forecastle, when a heavy cea bame over and carried bim into the sea.

Captain Jones, who was on the bridge, instantly threw a lifebuoy overboard with one of Holmes' patent lights attached.

To leanch a boat in such a sea was impossible, but the light could be seen burning in the water, and shortly afterwards the man was seen clinging to the buoy.

Captain Jones then manecuved the vessel so as to bring it near the poor fellow, and when he had done so a lee sea carried the man on board the vessel again.

The sallor, who had swum to the buoy when he saw the light, appeared to be little the worse.

DR. CHASE CURES CATARRH AF-TER OPERATIONS FAIL

Toronto, March 16th, 1897. My boy, aged fourteen, has been a sufferer from catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure. H. G. FORD,

Foreman Cowan Ave. Fire Hall. THE COSTIGAN BANQUET.

FORTY-NINE PEOPLE fled by two of the hotel employes as that of Mrs. Margaret Auze of New Mork But this identification has not yet been considered conclusive. The rain today interfered to some extent with rained integers of the content with the content with rained integers of the content with rained integers of the c

CURES CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

Case of Mr. Charles C. Hughes, Merchant Tailor, Toronto. After short treatment hearing returned in a flash.



DR. SPROULE, B. A.

widely known there, having been for more," eleven years in the merchant tailoring business. His position gives his strong testimony adidtional weight. Mr. Hughes had suffered for a number of years from an increasing deaf-ness and sanoying rearing sounds in the ears and head. In Oct., 1898, bay-ing been impressed with Dr. Sproule's advertisement, he put himself under

lie was greatly disappointed. After a short use of Dr. Sproule's medicine he found his hearing was not perceptibly benefited, although the noises were he found his hearing was not perceptibly benefited, although the noises were
less and there was a marked improvement in his general health He became discouraged, and for a time stopped used the remedies, then he wrote
to Dr. Sproule, suggesting that a misto Dr. Sproule, suggesting that a mis-

take had been made in the diagnosis. But Dr. Sproule was firm in his absolute knowledge of Chronic Diseases and Catarrhal Deafness in particular. He urged the patient to finish the medicine he had. Fortunately for himself, Mr. Hughes did so. A few weeks later, Feb. 20, 1899, he wrote again: 'My dear Dr. Sproule,—I am sorry that I gave you the toea that I pre-sumed to know as much about my case as you. Since then I have become convinced that your diagnosis was absolutely correct, but I must say the action of your treatment was very peculiar. I followed it up carefully to the last dose without any apparent

I fel that the cure will be permanent, for I have since had a bad attack DR. SPROULE, B. A. ent. for I have since had a bad attack of the grippe, which confined me to the house for eight days. I expected it would bring back the deafness, but it has not had the sightest effect upon your work. If the deafness should return at any time I shall hasten to place myself in your kind hands once

TWO WEEKS LATER "My Dear Doctor,—As & was through your advertisement of last summer that I learned of you, I feel I owe it that I learned of you, I feel I owe it as a duty to others to let them know of the great benefit I have received, so if you wish, you may publish my last letter. I will answer personal en-quirles and am also wiling to reply to anyone living at a distance who vishes to know more about my getting back my hearing. Wishing you every success.

Buccess.

SOMEWHAT FARCICAL Were the Proceedings of the Legislative Committee of the Dominion Alliance.

OTTAWA, March 22.—The proceedings of the legislative committee of the hominion Alliance this morning

see who were prohibitionists and who were party men. Let them introduce a vote condemning the action of the government, and he would support it. The responsibility had been placed on the shoulders of the government by

the people, and let them bear it. Mr. McClure, liberal M. P. for Colchester, N. S., moved an amendment, affirming that the plebiscite vote called for legislation and appointing a committee of seven to decide how to bring the matter before parliament. Mr. Scriver, Mberal M. P. for Huntingdon, did not understand what Mr. McClures committee was to do No practical resolution would follow the passage of the amendment.

The vote stood: For McClure's amendment, 29; against, 11.

James Sutherland, the chief liberal whi, thought it cught to go to the public what a farcial proceedure was going on. It was not an honest expression of the opinion of the Dominion Alliance. The men who voted were not probibitionists. Mr. Webster said Mr. Sutherland

had no business there. Mr. Spence said Mr. Sutherland had by oming there proclaimed himself a

prohibitionist.

Mr. Sutherland said he was oppor to prohibition, but was present at the meeting because he had been invited. The committee appointed was Dr. Christie, Messrs. Bell, McClure, Flint, McMullen, Moore, M. P.'s, and Sena-tor Vidal. The meeting then broke

The committee will meet and draft the legislation required. It consists of four liberals and three conserva-

A TERRIBLE EXPOSURE.

THE COSTIGAN BANQUET.

The non-political complimentary with an enameled photograph of a quakt ress on it; a lot of books, one of which was entitled "Captives of Brie and other Essays," on the title page of which was inscribed in ink, "L. D. Alexander, Nov. 18, 1871."

NEW YORK, March 22.—Forty-nine persons, who are supposed to have been in the Windsor hotel when it was destroyed on Friday, are yet unaccounted for. No bodies were recovered of the ruins, near where other bodies were found on the Fifth avenue side of the ruins, near where other bodies were found, but deeper down. At this place also were found several pieces of undercolothing and a metal fask, the latter marked with the initials "G. M. C." A bank book of the Nigara bank (city not given), bearing the ramane of G. M. Colburn, was found nearby.

The five bodies flast were recovered on Monday and Tuesday or what renains of them, are still at the wedding party a huge tree was being found nearby.

The five bodies flast were recovered on Monday and Tuesday or what renains of them, are still at the wedding party a huge tree was being fedied by a gang of workmen. Just as of Monday and Tuesday or what renains of them, are still at the cortes passed the tree fell and the bridge party been identi
The costigan hanquet to be tendered the Hon. John Costigan, M. P., by his friends, will be the day the Hotel Dufferin, in this city of the committee, the will be vice-president. All friends of the min the will be vice-president. All friends of the min the state of the Hon. Mr. Costigan throughout the province are cordially invited to attend. Trickets are five dollars each, and may be obtained on application to the committee, it was maked the experiment of the min the state of the Hon

SHERIFF'S SALE.—There will be sold at Public Auction on SARTHIDAY has third day of June heat, at lifeten infantes past twelve o'clock, in the alternoon, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Salat John, in the Province of New Brunswick, all the crate, right, title and motives at William Thompson, in and to all the crate, right, title and motives at William Thompson, in and to all the cortain tract of land, situate in the Parish of Simonds (at morely a pair of the Parish of Portland), in the City and County of Salat John, in said Province, bounded and described as follows:

The recognition of Mrs. Margaret Auze, made by the two employes of the botel tonisht, seemed to be very positive. Both recognized the beaded dress, part of which remained. Mrs. Auze had been a guest at the hotel of police. The pertition and the official reports will be sent to the United States ambasador. Andrew D. White in support of the German case.

D.), for the form of the treath of the construction of the treath of the official reports will be sent to the United States ambasador. Andrew D. White in support of the German case.

BY ACCLAMATION.

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THEY WILL RE HANGE.

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THE Processing to considerable desultory talking, and after the pertition and the official reports will be sent to the United States ambasador. Andrew D. White in support of the German case.

BY ACCLAMATION.

THE Processing as a possible, it seemed tonight when the shift of four hundred and replaces the being day as possible, it seemed tonight when the shift of four hundred and replaces the late Dr. Guay, also a liberal.

THEY WILL RE HANGE.

The form from Alliance this morning were somewhat farcial. There was considerable desultory talking, and affect desultory ta October, in the year of our Lord one thou-sind eight hundred and fifty-ping, and regis-tered in the Records of Deeds in and for the said City and County of Saint John, in Book Q. Ne. 4, of said Records, pages 278 to 280. The same having been levied on and seized by me, the undersigned Sheriff, under and by virtue of two executions issued out of The Saint John County Court, one at the suit of Arthur G. Fairweedher against the said William Thompson, and the other at the suit of Margaret E. Seeds against the said Wil-ham Thompson.

Dated at the Oity of Saint John, N. B., this 27th day of February, A. D. 1999. The LAWRANGE STURDIES.

STEEL SIDING STONE, BRICK CLAPBOARD For Stores, Houses, Halls, Barns, Sheds, Churches. Entirely water, wind, storm and fire proof. Will last years and always look well. Cheaper than matched lumber. Shipped from factory all ready to apply. Sold by leading dealers, or write direct

P. E. ISLANDERS KILLED. Oliver Smith, aged 38, a native of Hempton, P. E. L. was instantly killed at Berkley, Colorado, March 1st, by falling from the roof of the electric works down the elevator shaft.

stating requirements.

Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.

OSHAWA, CANADA.

tric works down the elevator shaft.
G. Clark, son of W. S. Clark of Alma, P. E. I., was accidentally killed in his woodworking factory at Waltham, Mass., March 9th. While trying to put a belt on an overhead shaft running at a high rate of speed his coat sleeve caught in a set-screw and ie was carried over the shaft and his life crushed out. Mr. Clark leaves a wife and one chibl.

Work was commenced yesterday on the new addition to the Royal hotel. The contract calls for the completion of the work by June first, and if this is accomplished it will necessitate a great amount of labor, as the undertaking is a big on When completed the addition will make the Royal one of the finest houses in Canada.

n types, \$8.05 cy at once.

PRICE 5

Rev. Mr. Teasdale Exhorts His Congregation to Be Witnesses for Christ.

He That Loseth His Life for My Sake Shall Find It-Nothing to Equal the Value of Life.

FREDERICTON, March 20.-At the eleven o'clock service in the Methodist church Pastor Teasdale took for his text John xvi., 33—"Be of good cheer I have overcome the world." He aid our Lord was about to leave His disciples to go to His Father, and He delivered to them these words which formed part of His farewell address. They were not for them only, but for the disciples in all ages of the world. The message is one which inspires hope, and there hever was a time when it was more needed than now; men claim that if there is any victory it is on the side of the enemy; others have become discouraged because they have not seen their own vision fulfilled and their own mission a success. words of Jesus are almost forgotten. The great promises are not repealed, said the preacher, and he brings the

text, it is well to refresh our minds.

Two forces have been engaged, Christ and the world. Our Lord has been victorious; if we stand with Him we are victorious also. There are different ways of looking at the text. One would be in saying that He had overcome the world, and that would be untrue. You would not be aston-ished, said the preacher, if I said to you that there are some people who think the Jews had the victory that day when Christ died upon the cross and who think that the world has proved too much for their Master; who are of the same spirit as the disciples who after the death of Christ went away to mourn their loss and only to think of failure. Then there is an other meaning: That Christ overcame the tempter in the wilderness; rebuked him on the Mount; turned his arrows away from His shield, and then as-

mded on high. The world is the term our Lord em loyed, and it was too powerful for an to evercome; like a strong man rmed it kept the house. It was Jesus who became stronger than he and wrought deliverance; He broke the sceptre and overturned the throne; He ascended up on high, leading captivity captive to receive gifts for men. That which Christ purchased was for every man and every minister of Christ; every follower of Jesus could claim the message of freedom. Ye are bought with a price, said Paul, ye are redeemed not with corruptible things as silver and gold. It is for the church of the living God to share in the victory which has been won, to appro priate what has already ben provided. Be of good cheer! words which our Lord used some four times in His The first time used was when Jesus saw a man sick of the palsey, and He said to him, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins are forgiven thee." Here was a man cleansed from sin, and this is the first element of joy; we can never share in this victory unless we are forgiven. The second time He employed the words was when on the Lake of Gennesarat, and His disciples saw Him walking on the ridge of the sea and were affrighted, but He cried, saying, "Be of good cheer, it is I; be not afraid." If we are to share in the victory we must have faith in Him who hath wrought for us, we must believe in the supernatural. The third time was when He was almost leaving His followers, and said, "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the

world." The last was when he stood

by Paul as He was going to His crown,

"Be of good cheer, thou must witness

for me at Rome." It is not ours to

reform the world, said the preacher.

but to witness for Christ, proving that

He has gained the victory, and it is

ours to share in it. THE EVENING SERVICE. At the evening service Rev. Mr. Teasdale selected for his text St. Matthew x., 39-He that loseth his life for M: sake shall find it." He said the selection of the twelve apostles and their call to the immediate followers of our Lord is an interesting and pro-fitable study. We learn with what care He performed this important duty how He went apart and spent the night in prayer. Our Lord's teaching clearly defined self-denial. It did not hide the truth relating to suffering and persecution but rather gave it prominence. He said we do not won-der when we read Christ's state-ments as to the requirements for service that the eleventh where the record is found of the heroes of the ages who endured as seeing Him, who, was invisible. The preacher said he approached the subject with more than ordinary emotion for the epochs of horror and degradation have never been equalled, stamp ed on every coin, carved in stone. painted on wall, scattered over the pages of history. Formed into poetry are the proofs of unbounded ras centralized force and degraded vice The value of life; there is nothing its equal. It cannot be depreciated in the minds of God's royalty. All forms of life call out astonishment to the re-vered student whether seen in bud or tree or shub or flower. The crude views of life, its beauties, its burdens, its losses and sorrows cause many to disparage what they should commen We think of the rapid strides in all branches of industry, of the freedom purchased by our fathers, and of the opportunities so numerous to prepare for the great and glorious future, the

This law which Christ enforced and illustrated and seems repugnant to some, goes down deep into nature. Prof. Drummond tells us in relation to the new science that the body is as a temple and is constructed of cells, but there comes a time when the life

is suddenly threatened; the cell must divide or die, only by losing its life and becoming two cells can it live. And so it has been that men have wrought for the world's good, but it cost them the loss of life. The history of the world is rich in story of vicari-

"For My sake." We must consider what Christ is. Has He a right to suggest such a course; coes He say that we shall give our lives for Him He suggests, but does not command. It is a service not compulsory. The preadher asked what He is to the individual? I answer more than all the world besides. "I may admire Shakespeare and Milton and Chaucer and Browning, but in Him I find the true poetic spirit. I follow men who walk the high places on earth and mould thought and fashion speech, but in Him I find one who spake as never man spake. I companion with archi-tects, builders of the great and beautiful, and with men who adorn and beautify, but in Him I find the perfection of strength of art and beauty. I find also that of all who have wrought for the worlds good and for individual happiness, that He is the only one who saved me from peril and dan-

"He that loseth his life for My sake shall find it." Turn to the mission field! On many a lonely grave might be written-For Christ and the Church. Charles Darwin, the renowned scientist, returning from his voyage around world, sent a generous contribution to the London Missionary siciety. He had discovered that in her gifts to missions, England had saved her treasure through commerce, etc. Then there is that eternal gain when every disciple finds his life enriched and ennobled. I cannot close this address, said the pastor, without asking for disciples for the Master. Put your garlands at His feet. The statute of Juriter was such a collosal figure that worshippers unable to reach the brow east their proof of love at his feet. Beyond all that is in mythology is the Christ! He craves the heart-let it be His tonight.

Children Cry for CASTORIA VISITING FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 17 .-Quite a number of Canadians have been spending the winter at the recorts along the east coast of Florida. The present season is considered an unusually dry one. The hotels are crowded, particularly at Miami, Ormond, Palm Beach and this city, while many tourisis have gone over to Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, as the journey can be made from Miami in twelve hours. The weather is summer-like and all out door sport is in order, golf predominating.

Among recent arrivals in this city are Mrs. H. P. Hayward and Miss Hayward of St. John.

HAS REAL ESTATE TO BURN.

MILLER, S. D., March 12.-John Wilson, north of here, has solved the problem of cheap fuel for himself and neighbors. He hauls soil from reighbors. He hauls soil from the creek bottom and dumps it into his cattle corral during the summer, and after it has been thoroughly tramped and becomes dry it is equal to the pear of the old countries and better than much of the cheap coal here. He sells a great deal of it.

SHIP NEWS.

MEMORANDA.

Archored off Bass River, March 18, sch Authur M Cibson, for an eastern pore, with In port at Cape Town, March 5, ship Wm Law, Abbott, for Newcastle, NSW and

Manda.

In port lat Buenos. Ayres, Feb 10, ship Steinvora, Ritchie, for Channel; bark Grenada, Qardners for Port Natal.

In port at Auckland, NZ, Feb 18, bark Star of the Bast, Rogers, for New York, loading—to sail about end of February.

In port at Guantanamo, March 17, sch Harry, Patrison, discharging (for north of Hatteras). CITY ISLAND, March 23—Bound south, ech Abner Taylor, from Calais, Me.

SPOKEN Ship J V Troop, Beveridge, from Hong Kong for Liverpool, Feb 23, lat 27 N, ion 42 W.

NOTICE TO MARINERS SANDY HOOK, March 19, 9.45 p m—The lights in G-dney Channel are not burning, WASHINGTON, DC, Merch 19, 1839—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that or March '7, 1839, Light Vessel No 49, here-tofore reported missing, was replaced on her staten, off Smith Island (Cape Charles), northerly side of the contrapos to Chesapeake Bay. peake Bay.

PORTLAND. Me. March 18, 1899—Fort
Point Light Station, Maine—Notice is hereby given that the fog bell machinery at this
station, reported disabled March 16, was repaired and put in good running order on
March 17.

Eggs are coming down in price very fast. Good ones can be had at fifteen cents per dozen.

MARRIAGES.

DICKSON-MUNRO—At the Baptist parsonage, Pennfield, March 16th, by Pastor T.
M. Munro, Frank L. Dickson of Beaver
Harbor and Berlia Munro of Pennfield,
Chathotte county, N. B.

JUHNSTON-McFATE—At the residence of
the brine's father, Brookside, Kings Co.,
N. B. March 20th, by the Rev. J. K.
Bealing, George M. Johnston to S. Janie,
eldest daughter of Walter McFate, Esq.,
noth of Golden Greve.

DEATHS.

CIOCEETT-in this city, on March 215! cf apoplexy. Thomas A. Creckett. in the 34th year of his age, leaving a wile and thid to mourn their sal loss.

JORDAN At her teldence, 166 Paradise Roy, on March 21st, after a linering illners, Charlotte Smart, widew of the late Thomas Jordan, in the 83rd year of her ARWSON-March 21st, Cecilie, infant daughter of Henry A. and Mary S. Lawson, aged 4 mouths.

MARKHAM—In St. John, on March 23rd, Frank Cyril, infant son of A. J. Markham, aged two months.

ROGERS-Ir this city, on March 20th, Eliza, J., widow of the late William Rogers, aged 73 years.
WILLET—At Haverbil, U. S., on March 23rd, Mrs. Mary Willet, willow of the late James Willet of this city.
WILLIAMS—At the residence of her mother, 241 Deuglas avenue, on March 23rd, Ethel B. Williams.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON I -April 2

GOLDEN TEXT. am the resurrection, and the life.

THE SECTION includes John 11: 1-46.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Tesus had left Galilee. He had completed His hird year and had entered upon His last mission to the Jews in the closing three months of His min-

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time-January or February, A. D

Place.-Jesus was at Bethabara (R V., Bethany), in Perea, beyond Jordan where John had baptized Him (compare John 10: 40 with 1: 28) when He received the message that Lazarus was sick. Lazarus' home was in Bethany, on the Mount of Olives, near

THE RAISING OF LAZARUS.—John 11: 32-45. 01 (PE) AN EASTER LESSON. Study John 11: 1-46 and 1 Cor. 15

Commit verses 41-44. 32. Then when Mary was come where Jesus was, and saw Him, she fell down at His feet, saying unto Him, Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. 3. When Jesus therefore saw her weeping, and the Jews also weeping

which came with her. He grouned in the spirit, and was troubled. 34. And said, Where have we laid him? They said unto Him, Lord, 35. Jesus wept.

36. Then said the Jews, Behold how He loved him. 37. And some of them said. Could not this man, which opened the eyes of the blind, have caused that even this man should not have died?

38. Jesus therefore again, groaning in himself, cometh to the grave. It was a cave, and a stone lay upon it. 39. Jesus said, Take ye away the stone. Martha, the sister of him that was dead, saith unto Him, Lord, by this time he stinketh: for he hath been dead four days. 40. Jesus saith unto her, Said I not

unto thee, that if thou wouldest believe, thou shouldest see the glory of Then they took away the ston 41.

from the place where the dead was laid. And Jesus lifted up His eyes and said, Father, I thank thee, that thou hast heard Me.

32. And I knew that thou hearest me always: but because of the people which stand by, I said it, that they may believe that Thou hast sent Me: 43. And when He thus had spoken He cried with a loud voice, Lazarus, come forth.

clothes: and his face was bound about the word used in v. 5 to express Jesus' with a napkin. Jesus said unto them, love for the Bethany family, which Loose him, and let him go. 45. Then many of the Jews which

came to Mary and had seen the things which Jesus did, believed on Him.

EXPLANATORY. Subject: Jesus, the Resurrection and

the Life. Scene I. The Family at Bethany .-Jesus had no home of His own, but He sometimes rested at the homes of His friends. The family over whose door was written in real but invisible words, The Family Whom Jesus Loved (as Dr. F. E. Clark has around his front porch "Welcome" in Lithirteen different languages), awelf at Bethany on the Mount of Olives, which is now called Bl-Azarieh, or Lazarieh, from Lazarus. The family had three mem-bers, Martha and Mary and Lazarus (the Greek form of the word Eleazer), who was probably the youngest of the three. The family seem to have been in prosperous circumstances, as we judge from their owning their home, from the costliness of the cintment (equal to over \$400 in our day) which Mary used upon Jesus, and the number and quality (John 11-45) of the Jews who came to console the eisters on the death of their brother, and the owning of a tomb. We have in Luke 10: 38-42 the story of a visit of Jesus to this family only a few weeks before this.

Scene II. Sickness and Death in the Family.—A few weeks after the sisters had entertained Jesus in their home (Luke 10: 38-42), Lazarus was taken sick. The first thought of the sisters, when all common means failed, was to send a message to Jesus that His friend was sick. No request was made. The message was itself a prayer. When we or our loved ones are sick we should go to Jesus with our tnouble; not to the neglect of means; for whatever helps and cures is the gift of God's love, but for his guid-

ance and help and blessing. Soon after the message had gone, Lazarus died, and, as usual, was buried the same day. Hope was gone from the sisters. Friends came to the house to condole with them in their affection. Their sorrow seemed hope-

Scene III., Jesus and His Disciples at Pethabara.—At this time Jesus was with His disciples at Bethabara, the eene of John's preaching and baptizing, where Jesus was baptized, and where His first disciples were gained. It was twenty-eight or thirty miles from Bethany. To Him here came the messenger from the sisters there, with the tidings that Lazarus was sick nigh unto death. At the swiftest it was a hard day's journey. The message was irgent. Yet Jesus delayed two days before He set out to aid and comfort His friends,—a delay full or mystery, and yet for the glory of God, and the blessing of the afflicted ones; and Jesus knew that Lazarus was dead. It is quite possible that Jesus had some work to do that required His longer presence at Bethabara. His remark 44. And he that was dead came that there were twelve hours in the forth, bound hand and foot—Probably

day implies that every hour has its sllotted work, and as no one can shorten a day, so no one can gain anything by neglecting the work appointed for the hour and seeking to do something

Again, the delay was necessary the consummation of the miracle of the resurrection of Lazarus in such form as to forever prohibit the impressior that ceath had not really taken place (Abbott) and to develop and increase the faith and love of the Bethany family and His disciples, and give them a vision of the future life and their Saviour's power, such as can be seen only from the mountain-top of sorrow. Jesus Himself was soon to lie three days in the grave: if, therefore, He was able to raise up Lazarus after four days' burial, they would have stronger faith in the resurrection of Jesus from His three days' burial. Scene IV. Meeting of Jesus and Mertha Just Outside the Walls of Bethany.-Jesus and His disciples left Bethabara and drew near the village of Bethany, at least five days after the messenger had been despatched, and four days after the death of Lazarus. Martha learning of His arrival. went out to meet Him, leaving Mary

meeting was very fouching, but Jesus awakened hope and prepared the way for larger blessings by assuring her that He was the resurrection and the life. Scene V. The Meeting of Jesus and Mary (vs. 32-37.-When Martha's faith and hope were assured, Jesus bade her go home and bring her sister, with the message, "The Master is come, and

calleth for thee.'

in the house, absorbed in her grief.

and unconscious of His approach. The

Mary immediately left the house and went outside of the village walls to the place where Jesus was resting. 32. She rell down at His feet-Expressing the intensity of her grief more visibly than Martha, but uttering the same words, Lord, if thou hadst been here my brother had not died. There is no complaint, but only the wish that things might have been

different 33. He groaned in the spirit, "does indeed far more express the feelings of indignation and displeasure than of grief . . . the indignation which the Lord of life felt at all which sin had wrought. He beheld death in all its fearfulness, as the wages of sin; and all the world's woes, of which this was but a little sample, rose up before His eye, and all the mourners and all the graves were present to Him." was troubled-"Troubled Himself," the outward expression of the strong in-ward feeling which caused Him to grean in spirit." The word means to agitate, to disquiet, as the waters of

the sea-35. Jesus wept -Shed tears, wept siently, an entirely different word from the "weep and "weeping" of the mourners in vs. 31, 33. This verse gives further expression to the intense and varied feelings of Jesus-indignation, grief and sympathy. It is well that this short sentence should be in a verse by itself, the shortest verse in the Bible, but one of the most blessed. 44. And he that was dead came wird for love here is the one that exwas the love of choice, of friendship, a deep spiritual love.

27. Could not this man; which opened the eyes of the blind-This was the last, most widely known, and most maryellous miracle which had been wrought in Jerusalem only two or three months before. The inference

was natural and just. Scene IV. Jesus at the Tomb of Lazarus (vs. 38-45).—38. Jesus . . . con eth to the grave (tomb). It was cave—a private tomb excavated in the side of the rock, and probably, as is usual, on the same level with the door. And a stone lay upon it-Or against it. "The traditional tomb is new reached by twenty-five descending steps." But this is in the centre of the village, for "burials were not permitted by the Jews within towns or villages, nor nearer than fifty cubits (seventy-five feet) from habitations.". "The expression 'a stone lay upon it, would be better rendered 'a stone lay against it,' that is, closed the entrance in the face of the rock. Numbers of these tombs are to be found in every part of the land, sometimes with circular stones let into a groove, so as to be rolled into a repess on one side. Sometimes a slab is fitted into a doorway, and sometimes merely-placed against it, as seems to have been the case in this instance." 39. Martha . . . saith-Merely giving her opinion as to what would naturally be expected. Nothing can be known as to the fact But, it is asked had not Lazarus been embalmed? Undoubtedly he had, but after the manner of the Jews, who limited them-selves to wrapping the body in per-fumes (see John 19: 40), a process which could not prevent corruption,-Godet.

40. If that wouldest believe.-Trust in the goodness and power and promises of Jesus, not in any definite work to be accomplished. For He had not told just what He would do. Such must be our faith. Faith is confidence in God and in Jesus, not the assurance that some particular thing will be given, but that, like her, we shall see the glory of God. They would see a work of God which would manifest His power and love to meu, which would exalt His Son as the Messiah, and bring divine blessings to the family, to His disciples and to the world. 41. Jesus lifted up His eyes-A natural, simple, but expressive act of worship. The natural forms of worship are an aid to worship, both for curselves and for those who are with us. And said, Father, I thank thee— The miracle He was to work came in answer to prayer, and He returns thanks for the assurance. .

42. Because of the people - The crowds gathered around, so that they would realize that He was the Messiah sent from God, and believe on Him. 43. Cried with a loud voice-"To demonstrate most clearly that His command was the direct cause."-Prof. M. B. Riddle.

each limb separately, as was the Egyptian custom, or the grave clothes had been wrapped about him somewhat loosely, so that "with the new life pulsating through his body, he was able, i nobedience to the word of Jesus, to come forth slowly from the sepulchre, and to stand there in the vigor of health, though in the gar-ments of death, before the wonder-

HER WAS STILL BUYER

discharg their at which

stricken company."—Professor Hovey. support the chin and cover the face in part."-Dr. Hovey. Loose him, and let him go-"The 'loosing' consisted, of course, in so arranging or removing his grave clothes that he could walk freely."—Dr. Hovey.
45. Many of the Jews . . . believed

-Ti at was one of the purposes of the miracle. Lazarus walked as a perpetual servion before the people.

LEGISLATURE OPENED.

(Continued from "lirst Page.) tion in the present house would take

its stand upon lines like these:

its stand upon lines like these:

(1)—Such amendments in the election act as will secure a secret ballot so that the electors may vote according to the dictares of their conscience and judgment without lee; of intimidation or coercion.

(2)—That no contract for the construction of any public work be entered into unless tenders for the same he first publicly advertised in the Royal Garstis, and in such other ways as are desirable, for a length of time sufficinc; to enable persons so desiring to tender for the same, and that so far as possible all public work be performed by tender and contract.

(3)—A charge in the system of auditing the public accounts and the appointment of an auditor general so that this officer shall, as near as may be invested with powers similar to those of the auditor general of Canada, and shall not be removed from office unless by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the members of the house of assembly, and for cause only.

(4)—The immediate abolition of the office of solicitor general, having in view the further reduction of salaried members of the executive.

(5)—The reduction of the number of mem-

(5) -The reduction of the number of mem-(5)—The reduction of the number of members of the house of assembly.

(6)—The passing and enforcement of such legislation as is necessary to preserve and conserve the forest and fishery wealth of the province.

(7)—Such legislation as will ensure to the different counter and localities of the province an expenditure of a fair share of the noneys borrowed for the existration of "permanent bridges,"

(8)—The increase of the provincial grant to school teachers of Nev Brunswick as soon as the liminous of the prevision as a part of the introduction of the recessary economies, will permit of the same being made.

(9)-A change in the system of managemin" of the Provincial lunante asylum, so as to increase the efficiency of that institu-

(10)—The encouragement and premotion by every legitimate means of the agricultural sand dairy interests of the province, such encouragement to include among other things aid to pork packing factories, the establishment of coll storage deposs and the establishment of facilities for exporting the agricultural products of the province to the markets of Europe:

(11)—At least one half of the by-road money for the several counties to be handed to the county councils thereof, to be apportioned by such council and expended through the corporates appointed by them.

He would not at this ime make further remarks upon the subjects indicated, as ample opportunity would be afforded during the session. He would express the hope that no .nat-ter what pary held the reins of powof state, that such legislation would passed by this assembly as would conduce to the well being of the province, and that all the members would by their intelligence and industry do something in their term of office to promote the welfare of the province and the interests of the constituencles that had sent them here. (Applause.)

Mr. Emma son then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was made the order of the day for tomorrow at 3.30 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, seconded by Mr. Tweedle, moved that Rev. John D. Freemen be chaplain of this house. -Carried.

On motion of flon. Mr. Emmerson, econded by Mr. Tweelle, it was resolved that a committee of five memhers of the house be appointed to name all standing and general committees, and that Hons, Emmerson, Tweedie, White, and Messrs. Hazen and Shaw compose such committee. Mr. Tweedle submitted a memo of agreement with Michael McDade for reporting and publishing the debates of the house.

Mr. Hazen said some gentlemen would like to discuss the whole matter. Perhaps the leader of the government would be willing that it should be discussed tomorrow. Mr. Tweedie-It is usual to discuss such matters in supply.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-I think it would be irregular to discuss it now. The agreement is simply said on the table of the house. The hon. member can bring the matter up by notice On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedle econded by Mr. Emmerson, the official reporter was assigned a scat an the floors of the house

Mr. Hazen, seconded by Mr. Shaw, gave notice of the following notice of motion:

motion:

Resolved, that a special committee of five members of the house, to be comprised of Mr. Robertson, 'Ion Mr. Thompson, Mr. Laforest, Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Hazen, be appointed to whom shall be referred all matters connected with the contracting for and construction of the superstructure of the following bridges, namely:

Grand Manan bridge, in the county of Charlotte and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner of public works for the year 1896, page 22, and the year 1897, page 22.

Saunders Blook 'hidge in the county of Queens and referred to in the said report of the year 1896, page 22, and the year 1897, page 23.

I'mpe' bridge, in said county of Queens, at 1 referred to in said report for said year.

Dinges bridge, in said county of Queers, at 1 referred to in said report for said year 1897, page 23, and the year 1897, page 23, morland, and referred to in the report of the Lefebvre bridge, in the county of West-chief commissioner of public works for the year 1897, page 23.

I'lleckville bridge, in the county of North-umberland, and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner of public works for the year 1897, page 23.

Campbell bridge, in the county of Kings, and referred to in the report of the said chief commissioner for the year 1897, page 23.

Also all matter connected with the contracting for and construction of substructures and superstructures and approaches of the Petitodiac bridge and the Port Eigin bridge, both in the county of Westmorland, and referred to in the report of the said chief commissioner for the year 1396, page 22, and of the Mill Cove bridge, in the county of Restigo.

to in the report of the chief commissioner of public works for the year 1896, page 22. And that it shall be the duty of the said committee to report to this house severally as to each of said bridges the plans and specifications, if any, upon which the same were constructed, including any and all changes in the plans and specifications. If any, in respect of each and every bridge, and the respective times when such changes were made ar allowed, also the quantity and quality of material, entering into the construction of each bridge, the prices paid for the same, the cost of labr for erection separate from whore materials in each case of inspection in each case, the names of the parties from whore materials in each case were purchasel and are prices paid for each kind of material, the prices paid for each kind of material, the prices paid for materials in each tridge, to show when and where the same were delivered, and the freight and cost of transport in each case, the report of the superstructures of the Grand Maham, Savinders Brook, Dirgee, Lefebyre, Blackville and Ampuell bridges to the present time, and the cost of both substructure and superstructure and approaches of the Petitoodiac, Port High ead Mill Cove the and superstructure and approaches of the Petitcodiac, Port High end Mili Cove artiges to the present time, and for the purpose of such investigation and report the said committee thall have power to call for persons and papers and to examine with nesses under oath as provided by 33 Victoria, chapter 33, intituled an act to provide for the attendance and examination on outh of witnesses before the legislature for com-mittees thereof.

OMALIN

Mr. Hazen gave notice of inquiry: Is Mr. Richard still a member of the executive council; if not, when was his resignation accepted?

Mr. Hazen gave notice of inquiry: Is it the intention of the government during the present session of the legis. lative assembly, or in the near future, to fill the office of solicitor general? Adjourned.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived,

Arrived,

March 21—S S Lominion, 3,876, James, from Liverpool via Halitax, Schoffeld and Co, malse and pass.

Sch Syanaia, 299, Newman, from Cartebella, R C Elkin, pitch jele.

Sch Ira D Sturgis (Am), 223 ,Kerrington, from Caluis, master, bal.

March 21—Sch Lizzle B, 81, Belyea, from Casus, master, bal.

March 23—Sch Three Sistes, 275, Price, from Boston, John E Moore, bal.

Sch Eric. 218, Brown, from Providence, G P Baird, scrap iron.

Coastwise—Schs Olio, 92, Bishop, from 7ig'y; Selina, 53, Matthewis, from Poina Wolfe; Ida, 36, Smitth, from Quaco; Richard Simonds, 45, Patterson, from Annaapolis; Theima, 48, Milner, from do; str Prince Rupert, 620, Patton, from Hulifax.

Cleared. March 21-Sch Sarah A Reed, Chirk, for City Island f o. Coustwa e-Barge No. 4, McLeod, for Paris Constwise State Croix, Pike, for Boston.
Sch John Stroup, O'sell, for New York.
Sch Cora B, Butler, for New Haven.
Sch Quetay, Hamilton, for City Island f o.
Sch Alaska, McHaffey, for New York.
Sch Ayr, Brenton, for City Island f o.
Constwise—Schs Harry Morris, McLean,
for Quace; Fauna, Ham, for Lunenburg,
March 23—SS Concordia, Stitt, for Glasgrow.

Sch D W B, Holder, for Newport
Sch Alice Maud, Hawx, for Hingham.
Sch Temperance Bell, Belyea, for Boston.
Coastwise—Schs Ida M, Smith, for Quaco;
I. M Ellis, Lent, for Westport; Speedwell,
Black, for Quaco; W E Gladstore, Ingalis,
for Grand Harber.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

At Barbados, Feo 28, bark Pearless vies, from St Catherines; sch Utopla, ner, from Demerara; March 4, sch Ste Rafuse, from Lunenburg; 3rd, sch E McDoraid, frem Halifax.

From Billast, March 18, bark Mark Twain, Terjesen, for Miramschi. From Liverpool, March 18, etc. Cuvier, Quinton, for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. Arrived.

At Jonesport, March 17, son Ellen M Mitchell, Bryant, from St John for New York.

At Pascagoula, March 13, son John S Parker, Stener, from Point a Phre.

At Mobile, March 15, son Lewanika, Williams, from Cientuegos.

At Buenos Ayres, Feb 15, bark Lövisa, Nickerson, from Tarken, NS.

At Providence, March 19, schs Rewa, McLean, from St John; Ella May, Cooper, from Rockland, Me.

At Hoston, March 20, seh Hattie Muriel, Parton, from St John.

At Pensarda, March 20, str Ardova, Smith, from Shields.

At Montevideo, Feb 20, bark Avoca, Jack-Smith, from Shields.

At Montevideo, Feb 20, bark Avoca, Jackson, from Barry (not previously.)

At Salem, Merch 22, sch Marion, from Elizabethport for St John.

A: Rio Jaheiro, March 23, bark Lancefiell, Grant, from Resarso—will proceed to Pensacole to load for South America.

At New York, March 22, schs Freddie Eaton, from Calais, Me, via Bridgeport; Ravola, from St John; Carrie Rasker, from Liverpool, NS, via New Haven; Canary, from St John; Oritorabo, from Calais, Me; Sarah Caton, fromd do. At Las Phimas, March 19, bark N B Moris, Stuart, from Sabine Pass.

At St Pierre, Feb 18, bark Salina, Hansen,
from Pensacola. from Pensacola.

At Vineyard Haven, March 18, sch Utility, Copp, from Wilmington for Halifax.

PORTLAND, Me, March 23—Ard, sch Photnix, Newcomb, from St John for New York; Native American, from Calais for Rest.in. BOSTON, Me, March 23-Ard, sche BUOTHBAY, Me, March 23-Ard, sche Ella May, f.om Rockland, Phoenix, from St

John.

3'd, schs Nautilus, for New York; Beile
Be-liett for Fortland, Antelope, for de.
SHANGHAI, March 21—Ard, ship tenturion, Collins from New York.
NEW HAVEN, Conn. March 23—Ard, sch
frere, from St John, and sailed for New
York. NEW PARTS I John, and sailed for New York;
CALAIS, Me, March 23—Ard, Ech Heier G
King, from Portland.
Sl4, sch T W Allen, for Fall River.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, March 23—Ard, schs Fonnie Doone and Hannah F
Caarleton, from St John for New York;
Avalon, from St John and Boston for do.
Sld1, sch Avalon.

Cleared. At Brunswick, March 20, s. h Etta A Stimpson, Hogan, for New York.
At Buenos Ayres, Feb 9, bark Angara, Rodenheiser, for Pernambuco.
At Boston, March 20, sch Avalon, Wagner, for New York.
At Boston, March 21, sch Abby K Bentley, Price, for St John.
NEW YORK, March 23—Cld, sch Hyena.

Sailed.

From Montovideo, Feb 23, ship Trojan.

Armstrong, for Liscombe, NS.

From New York, March 20, sch Rhoda.

Idness, for Digby.

From Havam, March 19, str H M Pollock,

Newman, for Santiago.

From Buenos Ayres, Feb 16, bark Conductor, Lombard, for Port Natal; 20th, ship

Celestic Burrill, Trefry, for Newbastle,

NSW, 23rd, barks Rusted, Lawrence, for

Rouen, Linwood, Douglas, Fer Barbados,

From Las Palmas, March 11, bark Raid

win, Wetmores for Rarbados.

From Buenes Ayres, March 22, ship Creed.

Door, Kenyedy, for Newlastle, NSW,

From New York, March 11, sch Hattly,

Buck, from Perst Amboy for St John.

From Salety, March 21, ech Bonnie Door,

for New York, fiannih F Carleton, has do;

Ad laide, from Port Williams.

From Ris Grande de Sul, Feh 16, bark Alfor New York, fiannih F Carleton, for do; Ad laide, for Port Williams.

From Ris Grande de Sul, Feh 16, back Albatross, "Chalmers, for Harbados; seh Sir Hi bert, Rafuse, for Co.

MACHIAS" Me, Marcu 22—Sid, sehs Ina. from St John for Peston; Sackville Packet, from St John for New York.

NEW LONDON, Conn. March 23—Sid, seh R H King, from Grand Manan for New York.

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LONDON. Great North Baldwin co causing mu tract stipu seems that needed eig H. J. Ivati

road, who

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