





**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. Quigley. 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 curb and struck the curb he saw Hesse thrown out head first. Witness ran up to him and saw the bone sticking through the flesh.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pugsley, witness said he saw the car going for about 10 feet. Only the top of the car was visible. He could not say how many passengers were in the car. Witness could not say whether Prof. Hesse was on the step or in the car. He knew he was on the lower step, and as far as witness could tell Prof. Hesse was standing in the car. His hands broke away from the bar he was holding and he fell head first to the pavement. Witness talked about the accident, but he did not tell anyone 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 knew Garfield, the motorman, but has not spoken to him since the accident. He did not know where Garfield went since he left the company's employ. Witness did not see the conductor leave the car.

John Davis, who was with the previous witness the day of the accident, also described it. He saw the conductor thrown and light on the hip. This was between the track and the curbstone. Witness thought there were about eight passengers in the car. None of these passengers were hurt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pugsley, the witness said he knew the conductor and motorman of the car. He met them at Dr. Quigley's office last night and has met them on the street several times since the accident. Witness here described the open cars. The distance from the edge of the roof to the floor was about five feet. A man could not stand comfortably in the car without his head protruding. Did not see Prof. Hesse standing on the edge of the car. Witness was sure that he was not standing on the step.

Thomas H. Lawson was next examined. Asked his occupation by Dr. Quigley, he said he was janitor, messenger and engineer.

Dr. Quigley—And fisherman, too.

Witness—Exactly. (Laughter.)

Continuing his evidence, witness 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 witnesses' 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 held a conversation, and the conductor, 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 the man 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 the witness' whiskers wound around the standard and was holding on to them. (Laughter.)

Continuing, witness said the motorman 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 Rankin's the man got off. Witness saw the car come down King street. It apparently came all right. He saw the motorman pick up the bolt, get the wire from the conductor of the other car and stoop under his own car. He heard the conductor try the brake 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 to the standard. Witness was behind him and at his side was Mr. Carnall, who made a rope of witness' whiskers. After the car started down Mill street the motorman turned the brake and tried to stop the car, but could do nothing.

Re-examined by Mr. Palmer, witness said Prof. Hesse was thrown at the same time as he was.

Walter H. Carnall, who accompanied Mr. Lawson the day of the accident, testified substantially the same as the previous witness. He also stood up in the car and was thrown

forward against the seat as the car struck. He could not tell how Hesse was thrown out, but the momentum was so great when the car struck he should judge that Hesse was thrown out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pugsley, witness said Prof. Hesse was standing on the floor of the car and not on the step. He was sure of that. Witness did not hear the motorman ring his bell on Mill street for the conductor to apply the brakes at the rear. He saw the motorman turn the brake and also working at a lever under the canopy of the car. The motorman tried to do everything in his power to stop the car.

Charles E. Garfield, the motorman of the car, was the next witness. He produced a copy of the instructions given to him by the company. These were put in evidence and read to the 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 put the trucks used in the old system under the open cars' roof. The trucks were running two or three years before this company took them.

Witness then stood aside to admit of the examination of Wm. Eckels, organist of St. John's Episcopal church in Providence. He had known Professor Hesse for some years. Knew there was a considerable difference between secular and sacred music. Heard Prof. Hesse play often. Consider him one of the finest church organists in America. Always found him very busy in teaching when witness called upon him, as he frequently had occasion to do. Pupils had to be taught separately, not in classes. From knowledge of the business, if Prof. Hesse had not the position of organist in the cathedral, he would not have the opportunity for teaching. Having that position, he would be able, witness would judge he should earn \$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 a large church organ, the left foot was used for playing 32 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 the 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 wore 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 to be able to teach the organ, as the work was exemplified to the pupils. The left foot was also necessary in peddling on the piano. Peddling depended on the sense of touch in the piano as well as in the organ. Witness knew nothing about services in the Roman Catholic church. Providence, a city of about 200,000 inhabitants, was the most musical city of its size in New England. 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 necessarily be able to carry on a piano business. Musicians were generally of poor business capacity. Witness was aided in his business by his musical ability. Piano business requires a great deal of capital, because it is largely done upon instalments running over two or three years.

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 with which he was connected. Other teachers did not get more than perhaps \$1,500 a year at teaching vocal music.

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

To Dr. Pugsley—Plaintiff would not 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 witness 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 motors 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 utilized 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. Hesse 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 the car dropping back all the time. Knew then that 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 for a piece of string or wire, but had 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 it any use, though. Consulted privately with the conductor, so that the

passengers would not know or be alarmed. Decided to run to the car shed using the power, if necessary. Supposed that the generating power, the motor, was in order as the time. Always supposed that to be in order. The motor was out of order; it did not work; first discovered that going down Mill street hill; had used that power before frequently; never found it out of order before; in other cases they were sometimes a little slow in acting. 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 fuses, 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 soon after the accident. Witness was laid off for 18 days and then continued in defendants' employ until 15th October.

Took the car from King street simply because of the rules in the company's book. Rule No. 16 provided that the brakes should be inspected, and if found seriously defective be taken at once to the repair shop. Another rule provided that there should be no shooting or unnecessary alarming of the passengers. Acting on these rule and relying on the main power, and the auxiliary power, thought it best to run to the car shed without 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 other break was bright. The conductor showed the pieces to Mr. Nelson. This was when the car was in the building. Nelson examined the piece again, and witness told him it had been half broken before, but Nelson said nothing. The break prevented any part of the brakes being operated. The brakes were utterly destroyed. Started up Dock street with the idea before spoken of. Going across Market square, witness reversed and used one notch of direct power to make her take the curve easy. Then gave one notch of direct power to go ahead to take her up the grade. At the head of the hill threw off the main power to use the generator to go down hill. It did not respond, so she 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 save old passengers at King street to get out, but relied on the other appliances as safe.

Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley—Knew at foot of King street that the 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 as that report. Knew it was his duty to report it. Felt bad about it the time it was made. He reported that the conductor tried the rear brake and reported that it was in working order. That was not true. Conductor did try the brake and witness knew that it did not work then. The report was false and was got up by Strang and witness and sent 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 street and call out to witness that it was all right. This was merely done to deceive the passengers, witness knowing that the conductor, Strang, was a liar and 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 street and call out to witness that it was all right. 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that he was injured by jumping from the car. The compound fracture and driving of the bone through his pants shoes he must have struck with great force. Did not attend Prof. Hesse after the first operation.

To Mr. Palmer Dr. Christie said the injury might be produced by being thrown out and striking his foot first. Prof. Hesse would be liable to take on flesh after losing his leg in consequence of less exercise. The fact that he was suffering from the shock and was under the influence of ether would account for Prof. Hesse's look when he first saw him at the hospital.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS. After recess Dr. E. J. Broderick was the first witness. Examined by 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 foot off; had him carried into Chamberlain's undertaking establishment until the ambulance should arrive; found the lower portion of the tibia broken; as the broken part projected out over the top of the boot; went to hospital several times; first went the day after the accident; was not there when the accident was fixed up; in conversation with Dr. T. D. Walker later on, the latter said that if Dr. Quigley would not use it as an element for sympathy of the jury, but would look at it as a surgeon, it might be arranged to take it off earlier. Could not visit the professor as his physician while in the hospital, because of the rules of the 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 lacerated and contaminated with the dirt of the street.

Saw plaintiff the day after the leg was cut off. The presence of inflammation would determine the temperature of the patient. This break was in the ankle. Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley—Urged from the beginning that there should be an amputation. Told Dr. 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. Walker that owing to his occupation, as the leg would be stiff, it might as well be cut off. Did not speak of the condition of Prof. Hesse's blood. He looked as well then as now, with the exception of the flushing incident to his then coming to the hospital.

To the Judge—Could only base an opinion on the temperature chart and observation of the patient. Could not see the wound except when it was visible in a splint. Was only there as a matter of course. To Judge Palmer—Washing out a wound was a difficult matter. Could never tell when it really was done. Tried to do what he could for Prof. Hesse, though the rules of the institution forbade witness acting in the case. Dr. W. W. White was another of the surgeons. Had a conversation with him.

DR. J. W. DANIEL, a consultant on hospital staff, was engaged in Prof. Hesse's case on 28th July, when Dr. Quigley asked him to take charge. The presence of witness because the former could not attend the patient in the hospital. First saw Prof. Hesse on the operating table on the day of accident, after the first operation had been done. Saw him again on 22nd July, when he was again on the table for consultation. Saw him on 24th July in his own room in the hospital. Patient then expressed himself as suffering a very great deal and that something would have to be done to give him relief. He had to take frequent doses of morphia to get some sleep. The amputation was performed by Dr. White, T. D. Walker and Emery. On 28th July was asked to take charge as Dr. White was going off duty at the end of the month. Before the leg was taken off, at the second consultation, he was again on the table for consultation. The staff tried to do the best they could for him to save the leg. Then finding the pain so great and the inflammatory symptoms increasing they had to take the leg off. On 29th July opened the wound and dressed it, and so every day until longer required daily dressing. On 30th August paid last visit to him. After that he came to witness' office a few times. He was then staying at Carleton. Plaintiff's wife came on at the time when witness took charge of the case.

prudent to delay amputation as long as there was any hope of saving the limb. The difference between an injured limb and an amputated one would be that while the limb remains would be as immovable as the other yet there would be some sensation in the stiff limb which would be advantageous. Would not say that any man could use an artificial limb without inconvenience. There must always be a lot of difference between a natural and an artificial limb.

DR. WALTER W. WHITE, examined by Judge Palmer, said he was the surgeon in charge of Hesse's case. Dr. T. D. Walker was the physician. By arrangement 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. He said he would not touch the case until he was satisfied that the patient would be able to get along with the limb. The next consultation or whether he assented to it. Witness conducted the consultation. The case was discussed and the result feared. If amputation was not resorted to was that the man would die. The plaintiff did suffer and remedies were given him to lessen suffering. Cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley—in some cases it would be a matter of indifference to the patient whether a limb were off than on. A laboring man who had a great deal of walking to do ought to be benefited by a wooden limb, with which he might move more freely. A gentleman who did not have to move about except as he pleased might prefer for appearance sake to keep his natural limb. Such considerations would not be taken into account by a surgeon. In such cases 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 an organist. Could not say when he first there seemed reasonable chance of saving the limb or not. At the Thursday's consultation there was a majority against an operation. In consultations a majority vote prevailed. On the Thursday that vote was set upon. The next Sunday it was decided to amputate. Had no recollection of Dr. Walker's opinion on that day. Re-examined by Judge Palmer. Witness had no recollection of what he said to Prof. Hesse when he informed him that the limb must come off. The hearing progressed very satisfactorily, a very favorable result.

To the Judge—Witness' view on the Thursday consultation was that there should be an amputation. Rev. Edward Rafferty of Providence, N. B., examined by Judge Palmer, said he was a priest of the R. C. church; an assistant at the cathedral. Bishop Hardins was the bishop, and in July last Rev. Thos. F. Doran was rector and Rev. Mr. Lovney was chancellor. Witness arrived in St. John on Wednesday and Prof. Hesse on the Saturday before. Plaintiff was then the organist and choir director of the cathedral. Witness was at cathedral when Prof. Hesse joined; the latter was selected by Rev. Dr. Stang, who then was the chancellor and is now a professor of the American university, Louisville. When Prof. Hesse was appointed there were many applicants. The idea was to change the music to the Cecilian school. Dr. Stang selected him out of many applicants. He took charge of the choir and began to work. In the course of a year the result of his efforts were quite apparent. He continued down to the time of his accident; the congregation and authorities were perfectly satisfied. The choir occupied an unique position in the city on account of the music. He knew that he taught pupils in the church. Witness would be officiating in the church regularly three times a week and would be there much oftener. The salary for playing the organ was \$1,000 a year. Besides this there was fees, from \$3 to \$6 to plaintiff for regular masses. There were several months' unpaid and arrearages. It would average about two masses for each death. There would be fees for a wedding if the organist were engaged.

On Sundays he would be engaged about three hours and also on the six holy days of obligation. Besides this there would be missions, or revivals usually lasting two weeks. These had been held three times in the last twelve years. They would occupy about 20 minutes of his time each day while they lasted. Besides his salary Prof. Hesse had to use of his own for concert purposes and the use of all the church organs as he required. The cathedral was one of the finest in all New England. There were 7,000 members in the parish according to the census of last October. Prof. Hesse was not organist since the accident. Mr. Kelly was organist now. The rector would know about what had been paid to Prof. Hesse since. Had often been at Prof. Hesse's house when pupils came in and he had no time to attend to them. This would be as often as witness went to the house. Thought Prof. Hesse was married about six years ago. Know his wife and that they had three children. After the accident Prof. Hesse moved from one part of the city to another. Witness had a limited knowledge of the Cecilian style of music and took part in the singing of the liturgical service of the church. Singberger was at present the leading representative of the Cecilian school of music. His headquarters were in Milwaukee. It was chiefly on the recommendation of Singberger that Hesse was appointed organist of the cathedral.

Witness was on board 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. Mrs. Hesse's boy had blown off an axle and turned around looking for the conductor, wondering why he did not stop the car so the boy could get his hat. Pagan to be much alarmed on King street as the car went faster after crossing the railroad tracks. But it was safest to stay there, and did so. Fell on to the back of the front seat and brooded himself. Said, "I expect we will get some broken glass now," as the car headed for the shop. Did not see Prof. Hesse or how he left the car; witness was too much taken up with the circumstances of danger in which he then was. Rode with the plaintiff in the ambulance to the hospital. Photographed 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 rapidly. At the hospital had no recollection of the accident, but 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 Hesse rise up and try to walk when the accident. He took about four steps and then protruding himself. 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 officiated, and witness had charge of the record of all such masses in turn. To Judge Palmer—There were six priests who celebrated the masses in turn. Adjourning until this morning at 10 o'clock.

### Salt Rheum

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

In the more severe forms of Salt Rheum, the skin becomes very highly inflamed, and is covered with small vesicles, which ooze out a salt, sharp fluid that burns the skin and gives out a foul odor. The part attacked becomes a surface of raw flaming flesh, most pitiable to behold, and, unless treated promptly, 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 medicine. It is looked upon as the only absolute cure for these diseases. It is recommended by the best physicians, both in Canada and the United States, as a remedy of very superior excellence. Dr. Chase's Ointment for sale by all dealers.

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

### S. S. DOMINION

Steams into Port from Liverpool, via Halifax.

She is Undoubtedly the Finest Liner That Has Visited St. John This Season.

(From Wednesday's Daily Sun.) The Dominion line small str. Dominion, Capt. James, from Liverpool via Halifax, took chairs of the chair and began to work. In the course of a year the result of his efforts were quite apparent. He continued down to the time of his accident; the congregation and authorities were perfectly satisfied. The choir occupied an unique position in the city on account of the music. He knew that he taught pupils in the church. Witness would be officiating in the church regularly three times a week and would be there much oftener. The salary for playing the organ was \$1,000 a year. Besides this there was fees, from \$3 to \$6 to plaintiff for regular masses. There were several months' unpaid and arrearages. It would average about two masses for each death. There would be fees for a wedding if the organist were engaged. On Sundays he would be engaged about three hours and also on the six holy days of obligation. Besides this there would be missions, or revivals usually lasting two weeks. These had been held three times in the last twelve years. They would occupy about 20 minutes of his time each day while they lasted. Besides his salary Prof. Hesse had to use of his own for concert purposes and the use of all the church organs as he required. The cathedral was one of the finest in all New England. There were 7,000 members in the parish according to the census of last October. Prof. Hesse was not organist since the accident. Mr. Kelly was organist now. The rector would know about what had been paid to Prof. Hesse since. Had often been at Prof. Hesse's house when pupils came in and he had no time to attend to them. This would be as often as witness went to the house. Thought Prof. Hesse was married about six years ago. Know his wife and that they had three children. After the accident Prof. Hesse moved from one part of the city to another. Witness had a limited knowledge of the Cecilian style of music and took part in the singing of the liturgical service of the church. Singberger was at present the leading representative of the Cecilian school of music. His headquarters were in Milwaukee. It was chiefly on the recommendation of Singberger that Hesse was appointed organist of the cathedral. Witness was on board 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. Mrs. Hesse's boy had blown off an axle and turned around looking for the conductor, wondering why he did not stop the car so the boy could get his hat. Pagan to be much alarmed on King street as the car went faster after crossing the railroad tracks. But it was safest to stay there, and did so. Fell on to the back of the front seat and brooded himself. Said, "I expect we will get some broken glass now," as the car headed for the shop. Did not see Prof. Hesse or how he left the car; witness was too much taken up with the circumstances of danger in which he then was. Rode with the plaintiff in the ambulance to the hospital. Photographed 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.

### PARLIAMENT.

#### Sir Richard Cartwright Called to Order by Speaker.

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

#### J. N. Greenhalgh in Conference With Tarte as to Purchase of Drummond Railway.

OTTAWA, March 21.—At ten minutes past three, Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to conduct more motions, and 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 killing away the time of business men in discussing dead issues of the past, and was content that the country should be prosperous without waiting to consider who was to receive all credit for its prosperity. The leader of the opposition views 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 proceeded to claim that the present government had settled the Manitoba school question, 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 he would not be satisfied until the government had established preferential trade throughout the empire, for which all credit was due to the postmaster general, Mr. Mulock. He (Laurier) had refused several times to advocate penny postage, because he did not know what the country could afford it, but as soon as the postmaster general had reduced 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 nearly succeeded in securing the postmaster general. He thought that, although Mr. Henicker Heaton had done much towards establishing penny postage, the credit for bringing it into effect was due to Mr. Mulock, and he read a letter from Mr. Heaton acknowledging the services of Mr. Mulock. Continuing his attack on what his government had done, he said it had reformed the tariff for the benefit of both producer and consumer. They had established cold storage; they had extended the Intercolonial railway to Montreal, and they had induced the C. P. R. to reduce its freight rates so that the people of the Northwest saved \$600,000 a year. He next turned his attention again to the speech of Sir Charles and said 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 the prohibitionists. A pledge had been made in 1893 by the Liberal party in convention to the prohibitionists, and a plebiscite had been 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 were not 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 confer the senate with a perfect constitution. The senate as it now 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 he was far from leading the dice, he wanted to unloose these ties, and they wanted to undo what had been done by the redistribution act passed by the conservatives. Sir Wilfrid here grew very dramatic, and raising his arm, proclaimed, "So help me, God," to the 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 commission 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 election campaign, quoting Mr. Blaine, secretary of state, to Sir Julian 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 time endeavoring to negotiate a treaty with the United States for the initiative in the matter having been taken by Canada.

Hearty cheers from the galls greeted the hon. gentleman as he sat down, having spoken for an hour and three-quarters.

#### 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 unnecessary criticism and faultfindings of the opposition leader, to follow out some of the questions raised in the present debate, and if he should exceed the length of time which the right honorable, the prime minister, thought members of the opposition should confine themselves to in the presence of the speaker, he should be prepared to bear the scolding of that gentleman and trust himself to the more generous sentiment of the electorate and the members of the opposition. He contended that Sir Charles Tupper's speech had been characterized by moderation and a desire to present the questions at issue fairly before the house. And Sir Wilfrid, in his opinion, would have consulted the dignity of his position and his party if he 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. gentleman who sat on the treasury benches and played with principles as easily as they thought to play on the public credulity. (Hear, hear.) Then, continuing Mr. Foster, after all his re-play, the premier proceeded to the serious work of answering the challenge of the opposition leader, and to that serious task he devoted just fifteen minutes. He had claimed that when he came into power he found the country torn upon a question of race and creed, and that he remedied it by relegating it 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 have the solicitor general declaring that question is not settled. Then Sir Wilfrid has boasted he brought about preferential trade, but preferential trade meant trade that gives to the country advantages that are given to no other country, and if after making up a policy that he admitted was not 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 belonged the credit of having 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 Tupper, and recorded himself as in favor of an arrangement that would give Canada reciprocal advantages in the British market. The preferential tariff had not succeeded in turning the tide of our import trade from the United States to England. As to the Imperial penny postage, he was willing to give Mr. Mulock all the credit in that connection which was due, but no more. He would not consent to detract from Mr. Henicker Heaton's position as originator of this movement. By no system of proper accounting, Mr. Heaton continued, could any man show that a deficit of \$781,000 had been turned into a deficit of \$54,000. The fact was, the figures had been juggled with to bring this about.

As to the postal reduction, the conservative had cut down the rate by increasing the weight of letters of three cents from one-half to one ounce, and did it without any flourish of trumpets. Opinion was divided as to the benefits of this Imperial penny postage. It would certainly be a boon to certain classes. It would be a boon to those whose business might well have carried the full burden, and the difference would come out of the pockets of the poorer classes. As to the claim that the Liberals had carried out to the full their pledges to reform 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. No doubt Sir Wilfrid, posing like a Crab, would shrink in horror from a man who would take a dollar bill for his vote, albeit he had consorted with Paucada and Mercier. 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 but a subtle declared the pledges he was bound by as regards tariff reform, was that of Mr. Blake. That was a subtlety that would not go down, for it was known that Mr. Blake 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 protection 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 revenue only. 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 goods entered for home consumption, it was equivalent to 20.87 in 1894, the same in 1895, 30.70 in 1896, 30.04 in 1897, and 29.94 in 1898. That is, there had been a decrease of three one-hundredths of one per cent in 1897, of 51.100ths in 1898, and for the seven months of the current fiscal year it was 25.58, or a decrease of 118.100ths. 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. Least 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: In 1893 it was 17.38 per cent, in 1894, 17.15 per cent; in 1895, 16.89 per cent; in 1896 it was 18.28 per cent, in 1897 it was 17.87 per cent, in 1898 it was 17.55 per cent. Thus the reduction in customs taxation on this basis, as compared with the average of preceding years was 44.100th in 1897, and 51.100ths in 1898 to date. But for January the tendency was to increase, the

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As to the policy of extending the Intercolonial to Montreal, it was not made a party question until the infamous bargain was attempted to be carried out. Then it was the senate stepped in, and with strong arm defended the interests of the country by throwing out the bill. In the interim the minister of railways revised his bargain and saved the country a million dollars. In the face of this the speaker thought it strange the premier should have tugged in this matter in a boastful way.

Hon. Mr. Mills, minister of justice, discussed the redistribution bill in the senate today and stated that the government proposes merely to restore 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 county boundaries. The address is still being debated in the senate.

The conservative caucus is postponed until Thursday owing to the alliance meeting tomorrow. Mr. Sardar of Chicomulco was today selected as chief Liberal whip for 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 him 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 United States' markets would be of enormous value to Canada if it could be got 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 in view the fact that this question is of the first magnitude with the empire, and not to act in the temper of school boys. Let us first see the issue of the negotiations, which are not yet concluded, which may and I trust will yet have a successful termination. Then it will be time enough to decide what course should be pursued, for the most grave responsibility, for the most serious, not only heretofore but the empire of which she forms a part. We must act as statesmen, not as demagogues. I will sever be one to counsel an unworthy

(Continued on Page Four.)

### Children Cry for CASTORA.

### Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies and young girls should use it. It is a perfect remedy for all the ailments of the female system. It is made of pure cotton root and is entirely free from any dangerous or poisonous ingredients. It is sold by all the leading druggists in Canada.



ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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

THE SWINDLER ADMITTED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reported to have said in yesterday's debate that there was never any intention to introduce a prohibitory law unless a majority of the electorate asked for it. This is a shameful confession of duplicity and deception.

For we state it here as a fact in political history, that a majority of the total electorate in Canada has never yet voted for any political party or any political principle. In eight general elections no party or government has ever yet obtained anything near half the vote of the electorate.

In view of the absolute certainty that a majority of the electorate could not be got out to vote for any man or any principle, it is evident that a plebiscite professing to require a majority of the electorate would at once be recognized as a sham and a farce.

A PREFERENCE THAT DOES NOT 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.

the government, while it did not make a nominal concession to the United States producer, did make an actual concession much larger than was made to Great Britain. This was done by selecting for reduction in rates the articles imported mainly from the United States.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

If the next legislature of this province contains members who are verbiage 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 dull than he has compelled the lieutenant governor to be.

SIR RICHARD'S MISTAKE

It is hardly worth while for Sir Richard Cartwright to call names because the folly of the government's dealings with the United States is discussed. Nobody is insulting Sir Richard's friends across the line.

NOVA SCOTIA FINANCES.

The Budget Speech of Premier Murray in the Legislature Wednesday. HALIFAX, March 22.—Premier Murray delivered his budget speech in the house of assembly today.

SIGNED LAST NIGHT.

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

THE LATE JOSEPH MEDILL.

A Welsh correspondent writes: In your notice of the death of Joseph Medill, the great Chicago Journalist, you state that he was born in St. John. That is a mistake.

Mr. Robertson's echo of the speech from the throne was not more instructive or suggestive than the address itself, but this is not a fault. The mover and seconder of the reply are not expected to say anything.

Mr. Hazen, as leader of the opposition, has already made it clear that he is at Fredericton not only to op-

pose, but also to propose. He has taken the first opportunity of presenting 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.

Mr. Hazen not only demands that such 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, proposing that the majority shall be political opponents of his own.

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PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page Three.)

survivor of the rights of Canada, nor will I be a party to silly bluster or any attempt to terminate prematurely the negotiations with the United States. Be the results what they may, I will never be found to be a supporter of a policy of retaliation.

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The meeting throughout was entirely harmonious and augurs well for the future of the party. A petition, signed by industrial residents of Montreal, was presented to-day setting forth that the law against gaming and lotteries, and people of gambling, was a wholly inadequate to suppress the evil, which has developed in Montreal and the province of Quebec to an alarming extent.

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works, including a total of \$1,571,456. The total revenue desired, including tolls, and rentals and lands and water power, amounted to \$1,710,000. The total expenditure for the fiscal year ended on 30th June, was as follows: On construction and enlargement, a total of \$3,207,249, and a further sum of \$284,755 for repairs, renewals and operation, making a total for the year of \$3,492,004.

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LOCAL

For good subjects. The str. David, carrying a thorough. The Nappal, recently shipped in one-pound tin, be re-shipped from markets.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

For good substantial tea value Union Island stands first.

The str. David Weston is now receiving a thorough painting.

The Neppan, N. S. dairy station recently shipped 1,500 pounds of butter in one-pound tins to Ottawa.

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

Thos. E. Oulton, postmaster at Westerland 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. Evans, the latter's husband.

The body of Walter Northrup, aged 80 years, was forwarded to Kings, N. S., on Wednesday for burial. Deceased was a native of Kingston and was married last November in Calais, where he resided up to the time of his death.

E. F. Wells, who gave a thrilling exhibition of cool courage at the burning of the Windsor hotel, New York, on Friday last, is a relative of R. L. Jewett of this city.

Mrs. Helen Cowan, a daughter of John Cowan of this city, was married on Wednesday at St. John, New Brunswick, to Alfred E. Smith of the firm of Smith Brothers of Halifax and Newfoundland.

A very quiet wedding was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the Bay Shore, west end, when Miss Emma Brown, daughter of the late John Brown, was united in marriage to Emsley Bettinson.

James Boyd died at the city hospital on Monday of pneumonia in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Attractive photographs of New Brunswick scenery and sporting scenes are wanted by the Tourist Association, to be used in illustrating their booklets.

There were 150 deaths in Nova Scotia last week. In many instances lung trouble and consumption were the causes.

The favorite steamship Gallia, of the St. John-Liverpool service, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last, 18th inst.

The three cattle that Dr. J. H. Frink condemned for lumpy jaw and would not allow to go forward to England are still held here.

One of the most chronic cases of Eczema ever cured is the case of Miss Grace Ella Alton of Hartland, N. B.

A pretty home wedding took place at "Mapleton," Waterville, N. S., on March 18th.

READ THE WEEKLY SUN.

Our store is now open, and in full running 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 GIVE US A CALL.

SHARP & McMACKIN,

395 MAIN STREET, NORTH END.

The trial of Mrs. Provencher for the murder of Annie Cox of Calais will take place at Dover, N. B., in September.

Moncton is threatened with a fire-wood famine, owing to the snow blockade on the Moncton and Buctouche railway.

\$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.

An operation for appendicitis was performed at Yarmouth, N. S., upon Clara Anderson, daughter of J. Townsend Anderson, by Dr. Farish, assisted by Drs. Webster and Perrin, on Sunday afternoon.

J. D. Chipman, better known as "Jerry," who has been travelling freight agent for the C. P. R. for the past few years, has been appointed C. P. R. agent at Halifax.

Indications point to the early opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence this year.

A curious story is told in connection with the wreck of the Castellan. It is said that the grandfather of the steward, also a steward, was wrecked in the Moravia, which ran ashore on Mud Island, some twenty miles from Gannet Rock, about 31 years ago.

Our obituary list today contains the notice of the death of R. Turner Blair. Four weeks ago his wife predeceased him to the land beyond.

A quiet wedding took place on Monday evening at the residence of Walter A. McRate, Brookside, Golden Grove, when his eldest daughter, Miss Jane McRate, was united in marriage to George Johnston of Golden Grove.

The D. A. R. str. Prince Rupert arrived Wednesday afternoon from Halifax, having had her bottom cleaned and painted in the dry dock at that place.

The water in the vicinity of the unfortunate ship was black with small crabs when the vessel passed.

Congratulatory remarks regarding the substantial progress of the Company and regarding the management were made by several of the shareholders.

A vote of thanks to the officers, agents and office staff was responded to by Mr. David Dexter, the Managing Director.

The retiring Directors of the Company were re-elected, with the addition of T. H. Macpherson, Esq., M. P.

THOMAS ELLIS, Palmer's Building, Princess Street, Provincial Manager, St. John, N. B.

The Federal Life Assurance Company

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Shareholders of The Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada was held at the Head Office in this city, yesterday at 2 p. m.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting for the information and approval of the shareholders, the following report of the business of the Company, together with a statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year which closed on 31st December, 1888, and of the Assets and Liabilities on that date.

New business consisted of fourteen hundred and fifty-nine applications for insurance, aggregating \$2,248,360, of which thirteen hundred and eighty-one applications for \$2,114,232 were accepted.

The income of the Company shows a gratifying increase over previous years, and the addition of \$148,834.14 to the assets is especially noticeable.

The security of the policy-holders, including guarantee capital amounting to \$1,475,283.41, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$767,399.20—showing a surplus of \$707,884.21.

In accordance with instructions received from the shareholders at the 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.

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.

The accompanying certificate from the Auditors vouches for the correctness of the statements submitted herewith.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. INCOME. Premiums, interest and rents \$ 410,831.73

DISBURSEMENTS. Paid policy-holders for death claims, endowments, dividends, etc. 143,702.05

RESERVE FUND. Surplus fund 707,884.21

LIABILITIES. Amount assured 1,475,283.41

AUDITORS' REPORT. The President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company, Gentlemen,—We have made a careful audit of the books of your Company for the year ending 31st December, 1888, and have certified their correctness.

It is moving the adoption of the Directors' Report, Mr. Kearns referred to the steady and substantial growth of the Company's business.

He quoted from the December number of The Economist to show that the financial position of your Company was re-elected, with the addition of T. H. Macpherson, Esq., M. P.

THOMAS ELLIS, Palmer's Building, Princess Street, Provincial Manager, St. John, N. B.

Annual Meeting of the Farmers' and Dairy-men's Association of New Brunswick will be held at Fredericton on 25th, 26th, and 29th March inst. Opening at 3 p. m. on the 25th.

All Agricultural Societies and Local Dairy-men's Associations are expected to send delegates to this meeting.

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

Tickets may be purchased at all I. C. R. 1004 stations direct for Fredericton, and the C. P. R. agent at Fredericton will issue return tickets to starting point. This will obviate delay at St. John.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALVERSEN. The death of Mr. Halversen at his home in Millerton on Wednesday last, was one of the most notable and best known steamers of the coast.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. 900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS, CHILDREN, Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

FOR SALE. The Farm on Magnolia Lake, Queens County, known as Deaton's Point, containing 50 acres, more or less.

FARM FOR SALE. Situated in the parish of Springfield, N. S., containing two hundred acres, more or less.

SUDDEN DEATH. Of Thomas A. Crockett, the Well Known Druggist.

WANTED. The New Brunswick Tourist Association is prepared to purchase suitable photos of New Brunswick scenery.

DEATH OF MRS. THOS. JORDAN. The death occurred early on Tuesday morning of Mrs. Charlotte S. Jordan, widow of the late Thomas Jordan.







P. E. ISLAND.

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 Johnston of Cornwall has been invited to remain pastor of that church for a third year. He has also accepted, subject to confirmation, the offer of the provincial legislature to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Morrison as professor of agriculture in P. of W. College. At a social in Forest Hill, Division 5, of St. John's, on the 17th inst., \$90 was raised to extinguish a debt on the organ. The building on Lower Water street, this city, where he will carry on the wholesale grocery business, A. A. McDonald & Bros. are building a refrigerating warehouse for the cold storage of all kinds of perishable goods. At the recent meeting of the New Dominion Building Co., on the 17th inst., the reports showed the affairs in a healthy condition. The directors for the year are: D. Currie, Thos. M. Murphy, Jas. McLean, D. T. Egan, Thos. Leitch, Nell D. McLean and John Hillan. On the 17th inst. Mrs. Margaret McCourt, widow of the late Dr. McCourt, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. K. Island sixty years ago. James Lewis has been appointed keeper of the lighthouse at Bichon in place of James Galvan, deceased. A new Baptist church is to be built for the congregation of Murray River shortly. The Rev. W. H. Carter is the pastor. On the 17th inst. John S. Allen married, at the Murray Harbour parsonage, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, both of White Sands. Mr. Currie and Miss Almida Ferguson stood with the young couple. An old passer of Stanley Bridge caught his hat in the clothes line while cutting wood a few days ago, and brought the axe down on his head, cutting himself badly over the right eye. A committee walked on the government on Monday to ask the appointment of a professor of agriculture in P. of W. College, and have teachers throughout the island so instructed as to be able to impart knowledge of agriculture to their pupils. They were well received. Miss Beatrice McLeod, daughter of George McLeod, merchant of Hunter River, died after a few days' illness, aged 15 years. On the 17th inst. Mrs. Mary McDonald, wife of R. P. McDonald, Hunter River, died, in the 56th year of her age. A store for the sale of groceries and crockery has been opened in Queen street by Driscoll & Hornsby. On the 17th inst. the Rev. addition of P. Browne of North River married, Walker McPherson and Flora McConnell, both of Long's Creek. At a meeting of the citizens of Montserrat on the 16th inst. a strong resolution on the subject of the plebiscite was carried, calling on the government to hasten to the vote of the majority of 11,000 on prohibition. Mrs. Bertha M. Gernard, wife of Captain Gernard of the militia, died at her residence in this city during the winter. She was the wife of a prominent merchant and the late her husband called, she has decided to return to her home in Seakville. The Rev. Dr. Kelly had the boy removed to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the leg just a few inches below the knee. The barn and outbuildings of Angus C. McEachern of St. Catherine's, Loc 15, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The horses and cattle were saved, but the other contents were destroyed. There was no injury to any of the animals. James Farquharson of Southport was entering his stable door on Monday, when two coils of wire fell on him, catching Mr. Farquharson between them, and causing a bad fracture of the collar bone, besides other bad bruises. He is a brother of the Premier. On the 17th inst. the Rev. John Goodwin married John A. MacFarlane, daughter of Sarah Anne daughter of Charles MacFarlane of Riverport. Ben Cox of Seakville lost a beautiful match team through the ice in Nervis' pond on Wednesday. Thos. Shields, while working on the Seakville wharf, had his leg badly crushed, causing a compound fracture between the ankle and knee. Dr. McLean is an attendant. The Charlottetown hospital has improved a new glass operating table and four small tables to perfect the equipment. On the 17th inst. the Rev. Addison V. Browne of North River united in marriage with Miss Jane Fraser of Lynwood, Kingston, in the house of matrimony, Thomas Jenkins was groomsmen and Miss Blanche Fraser was bridesmaid. Maggie, daughter of Captain Nell McDonald, died at the residence of G. T. Campbell, Melpeque Road, on the 17th inst., aged 15 years. Children Cry for CASTORIA. MILLINERY OPENING. The St. John wholesale millinery houses are holding their spring openings 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 provinces. Among those who attended the openings were the following:

- Mrs. Quilty, Newpaste. Miss Taylor, Port Elgin. Miss Anderson, Port Elgin. Mrs. McIlhenny, St. Stephen. Mrs. Dalton, of Stanley Brook, Charlottetown. Mrs. E. S. Campbell, Hampton. Miss Johnson, McAdam. Mrs. A. A. McCannell, Oxford. Mrs. E. A. Keith, Hillsboro. Mrs. F. M. Bishop, Hillsboro. Miss L. E. Bishop, Albert. Mrs. G. J. Dobson, Moncton. Mrs. E. H. Parker, Perth. Mrs. J. T. Anderson, Springhill. Mrs. S. J. B. Tilly, Yarmouth. Mrs. H. L. H. Clarke, Annapolis. Mrs. G. W. Silver, Lunenburg. Mrs. Doris E. Reagh, Middleton. Miss Marshall (W. B. Catham & Co.), Middleton. Mrs. J. W. Leeland, St. Stephen. Miss A. A. Young, St. Stephen. Miss McCarron (S. G. & E. C. Young), Fredericton. Mrs. P. H. McDonald (S. G. & C. E. Young), Fredericton. Miss Dowling (A. Gilson & Sons, Ltd.), 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. Clary, Chatham. Miss Creighton (Miss L. Davidson), Chatham. Mrs. J. J. McDonald, Moncton. Mrs. S. E. Andrea, Amherst. Mrs. E. Comeau, Weymouth. Miss Belleville (W. F. Journeay), Weymouth. Miss Ansley, Bridgetown. Miss Dennis, Yarmouth. Mrs. Jones, of Jones Bros., Apohaig. Miss Warner, of Huestis & Mills, Sussex. Mrs. Copp, Port Elgin. Miss Callin, of Stewart & Co., Seakville. Mrs. West, St. Martins. Miss Nugent, St. Martins. Miss Blanch Purdy, Pease River. Miss McLeod (S. H. White & Co.), Sussex. Mrs. F. C. Hebb, Bridgewater. Mrs. H. D. Wallace, St. George. Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, St. George. Mrs. McPherson, Chatham. Miss J. C. Beatty, Moncton. Miss McLean, Springhill. Mrs. Outhouse, Yverton. Mrs. M. A. Cochrane, St. Stephen. Miss B. C. Foley, Nelson. J. E. Dickinson, Hopewell. Miss DeCain, Bridgetown. Mrs. VanBastirk (of J. D. Chambers), Wolfville. Miss E. M. Davis, Kentville. Miss McKeever (of Moore & McLeod), 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. Piggett), Kingston. Miss Carter, Amherst. Miss McIntosh (of Stewart & Co.), Seakville. J. Andrews, Berwick. Miss M. London, Canterbury. Miss E. M. Dennis (of Miss S. C. Neely), Fredericton.
- AGAINST HOTEL FIRES. NEW YORK, March 22.—The corporation counsel today sent to Albany a bill giving power to the municipal assembly to make such laws and ordinances as would guarantee better protection against fire in hotels. The bill was introduced by the Fire Commissioners of the City of New York, and is supported by the Fire Commissioners of the City of New York, and is supported by the Fire Commissioners of the City of New York.
- ONTARIO NEWS. TORONTO, March 22.—The Ontario Chamber of Commerce has advanced 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 last. 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 largest 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 maker, two new departments being added in order to meet the requirements of their increasing business. The senior member of the firm is still in the east enjoying a well earned vacation.

**FORTY-NINE PEOPLE**  
**Are Still-Missing From Windsor 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 was being experienced in identification. The first body recovered to-day was that of a woman of small stature. The arms and legs were missing. It was thought that 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 employees of the Windsor Hotel called at the morgue and claimed to identify the remains as those of Mrs. Margaret Aulsebrook 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 bodies 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 rain today interfered to some extent with rapid progress of the work, and it was not until the afternoon that the workers succeeded in getting steadily down to the remains 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 addressed to W. Schomann, general manager of the Metropolitan 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 nail brush and fragments of many articles. Most of the articles were found at the Fifth avenue and 46th street corner. A woman's skirt, 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 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 it could not be told what they were, a pair of opera glasses, a pencil and cigar cutter attached, a gold collar button, and a silver match box marked "S. B. R." The letters were written in German and dated as far back as 1842. The laborers reached the elevator shaft at the Fifth avenue and 46th street corner tonight and began to dig away the debris. An elevator in this shaft is thought to have been filled with people who started down after the fire broke out. Some fire is still smoldering in the ruins, and an engine played upon it at the Fifth avenue and 46th street corner at intervals during the day. Miss M. J. Kneeland of 255 West 54th street went to the East 51st street station today and reported that Miss Nellie Mahoney, an attendant in the hotel bath, who lived at that hotel, had 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 some 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 Canada, protesting vehemently against the ratification of the Berlin Treaty, and a further maintenance of the Berlin Treaty, which is characterized as no longer bearable. The petitioners detail a number of alleged contraventions of the treaty by Mr. Chambers, especially towards Herr Gumbel, chief of police. The petition and the official reports will be sent to the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, in support of the German case. BY ACCLAMATION. LEVIE, March 22.—L. J. Demers, merchant of St. Roumal, was today elected by acclamation for the vacancy in the House of Commons for Levis. He is a liberal and opposes the late Dr. Guay, also a liberal. THEY WILL BE HANGED. WINNIPEG, March 22.—Judge Killam today sentenced Gusezak and Casuly, two Galician 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. A Sailor's Marvellous Escape from Drowning. LONDON, March 21.—Captain Jones of the Elder Dempster steamer, reported to the owners, by letter received in Liverpool yesterday, a most miraculous escape of his vessel from being wrecked. While the vessel was crossing the Atlantic from New Orleans to Hamburg the weather was most terrific. The vessel was endeavoring to get to sea from the forecastle, when a heavy sea came over and carried him into the sea. Captain Jones, who was on the bridge, instantly threw a lifebuoy overboard with one of his men, and the vessel was saved. To reach a boat in such a sea was impossible, but the light could be seen burning in the water, and the crew carried the man to the vessel. Captain Jones then maneuvered the vessel so as to bring it near the pier fellow, and when he had done so he saw carried the man on board the vessel again. The sailor, who had appeared to be little more than a speck in the sea, was brought on board the vessel.

**DR. SPROULE**  
**CURES CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.**  
Case of Mr. Charles C. Hughes, Merchant Tailor, Toronto. After short treatment hearing returned in a flash.



**DR. SPROULE, B. A.**  
English Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

Mr. Charles C. Hughes has lived in Toronto for twenty-four years, and is widely known there, having been for eleven years in the merchant tailoring business. His position gives his strong testimony additional weight.

Mr. Hughes had suffered for a number of years from an increasing deafness in his general health. He became discouraged, and for a time stopped using the remedies, then he wrote to Dr. Sproule, suggesting that a medicine be made for him.

Mr. Hughes had suffered for a number of years from an increasing deafness in his general health. He became discouraged, and for a time stopped using the remedies, then he wrote to Dr. Sproule, suggesting that a medicine be made for him.

"I feel that the cure will be permanent 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 slightest effect upon your work. In this deafness I should return at any time I shall hasten to place myself in your kind hands once more."

**TWO WEEKS LATER.**  
"My Dear Doctor,—As I was through your advertisement of last summer 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, and if you wish, I may publish my last letter. I will answer personal enquiries and am also willing to reply to anyone living at a distance who wishes to know more about my getting back my hearing. Wishing you every success."

"Yours, very truly,  
**CHARLES C. HUGHES.**  
46 Saultier Street, Toronto."

If you are troubled as this gentleman was, write to Dr. Sproule, Nos. 7, 5, 10, 11, 12 Duane Street, Boston.

**SOMEWHAT FARCAL.**  
Were the Proceedings of the Legislative Committee of the Dominion Alliance.

OTTAWA, March 22.—The proceedings of the legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance this morning were somewhat farcal. There was considerable desultory talking, and Mr. Craig, M. P. for East Durham repeatedly protested against the waste of time.

All Spence of Toronto moved: That in the opinion of this meeting the results of the plebiscite are such as call for the enactment of prohibitive legislation."

Mr. Flint, M. P. said if the conservatives would make prohibition a plank in their platform he would support them.

Mr. Craig told Mr. Flint he was talking twaddle.

Mr. Broder, conservative M. P. for Dundas, said it was time they knew who were temperance men and who were not. Such a resolution meant a vote of censure. Now, let them introduce a straight vote of censure and 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. Scriber, liberal M. P. for Hamilton, did not understand what Mr. McClure's committee was to do. No practical resolution would follow the passage of the amendment.

The vote stood: For McClure's amendment, 25; against, 11.

James Sutherland, the chief liberal whig, thought it ought to go to the public what a farcal procedure was going on. It was not an honest expression of the opinion of the Dominion Alliance. The men who voted were not prohibitionists.

Mr. Webster said Mr. Sutherland had no business there.

Mr. Spence said Mr. Sutherland had by coming there proclaimed himself a prohibitionist.

Mr. Sutherland said he was opposed 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 Senator Vidal. The meeting then broke up.

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

**A TERRIBLE EXPOSURE.**  
From January to August, 1888, Colonel Hay, the American ambassador, spent more than three millions on the Italian west (I) (City of London branch of a great American bank, the Spanish ambassador has given some valuable information which leaves no doubts on his point. It was not the newspapers which were paid. The British newspapers, which were paid, rarely take notice of such matters. The British newspapers, which were paid, rarely take notice of such matters. The British newspapers, which were paid, rarely take notice of such matters.

**STEEL SIDING**  
STONE, BRICK, CLAPBOARD, CORRUGATED, ETC.

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 stating requirements.

**Pedlar Net Roofing Co.**  
OSNAWA, CANADA.

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

G. Clark son of W. S. Clark of Watham, Mass., March 9th. While trying to put a bolt on an overhead shaft running at a high rate of speed his coat sleeve caught in a set-screw and he was carried over the shaft and his life crushed out. Mr. Clark leaves a wife and one child.

Work was commenced yesterday on the new addition to the Royal hotel. 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 one. When completed the addition will make the Royal one of the finest houses in Canada.



BE OF GOOD CHEER. 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."

Two forces have been engaged, Christ and the world. Our Lord has been victorious; he has stood with Him who is 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 astonished, 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.

The world is the term our Lord employed, and it was too powerful for man to overcome; like a strong man armed 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, receiving 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 this victory which has been won, and to appropriate what has already been provided.

Be of good cheer! words which our Lord used some four times in His ministry. Rejoice, ye I say rejoice! The first time used was when Jesus saw a man sick of the palsy, and He said to him, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins are forgiven." Here was a man cleansed from sin, and this is the first statement 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 Gennesaret, 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." It was to share in the victory we must believe in Him who has won 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 untrue to reform the world, and this is 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. 33—"He that loseth his life for My 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 profitable 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 denoted that it did not reside in the truth relating to suffering and persecution but rather gave it prominence. He said we do not wonder when we read Christ's statements as to the requirements for service that the eleventh chapter of Hebrews was written where the record is found of the heroes of the ages who endured as seeing Him who is invisible. The preacher said he approached the subject with more than ordinary emotion for the epochs of horror and degradation have never been equalled, stamped on every coin, carved in stone, painted on wall, scattered over the pages of history. Formed into poetry are the proofs of unbounded passion, 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 for abatement to the revered student whether seen in bud or tree or shrub or flower. The crude views of life, its beauties, its burdens, its losses and sorrows cause many to disparage what they should commend. 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 laying up treasures in heaven. 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 vicarious lives.

"For My sake." We must consider what Christ is. Has He a right to suggest such a course? Does He say that we shall give our lives for Him? He suggests, but does not command. It is a service not compulsory. The preacher 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 of earth and mould thought and fashion speech, but in Him I find one who speaks as never man spoke. I companion with architects, 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 world's good and for individual happiness, that He is the only one who saved me from peril and danger."

"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 the world, sent a generous contribution to the London Missionary Society. He had discovered that in his 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 hands to the plow and do not look back. The statute of the Jewry was such a colossal figure that worshippers unable to reach the brow cast 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.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 17.—Quite a number of Canadians have been spending the winter at the resorts along the east coast of Florida. The present season is considered an unusually dry one. The hotels are crowded, particularly at Miami, Orlando, Palm Beach and this city, while many tourists 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 set for 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 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 best of the old coals and better than much of the cheap coal here. He sells a great deal of it.

SHIP NEWS.

MEMORANDA. Anchored off Bass River, March 18, sch Arthur H. Olson, for a western port, with loss of 100 lbs. of cargo. In port at Cape Town, March 5, ship Wm Law, Abbott, for Newcastle, NSW and Melbourne. In port at Buenos Ayres, Feb 10, ship Stetson, Ritchie, for Channel, Bahia, Genoa, and Liverpool. In port at Auckland, NZ, Feb 28, bark Sch. of the Coast, Rogers, for New York, London, and Liverpool. In port at Guantánamo, March 17, sch Harry Paulson, discharging (for north of Cuba).

MARRIAGES.

DICKSON-MUNRO—At the Baptist parsonage, Penfield, March 15th, by Pastor T. M. Munro, Frank L. Dickson of Beaver Harbor and Estella Munro of Penfield, Charlotte county, N. B.

DEATHS.

CRUICKSHANK—In this city, on March 21st of apoplexy, Thomas A. Cruickshank, in the 54th year of his age, was suddenly called to mourn their loss.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON I—April 2. GOLDEN TEXT. I am the resurrection, and the life.—John 11:25.

THE SECTION.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Jesus had left Galilee. He had completed His third year and had entered upon His last mission to the Jews in the closing three months of His ministry.

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time—January or February, A. D. 33. 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 Bethabara, on the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem.

THE RAISING OF LAZARUS.—John 11: 1-44.

STUDY JOHN 11: 1-44 and 1 Cor. 15: 1-58. Conclude 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.

33. When Jesus therefore saw her weeping, and the Jews also weeping which came with her, He groaned in the spirit, and said, Where have ye laid him? They said unto Him, Lord, come and see.

34. Jesus wept. 35. Then said the Jews, Behold how He loved him.

36. 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? 37. Jesus therefore again, groaning in himself, cometh to the grave. It was a cave, and a stone lay upon it.

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 red, but invisible words, "The Family Whom Jesus Loved" (see Dr. P. Clark's sermon, "The Family at Bethany," in the "Lighthouse," March 13, 1899).

Scene II. Sickened and Dead 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 trouble; not to the neglect of means, but to receive hope and cure in the gift of God's love, but for his guidance 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 affliction. Their sorrow seemed hopeless.

Scene III. Jesus and His Disciples at Bethabara.—At this time Jesus was with His disciples at Bethabara, the scene of John's preaching and baptism, 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 and near to death. At the sweetest it was a hard day's journey. The message was urgent. Yet Jesus delayed two days before He set out to aid and comfort His friends.—a delay full of 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 that there were twelve hours in the

day implies that every hour has its allotted 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 else.

Again, the delay was necessary to the consummation of the miracle of the resurrection of Lazarus in such form as to forever prohibit the impression that death 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 Martha 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 in the house, absorbed in her grief, and unconscious of His approach. The meeting was very touching, 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."

Mary immediately left the house and went outside of the village walls to the place where Jesus was resting. 32. She fell 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 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. And was troubled.—Troubled Himself, the outward expression of the strong inward feeling which caused Him to "groan in spirit." The word means to signify to disquiet, as the waters of the sea.

34. Jesus wept.—Shed tears, wept silently, 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 the eye, indicated as ample opportunity would be afforded during the session. He would express the hope that no matter what party held the reins of power, or had the guidance of the ship of state, that such legislation would be 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 non-residents that had sent them here. (Applause.)

Mr. Emmons then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was made the order of the day for tomorrow at 9:30 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Emmons, seconded by Mr. Tweedie, moved that Rev. John D. Freeman be chaplain of this house.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Emmons, seconded by Mr. Tweedie, it was resolved that a committee of five members of the house be appointed to name all standing and general committees, and that James Emmons, Thomas White, and Messrs. Hazen and Shaw compose such committee.

Mr. Tweedie submitted a memo of agreement with Michael McPade 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. Emmons—I think it would be irregular to discuss it now. The agreement is simply laid on the table of the house. The hon. member can bring the matter up by notice.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, seconded by Mr. Emmons, the officers' report was assigned a seat on the floor of the house.

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

Resolved, that a special committee of five members of the house, to be composed of Mr. Robertson, Hon. Mr. Thompson, Mr. LaFevre, Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Hazen, be appointed to whom shall be referred all bills and resolutions which do concern the 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 1898, page 22, and the year 1897, page 23.

St. John's bridge, in the county of Kings, and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner of public works for the year 1898, page 22, and the year 1897, page 23.

Also all matter connected with the construction and construction of superstructure and approaches of the Pettibone bridge and the Port Eglis bridge, both in the county of Westmorland, and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner of public works for the year 1898, page 22, and the year 1897, page 23.

each limb separately, as was the Egyptian custom, or the grave clothes had been wrapped about him, some, what loosely, so that "with the new life pulsating through his body, he was able, in obedience to the word of Jesus, to come forth slowly from the sepulchre, and to stand there in the vigor of health, though in the garments of death, before the wonder-stricken company."—Professor Hovey; 44. Martham, or, handkerchief. "We support the child and cover the face in pain."—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.—It was one of the purposes of the miracle, Lazarus walked as a perpetual sermon before the people.

LEGISLATURE OPENED.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

tion in the present house would take its stand upon lines like these:

(1)—Such amendments in the election act as will secure a secret ballot so that the elector may vote according to the dictates of conscience and judgment without fear of intimidation or coercion.

(2)—That no contract for the construction of any public work shall be made by the Legislature for the same be first publicly advertised in the Royal Gazette, and in such newspaper as shall be designated by a resolution of the Legislature, for a period of time sufficient to enable persons so desiring to tender for the same, and that so far as possible the contract shall be performed by tender and contract.

(3)—A change in the system of auditing the public accounts and the appointment of an auditor general, so that the office shall, as far as may be, 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.

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

(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 timber wealth of the province.

(7)—Such legislation as will ensure to the agriculturist and localities the province an equitable share of a fair share of the moneys borrowed for the construction of "improved" railways.

(8)—The increase of the provincial grant to school teachers of New Brunswick as soon as the funds of the province as a result of the introduction of the same being made.

(9)—A change in the system of management of the Provincial insane asylum, so as to increase the efficiency of that institution.

(10)—The encouragement and promotion by every legitimate means of the agricultural and industrial interests of the province, and encouragement to include among other things aid to pork packing factories, the establishment of cold storage depots, and the establishment of facilities for exporting the agricultural products of the province to the market of Great Britain.

(11)—At least one half of the by-road money for the several counties to be handed over to the municipalities to be apportioned by such council and expended through the commissioners appointed by them.

He would not at this time make further remarks upon the subjects indicated, as ample opportunity would be afforded during the session. He would express the hope that no matter what party held the reins of power, or had the guidance of the ship of state, that such legislation would be 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 non-residents that had sent them here. (Applause.)

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to in the report of the chief commissioner of public works for the year 1898, page 22, and the year 1897, page 23. And that it shall be the duty of the said committee to report to this house severally as to each said bridge the plans and specifications, if any, upon which the same were constructed, including any and all changes in the plans and specifications, in respect of each and every bridge, and the respective times when such bridges were made or allowed, and the quantity and quality of material entering into the construction of each bridge, the price paid for the same, and the date when the same were purchased and the price paid for each kind of material, the price paid for materials in each bridge, to show when and where the same were delivered, and the freight and cost of transport in each case, and the names of the persons who were the superintendents of the construction of each bridge, and the names of the persons who were the architects and engineers of each bridge, and the names of the persons who were the surveyors and assessors of each bridge, and the names of the persons who were the commissioners of public works for the year 1898, page 22, and the year 1897, page 23.

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. March 21—S. S. Lomiton, 2,876, James, from Liverpool, Halifax, St. John and Co. and pass.

Sch. Sylvania, 2,900, Newman, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Ira D. Sturgis (Am), 223, Kerrington, from Calais, master, Bal. B. Blyson, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 22—Sch. Three Sisters, 276, Price, from Boston, Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 23—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 24—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 25—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 26—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 27—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 28—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 29—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

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March 32—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 33—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 34—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 35—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 36—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.

March 37—Sch. John J. Moore, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York. Sch. Erie, 218, Brown, from Carleton Place, Ontario, via New York.