

vas good and the he incorporated the audience in some statements s of New Bruns oducing country om all he could ince had a bright

ined that Mayor riff Sturdee had nt, but other enaway. A letter mayor explaining

served during the Lomond house erprising propriwas possible fo an enjoyable ocand everybody d with the menu

RT ITEMS.

Daily Sun.) er St. John City, Halifax, arrived ast evening and ss line berth inward cargo nd point to take general cargo. steamer Cher ie 70.000 bushels probably have bushels more. rain which she Ill carry 100 tons whiskey, 30 cars of oatmeal, 300 Is. of wax. 3.500 and a lot of genpected she will

Daily Sun.) leides, Capt. Halli ved here Saturdat the former com main at h got rid of almost

k on board 20,000 day night, and as hels that were en-rived, the steamer y morning. J. H. t of the Furness on Saturday, went amer to Halifax. Allan-Thomson line s of grain in her bably receive 30,000 weted she will sail r of her cargo has

Sun. Dunmore Head of n Saturday morn-her boat will load re Head for Dub-

er Lake Winnipeg, ool via Halifar, ar-ernoon and docked ock in the evening. ward at once, and her cargo was con-

perior, from this at Moville yester-of the same line, port, reached Mo-me 180 passengers

mer will be the tario being unverpool on time previously reThe Distinguished Kingston, Ont., Prelate Passes Away. KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 24 .- Arch-

today.

X

R

bishop Cleary of this diocese, died today. James Vincent Cleary, D.D., was born in fungaryon, Waterford county, September is the 1828. At the age of fifteen years, hav-ing completed the curriculum in the English, tatin and Greek languages, and literature, mathematics, etc., in a select school in his hative town, he was sent by his parents to Nome for his ecclestastical education. Two years later he was transferred by his bishop to the Royal college at Maynooth, Treland, where he passed five years in pursuit of the various sciences pertaining to high clerical education, carrying off the highest prizes of the college. In 1851 he was ordained priest and immediately proceeded to the famous inversity of Salamance, in Spain, for the further storing of his mind with professional knowledge. In 1854 he was appointed to the decision of dogmatic theology and Scriptural excesses in St. John's college, Waterford, Ireland, in 1862, he made a public thesis, of three days open "welcome to all opponents" defence of a series of printed propositions, embracing all the distinctive truths of the Christian revealation before the Irish hierarchy, the senate of the Roman Catholic university of Lieland and the learned repre-sentatives of all the colleges in the contry, and at its conclusion was presented with the diplome of doctor of divinity, and soleming

with lively interest by all classes of citi-zens, and referring to them the late Sir Daniel Wilson, president and professor of English literature in Toronto university, once said to a large assembly "that for purity of style, they are the best speci-trens of controversial literature given to Canadians in latter times."

ALBERT CO. S. S. CONVENTION.

The Albert Co. Baptist S. S. conven-tion will meet with the Petitcodiac church on Wednesday, March 2. The programme is as follows: 2 p. m.--Half hour devotional service, J. H. Colpits leader; reports from schools and parish organizers; general busi-ness; collection; normal lesson by ness; conjection, dominal lesson by president, G. M. Peck. 7 p. m.-Half hour devotional service, Rev. W. W. Corey leader; address by Rev. S. W. Kierstead, subject Practical Teaching; paper by Rev. J. Miles, subject What should be the chief objects of the S. S. teacher; address by Rev. I. B. Col-well, subject The necessity of S. S. teachers' mental cultivation; paper by J. B. McAlpine, subject Who should teach in the Sunday school; collection. Parties going to the quarterly meetings or S. S. convention by the S. & H. railway, who buy first class tickets, can return free upon presentation of certificate of attendance signed by the secretary of quarterly or conven-This applies to S. &. H. railway tion.

scription of either the man or othe girl. He said that in the man's pocket was a captain's certificate, issued at Weyrouth, N. S., bearing the name of "John Cook." There was also found in the same pocket a mate's discharge

bearing the same name, given two ears ago in New York. The man was about 35 years of age, and is thought to have been the mate of the ship. Captain O'Brien also reported that there is so much wreckage in Nantucket Shoals that navigation is ex tremely hazardous, especially at night. BOSTON; Feb. 22.-Herbert Hall of the firm of John G. Hall & Co, of this city, the agents of the Asia, was notified tonight and immediately plathe owners of the vessel, Taylor Bros. of St. John, N. B. The vessels cargo of hemp was consigned to Henry W. Peabody of Salem and consisted of about 8,724 bales. This was to have discharged at Constitution been wharf. Mr. Peabody said that the cargo was probaly insured. The vessel was valued at \$25,000 and

is thought to be only partially covered by insurance.

The Asia was a vessel of 1398 tons register and was built at Courtenay Bay in 1883 by Oliver Pitfield. She was owned by Taylor Bros., who managed her, Capt. Dakin, Oliver Pitfield, E. A. Everett and others. It is doubtful if there was any insurance on the vessel herself as far as Messrs Taylor were concerned, althoug some of the other owners may have their interests insured. The freigh would, of course, be covered. Capt Dakin is a Nova Scotian and is be lieved to have had his wife and family with him.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 23.-The tug Mercuhy, Captain Evans, has arrived here, bringing news that three men of the crew of the British ship Asia were rescued alive yesterday by the crew of the Handkerchief lightship. The men were taken from a piece of wreckage on which they had been floating for twenty-four hours and were greatly exhausted. As soon as they could talk it was learned that the Asia struck on Great Round Shoal, off Nantucket, during the gale Monday and went to pieces. Capt. Dakin of the Asia, with his wife and daughter, were among those on board at the time and all are supposed to have perished. It is reported that the body of the captain's daughter is at Wood's Hell, having been recovered, with that of a man supposed to have been the mate of the vessel, from the wreckage, by the tug McCauley yesterday. The Mercury came in last night

towing the schooner Robert S. Gra-ham, bound from Philadelphia for Saugus. Capt. Evans had news of the loss of the Asia. He said: "While coming over Nantucket Shoals Tuesday we saw wreckage consisting of part of a vessel, hull, deck, beams and other light stuff, also large quantities of jute and hemp. The Handkerchief light orew put out in a dory and re-ported that they had rescued three men from a pile of wreckage which

Canadian People Should Support the C. P.R. in Its Fight Against Grand Trunk,

TORONTO, Feb. 23 .- Today's Evenng Telegram says editorially:

Torocourto, Febr. 23.-Tonky's Even-ing: Telegram says editorially: Good luck to the C. P. R. Chanda's sym-pathies will be entirely with the Canadian Pacific railway in the fight which it is mak-ing to secure a Hon's share of the traffic to the Yukon. If is not in the interests either of Canada or the Canadian Pacific railway that a dolar should go to an American line if the C. P. R. can divert the dollar to its own coffers. The Grand Trunk has busi-media interests which encourage it to send traffic to the Yukon via the American routes. These interests are entirely opposed to Can-ada's interests. It would be unreasonable to expect the Grand Trunk to be patiotic and the loss money by allowing passengers to travel over the Canadian line. It would be just as unreasonable to expect Canada to take the business view of the question and to therefore withdraw its sympathy and support from the C. P. R., which in this fight has no interests that are not the inter-ests of Canada. Canada, for busienss rea-sons, is the ally of the Canadian Pacific raili-way in this fight, just as the Grand Trunk's interests are identical with the interests of the Am-erican roade, and the interests of the Am-erican roade, and the interests of Canada will be best promoted by a C. P. R. victory over the whole combination.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 .- The Herald, speaking of the railway troubles tonight, says:

"The present rate war is more than a mere railway war. It is a contest of national importance-a keen struggle between the commercial interests of Canada and the United States.

The combination of American railways and steamboats, formed to divert traffic from Canadian to Americon channels, seciously threatens the almost complete diversion to the United States of the profitable trade which the discovery of Canadian gold fields has produced, and which is now largely contributing to Canada's perity. The Canadian Pacifis is battling bravely to retain to Canada the trade that is rightly hers, and, although single handed in the fight, the company in protecting its rights, is effectively doing a work from which a rich reward is being reaped by the merchants, manufacturers the artisans and farmers of the dominion.

"The Canadian road is striving to build up Canadian ocean ports on the Althantic and Pacific; it is endeavoring to prevent the enrichment of New York, San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma at the expense of Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Vancouver and Vic-toria; it is seeking to foster and protect the young industries and growing commerce of the dominion, and its efforts, despite hostile combinations and hostile legislation to "hold what we have," should arouse the active sympathy of all Canadians in its be-halt.

"The fight is not all the Canadian Pacific's. It is a struggle in which the people of Canada are perhaps more vitally interested than the company itself, for the loss of trade would doubtless be a heavier blow to the country than the temporary loss of traffic would be to the rallway."

Martha-Speaking of Miss Mintdron hasn't she a red head? Martin-She did have it before she came into her uncle's property.

The passengers were transferred, and a special train left Brownville Junction for St. John at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Good time was nade on the run down.

made on the run down. The train which left St. John for Montreal Tuesday afternoon with 200 passengers on board was at Brown-ville Junction at 10 o'clock yesterday: morning. The Montreal train for this city, which should have arrived yes-terday, was stalled the other side of Brownville. All the available snow plows were in use, and it is hoped the blockade will be raised today. Thor. Malcolm of Malcolm & Ross, the railway contractors told & Sim re-

the railway contractors, told a Sun reporter that he as one of the passen-gers wished to thank the C. P. R. management for the way Mr. Tim-merman and his staff treated the pasingers. Everything that it was possible to do, said Mr. Malcolm, was done to make us comfortable. We were well fed and provided with the best accommodations possible on our run to St. John. Mr. Malcolm speaks in the highest terms of the means adopted by the railway people to break through the blockade. The track from Montreal to Brownville he says was filled up with snow to a depth of at least six feet.

The expres from Boston, due at one o'clock yesterday, did not arrive here until nearly four o'clock.

The express from Halifax arrived on time, but her Montreal passengers were considerably disappointed at being unable to proceed to Montreal, as the express was cancelled. Among the passengers were Rev. F. M. Clay and daughter of Stewiacke; Mrs. D. G. McDonald, Miss. M. E. Cameron and Donald Cameron, Wilfrid Macdonald, E. Macdonald and Jesse Mac-donald of New Glasgow; D. H. Foster, Wm. McPherson, D. Malphee and H. W. Murdock of Pictou; Newkirk Rector of Philadelphia, Norman Stevens of Truro, Mrs. Skaro and Mrs. Ewart and two children of Skaro, N. S. They were put up at the Victoria, hotel by the C. P. R. for the night and will be sent to the west today.

The expres for Boston, and local points left on time.

The passengers for Manpreal could not be more disappointed that those persons who for the past two days have desired to take the I. C. R. train advertised to leave here at 1.10 for Halifax and intermediate points. The government railway advertises a train to leave this city every day at 1.10 o'clock for Halifax, and notwithstanding that there has been a clear line, no train has been sent out, the reason being that the C. P. R. connecting train did not arrive. Why should persons depending on train to reach points between that and Halifax have to remain in this city many hours because a C. P. R. train is snow bound? Every time the Montreal express is several hours late the same thing occurs, and it is pretty near time the L. C. R. abandoned this way of running trains and start them on time. There is not the least justification for cancelling this train to Halifax. Mr. Harris ought to give this matter his attention. Tuesday's Quebec express was can-

are demoralized, and the city is in darkness and without means of rapid internal communication. No disasters of any kind are reported. Telegraphic communication with the province is also disordered. A high gale with

also disordered. A high gale with rain prevailed today, and tonight. Shows no signs of abatement. BANGOR, Me., Fetx 22.—Northern Maine, is snowbound, a remarkable fall of snow, from three to seven feet, having stopped all traffic practically. The hall sleet and snow have packed into the railroad tracks so solid that the railroads are badly hampered. No Bangor and Aroostopk railroad train was arrived in Bangor from the north since Man-day night, and no train on that line was sont out today: The St. John train, due out today: The St. John last night at 1110, arrived at 2 ociscle. It is still si for the streets are full of si try roads are mearly impass

(From Friday's Delly Sun.) atches from brownville and Gre ons indicate that the snow b een raised. Frains laden with between St. Joan and Orsted Kingdom porta-were on the move yestsrday afternoon. The C. P. R. express from Montreal, due yesterday, is expected to reach this city at 7 o'clock this morning. It will bring the first mall from Montreal since Monday. The I. C. R. Quebec express was stills blockaded on the Grand Trunk yesterday, but it is expected the blockade will be blockaded on the Grand Trunk ; but it is expected the blockade. raised boday, and the delayed train English mail will be, in Halifax

There are over 400 men employed clearing the trucks of snow on the northern division of the I. C. R.

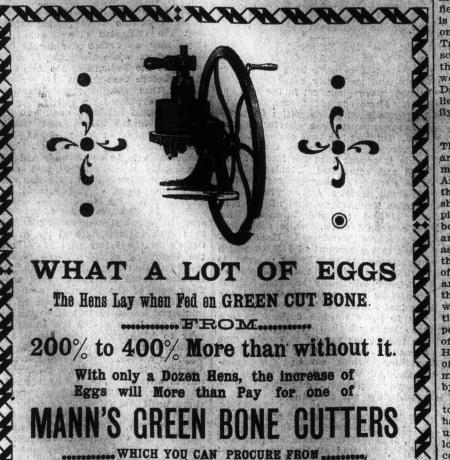
The Shore line, train from St. Stephen had, not reached St. George at 8 o'clock last light, and the train from Carlston for St. Stephen had not reached St. George at that

nour. Last night's train from Boston was only twenty minutes late. Pifty-seven men from this city were sent to Brownville yesterday afternoon on the express for Montreal to essist in removing the show from sidings, yards and cuttings. spress for Montreal to essist in removing te show from skilings, yards and cuttings. If the men available having been hired in. taine to shovel snow and more being re-uired, the United States authorities, al-wred the C. F. R. to send these men into-laine to work, on bonds being given that tey would return. The men receive one-ollar a day and board. A carload of pro-silons was sert along with the men. There were two trains in from Baston yes-rday. One arrived at 10 s. m. and the ther should star two oclock, about one

erday. One arrived at 10 a. m. and an ather shorthy after two o'clock, about on hour late. After the arrival of the secon train a train of C. P. R. cars was made us and sent through to Hallitax. This shoul have been dene from the first. The express from Halifax for Montreal arrived on tim and left as usual for the west. The Sun's Woodskock correspondent tell graphed last agent as follows: There has n been such a more blockade for many year

the source blockade for many years bas been no train here from MicAdau Uesday morning, and that was due day night. Today it was thought with have outside communication but any night. Today it was thought in have outside communication, but is port is that the trains are still stud-immenze drifts hetween Canterbui-tion. No one resoliects having see a mow on the streets. The stree is had teams and men at work to elling down and carting away th he way mails did not get out yes but today they started out, and it is that they got through. Among the yed business men were Thus. Allen ead and is w Aperical max may got inrough. An actim-stayed business men were The of Montreal and J. W. Jones of Mil T. They started this afterneon for I aving heard that the Bargor and An was open and running on time. The pected to take that line, the one for real and the other for Bangor. No here the trains are running all rig here is no communication with Free there is no communication with Free A delegation of Presbyterian mini here with a view of visiting the co. tions in Woodstock and points aroun are among the storm-stayed. The Revs. James Ross of St. John, Burger McLeap.

When a man drinks until he sees nakes he is so drunk that he doesn't care much what he sees.



W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd.

MARKET SQUARE ST. JOHN.

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WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY, 26, 1898.

FIRST PART.

Mr. Foster's Coolness Too Much for Mr. Blair's Temper.

OTTAWA LETTERS.

The Painful Weakness of Mr. Sifton's Arguments on the Yukon Contract.

Mr. Blair and His Little Telegram - Senator Cox Gets Another Concession.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17 .- Mr. Sifton's five hour Yukon speech is commended by the government supporters not for its intrinsic worth so much as for its relative value. Mr. Blair's two Yukon speeches were so much worse and so comparatively feeble, displaying such immense resources of misinformation, that beside them the address of the minister of the interior stands out as a monumental example of oratory. Perhaps it was as good a defence as could be made of an in-defensible transaction The relevant part of it might have been got through in an hour, but for strategic purposes the remaining four hours were probably useful. The contents of Mr. Sifton's storehouse of universal knowledge having been emptied over the discussion, the result is a sort of confusion of mind and a state of wonderment as to what actually has happened. I fancy that Mr. Sifton's supporters are under the impression that during the last year he has been engaged in transactions all over the world, and has been, able to thrust himself back so as to take part in transactions at least as remote as the days of Christopher Columbus.

So far as can be determined from a research into the coagulated mass of literature which Mr. Sifton unloaded in the house, his argument led up to three conclusions:

1. That the railway had to be built, and 2. That it had to be built by the Stikine

route. 3. That no other man could or should build it but Dan Mann. 4. That no better contract than this one could have been made with Mann's firm.

On the first two points there may be some difference of opinion. Still the house seems to be willing to grant all for which Mr. Sifton contended in the first two sederunts which he occupied his speech. But he gave in no satisfactory argument on the third point. He did not say that no other offers were given. but there was no attempt made to show that offers were invited. There was no call for tenders and the minister gave no sign that anyone else had been offered a chance. Capitalists volunteered some offers to build other roads and even to build this one in consideration of a cash subsidy. It does not appear to have been known to the public generally that the op-portunity was in sight and Mr Sifton has not shown that his dear friends, the contractors, were the only ones prepared to do the job. We have only bare assertion. It seems that Machenzie and Mann were the men selected by the government and that the reason no one else could come in was because the government had made up its mind to shut them out. On the fourth point there was no argument either, but simply the assertion that Mr. Sifton's friends would not build the road for less. He did not say why a cash subsidy was not given in place of all this land. Here was a road which the government's own engineer, estimating on riduculously low charges, and on a travel less than one quarter what the minister himself estimates, declares will earn seven per cent. on its cost after paying ten per cent. depreciation, or seventeen per cent. in all. Mr. Siftor might be expected to say why the government itself should not own this road, seeing that it is to be used by all transportation companies, and all mining companies, and ought naturally to be kept neutral. Though we may take his statement that his friends would not build the road for less, we may also infer that their reason was because they knew they could get more from a ministry which for the time being was in their control. Discussing the value of the land given, Mr. Sifton was quite crafty and apparently altogether disingenuous. He showed that gold mining generally was not too profitable and that it cost a dollar to get every dollar of gold. To support this argument he quoted a remark of Sir Charles Tuprer's, which he would admit the leader of the opposition had afterwards qualified. Sir Charles interrupting, said he did not qualify it at all, but cistinctly affirmed that it cost as much to get gold as it was worth, taking the world over. In this respect he quite agreed with Mr. Sifton . Mr. Sifton is probably right if he assumes that the 100,000 or more miners who may be engaged in the Yukon this year will in the aggregate fail to make wages and their living expenses. They are the men who will earn more than they get and their experience will be the same as the experience of miners everywhere. The fortunate few will get rich. The unfortunate many will come out poorer than they went in. The world abounds in miners and prospectors who have saved nothing, but there are Mackays, and Sir Cecils, and there will be Mackenzie and Mann.

also the member for Kingston. He made a speech there. He told the laboring men that he wanted to help surveyor estimates the wealth of these claims at sixty to seventy millions of them. He told them that they were dollars. These claims are only 250 feet in length. The whole of them on going to have a good time, all on account of the liberals. They would have work in the workshops. He had a both creeks include only about 200 acres. And here is Mr. Sifton arguing from the fact that the basins are only telegram from Mr. Blair which said so. 300 feet wide, and that the contractors Mr. Blair had wired that he was going can only get 31,000 acres, therefore to have three locomotives built at once their land claim is of only moderate at the Kingston works. Everybody value. They can at least take 80 strips of 24 miles long by three cheered Mr. Harty, and he went on to advise them to vote for him as early and often as they could. Mr. miles wide following the length of these basins, and if that does not in-Taylor, who comes from that neigh-borhood, concluded to ask Mr. Blair clude about all the wealth of the dis-trict it is much richer than even Mr. about it. He put a question on the Ogilvie has suggested. paper, asking whether a contract had been made for locomotives at King-Mr. Sifton in one of his wanderings ston, and whether a telegram to that went off into a long discussion of the effect had been sent. Mr. Blair re-Washington treaty. His supporters plied that no contract had been made, thought this very effective, and perand no telegram such as was suggesthaps it was, though it does not appear ed had been sent. The impression to be much of an argument in favor created was that the minister had not of his pet contract. Mr. Sifton claiminterfered in the Ontario election and ed that if people will have trouble had not sent any telegrams about lobringing their goods in by way of the comotives. It is assumed that when Stikine river it is all because "honor-Mr. Blair made this answer, he did able gentlemen opposite" did not not know that his telegram had been maintain the rights of this country given away. by the Washington treaty of 1871. It may be all very well for Mr. Sifton to

and 40 those of the Eldorado. The

make a point against Sir John Mac-

donald, who was the Canadian repre-

sentative at Washington. Sir John

got all he could and made a very good

treaty, as everybody admits. Some good lawyers will argue before the de-

bate closes that the treaty rights pre-

viously held were all preserved by the

treaty of Washington. Whether that

is so or not it is well known that Sir

John Macdonald contended for a good

deal more than his colleagues ap-

pointed by the imperial government

could be induced to demand. At all

events "honorable gentlemen oppos-

ite" do not include many persons who

were in the parliament that ratified

the treaty of 1871, and honorable gen-

tlemen on Mr. Sifton's side did not at

that time, any more than their op-

ponents, put in a plea for better terms

on the Stikine. The Stikine was not

an important river just then. And

after all, what has the Washington

treaty got to do with the concessions

the government is now making to

Mackenzie and Mann? However, the

reflection on Sir John Macdonald was

loudly cheered by the men behind Mr.

Sifton, who, of course, are great

statesmen compared with the old man

who lies beenath the Cataraqui snow.

Mr. Sifton took another red herring

in tow at a later stage in his speech.

"Honorable gentlemen opposite" had

no right to find fault with these large

land grants because they themselves

gave enormous grants in the North-

west. If Mr. Sifton had gone on to

to furiously attack these concessions

said it was in mourning because they were all grieved over it. His support-

declaiming against land monopolies

But Mr. Taylor did not give it up so. Yesterday he brought it up again. Sir Wilfrid tried to head him off with points of order. So did other ministers. But the whip knows points of order as well as anybody, and was not to be stampeded by premiers. He succeeded in reading Mr. Harty's declaration. Several ministers and their supporters interposed, begging that Kingston and the locomotives should not be dragged into party politics. Mr. Ingram, however, showed that it was party politics which produced the minister's telegram to Kingston. After some further discussion, Mr. Foster suggested that the time had come for Mr. Blair to tell honestly what he did telegraph

The minister of railways flew into a furious passion over the adverb and fiercely exclaimed: "I have known Mr. Foster since he was young and find that association with gentlemen has not produced any marked effect in removing his ill-breeding." The speaker promptly rebuked Mr. Blair and caused him to withdraw his words, but Mr. Foster took it all quite coolly and suggested that Mr. Blair go on and tell about the telegram. Finally Mr. Blair admitted that he sent a telegram to Mr. Harty, stating that the government intended to get three locomotives made at Kingston. He did not say in the telegram that, a contract had been made, and so both the telegram and the previous answer were correct.

justify the Northwest land grants, Mr. Foster then pointed out that that argument might have helped him out. But instead he proceeded the minister of railways, who was intrusted with the people's money, was using his position to bolster up memcreating great applause on his own bers of the Ontario government in side by producing a map on which the their elections; that he was sending lands closed from settlement were telegrams for corrupt purposes to painted in black. It was a dismal Kingston, and then by skilful evaenough looking map, and the minister sions. trying to make the house believe he had not done so. The whole thing had now been exposed, and he ers shouted uproariously. The poor fellows didn't see that the minister in was satisfied. He calmly observed that he did not intend to discuss in the house his early breeding, or that of Mr. Blair, but was quite willing has resulted from the criticism of the was declaiming against himself and their respective behavious in the commons and elsewhere. Lady Aberdeen, who had dropped in, sat by the speaker and witnessed this interesting episode. The countess may have seen some angry men in her day, but probably never saw a finer exhibition of rage than that of Mr Blair Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton has made two attempts to find out what the pope said to the forty-five members of the house of commons and the senate who sent a letter to him. The matter belongs to the house of commons because Mr. Turte last year read in the chamber the letter to Rome. The first question of Mr. Mc-Dougall brought the reply from Sir Wilfrid that he had no knowledge of the holy father's answer. The next question was whether Mr. Tarte had any such knowledge. This ques-tion the speaker ruled out, but Mr. McDougall is not to be headed off in that fashion, and he is making a motion for papers which will allow him to address the house on the subject.

Every woman wears a crown who is the mother of a healthy baby. The mother of a puny, sickly, pee-vish baby bears a cross. It rests with every woman to de-cide for herself which kind of a mother she will be



content in the as-surance that her baby will be a strong, healthy, happy one. The strong healthy, happy one. The organism during this critical period, and fails to resort to the right remedy, is pretty sure to have a puny, peevish, sickly baby, born into the world with the seeds of weak-ness and disease already implanted in its little body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-scription is the best of all medicines for prospective mothers. It imparts health, prospective mothers. It imparts health, strength, vigor, and elasticity to the deli-cate and important organs that bear the brunt of motherhood. It prepares a wo-man for the time of trial and danger. It strengthens and invigorates, and insures the perfect well-being and absolute health of both mother and child. It does away with the squeamishness of the interestin

the squeamishness of the interesting pe-riod. It makes sure an ample supply of nonrishment for the little new-comer. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous and de-spondent invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Thousands of homes to which babies once came to stay but for a brief day and then die, now bless this won-derful medicine for the gift of happy, healthful babies.

The dealer who tries to persuade you to

The dealer who tries to persuade you to take some other medicine, than that you ask for insults your intelligence. "The best doctors in Kansas City told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an opera-tion performed I could not live," writes Miss Broohie Galloway, of Wilder, Johnson Co., Kans. "I had ulceration and weakness, and each month I would ge down in bed and suffer severely for twenty-four hours. Four bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' cured me." For constipation-Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

no need of such sharp curves and heavy grades on the Stikine. They are only allowed because a road so built is comparatively inexpensive. Now, as Mr. Haggart points out, when Sir Charles Tupper first spoke to the reporters about this railway he thought it was a railway and not a cheap tram. It might, as he said, be difficult to find contractors who could build a standard road through this country between now and September, but a hundred contractors might be found to build a line like this. Mr. Haggart went on to discuss the land grant and monopoly and declared that he himself, and he was sure the whole conservative party and the country generally, would far rather that the country should pay the whole of the cost of the road as a government work than to lock up these vast resources of mineral wealth in the hands of contractors.

Minister No. three took up the parable next. The most interesting statement that Mr. Fisher made was that the contract is to be changed. The alterations as already announced in the despatches show that the government has been driven to withdraw one tion. This is the second change. The first one was the promise that the company would be compelled by contract to remain Canadian. But while these two details are changed, the contract itself remains bad in principle and can never be worthy of support. Mr. Fisher had a map for the Yukon district, with a small black spot in the middle of it, which he said represented the contractors' areas. His argument was that of 125,000 square miles the 5,000 granted to the company was a small matter. Unfortunately his big map was a map of the whole country and not a map of the gold bearing lands. The contract enables the contractor to select the best gold bearing lands and the comparative map ought to have shown what proportion the contractors' areas bore to the gold lands available. It turned out in the discussion that! Mr. Sifton's map with the black blotches on it was a very dishonest map. His areas, which he said the late government reserved from settlement, included not only the odd numbered C. P. R. lands, but all the alternate sections of government lands which are open for settlement and actually occupied. That made the map just twice as black as an honest map would be. Mr. Osler, who spoke on the address and made some strong statements concerning the value of the Yukon concession, now offered some additional observations. He elicited loud cheers from the government when he said that his previous announcement that the lands granted to the company would sell for more than the whole 25,000,000 acres of C. P. R. lands in the west, was made in haste and without much consideration. But the applause subsided when he further remarked that he had since thought the matter over and made diligent enquiry and was now satisfied that his statement was within the mark. He vas now absolutely certain that he could take 25,000,000 acres of farm lands in the Northwest and these 3,-750,000 acres of mineral lands in the Yukon and go to London, and that the Yukon lands would sell for more and sell easier than the other. As remarked before, Mr. Osler is a director of the Canadian Pacific and probably handled more financial transactions than any other Canadian. He speaks in the house with very high authority and with remarkable seriousness. There is no man in the chamber whose statement on a business matter is worth more than his.

able to take care of her own country, without subsidising any two contractors whom Mr. Sifton might be pleased to favor.

The government correspondents are pleased to announce that there is perfect harmony in the cabinet. They will not admit that there is friction

until the members of the cabinet begin to throw things at each other in the chamber. But everybody knows that there are quarrels. Everybody knows that Mr. Blair is not in sympathy with his colleagues on this Yukon matter. Everybody knows that there is the gravest dissatisfaction with the minister of railways, not only among his colleagues but among the supporters of the government in the house. Whether he stands alone in his opposition to Mr. Sifton's contract is not clear, but that he stands there, or did stand there, until his position as minister of railways compelled him to support it, is well known. There has never been any good reason to suppose that Mr. Blair would resign, at least until an opening for a good judgeship was visible. He is not that kind of a man. The only question is whether the other members of the cabinet do not find it necessary to crowd him out.

Meanwhile Sir Wilfrid sits in his place looking wearled and worried. He has troubles of many kinds, and they are apparent on his otherwise cherubic countenance. But once in a while he succeeds in putting these things from him, and his eyes put on a far-away look, as if he were forecasting the future, beyond the strife and turmoil of this evil political world. He has a mind's eye, like Hamlet, and he sees a place of repose such as has been awarded to his friend and law partner, Mr. Lavergne, now a judge. Some happy destiny like this, where neither Tartes nor Blairs corrupt and Greenshields do not break in, is the happy hunting ground of the premier's dream. He appears to

Muse on joy that will not cease, Fure space clothed in living beams; Pure lilies of eternal peace, Whose cdors haunt his dreams,

Some such ineffable things are faintly discernable in the premier's face, when he succeeds in getting away from the thoughts, the carnage and conspiracies of the cabinet.

And Sir Richard, Cartwright is also pondering. He would appear to have lost his interest in current public questions. He sits, smilling gently, talking to hobody, hardly listening to the discussion, and gradually getting clear of the sardonic and ill-natured smile that used to characterize his features. He has a mind's eye, too, and in it he sees a long procession of his sons marching up from around the Bay Quinte, and dropping one by one into a convenient office. This seems to be the culminating aspiration of the stern old statesman's declining years. As the sons of Jesse were paraded before the Prophet, so Sir Richard marshals his before his colleagues, having always another little one in reserve. Yesterday he was heard gently humming a hymn, of which the words were understood to be:

Part of the host has crossed the flo And part are crossing now.

the kind of a business man Mr. Mulock is in some things. It is said that in England a public man placed in that position would resign his office. Mr. Mulock has not seen fit to do so. He is still a member of this aggregation of business men. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.-The first week's discussion on the second reading of the tramway contract is over and no doubt the ministers would be glad if the whole discussion were ended. Yesterday a convert was received from the conservative ranks. Col. Hughes of Victoria, Ontario, spoke in favor of the contract. Everybody knew he would, because all knew of his relations with Mr. Mackenzie, the head of the firm. He used some stock arguments, but the one which seemed to have the most weight with him was that Mr. Mackenzie spent his summers in Victoria county. Mr. Hughes was disposed to scold his friends because they condemned the contract without reading if, and then proceeded to say that the contractors would have to spend a good deal of money building a wagon road, which everybody could use who wanted to go into the country. There is not a word about a wagon road in the bill, nor is there anything to provide that the sleigh road which is mentioned shall be free to everybody. The genial colonel has evidently read something else and thought he was reading the contract.

Mr. Casgrain, a former attorney general of Quebec, and one of the cleverest French Canadians in the house, made a strong attack on the contract. and was followed by Prof. Russell of Halifax. Mr. Russell spoke in his usual neat way, but his argument. which was mostly devoted to Canadian treaty rights on the Stikine, did not appear to arrive anywhere. All his mind was clouded with a doubt, and though he seemed to think that Sir John A. Macdonald must have sacrificed something at the treaty of Washington, he was not quite sure what it was. Cross-examined by 'Borden of Halifax, Sir Chas. H. Tupper and Mr. Powell, he declined to express an opinion as to what were the rights of Canada before the treaty or afterwards. The professor, unlike Mr.Sifton, is not lavish of legal opinions.

The minister of the interior flings them out with wild prodigality and is now receiving, it is said, some vigorcus castigations therefor from Mr. Mills and Sir Louis Davies. The minister of justice finds it inconvenient to discuss international matters with the United States after Mr. Sifton has given away our case. Mr. Sifton asserts that the rights of Canada have been reduced. Mr. Mills is obliged by his duty to insist that they have not. This is a point of Mr. Mc-Inerney's challenge to Mr. Sifton to repeat the admissions that he made the other day.

The member for Kent proposed a mild challenge. Sir Charles had accused the government of neglect in not sending supplies to the Yukon earlier, and despatching Walsh in the winter at an immense expense and risk to try to work his way into the country with his stores. Mr. Sifton, replying, said that Walsh where he wanted him to be, and ordered him to be. He was in some half way position, where he could provide for destitute persons coming out of the country, and Mr. Sifton declared amid applause that not a single miner coming in or out of the country had suffered from hunger. Mr. McInerney flatly contradicted the minister's statements. He defied Mr. Sifton to show that Commisisoner Walsh remained away from Dawson of his own free will. He had seen a man within two days who had come out past the commissioner's post and had brought a message to the coast asking for a dog team to be sent in to convey Walsh to Dawson. This man would bet the minister a small sum of money that Walsh was in Dawson now. Moreover, Mr. McInerney was prepared to say that the commissioner had only given one meal to one man coming out of the country, and that this man, whom the member for Kent has seen, said that he could have got as good a meal with his own outfit. At the suggestion of a bet, Mr. Blair threw out a sneering suggestion that the bet might be made a dollar and a half. Mr. McInerney retorted that it might suit Mr. Blair to sneer at his roverty, but observed that there was a time when even a dollar and a half would be an object to the minister of railways. If he had been able to acquire affluence since he might remember his earlier days. Mr. McInerney joined issue with Prof. Russell on the question of the treaty, and argued that the Canadian rights were as large now as before the treaty of Washington, while the right of navi-gation of the Yukon had not been ours at all before that treaty. He showed clearly that when the minister of railways explained the bill before the house he had not even examined the character of the Slocan and Kaslo railway, which he adopted as the standard for the proposed line. In a humorous vein he described Mr.Blair's remarkable references to this contract, and observed that he was evidently the Jonah of this government. There is something odd about the way in which the government has kept back the reports sent out by Mr. Ogilvie in the latter part of '96 and the beginning of '97. These reports predicted that a great rush into the country would take place very soon. They told of the Bonanza and Eldorado discoveries. They were in the ministers' hands early last spring and cne or two members of the house appear to have seen them. It is also known that one firm of contractors obtained a copy. But it was not until August of last year that the report was put in circulation, and now the ministers say that they had not before them until August the facts upon which they have made their panicky contract. Mr. McInerney rummaged about, found the dates of the reports, learned the time when they were re-ceived and was able to throw a remarkable light on the transaction

Mr. Sifton points out that in the richest leads and deposits in the Yukon the usual width is only about 300 feet. He has this from Mr. Ogilvie. and figuring it out he comes to the conclusion that the contractors in all their areas, will not be likely to obtain more that 31,000 acres of rich river beds and ancient basins. As if any contractor could want more that 31,-01.0 .. cres of Bonanza Creek and Eldo-In Mr. Ogilvie's book he has stated that there are 100 claims which contain the wealth of Bonanza Creek

It was not very ingenuous either, for Mr. Sifton's black daubs included school lands and the lands held by the Hudson Bay Company, together with quantities that the C. P. R. has given back to the government, and other quantities that have been sold and are actually settled by farmers. The Hudson Bay lands were not exactly lands granited to monopolists by a Canadian government, but lands left with them in consideration of their giving UD much larger territorial rights that

they had previously possessed.

his contract

But suppose it were all true. Any one may now admit that too much land has been locked up in the Northwest. If it were to do over again no government would grant so much farming land to corporations. When the Canadian Pacific road was built, the country granted all the cash that any parliament could be induced to give, and the land grant was necessary because public opinion would not support larger expenditure. It would have been better to have given more money and less land. But this at least may be said, that while the government gave the company 25.000 .-000 acres, of which more than a third was returned to the public, it might have been worse. The Mackenzie government offered a grant of 50,000,000 acres. If he had got the road built. Sifton's map, which is covered with

black blotches, would hardly have been relieved by a single spot of white. Let us say that the grants were a mistake. Why then should we repeat it ?

Mr. Sifton was fine in his peroration. He was proud of his contract. He regarded it as the crowning work of his life. He did not take the trouble to mention Mr. Blair, who, in Mr Sifton's view, did not figure in it at all. It is all Mr. Sifton's contract. Mackenzie is his comrade. Mann is his man. Mr. Blair returned Mr. Sifton's compliment by remaining out of the house during the last two volume of the minister's speech. He missed the closing words in which Mr. Sifton told of the hundreds of thousands of men and the millions of money that he was going to bring into the country, and explained, though not in these words, that it was his own privilege:

To catter plenty o'er a smiling land And read his history in a nation's eyes.

Or perhaps it should he said that it is Mr. Sifton's fortune: The applause of listening boodlers to com-

mand, A scheme of public ruin to devise; Fo scatter plenty o'er a hungry band And read his fortune in Mackenzie

If any one suggests that the last line should read: "And pull the wool across a nation's eyes," the reply is that Mr. Sifton has not been able to perform that operation.

Mr. Taylor, the tory whip, is urdent and honest partisan. He is blunt, straightforward, and aggres sive. It was Mr. Taylor who started the question which made a little disturbance yesterday. There is an election campaign in Ontario. Mr. Harty is an Ontario minister. Mr. Harty is

Senator Cox has got there again. The Bank of Commerce, of which he is president, is established as a government bank in the Yukon. The gold royalties are paid into that bank. The money which the government expends and receives, which may amount to millions, will be handled by this bank. and the senator will fare well. It will be remembered that Senator Cox was the chief promoter and the largest beneficiary of the Crow's Nest Pass railway deal of last year. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18 .- An ex-minister of railways took up the Yukon question yesterday. Mr. Haggart began by discussing the standard of the propcsed road. The minister of the interior had said that it was not a tramway, because it was like the Kaslo and Slocan, which was a good road. Now, the Kaslo and Slocan railway may be a good road for its place in the universe, but it can hardly be called a first-class road according to modern. standards. It climbs hills at the rate of 171 feet per mile. It has curves of a radius of 193 feet. This grade is the steepest that is known in Canada in any railway except electric roads and one climb at the Kicking Horse Pass, and there is no other railway in the dominion that turns such sharp turns as the Slocan and Kaslo. A curve of 193 feet would, if curved out, describe a complete circle in a run of less than 1,200 feet. The writer was over this road last summer and easily understands why it should be so built in a

rough country. The owners went round the hills because they could not easily get through them, and if they could not get around them they climbed over them. The road may have Leen expensive, but it is the cheapest road possible in a country of that kind, and only a narrow guage railroad could be built in that fashion. The Prince Edward Island has no curve

that has not double the radius of the Slocan and Kaslo.

From Mr. Jennings' report there is

Mr. Osler went on to rebuke Mr. Sifton for his reckless threat that if this contract was not passed in both houses there would be awful consequences. Mr. Sifton had declared that if parliament refused to ratify his largain the country on the Yukon might pass into the hands of foreigners and the authority of Cahada be utterly destroyed there. Osler said that this was a most outrageous statement. Ile declared that at the first suspicion of danger the whole of the Canadian public would be ready either to build this road or another one entirely independent of American territory and that Canada was quite

And Mr. Mulock is sulky. He also is thinking of other things besides the post office. Mr. Mulock is a notable member of the Business Men's Government. He came because it was said he would infuse business methods into the department. He also came because he was reputed to have infused \$25,000 into the campaign funds of the last election. But at this moment some discredit is thrown upon Mr. Mulock's business gifts. The postmaster general has always been much in sympathy with the farmer. He has said so himself. He became one of the proprietors of the Farmers Sun, a Patron journal, which was in tended to show how badly the late government treated the Horny Handed. Mr. Mulock was also president of another farmers' affair. This is the Farmers' Loan and Saving Company. Mr. Mulock, being rich and having leisure, and being such a business man, was able to maintain the reputation of the company for many years.

People in England invested in shares of the company. Trust funds were used to buy stock in it. Many widows and many orphans depended in part for subsistence on the dividends which Mr. Mulock declared, and a few had all their wealth invested with him. Mr. Mulock made excellent statements. He paid regular dividends. His reports were good and the profits handsome.

But now the Farmers' Loan Company is in liquidation. It appears that its affairs have been most carelessly and recklessly managed. The reports were dishonest in the last degree. Hundreds of thousands have been advanced on securities on prop-erties not worth one quarter of the loan. Interest has been allowed to run on year after year, when the returns made it appear that the interest was paid and reinvested. Dividends were paid out of the shareholders' capital. Now the widows and orphans, the English shareholders, and all the rest, are obliged to hand in money for their unpaid stock, while they their whole investment. Unpaid interest to the amount of \$400,000, which ought never to be allowed to drift, is entirely lost. More than \$800,000 deficiency is already reported by of the inspectors. It was stated that the nominal assets of \$2,220,000 will not pay 50 cents on the dollar. In one case lands which the company holds for \$259,000 are valued at \$84,000. The manager and two chief clerks have overdrawn their account by thousands. All this went one while Mr. Mulock was receiving \$3,000 a year as president of the company.

It is not said that Mr. Mulock was aware of the condition of things. In fact, it is pretty certain that he was not, but he was all the time bolstering up the company with his name and the reputation of his wealth, for he and his wife and his sons are probably worth four or five million dollars. While the confiding shareholders relied upon his vigilance, he was

allowing their affairs to go to wreck and themselves to be ruined. That is

One of the luckiest men in all Can ada is Senator Cox. He was a millionaire when the government changed and will probably be several millionaires in a year or two. His great

ST PART.

less man Mr. Mulock . It is said that in man placed in that sign his office. een fit to do so. He of this aggregation S. D. S.

19 .- The first week's second reading of tract is over and no rs would be glad if on were ended. Yeswas received from anks. Col. Hughes io, spoke in favor of erybody knew he knew of his relackenzie, the head of d some stock argue which seemed to eight with him was zie spent his sumounty. Mr. Hughes old his friends bemned the contract and then proceedcontractors would good deal of money road, which everywanted to go into ere is not a word id in the bill, nor is provide that the is mentioned shall dy. The genial colread something else as reading the con-

former attorney and one of the cleadians in the house, ck on the contract. by Prof. Russell of ell spoke in his but his argument, voted to Canadian e Stikine, did not nywhere. All his with a doubt, and to think that Sir must have sacrihe treaty of Washquite sure what it ned by Borden of f. Tupper and Mr. to express an were the rights of treaty or afteror, unlike Mr.Siflegal opinions. the interior flings prodigality and is said, some vigorerefor from Mr. s Davies. The inds it inconventnational matters tes after Mr. Sifour case. Mr. he rights of Canced. Mr. Mills is to insist that they point of Mr. Mc. to Mr. Sifton to ns that he made

Kent proposed a Charles had acent of neglect in s to the Yukon ning Walsh in the ense expense and his way into the tores. Mr. Sifton. Walsh was just m to be, and orwas in some half he could provide as coming out of Sifton declared ot a single miner the country had Mr. McInerthe minister's d Mr. Sifton to oner Walsh reawson of his own en a man within e out past the and had brought ast asking for a in to convey This man would all sum of money Dawson now. ley was prepar missioner had one man com-, and that this for Kent has uld have got as own outfit. a bet, Mr. Blair suggestion that de a dollar and y retorted that o sneer at his that there was ollar and a half the minister of en able to acmight remem-Mr. McInerney Russell on the y, and argued hts were he treaty of right of navinot been ours y. He showed minister bill before the examined the and Kaslo opted as the sed line. In a ibed Mr.Blair's to this conit he was evigovernment. dd about the ernment has ent out by Mr. art of '96 and These reports rush into the ice very soon. nza and Ely were in the ast spring and the house apm. It is also of contractors was not until the report was now the minad not before

FIRST PART.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

the general election. He got a senatorship. Then he acquired a British Columbia railway charter, with all the Crow's Nest coal fields attached to it. He succeeded in getting the Crow's Nest contract in shape to suit him, with the result that he transferred the charter to the C. P. R. and got the coal land for his share of the bargain, without paying a cent. Now he has got his bank accepted as the government bank in the Yukon. It will have the handling of all the gold royalties and all the government business in that region. In Will Waterproof's moniologue we hear of a cock which stepped forward on a firm leg and stuffed a plum crop. Senator Cox is of the same breed. He also "Sips wine from silver, praising God, "And rakes in golden barley."

Sir Richard Cartwright put on horrified look two days ago. Mr. Tarte was speaking. He said he was proud of his two sons, who are the young men for whom Mr. Greenshields purchased a newspaper. Mr. Tarte hoped to see one and perhaps two of them in the house of commo some day. The awful possibility of three Tartes in the house at once. with one of them in the cabinet beside him, nearly threw Sir Richard off his chair. It was worse than the gout. Mr. Rogers, the patron member, has borrowed Mr. Mulock's thunder. He proposes a resolution that the country

shall cease to maintain government house. This is what Mr. Mulock was wont to say in those great days when he was not a minister, and was president of the Farmers' Loan Co. But Mr. Mulock is not saying so now. He is a minister, and \$22,341 is what his government caused to be paid last year for the maintenance of Rideau, besides \$8,000 for fuel and light. When Mr. Rogers becomes a minister he, too, will dine with the Governor General on state occasions and will cheerfully contribute other people's money to Rideau. S. D. S.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Particulars of the Death of Lieut. A. Flower March, R. C. A. (The Canadian Military Gazette.)

March, H. C. A. (The Canadian Military Gazette.) Very general regret will be felt at the terrible accident which befel Lieut. A. Flower March, Royal Canadian Artillery, on the 7th inst. It appears that Mr. March, who had been ill for some weeks, returned to duty on the morning of the fatal accident, and in the afternoon drove his tandem. Mrs. March was by his side, and Lieut. King, one of the attached officers, was in the rear seat. After making a partial tour of the city the party turned from Clergy into Princess street. It was unfortunate that at the mo-ment the thoroughfare was particularly live-ly with sleighs. Just opposite Mcliquham's livery, four sleighs met abreast, two going up and two down street. One sleigh going westward was on the south, or left hand, sids of the road, thus crowding Lieut: March's sleigh on the sidewalk, which at that point is at least eighteen inches below the level of the street. The sleigh went down all right, but, in making the ascent, Lieut. March, who was elevated on a high seat above the guard rail of the box, was thrown out, his head, just back of the left er, coming in contact with a pole support-ing the electric trolley cable. After reaching the general hospital, Sur-ston-Lieut-Col. Neilson, R. C. A., Drs. Gar-meth, Kilborn, Anglin and Connell were in allowing the life, but the task was fruitless, the injured man. Every effort that skill oral suggest was put forth in the hope of saving the life, but the task was fruitless, the injury was too severe, and shortly after ous colock dealt came. He never regained Direct a trolley as on fa Church of

good fortune is said to have begum F.AND D. ASSOCIATION tive value of sprayed and unsprayed crops, and we ask that the horticulturist of the Nappan farm, W. S. Blair, A Review of Some of the Subjects Considered. Essentials to Success in Dairying-**Resolutions on Fruit Culture** and Spraying.

The Question of Farm Mortgages Discussed and Shelved for a Year.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 17.-Major Campbell, on taking the chair, very heartily thanked the association for the honor conferred on him in selecting him president. He had been a member of the association for many years, and had watched its steady growth in membership, the increased interest in its annual meetings, the steady, increasing hold the association year by year had taken on the country. its increased usefulness and the im-portant work it was accomplishing. He felt that his present position (while one of responsibility) was also one

which any man might well feel flattered in receiving. He expressed the hope that the year upon which they were now entering would be characterized by steady growth in influence. in membership and good work for the province. Great applause.

Immediately after the election of officers, W. S. Blair of the Nappan farm gave an address on growing garden vegetables. The address was very carefully prepared and quite exhaustive. We shall endeavor to give our readers a synopsis of the address later on.

Mr. Robertson, the superintendent of the Experimental Farm, delivered a very interesting address on Essential to Success in Dairying, speaking more particularly with reference to breeds in types of the dairy cow, how she should be treated and fed, stating that

the selection and breeding of dairy cows was of the greatest importance, Farmers of the maritime provinces should become students of breeding and selecting cattle because of the very great advantage to them and the country generally. If a dairy cow did not make some money for her owner he thought the fault must be with her owner in withholding proper care. The results of breeding were, in his judgment, fairly certain, and a dairy cow bred along the lines of well defined principles, as they were now generally understood, for the special purpose of dairy work, were almost certain to excel at the pail. The days of the general nurnose cow

for profit had passed. Make your selection as to which of the dairy breeds you fancy and stick to the breed. Don't try to improve by all sorts of crosses of breeds. Leading points in the dairy cow are a prominent and sharp eye, denoting a nervous temperament. Large nostrils are evi-

be asked to carry out the recommendation. Moved by Mr. McLaughlin, Kent, Resolved, That a certain number of the annual reports of this association be published in the French language. John McLaughlin moved, supported by Morris Scovil, that the minister of agriculture be requested to al-low W. S. Blair of the Nappan farm to visit the orchards lying in the valley of the St. John to instruct the farmers in the proper care, cultivation and spraying of orchards. The report of the committee appeinted to consider the judging of cattle at exhibitions, reported that the time was so short that it would be better to refer it to the executive of the present year and in the mean time the judges at exhibitions should be invited to give reasons for their awards. The committee on president's and corresponding secretary's address considered the many points referred to as being very important, and felt that the suggestions should receive the

careful consideration of the membership of the association. On motion of H. B. Hall, seconde by Mr. Emery, and resolved, that S. L. Peters and Howard Trueman be made honorary members of this assocliation for the valuable services rendered to the association since its organization, they being charter mem-

Geo. E. Baxter, seconded by Morris Scovil, moved the following resoluion:

in this province is burdened by a mortgage indebtedness, and whereas we have no statistics as to the extent of such indebtedness, and as the burden of this indebtedness is measured by the rate of interest paid, which ranges from 6 per cent to 12 per cent; therefore

Resolved, That the government asked to ascertain the extent of this indebtedness and the rate of interest paid, with a view of placing this mortgage indebtedness at the lowest

tion, said that the object sought was to ascertain if it was not possible to open up some avenue whereby the farmers could obtain money to carry on improvements upon their farms, as well as secure the means to place their indebtedness for property at a lower rate of interest than they were now obliged to pay. Commercial men grumbled when they had to pay six per cent for funds at the banks, and were often heard to say that the close competition they were forced to meet was such that they could ill afford to pay so much for accommodation. The truth was that the farmer was obliged to meet a much closer compe tition than the merchant and was obliged to pay, as a rule, a higher rate of interest. He felt sure something might be done to help us in this matter

not have any difficulty in obtaining cheaper money if they would meet their obligations promotive. He are promptly. He con

the delivery of an admirable address by Dairy Superintendent Tilley, who answered numerous questions put by the large audience that still held the rooms of the association, notwithstanding a very large representation of their body was at the good roads At a late hour the proceedings of

the 22nd annual session were brought to a close amid great entihusiasm. THE GOLDEN KLONDIKE.

An Enormous Rush of Gold Seekers

Going In.

Some Sound Advice from One Who'Has Made the Trip, and Knows Something of the Hardships the Gold Seekers Must Undergo

In the rush towards the golden fields of the Klondike there are thousands who are ill-fitted to stand the strain of hardship and exposure, which are inseparable from that trip. Illness disease and death is almost certain to claim many of the ill-prepared adventirers. The following letter from on who has undergone the hardships of the trip, will prove interesting to those who intend going into the desolate but gold laden north:-

SKAGWAY, Dec. 12th, 1897. Dear Sirs,-My object in writing this letter is to give a word of advice to those who contemplate going to the Yukon gold fields. For ten years I have followed the occupation of prospecting, timber estimating and mining, and the hardships and privations which one has to undergo are enough to wreck the strongest constitution In the spring of 1897 I was stricker with pleurisy, as the result of exposure. I recovered from this, but it left behind the seeds of disease which manifested themselves in the form of heart and kidney troubles. I managed to reach Vancouver, but did not have much hopes of recovering. I was advised, however, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and at first purchased but two boxes. Before these were gone I found beyond doubt that they were helping me, and their continued use "put me on my feet again," to use a common expres sion. I then engaged to go to the Yukon country, and only those who have made the trip to Dawson City can form even the faintest conception of the hardships that have to be borne in making the trip. Before starting I added to my outfit two dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can honestly say no part of my outfit proved of such invaluable service to me, and I would strongly urge every man who goes in to take a supply with him, as he will find the need of such a tonic and upbuilder of the system on many occasions. I went in and re-turned to this place by the Dalton

trail, which consists of 350 miles of old Indian trail, starting at Pyramid Harbor. In going over the trail one has

SUNDAY SCHOOL. THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON X .-- MARCH 6.

GOLDEN TEXT.-The Son of man Lord even of the sabbath day .--Matt. 12: 8.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. About the middle of the second year of His ministry, the Year of Development. Before the Sermon on the Mount. It was the beginning of open opposition.

HISTORICAL SETTING. - Time-Spring or early summer of A. D. 28. Place-Capernaum and the fields in its vicinity.

Jesus and the Sabbath .-- Matthew 12: 1-13. Read Matthew 12 .- Compare Mark 2: 23-28; Luke 6: 1-11.-Commit verses 10-13.

1. At that (a) time Jesus went on the sabbath day through the (b) corn; and His disciples were a hungered. and began to pluck the ears of corn, and to eat.

2. But when the Pharisees saw it, they said unto Him, Behold, Thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the sabbath day. 3. But He said unto them, Have ye not read what David did when he was

a hungered, and they that were with him:

4. How he entered into the house of God, and did eat the shewbread, which was not lawful for him to eat, neither for them which were with him, but only for the priests?

5. Or have ye not read in the law how that on the sabbath days the priests in the temple profane the sabbath and are (c) blameless?

6. But I say unto you, that in this place is one greater than the temple. 7. But if ye had known what this meaneth, I (d) will have mercy, and not sacrifice, ye would not have condemned the guiltless.

S. For the Son of man is Lord (e) even of the sabbath day.

9. (f) And when He was departed hence, He went into their synagogue. 10. And, behold, there was a man which had his hand withered. And they asked Him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath days? that they might accuse Him.

11. And He said unto them, What man shall there be among you that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it, and lift it out?

12. How much then is a man (g) better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do (h) well on the sabbath days.

13. Then saith He to the man Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was restored whole, like as the other

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 1. (a) Season. (b) Cornfields. Ver. 5. (c) Guiltless. Ver. 7. (d) I desire mercy.

you tell about the Pharisees' way of ping the Sabbath?

What was the evil of such a mul-titude of burdensome regulations? Did Jesus pluck any of the grain Himself? Why not?

II. Jesus' Answer from Two Scripture Examples (vs. 3-8).-Where is found the story to which Jesus refers? (1 Sam, 21: 1-3, 6). Relate the story. What is His argument?

What was His argument in vs. 5, 6? How was Jesus greater than the tem-ple? What is the meaning of "I will have mercy and not sacrifice"? Where is it found? (Hos. 6: 6.) What was Jesus' argument in this quotation? What idea do you get from these verses as to the true principle of keeping the Sabbath? What did Jesus say in Mark 2: 27, 28?

III. The Example and Teaching of Jesus (vs. 9-13) .- Relate what occurred in a synagogue on the Sabbath? What did Jesus teach by this? By what illustration did He uphold His act? Did Jesus abolish the Sabbath or the Fourth Commandment? What is the principle of Sabbath keeping which He enforced? Is Sunday as really a seventh day as is the Jewish Sabbath? In what way should the Sabbath be kept? How did the dis-ciples keep the Sabbath? (Luke 23:56; John 20: 19; Acts 20: 7.) Is Sabbath keeping necessary for the body? What does Isaiah say about it? (56: 2, 6, 7; 58: 13, 14.) How does it elevate the mind? Is is right to make others work on the Sabbath that we may have pleasure? How may the Sabbath be the happiest day of the week?

Some people believe in nothing-or, at least, only in what they can understand, and it amounts to the same thing.





LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal.

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Whereas, the great part of the land ossible rate of interest. Mr. Baxter, in moving the resolu-

E. H. Turnbull said farmers would

hey were rethrow a reransaction. n in all Canwas a milnent changeveral mil-His great

facts facts upon their panicky

rummaged f the reports, the injury was too sear was have the shortly after one o'clock death came. He never regained consciousness. Lieut. March was the son of a Church of England rector, at 'Erith, Kent, England, He came to Carada in 1893, and joined the 8th Hussars, New Brunswick, and served until 1985, when he resigned. Shortly after-waids he was appointed second leutenant in the 4th Hussars, Kingston, and on May 16, 1896, was appointed leutenant in the Royal Canadian Artillery. He was a daring rider, a clever swordsman and an excellent musician. He was quite popular with both officers and men, and was always ready to easist in any musical gathering, church choirs and special festivals. The funeral took place on Thursday after-ncon. The cortege was very long, and was corducted with military honors. The cas-ket was borne on the shoulders of six stal-war gurrers of 'A'' Field Battery, R. C. A., to the Cathedral, and as it appeared in the doorway it was received with the fu-neral dirge, sounded by the trumpet-major. The firing party, to pay the last tribute of cadets from the Royal Military College. With slow tread and reversed arms they bedded the cortege. The band of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles followed. The gun car-riage bearing the body came next, with the charger of deceased, with reversed spins in the stirrups, the ball-bearers being Capis. Cunningham, Macnee, Major Kent, 14th P. W. O. Rifles; Capt Twining, Royal Military College; Lieut. Labourne, list Hussars, and Lieut. King, C. A. The mourners were: Dr. Clementis and Mr. Wray, father and uncle of the afficted bride; R. F. Harvey, and Capt. Nelles, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto. Next in order came a lengthy cor-tege of citizens. All the members of 'A'' Field Battery, attached officers of the Royal Mili-tary College, 14th P. W. O. Rifles, Kingston Field Battery, attached officers of the School of Artillery, and Major Ree and Lieut.-Col. J. Hughes, 46th Batt, followed according to rank and seniority. calves? Skim milk. Never let them suck. to accomplish and give the calf a tendency to run to beef. Keep only the best calves and feed them for the start for the purpose of their life, milk production. Mr. Robertson was asked very many guestions and gave much information about the dairy business generally. It was much regretted that want of time prevented a fuller discussion on the subject. At the conclusion of Mr. Robertson's address the session immediately adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

of Artillery, and Major Rae and Lieut.-Col. J. Hughes, 48th Batt., followed according to rank and seniority. At the cathedral the body was received by Very Rev. Dean Smith, Rev. G. L. Starr and the entire choir. Peace, Perfect Peace, was the hymn sung as a processional. Psalm thirty-seven was chanted by the choir. After the beautiful and impressive burial service had been read. Charles Harvey, in rich voice, sang Just As I Am, the musical set-ting being the work of Lieut. March. The touching solo has never been heard to bet-ter effect, and its rendering was sweet. Foi-lowing this a portion of the First Corin-titans was read, the choir rendering the twenty-seventh hymn as a retrocessional. The cortege re-formed at the cathedral door, the casket being placed on a gun car-riage drawn by six chargers. The proces-sion then slowly moved off and headed to-wards Cataraqui cemetery. The gifts of flowers were extensive. The officers of "B" Battery, R. C. A., Quebec, sent a Leautiful wreath. Mr. March was married but eight months. Lieut. March was a nephew of John March of St. John.

DON'T TAKE DOGS TO THE KLONDYKE. Archdeacon Phair Gives Some Good Advice

to Gold-Seekers.

Jacksonville.

moved the following resolution:

and that figures be given of the rela-

Archdeacon Phair, who has spent many years in the remote Northwest, as a mis-sionary for the Church of England, states that intending Klondykers who think of tak-ing dogs with them are making a very seri-ous mistake. Mr. Phair says that the "hus-kies," or Esquimaux dogs, are well protect-ed with a growth of hair between their toes, which prevents their feet from being frozen. Imported dogs have not this necessary pedal-extremity protection, and every dog taken into the Klondyke during this winter is sure to suffer, and be rendered quite useless. Of course, if the dogs are taken in during the spring they have a chance of becoming ac-climatized before cold weather sets in, and may live through the winter.



vever calces.

dences of healthy lungs and good pledge that good, prompt men could breathing capacity. As she is intendsecure money at 5 per cent in St. ed to consume coarse food a long and John deep body is desirable. Fore legs standing well apart denote good

Mr. Porter, M. P. P., in a stirring speech denounced as unfair the great lung power. The spinal column rathadvantage given to banks and banker prominent, evidence of great nerve ing institutions by dominion statute force, so very essential in milk proissue so large a percentage to of duction. Thin in the neck, good length their promise to pay notes on the from shoulder to hip, with back bone amount of solid cash they possesse a little drooping from hip to tail. Ribs as security to the note-holders. Th wide apart and broad, rather than fact was, the government ran the round. Color of no importance except banks , and in return the banks ran to please the fancy of owner. He was the government to the tune of 5 and 6 per cent profit to themselves. He was entirely opposed to the principle as being most unfair. The government might better become the bankers and not pearsonally in favor of de-horning although it had some advantages. In breeding be sure and get sire as well as dam as near as possible to the dairy type. Do not raise a poor calf. save the interest. Question-What do you feed your

Thos. A. Peters reminded the meet-ing of the fact that it would cost a Rich food such as whole milk lot of money to obtain the information would destroy the purpose you wish asked for from the government. A number of other speakers expressed the opinion that it would not be well just now to ask for the statistics referred to in the resolution.

After much discussion C. L. S. Ray mond moved, seconded by S. L. Peters, that the further discussion postponed for a year.-This amendnent carried by a large majority. Mr. Hopkins, dairy superintendent of Nova Scotla, delivered a very in

structive address on the lines of profitable dairying. Referring to the neessity of good dairy stock, proper housing of that stock in warm, well There are at this writing some 200 lighted, well ventilated stables, kept delegates registered on the books of the association. Those registered tidy and clean; clean milking, care in since yesterday are: C. A. Everett, St. creaming milk, close attention to the John; C. D. Mackintosh, Grand Bay; ripening of cream; churning in a pro-Wm. Carman, Fredericton; W. Jefper temperature to secure a nice and fery, St. Marys; I. E. Slipp, Woodfirm butter product, and skill in its stock; W. B. Fawcett, Sackville; W. working and packing. In the produc S. Blair, Nappan; J. H. Dixon, Hopetion of cheese, the same conditions as well; Samuel Stewart, Hopewell; Geo to stables should apply, aeration of P. Searle, Chatham; C. W. Connell, milk to be kept entirely away from Woodstock; Isaac Carpenter, M. P. P., bad odors until reaching the factory. Queens; S. N. Shaw, Windsor; J. J. These were absolute conditions if the best results were desired.

Dillon, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; G. L. Cronkite, Royalton; R. C. Williams, On motion of H. B. Hall, seconded Long Reach; H. L. Williams, Long by Mr. Emery of Carleton, S. L. Peters of Queens and Howard Trueman of Westmorland were unanimously made Reach; T. A. Peters, D. C. A., Fredcricton; C. L. Smith, M. P. P., Woodstock; J. A. Edwards, Fredericton: honorary members of the association Hon. H. R. Emmerson; J. D. Chipon account of their active and extend. man, M. P. P., St. Stephen; Liuetenant ed services rendered to the associa-Governor McClelan; W. A. Mott, M. tion, they being charter members. P. P., Hon. L. J. Tweedie, A. W. Eb-Mr. Peters served the association bett. F. C. Ebbett, Gagetown; L. A. four years as its secretary, being el-Slipp, Hampstead; Hon. L. P. Farris, Howard Trueman, Point de Bute; E. ected to that position the second year of its organization, and also serving J. Peters, Elmhurst; Joseph Mcas president for four years, and almost Cready, Jacksonville; H. B. White, continuously as a member of the ex-Centreville; E. P. Goodwin, Baie eoutive. Mr. Trueman has served the Verte; Fraser Maver, Lower Kintore; association some two years as sec-P. L. Alward, Havelock; James Good, retary and two years as president and very frequently as a member of the At the afternoon session, President

executive. Campbell in the chair, H. B. Hall The chairman tendered the mempership to the gentlemen.

Whereas, We have in Ne wBruns-wick good natural fruit growing cap-W. S. Tompkins moved, seconded by S. L. Peters: Resolved, As the opinion of this as abilities, which may be made of great

profit to our province, and whereas it is now found necessary to follow a sociation that the establishment of a pork packing establishment in the city of St. John would be greatly in thorough course of spraying, fertilizthe interests of the farmers of this province, and we believe that the pro-Resolved, That this association ask duction of pork to keep such an inour dominion and provincial governments to provide that object lessons dustry in operation is quite within

in spraying fruit trees be provided in the possibilities of the farmers of the orchards at two or three points in the province A number of gentlemen in addition province, and that next year an exto the movers gave their views in sup-port of the resolution. hibition of sprayed and unsprayed fruit be made at our annual meeting,

The evening session was occupied in

than a foot deep, and ford streams waist deep in ice cold waters. When I started for the Yukon my weight was only 149 pounds, and I now weigh 169 pounds, thanks to Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

I am soon starting for another trip to Dawson by the same route. This time, however, the travelling will be on snowshoes, and you may depend upon it Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will again form part of my outfit. I write this letter for the two-fold purpose of letting you know what your medicine has done for me, and inging those who go in to take a supply with them. Every man, whether he is sick or well, who undertakes the

trip to the Yukon will require some thing to brace him and keep his constitution sound in that country. I may say that my home is at Copper Cliff, Ont., where my wife now resides. Yours very truly,

JOHN PICHE.

TO TELL AN OLD FOWL FROM A YOUNG ONE.

In lifting up the wing, and pushing aside the feathers of the sides, you will find in the case of a young hen, a long down, light and close, arranged regularly between the other feathers which cover these parts of delicate and rosy tissue, the very small blue vens will be apparent. In a hen more than a year old, the down and the veins will have disappeared, the skin is of dull white, and dry, less smooth, and somewhat fari-naceous-looking. The smooth leg, with fine bright scales, is also one of the best indica-tions. A hen that has not laid has it very straight, and this organ commences to strekch when the pullet begins to lay,-Ex-charge.

in Mark 2: 27, 'The Sabbath was made £572 FOR A FIRST EDITION BURNS.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 14,-At the sale today of Burns' works, a copy of the first Kilmarnock edition. the original paper covers, uncut, lrought £572 (\$2,860.)

char ge.

Throat lined with Ulcers A Young Lady Cured of Long known before.-J., F., and B. 10. A man which had his hand with-ered-Shrunken by disease or accident, and incurable. That they might ac-Standing Catarrh and Catarrhal Sore Throat by Dr.

Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Miss Anna A. Howey, of Eden, Ont., says that she suffered from Catarrh for ten years, used a number of remedies advertised, but was always disappointed the grain, nor did He do anything to the man, but cured him by a word, so that the Pharisees had no accusa-tion they could bring against His conin the result.

Last fall she suffered intense pain in Last fall she suffered intense pain in her head and her throat was lined with ulcers. The doctors called it Catarrhal Sore Throat, but did not cure it. She saw that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure was being highly recommended, so procured a box from C. Thomson, druggist, Tilson-burg, Ont., and commenced its use. Soon the ulcers cleared away from her throat, the pain in her head ceased. She says that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure does not cause distress or sneezing when being Subject: The Right Use of the Sablife of Ohrist? What new hindrance to His work now began? In what other Gospels do you find this same one Sabbath? At what season of the

not cause distress or sneezing when being used, and is the most effective catarrh remedy she ever tried. Mr. J. D. Phillips, a Justice of the Peace, declares that he knows Miss Howey and her mother, and can youch for the with buses of the activation. truthfulness of her statements.

eat the grain? (Deut. 23: 25.) With what did the Pharisees find fault? Did the disciples break the Fourth Commandment? What can Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, sold by all Dealers Price 25 cents, complete with blower.

Ver. 9. (f) And He departed hence and went. Ver. 12. (g) Of more value than. (h) Do good.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

Probably to or from the synagogue

Nhrough the corn-Fields of grain

(not Indian corn). The fields were un-

fenced, and the path led . through

them. Pluck the ears-This was al-

lowable, by law. The Pharisees com-

plained only because it was on the

2. Not lawful-Broke their sabbath traditions, because they said that it was a kind of reaping, and therefore

3. What David did-(1 Sam. 21: 1-6).

5. The priests in the temple profant

the sabbath-Do what would be Sab

bath breaking, if a higher duty did

not compel them to do it. Their work

enabled others to keep the Sabbath

religiously, and therefore really kept

6. One greater than the temple-For

whose worship the temple was built;

the Son of God, and therefore with au

thority over His own temples. There

fore if it was right for the temple at-

tendants to work on the Sabath, how

much more for Him who was greated

7. I will have mercy and not sacri-

fice-Obedience, kind deeds, are better

than any mere forms of religion. All

forms of worship are to help men, and

any use of them to prevent good com-

ing to man is contrary to their spirit

and purpose. This principle is given

for man, and not man for the Sab-

8. For the Son of man is Lord even

of the Sabbath-Therefore He knew

its full meaning, and could give the

right interpretation of its law. He was Lord of the Sabbath; not, surely,

to abolish it-that, surely, was a

strange Lordship, especially just after

saying that it was made or instituted

for man,-but to own it, to interpret

it, to preside over it, and to ennoble

it by merging it in the "Lord's day"

(Rev. 1: 10), breathing into it an air

of liberty and love necessarily un-

cuse Him-Jesus Himself did not pluck

GUIDING QUESTIONS.

hath.

When and where did this lesson take

place? Where does it belong in the

I. A Question About Keeping the

Sabbath (vs. 1, 2).-What took place

work which was forbidden.

He was their hero and example.

abbath.

the Sabbath.

than the temple.

bath."

account?

J. H. MORRISON, M. D. PRACTICE LIMITED TO 1. Jesus went on the sabbath day-

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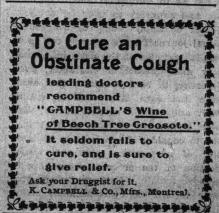
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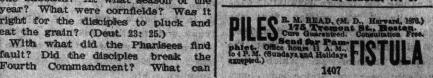
THE BLLUGTRATED LONDON NEWS, el Sept. 25, 1855, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, us likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others. I should say OHLORODTINE. I sever travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a harge number of simple aliments forms in best recommendation."

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WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B. FEBRUARY, 26, 1898.

nt and competent management ecommended it to the confidence

the world that they wanted to

in other institutions?"

will

expense per each such unit?

dividends in the future feature.

cost of an Old Line policy lower

to be accounted for by merely econo

tounding increase in the expense.

premiums, which was formerly re-

turned as dividends. To better under

stand the subject. I give herewith the

expense and dividend history of cer-

tain companies covering periods of ten

years. As the figures may appear in-

credible, the insurance report is re-

ferred to as authority for them:

Expenses for the ten years, 1872 to

a flexible premium or ass

without a word of comment from us, offering to pay the regular advertis-ing rates. Now here was a chance to

be fair and serve public interests, but what followed? Instead of the com-

desioner's certificate, there appeared

in their next issue a garbled report,

suit their masters. This is exactly what

statement, only out-doing themselves.

They know full well that it was not

the intention of the founders of the association to uselessly hoard and

waste millions of the people's money, as the Old Line Companies are doing. It would make interesting reading if

the yearly statement was made to the

policy holders of the Old Line com-

anies, showing how much of their

noney goes to debauch such journals.

Now as to the "tremendous uplift" in

the bi-monthly assessment; what are

the facts? When the policies men-

tioned were issued they bore tables giving the actual premium to be paid

each year. The association therein

stated the specific amount to be paid by the member at his current age, 1 e., if the member entered at age 30, his

contract called for a premium of \$11.24

per \$1,000 insurance; at 31; he would

have to pay \$11.35, etc. As the mor-

tality was then in the Mutual Reserve

that rate, reserving the right to in-

crease it later on, when, in the natural

order of things, it would be neces-

sary. Here is the table, which shows

issued on the 1st of July,

Cost per Contract

Contrac Rate. \$101,000 82,500 84,300 84,300 84,300 84,300 87,900 89,700 92,100 95,190 49,200

\$767 90

Cost pe

\$1 281 65.

Old Line

Rate. \$161 00 161 00

161 00

161 00 80 50

\$1368 50

121 00

ment

er than the

much to beneficiaries in death claim

\$2.057.00

the actual cost of two policies,

amount a man would have paid

ents.

Age 40, \$5,000.

insured in an Old Line Company:

Actual

\$101 00

\$721 25

Actual

\$1.010 30

*Six months, including one-half annual

Age 50, \$5,00

they are doing now with our annual

distorting it and suppressing facts

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 26, 1898

THE LUMBER TRADE

Latest reports from Liverpool' state that stocks of spruce lumber are still too large and that consumption is not very active. Spring business, as already noted, is therefore likely to open with a low range of prices. The Timter Trades Journal states that the high price of Baltic lumber has led to a much larger demand for spruce as a substitute, the Jatter having been sold at a cheaper rate. That this feature of trade is not confined to the British market is shown in the last issue of the Northwastern Lumberman, of Chicago, which devotes a leader to "the reign of cheap woods." This journal points out that the demand all over the country is chiefly for the under grades or chesper classes of lumber. For example, in the building trade of the northern states, hemlock has largely taken the place of pine for sheathing, underflooring and some other uses. In the south also, more common lumber is used than formerly. But while in England the process of substitution is chiefly due to the fact that Baltic goods were advanced above their normal value, in the United States the change has been largely due to the general depression in trade. But the depression of trade in England, along with over-supply, had the effect of lowering the price of spruce to a point where profitable shipment from this side was out of the question. . The Montreal Trade Bulletin says it has information that one maritime province shipper lost as much as \$4" per thousand feet on some of his shipments last year, owing to the fall in prices and the rise in freights, Possibly one shipment may have shown a loss as large as that, but it was certainly not a general experience. Shippers in St. John did not suffer any such losses. It is true that practical- | Mr. Mitchell stated that the expendily all the late fall shipments netted a 'ture' in the previous' year had been loss, for the reasons stated by the Montreal Journal, but it was nothing like \$4 per thousand. Posibly the Trade Bulletin meant \$4 per standard. That there were general losses in the fall, offset of course by the profitable spring trade, is guite true, and it appears equally true that spring trade this year will not be anything like that of last year. At present English buyers refuse to make contracts, and shippers here are resting on their annihang Fantrig oars.

the disaster. A Philadelphia street railway manager delivered himself in this fashion to a correspondent:

this fashion to a correspondent: "I went to Havana," said Mr. Holcomb, "not at all in sympathy with the insurgents, but on Wednesday, when we sot into Ha-vana, I believe any of the Americans on board were in a mood to commit murder. The flags of the Spanish warship were not at half-mast. The vessels of all other na-tionalities had paid this slight tribute to the dead. The contrast between the bearing of the Spaniards and Cubans is strong. At the funeral of the Maine's seamen the Cuban women in the streets were almost all in mourning, while the Spanish ladies were colors. The only American flags I saw in the whole procession were two small ones dead. The cor whole procession were two small one out threa by six inches. The only expression of regret I heard o Alfonso XII. was from an officer, wh

the Alfonso XII. was from an officer, who complained that the force of the Maine ex-plosion had broken his tollet bottles. There can be no mistaking the indifference of the Spaniards in Havana over the loss of the warship and those on board. On Thursday, while driving to the cemetery with two American friends, I was assailed with jeers, and some one threat a lurge store at our and some one threw a large stone at our

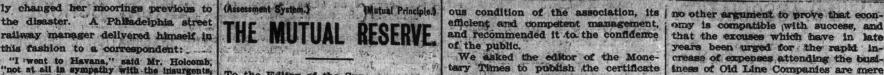
While much allowance may be made for the feelings of an excitable soned against the Spaniards by the persistent misrepresentations and slanders of the "penny dreadful" York Mail and Express, which seizes upon such a terrible calamity as the loss of the Maine and her crew as a funds to squander in such dastar Cuba. We quote:

The beginning of the investigation into the cause of the destruction of the Maine by the haval court of inquiry opens today what will probably be the closing chapter in the tedious and sanguinary history of Spanish rule in Cuba. The long and bloody tale at last nears its end, and it is impossible to doubt that its culmination will be the withy drawal of the Spanish acoubt that its culmination will be the with-drawal of the Spaniard from the American continent forever. For the moment, the public mind is in-tensely occupied with the awful loss of life and the suspicion of treachery issued of life

tensely occupied with the awful loss of life and the suspicion of treachery involved in the sinking of the Maine. That is an event so tragic as to compel the attention and to attract the sympathy of all the civilized world. With a pattence that indicates a re-serve power of endurance, and with a silence that portends a ringing declaration in case treachery be proved, the American people await the disclosure of the truth. But it is to be remembered that back of this shock-ing disaster and behind such incidends, which by comparison become trivial, as the withdrawal of a Spanish minister in dis-strate, there still lies the great question of how to restore peace in Cuba. For that is the main object toward which all the policy and all the effort of the administration if directed. That is the end which, in the name of humanity, in the name of national self-respect, and for the less but yet im-portant protection of our own interests, must be accomplished. the main and all

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Relieved of all extraneous matter the budget speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Tweedle shows that the debt and the public expenditure of the province are still increasing. This may be a source of pride to the finance minister and his colleagues, but the taxpayers will take a different view. In his budget speech in 1896, the late. Hon.



To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir-In the morning papers of this city of the 21st instant there appeared an article from the Mone tary Times attacking this great association, and while in that paper the matter would be allowed to go "unl" challenged, because the readers thereof know full well that it is published in the interests of "Old Line Insurance," yet in the present case I deem a reply necessary, thinking some of their readers might infer that the letter in question is voicing the opinion of these papers rather than that of the Monetary Times. I may here mention. that the article has been syndicated by a number of the representatives of Old Line companies in this city who, being alarmed at the rapid pro gress of the Mutual Reserve, seek thus to stab the association in the American whose mind had been poi- back, and not being manly enough to, make a specific charge over their own signature, seek under cover of this journal to do us what injury they can. In proof of this I may state that newspapers, what can be said in de-fence of a newspaper like the New the who had been asked to subscribe to the "campaign fund," but who stated that the company he was repressquander in such dastardly text for driving the Spanish flag from work, which was disgraceful in its character, and such that no gentleman would stoop to, and that they had

the same as it was in all young com-panies, very low, the association, inbetter leave the Mutual Reserve stead of charging the tabular or con-tract rate, gave the insurance below alone. The Monetary Times is out for revenue and they know it. (The public are learning it) and just so long as part of the money of the pubdid now paid under the guise of "inrestment" to the Old Line companies" is used to debauch such journals, so for \$5,000. lorg will such attacks appear. All 1889, by this association, and the these criticisms and attempts of black mailers have failed in their object. On the contrary, they have had the beneficial effect of causing public enquiry into the Mutual Reserve, with the result that during the past year the people have expressed their confidence in the association by adding to the already great number, 21,763 new policles, and when the readers of this article learn that they can get their insurance at about 50 per cent. lower premium than they can get it else²⁴ where with as great, if not infinitely greater security, they will also follow

The first item they take up is our lapse rate; it is so abnormally high. Is it? The explanation of this feature is easy and can be readily understood by every man of intelligence (old line agents excepted, who wish to construe words and garble the figures to suit their own selfish ends.) At the last meeting of the National

Convention of Insurance Superinten-dents, a new form of blank was adopted on which the annual statements,

Now here is a difference of \$647.25 in to be made for the current year. one case, and \$1,046.70 in the other, in and this together with the fact that savor of the Mutual Reserve. It would President Burnham, has from the obe cruel to carry out a calculation commencement of his administration, showing what would have been the been conducting the business with ex- saving at a fair rate of interest to servatism, might tend to sured with us: comment is show to the casual observer, that the needless. The above exhibit is useful. lapse rate was high, but to the honest for several purposes; first, as showing that the association has not charged these people the contract price, but that they have received their insurance for a less sum. Secondly, that they have received it for less, and considerably less, than an Old Line Company would have charged; and thirdly, that this association has differed in one regard at least from "Old Lineism," inasmuch as it has not charged the limit of provision, and thus has not followed their precedents. their wish to reiterate that the policies then issued; by the association were for a current age, and in this respect were markedly different from those now issued by the association. I can assure the editor of the Monetary Times that his imagination is playing him false when it leads him to the belief that the representatives of the Mutual Reserve find anything special to disturb them in the conditions surrounding life insurance as conducted by this association, and companies of this class. What the Monetary Times omits to say is, that the death rate of the earlier years was abnormally low, because all the risks had recent. ly passed a strict medical examination, and were in reality selected risks, subject only to the death rate prevailing among lives from which the chronically impaired had been eliminated. What it further omits to say is that these same members of the Mutual Reserve secure the advantages of this abnormally low death rate by a reduction in the annual cost of their insurance. What it still further reglects to state is that identically 000,000 of insurance in force. Added to this, \$3,000,000 for death claims, and we have a lapse of over \$67,000,000. ganized, attended by a corresponding the same conditions prevail with every increase in cost, and that the mem bers in the earlier years, instead of se curing the advantages of such low cost as they do in the Mutual Reserve, were nevertheless compelled to pay the maximum premiums, so radically out of proportion to the actual cost of insurance. There is another fea-ture that the writer in the Monetary Times forgot to mention, viz : that while our expenses of manage oent were only \$3 per \$1,000, the Old Line Companies would have consumed \$17.57 per \$1,000, this being one of the iniquitous features of the system. Twenty years ago it cost the Old Line Companies but \$6 to \$7 per \$1,000 at risk to meet their expenses. Today the tax has doubled, but the Mutual "re Today Reserve, with its record of a gain in three years of over \$62,000,000 of inurance in force, is irrefutable proof that to attain success, and to main-tain the foremost place in the business, such extravagant outlay is not required-nay, that such extravagant butlay is rather an indication of the costliness of moving against the current of popular will than of the neces-sary price of success in furnishing true life insurance. When a company can in three years, 1898 to 1896 inclusive. increase its business in the manner that we have done, and in so doing The above use in expense only \$5.50 per annum on cach \$1,000 insurance at risk-in which amount is included every dollar expended for new business or any other ogn show three years other expense show in the purpose last of the ense of but \$5.04 per \$1,000, it needs

FIRST PART

to know, as he had parried it twelve years. However, to settle the matter, he promised to bring the policy down omy is compatible with success, and that the excuses which have in late years been urged for the rapid innext day, which he did, and lo! his crease of expenses attending the busi-iness of Old Line Companies are mere countenance had changed in the meantime; for "profits" and "dividends" subterfuges. The question of interest to each member of a life insurance and "estimates" had all disappeared It was only a twenty payment life company is: "Am I paying more or colicy, on which the money would not less for the same services than I would be payable until death. And "there are others." The service

that he is paying for is that made ne-Men rightly, when they put their cessary in taking care of his policy. The unit is the \$1,000 insurance, and money into a business undertaking, want to feel that they have a fairly good thing ahead; that is right. We the question becomes: What is the are living, however, in an age where What is the expense in other companies per the making of some men rich means such unit? The insurance reports also the making of others poorer. So it bear out my shatement, in s with Old Line Life Insurance. the fact that we use about \$5 per an-Facts prove what the projectors say num per \$1,000 of insurance in force, in regard to the extortionate amounts while it has been found necessary for charged as premiums on the Old Line the Old Line Companies, almost withplan, only the officers and stock holdout exception, to expend from \$10 to ers of these companies do not so often \$13 per year on each \$1,000 of insurplainly tell the truth. Not long ago ance for expenses alone. It is a well an insurance commisisoner raised the known fact that one of the chief in urtain, and among other items, we ducements employed in selling Old find nearly two million dollars stolen Line policies of insurance is the "large from three branch agencies. We also find in the same report that one of Dividends is the coated pill in which the companies has "invested" a milis swallowed the high rates of prelion dollars in a building that today is mium charged. Dividends are "estionly valued at a quarter of that sum. mated," so as to reduce premiums in Still another, and we find that \$300,the future and thus make the eventual 000 has recently been contributed to campaign fund. Just one more. A ecent attack on the Mutual Reserve icy. Many persons will have noticed ppeared in sixteen papers of New the constant and rapid falling off of fork city, and to these there was paid dividends on Old Line policies of late \$24,000. Who paid these amounts? It years, a decrease so pronounced as not has to come out of the policy holders of Oid Line Companies, and with mic conditions. Some other cause or those companies who are parties to causes must have been at work to this attack, must count in as an item effect such a change. The true cause of expense that which goes into the is nothing more or less than the asloading up of their policy holders' preof ing up of their policy holders' preprocuring business under the Old Line miums, and consequent reduction in system, and the consequent absorption dividends." into expenses of the surplus from

These are simple droppings by the vay, which the policy holders were lead to believe was their money invested for them. "Golden Eggs," as it were, but the hatching process has left nothing but the shell. The commisisoner further says: "The premiums charged are so large that gross mismanagement may exist, and that policy holders do not receive their due in the matter of dividends.

I do not for a moment think that all cf the companies act so recklessly. But witness the result of the next ten nor do I object to them as a whole. uses for the ten years, 1886 to \$218,976,69 There is room for both systems, if both are honestly managed, and their 1895.....\$218,976,63 Dividends for the same period......72,981,6-Expenses exceeded dividends by.. 145,995,0 policies are sold straight. But I do seriously object to being attacked by It will be observed that dividends a competitor who tries to lead our policy holders into the imagination that they have been treated unfairly, exceeded expenses during the first period of ten years, whereas expenses exceeded dividends during the second especially when that competitor is period, and by an overwhelming allowed, without hindrance or the inamount. Such figures as these point terposition of law, or a single warnto the speedy elimination of dividends as a feature of Old Line Insurance, ing to protect the public, to sell as life insurance, a conglomerative mass of tontine, endowment, bond, consol, and to the extended growth of purely protected life insurance on the lines laid down by the Mutual Reserve. In looking further through these governdeferred and accumulated contracts, that no man unversed in the techniinsurance reports we calities of contracts could by any possible means understand, and which that although a number of the when understood means, in plain Eng-lish, "Anything however specious to companies are many years old-Mutual Reserve, extort the premium, the settlement a great many of them being 25 to 50

FIRST P

CITY N

Recent Events Around St.

Together With Co from Correspon Exchang

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be the NAME of the P(which the paper is g that of the office to it sent.

Remember! The I office must be sent ensure prompt compl request.

Mrs. Dora Scott, d Scott of Bolestown, in that place Monday a brief illness from d vears.

T. A. Stewart, Rich son D. Martin and M day night for the Ca British Columbia. hem will go to the lottetown Examiner.

The death occurred Wednesday. morning Pierce, aged about f eased was a brother Corr of this city, whe at the time of her br

A company is bei Sussex to erect and cheese and butter fac of the industry enco ple to make provision out. The building, or be utilized in winter

On another page w advertisement of the Mills Co., which has the foremost in their for making the best t cloths, so that now manufacture are mistaken for import styles and designs are

The death of Miss . gins. Little River, 23 from appendicitis. performed a week ag lady's life could not ceased was a daught gins, but had lived the Misses Lee. Her blow to a large family

The death of Mrs. which took place W heard with regret throughout the city. 7 been a sufferer from time. Mrs. Ross wa Samuel Piercey, an died a number of leaves one daughter thers and sisters to

THE U. S. PRESS AND SPAIN.

While many public men, clergymen, and the more respectable portion of the United States press are urging the people to suspend judgment as to the cause of the disaster to the warship Maine in Havana harbor until the report of the official investigation becomes known, the large majority of the newspapers are endeavoring to so

influence the public mind against Spain as to compel President McKinley and congress to take up arms in behalf of Cuba. Some of the sensational journals have gone so far as to publish articles of the most inflammatory and untruthful oharacter, even asserting in bold headlines that evidence had been discovered of Snain's guilt and that a council of war had been summoned to meet at Washing-ton to consider the immediate declaration of hostilities. But the major portion of the press is proceeding in a more insidious but equally effective way to stir up international strife. Holding the Spanish government guiltless of actual complicity, they nevertheless insinuate that the ship and her slaughtered orew were the victims of treachery, for which Spain must pay ample indemnity. The utterances of a New York clergyman, the Rev. J. M. Campbell of the Eighteenth street Methodist Episcopa church, may be quoted as an ex of the inflammatory matter that is served up daily for public reading. Said the reverend gentleman in last Sunday evening's sermon: "For thou-sands of years Spain has been living for blood. Everywhere there has been treachery in the wake of her swords and guns and body pullic. * * 1 am glad for every filibustering expedition and glad for every gun that has gone into Cuba." Following the same line is the report sent out from New York that passengers just arrived from Havana state that at the time of salling the foreign population were generally of the opinion that the Maine was destroyed by design. They stated among other things that the

anchored near the Maine suspicious- Canadian route.

684,634.88. Hon. Mr. Tweedle, a year ago, stated the expendiure for 1896 to have been \$701,452.03. For last year it was \$727,186.75. Had not the great boom in the lumber industry occurred last year the government, despite its new taxes and the shifting of burdens on the municipalities, would not have been able to boast about an alleged surplus. The public services do not show that the government are spending money to any better advntage than formerly. But they spend it, and ask for more. Should the

Eastern Extension claim be allowed. it will, as Dr. Alward observed, help. them out. The provincial secretary's long speech will not hide the salient facts of the financial situation. Greater economy in the administration of provincial affairs is imperatively needed or the skill of our rulers will very soon be devoted to the invention of some new method of getting at the pockets of the taxpayers.

STUDY THE RULES.

The Montreal Star thinks there is comething to be said for the old parliamentary hand, the man who has learned to keep cool under all circumstances, and who knows how to thrust without breaking his bayonet against an iron-clad rule of the commons. It suggests that Sir Richard Cartwright found a class in etiquet and teach me of the members of the greatest covernment Canada ever saw, the eading principles of good behaviour while Mr. Speaker is in the chair. The Star was moved to make this

uggestion by the recent conduct of two distinguished members of the nouse. It adds:

house. It adds: Both Mr. Bisir and Mr. Sifton violated the rules of debate yesterday, and had to be sharply reprimanded by the liberal speaker. It is neither seemly nor usual for ministers of the crown to set such an example to the newer members; but-come to think of it-these particular ministers are about as "new" as any of the members. They both came into the house at by-elections after the "general," and apparently have not yet learned its ways. In time they will find out that it is possible to call an hon. member an Ananias without causing the speaker to so much as uncross his legs.

The conviction of M. Zola was anticipated by every one who followed the cabled accounts of the manner in which the trial was conducted. The government, the army and the people generally were arrayed against him and the court shut out all evidence that was likely to tell in his favor.

The practical sympathy of the Canadian people should be with the C. P. R. in its battle against the Grand Trunk and its allied American roads to secure the major portion of the . Spanish man-of-war which was traffic to the Klondyke for the all

reader could not show anything beyond what is usual in a progressive . and well managed corporation. Now what has been the laps rate of our rivals, the companies that the Monetary Times so glowingly eulogizes at the rate of \$3 per inch? I will take the reports of 1896, as those of 1897 are not yet published. I am only taking the companies working actively, as it would be unfair to our rivals to quote those who are not "pushing" business. In 1896 the amount of insurance lapsed (or "disappeared somewhere" as the Monetary Times puts it) is given as \$175,262,600. (One hundred and seventy-five millions, two hundred and sixty-two thousand, six hundred dollars.) I have not taken these figures from the garbled statements of a journal in opposition to their system of insurance; these are the sworn figures of the company's managers, and whatever they might state about the Mutual Reserve, they would not swear to such a scathing showing as the above about their own ompanies, unless it were absolutely Necessity compels them to correct. be truthful in making their sworn returns. I have not particularized any company here, as the article being syndicated by the greater number of old line agents, I have in a general way replied. But if any of your readers wish me to particularize. I shall be only too happy to do so. One company has reported, written, and in force during the past few years \$150,-000,000, and today they show only \$80,-000,000 of insurance in force." Added Monetary Times as a "prosperous" company," yet it might be well to turn the tables and ask in the words of the Monetary Times, "how long it will take the other \$80,000,000 to disappear" and "there are others," par-ticulars of which can be had on application to my office. But as Mutual Reserve has not been taking the people's money under the guise of "investment" to squander in maligning institutions that may differ from it in opinion, want thereof prevents my, going into the history of each company individually, but it forms interesting reading, and copies may be had as above stated. What a "re liable" journal this Monetary Times is may be gleaned from the fact that in a recent issue it stated, when commenting on the annual report of one of the Canadian "old line" companies 'It is a growing concern, and we worthy of public patronage,", when as matter of fact the surplus to policyholders of the company in question ecnsisted of office furniture remov-able in two truck loads, and agents halan balances. Paper never refuses ink and it is simply a question of "How

much will you pay?" Does the Mon. etary Times profess to give the pub-lic truthful statements? The above will answer. Is further proof neces ary? Then I may say that in April 1895, we received a certificate from the insurance commissioner who, after a thorough and exhaustive examination of our affairs, lasting some months, net forth the soundness and prosper-

as has the Mutual Reserve; that the percentage of expenses to death claims s in the Mutual Reserve 21 per cent ess than in the most econo cal of the companies: 155 per cent, less than in the most extravagant; and 51 per cent. less than the average cost in these Old Line institutions. During the period mentioned in the table, the investment feature had only a partial development. but witness the result up to the present date. The income f these companies increased nearly three-fold, or to over one billion two hundred millions of dellars. But what of dividends? A net decrease of 60 per cent. And what of the expenses? They had increased nearly 400 cent., as against a net decrease dividends of about 60 per cent. more complete and disastrous failure of an undertaking has seldom been recorded than is shown in this effort to make a success of investment life insurance. The figures seem almost unbelievable, but they are correct, as anyone may find by simply turning to the government insurance reports. At a recent meeting of an Old Line com cany, the executive sought to impres upon its representatives "that the day for dividends had passed, that the tontine' principle is proving a failure, and that the public today are buying protection and not dividends." Aprooos of the tontine game, it may also well to quote the opinion of the executive of one of the large Old Line companies, whom, some years ago, in a circular letter to their policy holders stated: "We do not issue tontine policies or encourage anyone to enage in the tontine game. The principle of the game is to rob the unfortunate by cancelling their policies without consideration, when it is und impossible to raise the money for premiums; and the object of the game is alleged to be the opportunity for companies which pay very small dividends to conceal the fact for a erm of years, called a 'Tontine.' We advise every man to beware of any company which engages in the tontine game." This same company now issues and has for some time been issuing, all its policies on the tontine plan. Why? It may be well just here to ask your readers to look carefuly into their policies now carried with Old Line companies. In a majority of cases it would be found, that instead of having n endowment policy (which is at b a poor investment), he has been sold a limited payment, or ordinary life twenty - year - tontine - something-or other, by one of the too many unscrupulous agents in the business, who as-sures him that if he outlives the period, the company will pay him the face of his policy, not to speak of the "dividends" for allowing them to carry the risk free. The victim, too ousy to look into the matter, swa the dose, puts the policy in the safe, lives in ignorance (if he does not die) until the day of reckoning comes, when his disappointment can be better imagined than described. Only recently, a man came into our office to pay his premium, who, in the cours of conversation, said he had a twenty year endowment in the ??? (now, boys, don't all hide at once, for I am not going to give the name of the company). I asked him the cost, and when he told me I assured him he had not an en ent. He said he ou

years older, only four have paid as will take care of itself." Thus the bubbles of the Old Line arguments can be punctured one by one. They are irridescent but airy, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. It is hardly worth while to explain these sophistries, for they contradict themselves. Every paper in New York city gives our association complementary re-view, and that without being raid for at so much per line. Thus in

the course of their reviews, the World said: "The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association presents to its members an accounting which is agreeable study." The Sun said: "The business written during the year means a larger income than heretofore." The Tribune sald: "The history of great association has of steady progress." is said : "The pres this been one Times Address said: "The preside address tells of a year of pr perous business." The Journal president's of pros-Commerce said: "It is an encouraging statement." The Journal said: "The Mutual Reserve shows greater progress than ever before." And what is better than all of these statements, is that the public have applied for over \$71,000,000 of insurance during the year 1897, being a larger amount than applied for in the previous year. And yet to contradict these statements, voluntarily given by responsible journals, made in the interests of honest journalism, we have only the statement of the Monetary Times. Our Old Line friends in this city who have syndicated this attack in such a cowardly and base manner. observe with anxiety and dismay the rapid growth of the Mutual Reserve, which has been the means of distributing a great share of their former income among the people. Hence the vehemence of their wrath and the wildness of their arguments against an honest conduct of business which exposes their iniquitous method of defrauding their policy holders. unchristened, unknown and as yet unhung, they are as free from grammar as they are unbound by truth. Their arguments are still-born and mis-shapen, monstrous things that come into unwelcome life, stultified and ineffectual with their quick decay already noisome in the air, falling under the weight of their own burden, which they must support to the dan

ger of the community. Before closing, I desire to say that our new policy provides for everything in the way of sound insurance, with rates below those of any Old Line policy, the difference in premium be-ing from 25 to 40 per cent. below their rates. These policies contain a total disability clause of half the face of the policy and a cash surrender value or extended insurance clause. A great number of the managers, directors and agents of these Old Line companies are carrying large amounts of insurance with the Mutual Reserve, thus making money by fooling the public, and demonstrating their belief in the soundness of the Mutual Res-erve and looking out for the very best value they can get for themselves. We have no apologies to offer. The Mutual Reverse is real well, thank you, and has just closed the greatest year in its history.

Very truly yo ALFRED MANLEY, Manag St. John, N. B., Feb. 22, 1896.

cided to lay the keel 100 tons in the Palme the first of May The ing are now on the mer has a gang of me Fairfield woods for balance of the lumber er, which will be built

Cole.

The serious illness Webster of Monfreal appears that Dr. W acute blood poisoning ing an operation an ness since Friday n his medical attends alarm. Dr. Webster Shediac and a broth ster of that place.

We regret to learn death of John Lavers P. E. I., which occur ning. Mr. Lavers ha day, and while enga himself sat down on bed and suddenly exp his sixty-first year years a sufferer from -Examiner.

Pilot William Miller

sidence, corner of Ch ding streets, at six o' morning. Pilot Miller some time with inter was a good pilot, b health was unable to. of late to his duties nine years old and one daughter.

Campbell Bros. ha Halifax the silver a awarded them at Scotia exhibition f lged tools and car pectively. The medi leces of work. side the provincial on the reverse those Halifax.

quiet wedding 22nd inst. at 5.30, at when J. F. Berton, and Miss Maud B. ried. The bride wore tume of blue and o bouquet. Mrs. Berto March 8, 9, and 10 a street. The groom the inside staff of t with a handsome p

Charles Irvine of N. B., while working Uniack last Wednes very painful accident on him. It was at his wounds would pr Black of Baie Verte. called and after found no bones were lended to the wounds is at present doing expected.

A LONG WAY

PART.

arried it twelve ettle the matter, the policy down did, and lo! his d in the meanund "dividends" all disappeared. ty payment life ney would not th. And "there

they put their s undertaking, have a fairly is right. We an age where: nen rich means ers poorer. So it ife Insurance. projectors say ionate amounts on the Old Line and stock holddo not so often Not long ago oner raised the ther items, we dollars stolen eies. We also rt that one of vested" a milig that today is ter of that sum. find that \$300 .contributed to one more. A Mutual Reserve apers of New there was paid e amounts? It policy holders ies, and with are parties to in as an item goes into the cy holders' preholders' prereduction in ppings by the holders were eir money inden Eggs," as

ng process has The com-"The prearge that gross xist, and that ceive their due think that all so recklessly. m as a whole h systems, if ged, and their ht. But I do attacked by to lead our imagination eated unfairly, competitor is nce or the in single warn. to sell as life ative mass of ond, consol, ted contracts in the techniould by any nd, and which in plain Eng-

the settlement he Old Lin

er specious to

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

FIRST PART.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent. Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to

ensure prompt compliance with your

Mrs. Dora Scott, daughter of John Scott of Boiestown, died at her home in that place Monday morning, after a brief illness from diphtheria, aged 16

T. A. Stewart, Richard Farquharson, D. Martin and M. Reid left Sunday night for the Capes en route for British Columbia, whence some of them will go to the Klondyke.-Charottetown Examiner.

The death occurred at Norton on Wednesday, morning of Malachi Pierce, aged about forty-five. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Mitchell Corr of this city, who was in Norton at the time of her brother's death.

A company is being organized in Sussex to erect and equip a modern cheese and butter factory, the growth, of the industry encouraging the people to make provision for a larger output. The building, or part of it, could be utilized in winter as a dairy school.

On another page will be found the advertisement of the Oxford Woollen Mills Co., which has kept abreast of the foremost in their improved plant for making the best tweeds and other cloths, so that now goods of their manufacture are constantly being mistaken for imported articles. The styles and designs are new and choice.

The death of Miss Amanda E. Higgins, Little River, 23rd inst., resulted from appendicitis. An operation was performed a week ago, but the young lady's life could not be saved. De ceased was a daughter of Thos. Hig-gins, but had lived with her aunts, the Misses Lee. Her death is a sad blow to a large family circle.

The death of Mrs. Elias T. Ross, which took place Wednesday will be heard with regret by her friends throughout the city. The deceased had been a sufferer from cancer for some time. Mrs. Ross was a daughter of Samuel Piercey, and her husband died a number of years ago. She leaves one daughter and several brothers and sisters to mourn her loss.

H. W. Palmer of Dorchester has de- do it well. cided to lay the keel of a schooner of Whatever the hands find to do-100 tons in the Palmer ship yard about whether it be sweeping, baking, sewthe first of May. The keel and planking, dairying, embroidering or fancy ing are now on the spot. Mr. Palwork-there is a delight and satisfacmer has a gang of men at work in the tion in having things done well; it is Fairfield woods for getting out the only well done work that pays. balance of the lumber for the schoon-The women and girls who are model er, which will be built for Capt. Hants home workers are also successful dyers. Why? Because they use Dia-Cole. "维生物" mond Dyes that are simple and easy to dye with, and that always assure The serious illness of Dr. Clarence Webster of Montreal is reported. It perfect and pleasing results in brilliant and rich colors that never fade appears that Dr. Webster contracted in sun cr washing. acute blood poisoning while perform-Diamond Dyes are home helpers and ing an operation and his serious illmoney savers. Wherever they are used, women and children are well ness since Friday night has caused his medical attendants considerable and neatly dressed at very small cost. alarm. Dr. Webster is a native of Shediac and a brother of A. J. Web-The money saved by Diamond Dyes in some homes is so considerable in a ster of that place. year that new carpets, furniture and furnishings can be bought to adorn We regret to learn of the sudden death of John Lavers of Georgetown, one or more rooms To secure success and well done work P. E. I., which occurred Sunday mor-Diamond Dyes are a necessity. Do ning. Mr. Lavers had arisen for the not allow your dealer to sell you some day, and while engaged in dressing other make of dyes. Ask for Diahimself sat down on the side of his mend Dyes; refuse all imitations and bed and suddenly expired. He was in worthless makes. his sixty-first year and had been for Send to Wells & Richardson Co., years a sufferer from Bright's disease. Montreal, P. Q., for valuable book of -Examiner. directions and sample card of colors

He

NOVA SCOTIA. PARRSBORO, N. S., Feb. 22.-Part The following Travelling Agents of of the arc lights were turned on last night for the first time. The system will not be in full operation until the new boilers are placed in position next week. The Parrsboro firemen The Sun are now calling on Subscrib-

celebrated the introduction of the new

street lights by giving an exhibition of the efficiency of the new water sys-tem. A building about twelve feet

square and about twenty feet high

was erected and filled with combust

ible materials. This was set on fire

and an alarm was given. The firemen

ers, etc.: EDGAR CANNING, in Albert Co. THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY,

THE SON FRANTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circu-lation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

During the sessions of the dominion parliament and the provincial legislature, which make heavy demands on our space, correspondents are requested to condense their contributions to the smallest possible limit.

GALLANT BRITISH OFFICER.

The hero of the following stirring tale of gallantry in connection with the attack on General Hammond's rear guard in the Khyber on Decem-

ber 3)th, is Lieutenant Lindsay J. Carter of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He entered the British army in January, 1893, and is the son of Colonel James Colebrooke Carter, and grandson of Sir James Carter, a former chief justice of New Brunswick. The London Daily Graphic of Febru-

ary 3rd publishes a portrait of Lieut. Carter and the appended extract from the Pioneer Mail:

Carte: and the appended extract from the Pioneer Mail: At 5.30 that afternoon Bugler Crowhurst of the Oxfords, riding Colonel Plowden's charger, galloped into camp with a note, stating that the rearguard was hard pressed. The troops turned out, General Hammond taking charge, and at once proceeded to the Nikki Khel villages, where a detachment of the rear guard was found under Colonel Plowden. It was there learn that the for-ward picket in the valley had begun to re-tire at 3.30 p. m. On passing a Buddhist tope a volley was fired take them, and three men were wounded. The sections then got under cover of a nullah. Two of the wound-ed who could walk were sent to the medical officer, while the third was dressed by Colonel Plowden on the spot under cover of fre. When all the wounded had got clear away the rest retired, and in so doing had to cross a bit of open ground where Colonel Bell was hit in the head and killed on the spot. Colonel Plowden, Lieutenant Owen, and Lieutenant Fielden dragged him away up the nullak, and agin exposed them to ther left flank and again exposed them to fine. Here Private Buffer was hit in the les, and Captain Parr and Lieutenant Carter having dressed his wound, the last named officer took him on his back and carried him across the exposed bit of ground, but in the middle of this Private Buffer was again hit ad killed. Lieutenant Carter being knocked over hy the force of the blow. Fielden then can de killed. Lieutenant Carter being knocked over hy the force of the blow. Fielden then can de killed. Lieutenant Carter being knocked over hy the force of the blow. Fielden then can be the rescue, and boht officers got him uter cover, while Colonet Plowden and Lieutenant Owen carried Bell's corpse across the dangerous bit, and were both wounded in doing so.

Well Done House Work. Diamond Dyes are Home Helpers. The tidy, methodical and economical

mother, wife or daughter, when she has home work to do, always aims to

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., Feb. 17.-Bernard Kelly and John Reardon drove to St. John on Monday with large loads of beef and mutton.

Oswald Orchard left on Monday for Portland, Maine, where he will spend the summer. LeBaron Hanselpacker went, to St. John this week to join a coasting vessel. John D. Ferris of St. John was here last week buying eggs and butter. Mr. Ferris was accompanled by his wife and two children. One day recently while J. D. Reardon was hauling hay from Sheffield his watch slipped out of his pocket and disappeared in the load of hay. Mr. Reardon after he arrived home pitched the load off carefully, but he was unable to find his watch.

Mrs. Charles Young is prostrated with la grippe and Mrs. C. W. White is suffering with a severe cold. HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., Feb. 15. W. J. Cheyne and I. S. Vanwart have

been to work these last two days cutting and storing ice. Slipp Bros. are hauling out their wood now. Wellington Webb has

five teams at work hauling out logs. Asa, Slipp is also into the cordwood work

John Murphy, butcher, of St. John went by here today with a good drove of cattle

I. S. Vanwart sprained one of his ankles quite badly while storing ice. Feb. 17.-Mrs. C. A. Golding gave birth to a young daughter yesterday. GAGETOWN, Queens Co., Feb. 17 .--Queens Division, S. of T., held a well attended pie and basket social last night. The programme consisted of an opening chorus, a duet by the Misses Bulyea, recitations by Miss Savoy and Miss June Bulyea, a dialogue by Messrs. Allan and Geo. Dingee, and club swinging by Master Arthur Belyea. The pies and baskets were sold by Wm. Cooper for excellent prices.' The sum realized ,about forty-five dollars, will be used to sheathe the inside of the division

HAVELOCK, Feb. 17.7-W. C. Mc-Knight shipped a carload of potatoes from this station to St. John yester-

W. C. McKnight, who purchased the new house recently erected by W. H. Freeze, will finish the interior at Howard Garland is dangerously ill ith inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Bliss, Thorne isinattendance. Mrs.

Peterson is very ill. She is under the treatment of Dr. Thorne CORN HILL, Kings Co., Feb. 19.-

Mrs. Samuel Whitnect died quite suddenly at her residence on the 12th inst. Rev. F. G. Francis officiated at the funeral.

A pie social was held on Friday evening at the residence of John Turney, Creek Road, to raise money for school purposes. About \$25 were realized. At a meeting of the F. and D. Association, last week, several important subjects were discussed, among which was the care and feeding of pork. The directors of the cheese The investigation resulted in the com-initial of Mrs. Lavinia Kendrick to the disposing of the September and Octo-

A big meeting of the Grand Anse Agricultural society, No. 5, was held in St. Patrick's hall. The Rev. J. H. Cushing, the president, earnestly ad-dressed the meeting on the necessity of farmers adopting the newest methods of improved farming. Father Cushing spoke eloquently and gave many amusing and instructive instances of his experiences in farming through the Western States, where he was for several years a missionary priest. All kinds of stock are greatly improved here since the inauguration of the agricultural society. They import a quantity of different kinds of improved seed every spring. To judge by the grist mills, there must be a lot of wheat raised around here. Thomas Reardon has been running his mill night and day all winter. Tom is getting great praise as a good miller.

Smelts are reported very scarce from all parts of the county. Smelt fishers have had a hard winter, living in shantles not more than seven or eight feet square on the cold ice, expecting from day to day that there would be more smelt. Many had their hands. feet and faces frozen.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 17 .- There has not been such a fall of snow here for many winters, and the old residenters who have been mourning the departure of our old fashioned winters have little to say. On the back streets snow banks are piled up many feet over the fences. There is no communication with the country, and the merchants the last two days are smiply marking time

A question a great deal discuss is the proposed separator for the enforcement of the Scott act of the town and county. A majority of the town councillors are said to favor such a move, and the townspeople generally approve it. It is said that a motion favoring the change will be made at the next meeting of the council, which will be in two weeks from Monday next. It would certainly mean a considerable revenue to the town.

There is quite a feeling among those who attend Scott act cases in the olice court that witnesses of a certain class are not at all particular about sticking to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. In fact, they seem to think that the Scott act is an institution which does not require the same veracity as other laws. It is likely that the next instance in which a witness for either side is found to be deliberately lying out of fear, favor or promise of reward, will be prosecuted and a salubory example be thus set.

Rev. Joseph Noble passed through a peculiar experience yesterday. While turning a corner leading to Main street the horse with shafts attached separated from the pung. Mr. Noble hung on to the reins and was pulled over the dashboard. Instead of letting go the reins, he hung on, purposely, as he afterward said. The horse dragged him through the snow for a hundred yards or so, and many people thought he was hurt or killed. But when the horse stopped and Mr. Noble, who is one of the oldest n

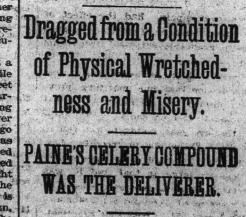
from Portland, Me., recently, is sick Mr. Welch's regular physician, whe with a severe attack of measles. was sent for on Sunday. Notwithstanding the efforts of both these gentlemen, Whelan continued unco scious. Dr. Atkinson repeated his vis-it on Monday afternoon with similar

result. The roads were afterwards snow-blocked, preventing a third visit from Dr. Atkinson, but Mr. M. Welch. turned out a crew to clear the Bristol road on Thursday morning, enabling the doctor to visit his patient on that day, the doctor remaining with him all Thursday night, and on Friday till midnight, when Whelan died, aged 28 years, having had only a very brief cemi-lucid interval between the accident and his death. Hughes scarcely ever left his bed side, except for a little rest, and his vigils were shared by a number of the young men of our village, who, it is well known, are ever ready to respond to the call of suffering and distress. Indeed, everything

was done that medical skill, careful nursing and sympathetic attention could command to bring poor Whelan back to consciousness, and save his life, and the greatest praise is accorded to the esteemed host and hostess of the Glassville house for their unremitting assiduity in anticipating and ninistering to the implied wants of the dying man. 'When on Friday his death became inevitable, T. Lynch, another of our big lumber operators, immediately sent and notified Father Murray, the esteemed priest of Johnville, who, without delay, came to Glassville and administered the sacred ites of the Roman Catholic church. On Saturday morning Mr. Welch, with his usual generosity; procured a casket and despatched the remains to Gibson by rail; en route to Whelan's friends at South Nelson, with deceas-ed's winter's wages in full, at the same time discharging all bills of excense consequent on accident and death. For such generosity in similar sad intromissions, both Mr. Welch and Mr. Lynch have always been noted in the past, their interest in their employes never failing to call forth simllar expressions of regard.

CURRENT PHRASES.

"Uncle Julins, what is it to 'waive a point?"" "Well, that's what a girl does when she jabs a man with a hat pin."-Chicago Rec-crd. The man with plenty of push is usually successful, but he isn't in it with the man who has a pull.



Mr. Barrand says :

were quickly on hand and soon had their hose laid, and when the building was in full blaze, two streams were turned on it with such good effect that the flames were at once subdued. After the fire was out, the firemen had a successful fancy dress carnival in Aberdeen rink, which was

brilliantly illuminated by four arc lights. Quite a respectable sum realized in aid of the furnishing of the firemen's hall.

> The funeral of the late Robert Kerr who died at Amherst last week from the results of a runaway accident took place at Fox River on Friday and was very largely attended. The ser-vices were conducted by Rev. Robert Johnston, rector of Parrsboro; Rev V. E. Harris, rector of Amherst, and Rev. John Reeks, curate in charge of

Port Greville. Kenilworth lodge, Knights of Pythias, celberated the anniversary of the founding of their order by a din-

ner in their Castle hall on Friday evening. The Knights and their lady friends spent a very pleasant evening TRURO, N. S., Feb. 22.-John E. Welsh, sixteen years old, has been found frozen to death. He became lost

in the woods in the neighborhood of his home at Economy. AMHERST, N. S., Feb. 22 .- Mr. and Mrs. Peel, an aged couple of Hansford, were today visiting their son. Blakney Peel, at Oxford. About six o'clock they were ready to return home, when Mrs. Peel took suddenly

ill and died about half an hour later. The cause of death is supposed to be paralysis of the heart. The deceased was about seventy years of age. This afternoon about two o'clock

Mrs. Alfred P. Black dropped dead at the home of her grandson, A. Baird of Oxford. Shortly after dinner those in the house heard a heavy fall, and going into the room found Mrs. Black lying on the floor dead. The deceased was seventy years of age.

GRAND MANAN. ST. ANDREWS, Feb. 22.-By direction of the attorney general, F. H. Grimmer, clerk of the peace, was present at the preliminary examination held at North Head, Grand Ma-

nan, re the alleged child murder case. The examination was held before E. Daggett, J.P. The evidence was taken down by Mr. Girwood, a teacher in the public schools on the island, who acted as clerk for the justice. He did the work, Mr. Grimmer states, in a thorough and satisfactory manner,

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York city gives

nentary rethout being line. Thus in ws, the World ve Fund Life its members is agreeable "The business ar means a etofore." The history of has been ress." The president's of pros-Journal of encouraging said: "The greater pro-And what is tatements, is lied for over during the amount than is year. And statements. responsible rests of hononly the Times. in this city is attack in ise manner, dismay the ual Reserve. ns of distritheir former Hence the ath and the ents against which ethod of deers. Thus and as yet from gramby truth. ill-born and things that ife, stultified quick deair, falling own burden. to the danto say that or everything rance, with v Old Line emium bebelow their tain a total the face of ender value a. A great directors Line commounts of

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vell, thank the greatest

tume of blue and carried a shower ourguet. Mrs. Berton will receive on March 8, 9, and 10 at No. 27 Horsfield street. The groom was presented by the inside staff of the customs house with a handsome purse. Charles Irvine of Tidnish Bridge, N. B., while working in the woods at Uniack last Wednesday, met with a very painful accident by a tree falling on him. It was at first thought that his wounds would prove fatal. Dr. Black of Baie Verte was immediately called and after an examination found no bones were broken, and atlended to the wounds, and the patient is at present doing as well as can be expected.

A LONG WAY FROM HOME.

morning. Pilot Miller had been ill for

some time with internal trouble.

one daughter.

Halifax,

"Have you ever travelled in the south ?" asked the New Orleans man of the chap from Banger, Maine. "Oh, yes, indeed," said the Maine man. "I have been to Boston and New York."--Harper's Bazar.

of the Diamond Dyes. Post free to Pilot William Miller died at his reany address. sidence, corner of Charlotte and Harding streets, at six o'clock Wednesday

SENATOR WARK. (Ottawa Free Press, 19th.)

was a good pilot, but owing to illhealth was unable to attend regularly A correspondent writes concerning of late to his duties. He was fortya familiar and honored figure in the nine years old and leaves a wife and Canadian parliament, and the public events of the dominion: "This is the nineteenth day of February, and thus the anniversary of the birth of the Hon. David Wark, who was born in Campbell Bros. have received from Halifax the silver and bronze medals awarded them at last year's Nova 1804, exactly 94 years ago. His native Scotia exhibition for their exhibits of parish is Taughboyne, near the city of edged tools and carriage springs re-spectively. The medals are handsom Londonderry, in Ulster, and his long

colitical career dates from his election represent Kent county, New pleces of work. They have on one side the provincial coat of arms and Brunswick, in the legislative assembly of that province, in December, 1842, on the reverse those of the city of upwards of 55 years ago. Since then he has been a member of the above named body till the dissolution of 1850. A quiet wedding took place on the of the N. B. legislative council from 22nd inst., at 5.30, at St. Paul's church, 1851 to 1867, and of the senate of Canwhen J. F. Berton, of H. M. customs, and Miss Maud B. Rowe were marada from 1867. Since the decease of Hon. James Ferrier, on May 30, 1888, ried. The bride wore a travelling cos-Senator Wark has been the "father" of the latter body, that is, for almost ten years, and on the death of Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M. P. for Wolver-hampton, England, which lately took place, is now the eldest member of any

of the British or colonial legislative bodies. Hon. Justice Morrill, though a member of the senate at Washing-ton since 1867, is only 87 years of age, while Senator Wark is now 94. May the latter live long in an active old

SUGGESTIVE NAVAL INCIDENT.

age."

On December 22 a British man-of-war was steaming into Port Arthur, when signals were made to her by the Chinese military authorities to turn back and under no cir-cumstances to enter the harbor. This mes-sage was disregarded-the British man-of-war steaming into the land-locked waters as though no such order had been given-or eize the captain put the telescope to the blind eye. There were several Russian men-of-war in Port Arthur at the time, and these the vicitor saluted in the ordinary way. The salute was, of course, returned. After a stay of a few hours, and a visit from some officers on shore, the British man-of-war steamed out to sea,--Shanghai Mercury.

county jail for trial at the May term of the circuit court, charged with the murder of the infant child of her daughter, Anne Maxwell Kendrick. The latter was too ill to appear before the Ridge. justice. Until she is sufficiently recovered to bear the ordeal of the investigation in her case, she remains

at the house of her mother, under feet severely. the charge and surveillance of an officer of the law. Mrs. Daggett, who is in her seventieth year, will be brought to St. Andrews jail 'on steamer Flushfriends here. ing on Thursday.

Anne Maxwell Kendrick is being proceeded against under section 299 of the Criminal Code of 1892 for neglecting to provide reasonable assistance in her delivery, with the intent the child should not live.

This is a particularly sad and unfortunate case, and as might reasonably be expected, has created wide interest and excitement on Grand Ma-nan, where the parties charged are well known. Previous to this happening, they were considered above suspicion. Her husband is a venerable man of eighty years. He is not held in any way responsible, and has the sympathy of his neighbors in this trouble that has come to him so late in life.

Anne Maxwell Kendrick is aged 27 years and previous to this has led an exemplary life, the breath of scandal 1.ever before having been raised against her. So far she has not divulged the name of the father of her

child, and as a matter of course speculation is rife as to who the man is who is the primary cause of all this trouble and misfortune to an aged couple and an unfortunate girl.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Curzon's Statement Regarding Free Ports in North China.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Geo. N. Cur-ore and the context of the foreign office, Geo. N. Cur-to and the secretary of the foreign office, Geo. N. Cur-day to a question, said Russia's piedge re-specting free parts in Nonth China was con-vered in the following nete: "Count Muravieff (the Russian minister for foreign affairs) has expressed great sur-prise at the agitation which appeared to pre-vail in England, both in the press and in of-ficial circles on the subject of recent exents in China where English and Russian inter-ests could not be seriously antagonistic. Count Muravieff observed that various Eng-lish statemen of position had recognized with for an outlet for her commerce on the cost of the north Pacific. Any such ports will be open for the commerce of the world, and England, whose trade interests are so important in this region, would share the advantage."

MARINE MATTERS.

MARINE MATTIERS. Recent charters: Bark Strathisla, New York to Saigon, oil, 22c.; ships E. J. Spicer, Newport News to Barcelona, coal. p. t.; Centurion, W. C. South America to U. K.; continent, or U. S., nitrate, 218. 3d.; barks highlands, Puget Sound to River Plate, humber, 508.; Mary A. Troop, same; schs. Calabris, Demerara to New York, sugar, idoc; Adelene, Perth Amboy to St. John, coal, 80c.; Allan A. MoIntyre, Aux Cayes to North of Hatteras, legwood, \$3. Sch. Tacoma, Capt. Hatch, from Macoris for New York, has put into Turk's Island leaky, and with crew refusing to proceed. Ship Andreta, Capt. Nickerson, from Port-Iand, O., via Queenstown, struck the dock entrance at Havre and received damage. The Hazel Dean, the new steamer for the Halifax company, left Newcastle on the 22nd for Halifax via Port Medway.

ber make of cheese which remain un-James H. Brown has a contract for building a school house at Anagance

MILLSTREAM, Kings Co., Feb. 15. -John Wright, while chopping in the woods for Ivan Wright, cut one of his

Rev. Mr. Trafton of the Holiness church is spending a few days with

Fred Murphy had one of his feet everely crushed a few days ago by a load of humber. MARYSVILLE, York Co., Feb. 16.

Several of our boys have returned this week from the head waters of the Miramichi, and wondrous tales they have to tell of the Dungarvon whooper, who became very troublesome this year to the lumbermen, often depriv-ing them of their midday meals and It is a boy. sending terror to their hearts on more than one occasion. This spirit has never been seen in bodily form, excepting the hand which often appeared in the potato pot. Samuel Watts, editor of the Carle-Green's shop here. ton Sentinel, is in Marysville, guest of Rev. W. W. Brewer.

J. Sparks, who has been employed in the shops here, has resigned from conscientcus scruples, believing that Rev. Mr. Lodge of Moncton has paid his old friends a visit. While here he he ought not to be compelled to work on the Sabbath.-J. Morgan, an old performed the ceremony of christen-ing the infant children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles French, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Handley and Mr. and Mrs. Judson Arnold. 21-The day school here is taught by Miss Susie O'Brien of Northumberland

A large party of young folk enjoyed a drive to Durham bridge on Monday evening and spent a pleasant time at the home of John Sloat. Nathan Elder received a severe gash

in his foot while at work in the woods. He came home and a physi-cian had to put several stitches in the

A singing school has been organized at Clearview, and Bairdsville boys and girls are improving the oppor-FREDERICTON, Feb. 18.-There promises to be fricton between the Free Christian Baptists and Orserites Victoria Co. L. O. L. met at Four Fails on the 3th inst., when the fol-lowing officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chas. W. Hopkins, W. in the legislature again this session. Last session the Orserites had a bill to incorporate that religious sect under the name of Free Baptists. This Co. M.; Frank A. Baird, D. Co. M.; Rev. Mr. Gratz, Co. Chap.; Stephen Scott, Co. Rec. Sec.; Frank A. Tur-ner, Co. Fin. Sec.; John T. Curry, Co. Treas.; Wm. E. Spike, Co. D. of C.; George Giberson, Co. Lect.; George F. was opposed by the Free Christian Baptists as an infringement upon the name by which that demnomination was generally known, and the bill was defeated. This year the Free Christian Baptists will ask the legislature to amend the corporate .ame to Free Baptists, and the Orserites, so Miramichi, who during the past winter worked in our back lumber woods in called, will ask for incorporation under the same name. A stiff lobby fight is expected. Already interested the employment of Mr. Welch, one of parties have interviewed most of the our great lumber operators, met with members

GRAND ANSE, Feb. 15.-The grist mill at Bass River was burned on Saton Saturday, the 12th of Feb., at noon, which about a week afterwards terminated fatally. While engaged with a comrade, Thomas Hughes, in logging work beneath the yard, on the day of

Mrs. Agustine Cormier died on Sunday.

Jeremiah D. Foley has received the sad news of the death of his mother the accident, he was struck on the temple by a log falling about twenty in Wisconsin. The deceased was born and lived here, and went to Wisconfeet, the blow knocking him down insensible. Hughes ran and picked him sin a few years ago. One son was a sepator from Nevada, and left a forup, and immediately on the arrival of a sled at the yard had him conveyed tune of over three hundred thousand with the utmost care to Glassville, dollars at the time of his death. and put to bed in the Glassville house, GRAND ANSE, Gloucester Co., Feb.

where every attention was paid to the GRAND ANSE, Gloucester Co., Feb. 19.—A party, consisting of William Bateman of Bathurst; Milten Doher-ty, employe of the Caraquet Rallway Co.; Ray. Young of Tracadie, and Capt. Gallant of Shippegan, left here this week, bound for the Klondyke. Miss Mary Cushing, who came home

was brushed off, it was found that he was not a whit injured. He could have let go the horse at any time, but didn't mean to. MCADAM JUNCTION, Feb. 21.- A

Mrs. Wm. Segee has returned home.

Geo, de Forest & Sons of St. John

are opening a branch store in Mr.

employe in the shops resigned a few

BAIRDSVILLE, Victoria Co., Feb.

Church members are well pleased

with their new minister, Rev. Mr.

Mrs. Eugene Harmon is visiting

Watts and Dr. Robert Wiley, D. Co.

Marcus Whelan of South Nelson

weeks ago and has gone west.

county.

Hillock.

friends here.

She had been visiting friends in Mary

and and Fredericton.

"Surely the Medicine Which Has house belonging to Mrs. Kemp' was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Done So Much for Me Will Prove A quantity of hay stored in the base a Blessing to Others." ment caught fire and the occupants Mrs. Cain and a couple of small child-The list and the second ren, had only time to get out when the floor beneath gave way, Scarcely any-thing was saved. Mr. Cain at the time was in Vanceboro. He kept a Most Desperate Cases of Rheumatism are Overcome by meat store in the building and quite a arge amount of meat was destroyed. Nature's Cure, Paine's There was no insurance on the house Celery Compound. or effects. The disaster is a heavy loss to Mr. Cain. Mr. and Mrs. D. Trecartin are re-

criving the congratulations of their The Only Remedy for Pain-Rack-triends upon a happy domestic event.

ed and Stiffened Limbs. Suil Justic the search same

Wells & Richardson Co., Dear Sirs:-Just a year ago I was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism in its most acute form, which totally incapacitated me from pursuing my trade-that of a tailor-or in fact from doing work of the very lightest kind. as every nerve in my body was af-fected. I was in this distressing condition for more than seven months, when I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound. I soon began to re-alize the beneficial effects of the medicine; but my case was an obstinate one, and required the persistent use of the Compound for some months before I was able to move about. I ami thankful to say I am so far recovered. that I have commenced work again, and I am very hopeful that by conand I am very hopeful that by con-tinuing the use of the Compound a lit-tle longer I shall, please God, be re-stored to my wonted health and strength again. Surely the medicine that has done so much for me will prove an equal blessing to others similarly afflicted; an dto such I say. "Give Paine's Celery Compound a trial." For what your medicine has done for me you have my grateful thanks.

Yours truly, JOHN BARRAND, Barrie, Ont.

BODY FOUND NEAR EASTPORT.

CALAIS, Me., Feb. 24.-The body of a young girl, that had evidently been in the water for a long time, was found floating in the water near Eastport today. It is thought the body may be that of Carrie Bowden, who mysteriously disappeared from her home in this city during the early part of the pres-ent white. a sad accident on the yarding ground

The girl left her home early part of the pres-ent whiter. The girl left her home early one evening and was afterwards met on the bridge lead-ing into St. Stephen. When she did not re-turn home it was thought she had either fallen into the river or jumped in, as all trace of her was lost after she was seen on the bridge. She had been ill previous to her disappearance.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of ad-ministration of the estate of Thomas Mc-Craken, late of Rothesay, in the county of Kings, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the county of Kings. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to pre-rent the same duly attested for payment at the office of Hazen & Raymond, Princess street, Saint John. Dated February 19, 1898. William McCRAKEN, MARY L. PACE, Administrators.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JUHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN

Children's Contributions How Obtained and How Expended.

Paper Read Before the St. John Primary Union by Miss Jessie Livingston.

maintenance of the school-i. e., its In every child's heart there is running expenses, as books, papers, lesson cards and helps, fuel, light and willingness to do good, when the little one sees for itself that there are such even rent. Special collections may be great differences in the conditions and estate of mankind. Of course, as chilasked when an addition is to be made dren grow older, they often will even to the library. Perhaps a silver collection is an understood thing for the imagine the great privations of many first Sunday in the quarter, and, havwho inhabit our own cities, but to the ing timely notice, the children come younger, who are brought up in shelprepared. The contents of birthday tered homes and well guarded, they will know little of the circumstances and grumble boxes are disposed of as the majority of the children wish. Perof people in general, and the primary teacher thus has a great duty devolvhaps they may make a donation to ing upon her to bring into the little the sick and needy in families known to them, where they find children less heart earnest desires of doing good. We often find that the little habits fortunately situated than themselve They thus learn to be kindly, helpful, formed in childhood cling even to those of mature years. Then if the men to the sad and depressed. A child readily thinks of the many things and women are but children developed, how necessary that we try to im God has done for him, and he is willpress upon them generosity in their ing to do something to show his gratiearliest years. What is more beautiful than to see a young child willing-There are few children but have their ly give up its toys to one who has no own little money, and there are many such pleasures? And what more pitiways in which a child will earn. Out ful than to see one scarce allow his of its little earnings it should be small possessions to be touched, and trained to hay aside its church money, ever eager to seize each new plaything as then the gift is all its own, it being as it appears, and appropriate it to in no way dependent upon friends or himself? Let each of these grow, and parents for its contributions. I have be allowed to retain their own natknown scholars in classes who asked ural inclinations as regards giving, if they might not have all their offerand what are the results? The one ings for mission boxes made in silver. without any effort on his part, will This may prove helpful in many ways, attract even as a magnet. His friends although we must always remember are the poor and rich alike. And he that every little helps; and yet, should is welcomed wherever he appears. we be satisfied with giving our small-The other lives as to himself and is est coin, when the good derived from its expenditure is so priceless, so everin one or other different degrees of miserhood. His sympathies are few, lasting? Some hold that the S. S. and consequently his friends will be should be supported from the same few. The first tries to follow in the fund that sustains pastor, choir, sexfootsteps of Christ, who is our great ton, etc. (Voted upon in 1 cong.) Again, the collections of evening sermodel in giving, as in all good. There is no good gift that He withholds from vices us. I take it that contributions are as gifts. Who is the Giver and Dis-Our hearts will we give to the Saviour, Our feet all his errands to do, Our voices, our hands and our pennies, That others may come to Him, too. poser of all? Then to whom should we train the children to offer their choicest gifts (hearts and lives)? and that light may be brought to those needing their help, their little offer-ings, to assist in the work of spreading the Gospel to the benighted. To CHURCHVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 22.my mind a child is never too young Funeral services over the remains of to be impressed with this spirit of Miss Frances E. Willard were held in giving. As you would have your this village at 11 o'clock today. The choice plant grow, so you train it: as special train conveying the remains you would have the beautiful in the and the officers of the national organchild developed, you would choose zation, arrived at 10 o'clock and the your primary teacher to be one that inspires the child in all acts of benebody was taken to the Congregational church. The procession through the volence. I say this because I know village was very large and passed the that the teacher is as the motor, and cottage on Maine street where Miss think that the nature of the teacher Willard was born. will largely be grasped by the class The services were of a simple char-A fervent, enthusiastic teacher wields acter, and were conducted by the as it were a sceptre to the children. Rev. J. Henderson. Prayer was offer (I speak not of primary work alone). ed by Rev. C. H. Call, pastor of the Oh! that all we S. S. teachers had M. E. church. Brief addresses were more of that deep and burning en-thusiasm, that enthusiasm which lends made by Rev. Mr. Henderson and Mrs.

boxes a student who purposes to min-ister to those in foreign lands. Some THE LEGISLATURE. yearly support a boy or girl in In-dia. Then there are Bibles to be bought and papers to be procured for the converts. Scholarships are also given to mission schools in India from Provincial Secretary Tweedie our children's mission boxes. While Delivers the Annual Findoing home mission work, the children may wish to cheer those in an hospiancial Statement. tal or orphanage, or at a little dis

> The Condition of the Province from a Local Government Standpoint.

Estimates as Submitted by Hon. Mr. Tweedie

for the Ensuing Year.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 17. - Mr. Mott, from the corporations committee, presented a report.

Dr. Stockton committed a bill amending the incorporation act of the Rural cemetery company, Mr. Wells in the chair. Dr. Stockton called attention to the

provisions of the bill, which provisions he said should be included in the incorporations act of every cemetery company in the province. They were contained in sections, six, seven, eight, nine and ten. These sections gave the company power tq/make arrangements to accept money for the perpet-ual care of the graves there. He spoke of the great labors of James R. Ruel in connection with the care of the graves in the Rural cemetery, and said that Mr. Ruel had been assisted by Mr. Manchester and other gentlemen in his efforts to have steps taken loking towards that end.

Dr. Alward agreed with Dr. Stockton as to the efforts of Messrs. Ruel, Manchester and other gentlemen in the direction of beautifying the Rural cemetery and looking after the graves there.

Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Wells presented the petition of H. Patterson, L. Wesley McCann, A. E. Peters and others, citizens of Moncton, praying leave to introduce a bill relating to the science or method known as osteopathy, and become law.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson presented the petition of Fred W. Sumner, M. P. P., R. A. Chapman, W. O. Schwartz, F. P. Reid, James Flannagan and seventy-five others in favor of said bill, and on his (Emmerson's) motion the peti-tion was read by the clerk .-- Adjourn-

ed. FREDERICTON, Feb. 18.-Hon. Mr. Hill from the standing rules committee submitted a report.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted the eports of the chief commissioner of the board of works and the auditor general for the last year. Mr. Wells introduced a bill relating

to the science or method known as pathy. Hon. Mr. White committed a bill

amending the law respecting the appointment of Queen's counsel, Mr. Osman in the chair. Hon. Mr. White said that the highest court of the land had decided that,

stables will act principally in crim-Hon. Mr. White-Yes, that is the inntion Bill agreed to.-Adjourned. FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 19.-Deputy Speaker Hill occupied the Mr. Osman gave notice of inquiry :

Is it the intention of the government to erect a bridge across the Petitco-diac River, which will connect Albert and Westmorland counties at a point near Boundary Creek, on the Westmorland side, and Middle Coverdale on the Albert side. Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted re-

port of schools for last year.-Adjourned. FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 21.-His honor the lieut, governor attended this afternoon's session and assented to bills amending the law to aid in the construction of railways and other works, and amending the act incorporating the St. John Rural

Cenemtery company. Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted a return of indebtedness of the York munincipality; also the report of the rrovincial board of health for last year; also the report of the Hotel Dieu. Campbellton. Hon. Mr. Dunn submitted the crown

land department report for last year. Mr. Fowler presented the petitions of C. O. Purdy, M. D., and ten other Moncton doctors against the bill respecting the science or method of csteopathy. Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill

amending the election of church wardens and vestry of Trinity church, St. John; also further amending the incorporation act of the Exhibition Asociation, St. John.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said rule 15 of the rules and practice of the house required that "a copy of the journal of the preceding day, certified by the clerk of the house, shall be delivered each following day to the lieutenant governor." At the suggestion of his honor the governor, and in the interest of economy, he would, with the unanimous consent of the house, move that the rule be amended so that a printed copy of the journal (the same as members receive) be delivered to his honor instead of a written copy. The work of preparing the written copy cost \$117 last year, and under the proposed amendment this sum would be saved to the province. Mr. Black said he had no objection to the proposed amendment. He regarded it as a step in the right direc-Mr. Speaker said the proposed am-

endment could not, of course, apply to this session, as under rule 145, he (Mr. Speaker) had at the beginning of this session endorsed his approval of the appointment of a writer to prepare the copy of the journal in accordance with the rule as it was now proposed to amend. He thought that under rule 153, referring to suspension and alteration of rules, a two days' notice of the proposed change would have to be given.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Then, I now give notice of motion .- Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 22.-Hon. Mr. Hill from the standing rules commitFIRST PART

die was received with applause. He expenses of the government would be. said that he did not suppose that by any remarks he would make he could Dr. Alward-The increase was about \$4,000, wasn't it ? convince the gentlemen of the opposi-

Hon. Mr. Tweedle-No; it Was \$2,038.63 over the estimate. The excess of expenditure upon the service of education was very large, amounting to no less a sum than \$14,482.52. Perhaps the best explanation he could give of that was to quote from the nnual report of the chief superintendent of education, as given upon page 30, "Disbursements of provincial grants." This table shows an abnorn al increase of over sixteen thousand dollars, in comparison with the disbursements of former years. The large increase-at first sight rather startling-is explained by the follow. ing facts:

day, that such a statement could not 1. To the close of the year 1896 the provincial grants to teachers be borne out by a careful and conscipaid in two equal semi-annual payentious consideration of the facts. On ments, thus giving to those who the contrary, the showing the provtaught only 91 days during the short ince was able to make today was one that it should be proud of. Last year term ending at Christmas, the same remuneration as was given to those he had stated that the current expenwho had taught 125 days during the diture exceeded the revenue by somelong term ending on June 30th. By thing over \$300. He was happy to be majorment of the legislature in 1896 able to state this year that the reit was provided that the provincial venue exceeded the current expendigrants should hereafter be paid each ture by over \$18.000. (Applause.) Hon. term proportionately to the number of gentlemen opposite, of course, would teaching days in the term as comsay Oh! You have added to the bonded pared with the number of teachindebtedness and over expended on ing days in the year. This arboard of works. Still, he (Tweedie) ment took effect on the first day ran vould lay down as an initial proposiof January, 1897, so that for the term tion that when the finance minister of ending June 30th last the teachers rethe government could estimate as ceived one hundred and twenty-five closely as within \$3,000 of the actual two hundred and sixteenths of the amount, it showed at all events he annual grant instead of one-half, as had some knowledge of what he was formerly. This change made a difdoing and that the government had ference for the term in the grants of some idea of the resources and the re-\$12,661.94. Of course the grants for the juirements of the country. Hon. genterm ending December, 1897, will be tlemen opposite of course would claim proportionately less, so that the grants that while the government had a surfor the whole year will show only the plus on current account, still they had normal increase. But as the fiscal spent it, still there was an over exyear for the province ends on the 31st penditure on board of works and an of October, the public accounts inever increasing bonded indebtedness. clude the school expenditure for the To this he (Tweedie) would reply that two terms ending June 30th, 1897, which, as I have shown, exceeds the there was now and always would be. no matter what government was in ordinary annual expenditure by \$12,power, a liability to have an over 661.94.

2. The increased grants to grammar draft in the board of works department. As the country was growing, schools under provisions of 59th Vicncreased demands were made on the toria, cap. xii, section 5, has made a board of works. They were greater difference of nearly \$2,000. This is in now than ten years ago, and were the interest of secondard education. greater ten years ago than ten years With regard to the estimate upon edubefore that. New settlements were cation, the government were governed being erected on our virgin soil-new by the opinion of the chief superinroads were being built and new emtendent, who made up a statement of the requirements for each year. He ergencies were arising from time to time which no government could igt'mught the house would be loth to criticize any over-expenditure on the nore that professed to regard the true interests of the people. While hon. part of the government in the matter of education. The province was exgentlemen opposite would not give the periencing the invaluable benefits of government credit for having any its system of public school education emergencies to meet, nor give any every year. While we were paying credit to the board of works for over more per capita for education than expenditures made upon necessary any province in Canada, still he service, the fact was that the law thought that every public spirited authorized this to be done. The legiscitizen in the province was in favor lature knew years ago that it was of promoting the cause of education impossible for finite man ito estimate with absolute exactness nor even with throughout every district in the province. With regard to the excess of approximate exactness what the exthe expenditure upon executive govrenditures for public works would be ernment, Mr. Tweedle said that in any given fiscal year, and therefore government had not estimated the provision was made for meeting any salary and expenses of the commisemergency that might arise by the issioner of agriculture, which had amsue of special warrants. An estimate ounted to \$617; besides this, the de-

FIRST

house was in comm hon. leader of th sought to create th we were paying m lic printing than wa vince of Nova Scoti tleman had so warn government for its this regard that felt that perhaps had some justification But having some cu ter. and having h ments made by the bers and the opposit gard to the expendit tia being so much than ours. he had during the recess r.atter. He thought he wo monstrate that the Brunswick for econ

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Dr. Alward-In w

Hon. Mr. Tweedie

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Dr. Alward-It is

Hon. Mr. Tweedle

wished, to verify his

Jesus; more of that innate perserver-ance which is never-dying, and having a little of which we have a great and unsatiable desire for greater abilities. You will think that I have wandered from the subject allotted to me, but contributions are gifts, and gifts are most acceptable when spontaneously and cheerfully given. Then if teacher and child are in compl sympathy or touch on the subject, the ways of obtaining their gifts will be mext in order. We may have: 1, ordimary collections; 2, special collections; 3, mission boxes; 4, birthday boxes; 5, grumble boxes; 6, envelopes to par ents; 7, children's envelopes pledged for year; 8, concerts; 9, sales. Thes are about all that have come to my notice.

d wholly for

I and II .- As to collections, either or dinary or special, the children should pleanly understand why they are asked for them, lest some might "Guess it is to pay the teacher.

III.-The children delight in their mission boxes, as they know that God wishes them to love and help those who have no churches schools book nor papers, and who have never heard of the Saviour's love. We may have one box for the class, or many boxes for the class. Each having his or her own box, however, causes rivalry, which detracts from the loving and cheerful help.

IV .- Children are always glad when their birthday comes; glad oftentimes because of the gifts received. They are also thankful to their loving Father in heaven for His great kindress in sparing them in health and strength, and may show their gratitude by dropping into the birthday box as many pennies (or more, a few to grow on) as he or she is years old. Each class may have its own box, or there many be only the one for whole school-Annual.

V.-Some children wishing to break themselves of the habit of unnecessary complaining drop into their grumble box their offering, when they are re penting for their unwonted fretfulness This box is used by the children at home. Also annual

VI.-Many parents would willingly assist if they knew the needs of the primary class. And for this reason envelopes are given to the parents and friends, asking for small contributions, given each quarter. VII.—The children also may have

envelopes pledging themselves for a yearly contribution. VIII .- Sometimes our classes give

concerts, which, usually, give a great amount of labor to two or three, and often get the children into a state. of nent quite undesirable.

IX.-We have bands, which have divers names, holding sales occasion ally; from these sales (in times past) quite an amount has been realized. These different monies are usually expended upon Home and Foreign Missions, books, papers, lesson cards, light, fuel, rents. If the gospel is to be proclaimed in all lands, the children will desire to aid in sending missionaries to those in remote countries who are still in spiritual darkness. To do this, money is expended in support-ing a vessel for conveying the missionaries to their fields of labor. Some schools support from their

Baker, national treasurer of the W so dar at C. T. U., who told of Miss Willard's dying words. Just before Miss Willard's death she sent a loving message to three women who had most actively opposed her. At the close of the service the body was taken at once to the central depot, where a special train was waiting to carry the funeral to Chicago.

might be given for S. S. pur-

LATE FRANCES WILLARD.

tance from us render aid to our In-

dian schools and Sunday schools in

the Northwest. In most of our schools

the ordinary collections go to the

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Was Celebrated in the United States House by a Refusal to Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated in the house after a motion of Mr. Bailey to adjourn had been voted down, with a vast deal of political speech-making, and it was also signalized by the firing of the first gun in opposition to Hawaiian annexation. Mr. Johnson, an Indiana republican, delivered a speech that electrified the house and galleries in denun-ciation of what he termed an attempt to cut loose from the traditional policy of the Unit-ed States and enter upon a scheme of col-onization that had proved the ruin of em-pires and of nations. He used some very strong language, but his remarks were en-thusiastically applauded by the minority, and many republicans joined in the demon-stration. He declared that he did not be-here the proposed scheme to annex the heve the proposed scheme to annex the Sandwick Islands could stand the crucial Sandwick issues could such the crucker test of a contest in the open senate or house. He declared that while he had de-nounced at the time the statement that the Hawailan monarch had been overthrown with the aid of American citizens, he now firmly believed it was true. The speech, coming entirely unheralded, produced a deep



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

Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price. Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

were concerned, the right to appoint Queen's counsel resided in the lieuemant governor in council of the various provinces. Since confederation the dominion government claimed that this power resided exclusively in them. The government of Ontario had contended that right, and brought the matter before the court. So far as this province was concerned, Judge King, when attorney general, claimed that the province had the right to make these appointments.

Dr. Stockton-And he passed an act. Hon. Mr. White-Yes; I think in 1875, but it was never acted upon. The practical advantage of the title to the possessor might, if its obligation were rigidly enforced, be questionable. It was intended, however, to confer a badge of honor upon gentlemen whose skill and standing in the profession made them worthy of it. It would be admitted that some restriction should be thrown around the conferring of the title, if the title itself was to be of any value. At present and until the text of the decision of the privy council was received it would be in doubt whether the power to appoint resided exclusively in the provincial authorities, or was jointly possessed with the dominion government. The bill provided that after the act went into force, except as to the first list of appointments, there should not in any year be more than two Queen's counsel appointed, or more than six in any three years. Of course the first list of appointments would be large, because it would be found desirable to appoint a very large number, possibly all of those who had been appointed by the dominion government. The bill also contained a provision that the attorney general or solicitor gen-eral of this province, as well as of Canada, if they belonged to this province, should by virtue of their office be Queen's counsel. This provision was certainly a reasonable one. It would be somewhat of an anomaly if gentlemen who were officially at the head of the bar should not wear this badge of honor while it was being worn by many practitioners who stood, so to speak, behind them at the oar. The last section of the bill provided that the title should only be pestowed upon those who had practiced at least fifteen years at the bar. He thought the honor which the govnment thus proposed to confer would be esteemed and prized by the profession, and would convey some honor and some distinction to those who received it. The bill agreed to with amendments

Hon. Mr. White introduced bills mending chapter forty-six consolidated statutes of witness and evidence, and amending chapter sixty-two of consolidated statutes, summary convictions. Hon. Mr. White committed a bill providing for the appointment of provincial constables, Mr. Fowler in the

chair Hon. Mr. White explained that the bill intended to give the lieutenant governor in council power to appoint constables, whose jurisdiction would extend all over the province. Dr. Alward-Is it intended

to appoint one for each county? Hon. Mr. White-Not necessarily. Dr. Alward-I suppose such con-

tee and Mr. Wells from the municipal ities committee submitted reports. Hon. Mr. Tweedle submitted the report of the chancellor of the New Brunswick University for last year. Mr. Smith presented the petition of the Carleton municipality, asking for amendment of agricultural act.

Mr. Johnson gave notice of the following motion: Resolved, That a com mittee of five members of the legisla tive assembly be appointed by Mr. Speaker for the purpose of investigat-

ing the claim of Auguste Babineau sgainst the government for compensation for loss incurred in conne with the construction of the Little Northwest bridge, in the parish of Richibucto, in the county of Kent, in 1895, with power to the said committee to make such report and recommendation in reference to the said claim as they may think advisable. Recess till half past seven o'clock.

After recess Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year as follows:

Administration of justice-Equity chambers, St. John, in-cluding janitor Judges' chambers and Law Licluairs Judges' chambers brary, St. John. Stavens' "Digest" \$650 Agriculture-Encouragement of dairying..... Farmers' and Dairymen's Asso-4,000 0 1,000 0 150 0 Contingencie Legislature and public depart-Deaf and Dumb Institution, Fred-ericton, in aid of maintenarce. 13.000 (

500 0 Educatio School houses, poor districts,... Dominion Educational Associa-1,000 0 250 0 Additional assistance to

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libraries Fisheries protection

greesing clerks Chaplain 1,050 0 Chaplein Sergeant at arms, \$4 per diem... Door keeper, \$2 per diem... Messenger, \$2 per diem ... Five messengers, \$1.50 per diem each

three pages, \$1 per diem each. Law clerk Lunatic Asylum maintenance.... Natural History Society, St. John Natural History Society, Chat-ham 100 00 New Brunswick Historical Society Public health—

Contingencies, printing, etc.... Public hospitals Public printing 1,100 00 utlic works-165,000 00 8,250 00 Legislative buildings and offices Normal School *********** 2,500 0 Lunatic Asylum Good Roads Association......

Freparing lists of by-roads in province, and descriptions..... Miscellancous expenses, depart-500 00 2.850 0

1.500 00 1.500 00 esech expenses 2,000 00

Grand total In moving that the house go into committee of supply, Hon. Mr. Twee-

might be made for a by reason of extraordinary freshets bridges would be carried away and roads washed out, and in consequence of this a very much larger expenditure would be required than any man could reasonably have contemplated. Such was exactly the fact during the past fiscal year. Such expenditures were not extravagant and the chief commisisoner would be able most fully and clearly to show how the money was over expended and that it was expended in the interests of the country, and if it was expended in the inter-

tion of the correctness of the position

taken by the government with refer-

ence to the financial position of the

province. It was the habit of this op-

position, as it doubtless was of the

opposition in every country, to sever-

cly criticize the financial administra-

tion of the government and to dis-

parage its management. Last year he

(Tweedie) had stated in his budget

speech, and he would reiterate it to-

day, that when the opposition were

trying to convince the people of the

province that the condition of affairs

was getting worse and worse, that

extravagance was the order of the

ests of the country, why should the government be condemned for making it? If the people require that money should be spent on these services, why should the government be censured for meeting their wishes?

Passing on, Hon. Mr. Tweedle said he proposed to deal at some length with the estimated income and expenditure of the past fiscal year. With regard to the first item-administration of justice-it would be seen that the expenditure was \$17,617, or an increase of a little over \$1,100. The house would readily understand how difficult it was to estimate upon that item. Very often important oriminal cases arose which increased the expenditure under that head very greatly. That was the case during the past fiscal year, when the Sullivan trial took place, costing the province something over \$3,000. That looked like a large sum, but it was expended in the intesest of the country. Justice must be done and the right upheld; criminals must receive their just deserts and the public peace and security maintaired, though it might cost many

times \$3,000 to do it. With reference to the matter ugriculture, Hon. Mr. Twieedlie salid that the expenditure had been \$19,-336.84, or \$4,763.16 less than the estimate. Later on he would have something more to say upon that head and also upon the government's wheat policy. In the auditor general's ofnce the estimate was exceeded by \$100. Because that amount had been granted as an extra to a hard-working and faithful official in the office. He thought that official was not sufficlently paid for his services, however this amount of \$100 only applied to the one year, and was given for extra services.

On the item of contingencies, it would be seen that the estimate had been exceeded by the sum of \$2,038. He thought it was a matter of record that never in the history of the province did the estimate for contingencies come up to the actual outlay. Legislative contingencies showed an in-crease last year over 1396 of \$577.55. That he thought was fairly chargeable to the hon. members of the opposition, as it was caused by the useless Cocagne bridge investigation. Another item of the increase was caused by the appointment of an administrator of the government, made necessary by the death of the late Governor Fraser the amount expended on that service being \$211.85. The board of works contingencies were \$100 in excess of estimate, and telegrams, postage and other contingencies in the provincial secretary's exceeded the outlay of last

year by \$619. It was always very dif- ought to follow. It would be rememfoult to estimate what the contingent | bered also that last year, when the

uty receiver general had received \$183 for his extra services in handling the liquor licenses, and the deputy provincial secretary had received \$10 for extra services.

Dr. Alward-What is the total of the excess ?

Hon. Mr. 'Iweedie-\$978. Dr. Stockton-I think the estimate

for executive government last year was \$2,000 greater than it was year before. Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I think not, at

all events the expenditure upon the commissioner of agriculture was not included, because the estimates were cassed before the agricultural bill was ntroduced. . The cost of fishery protection had exceeded the expectation of the government by \$70.50 and of game protection by \$282. With regard to the latter, he felt that every member of the house would agree that a very much larger amount should be expended upon game protection than vas now devoted to that service. At this very time there was pressing need for the appointment of 30 or 40

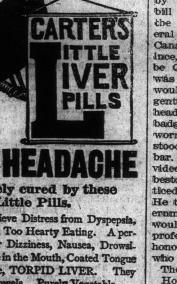
extra wardens to prevent the killing of moose and caribou in the deep snows that prevail all over the province this winter. In every locality the people were crying out for better game protection and cases of reckless slaughter were being brought every day to the notice of the government. Unless the government rose to the needs of the occasion the province might soon be in the position that the state of Maine was in thirty or forty years ago, when its big game was nearly exterminated, so that now many thousands of dollars have to be spent annually to repair the damage. It was the duty of the government in this connection to seek out additional sources of revenue for the needs of the province and in no direction was there more promises of this being successfully accomplished than by bringing into our province a portion at least of the vast army of sportsmen who cach year seek sport and relax-

ation in the forest and upon woodland lakes and streams. Under the policy pursued by the government the income from game licenses had been greatly increased, amounting last year, not including the month of November and December, to nearly \$2,000. That was only the beginning of what might be expected in future years if our game was properly protected. The next item was public printing, which had always been a fruitful source of contention and debate in the house, and without which the chief weapon of the hon. gentlemen opposite would be gone from them, asked the indulgence of the house while he made somewhat extended observations. It had been the custom of some of the hon. gentlemen opposite for some years past to make comparisons beween the expenditures in other provinces of the dominion and New Brunswick, designed to reflect the management of the affairs of this province. It would be remembered that in 1896 the financial critic of the opposition from St. John (Alward) in his criticism of the budget speech

had pointed to Ontario and

Scotia as provinces whose methods we

by acclamation. (A Mr. Tweedie said h the house some fac gleaned from the fin Nova Scotia. For co Brunswick last year and for legislative e this latter item inclu expenses. These ar gether made a total two expenditures a treated in the provin tia under the heading expenses" and "mis ses." Including the of Nova Scotia, the ses of the sister pro were \$49,983.34, the 1 penses in the provinc were \$38,089.75, makin 673.09 for miscelaned expenses, as against legislative expenses cies, or a difference province of \$47,081.26. Tweedie said he tho reason to be asham ing. The difference to be very large, and tion he desired to s not here to discourag administration of affa ince of Nova Scotia, to answer the basele by the hon. gentlem tion, and to claim that department our expe ed with those of Nor mere bagatelle. When the hon. ge cried "woe, woe," at fairs in this provin clothe themselves in ashes if they lived Now, it was only there might be son connection with thes province of Nova Se not included under contingencies and les in this province, but would place together able expenditure in e would then make i grand total was very vorable to New Br respect of the two he already. He knew met with the state province of Nova two chambers, an up lower house, but whi to deduct the cost of ber from the legislithat province, surely of Nova Scotia was credit of the saving abolition of the legi which our legislativ been reduced. Our was apparently an den upon the coun seemed to desire it when it was abolish ed to expres any gre Coming to the es and expenditures for Mr. Tweedie said he necessary to take up house at any great year we voted \$500 fo ine, but as a claim



PART.

rnment would be ncrease was about

die-No; it was The exestimate. upon the service very large, amountum than \$14,482.52. planation he could to quote from the chief superintendgiven upon page of provincial shows an abnorr sixteen thousand on with the disner years. The first sight rather ned by the follow-

the year 1896 the to teachers were semi-annual payto those who during the short istmas, the same as given to those days during the on June 30th. By legislature in 1896 at the provincial after be paid each to the number of he term as comumber of teachyear. This ar t on the first day that for the term st the teachers reand twenty-five sixteenths of the d of one-half, as nge made a difin the grants of the grants for the ber, 1897, will be so that the grants will show only the But as the fiscal ends on the 31st lic accounts inpenditure for the June 30th, 1897, vn, exceeds the enditure by \$12,ants to gramme

ons of 59th Vicn 5, has made a \$2,000. This is in ndard education. timate upon edunt were governed ne chief superino a statement of each year. He ould be loth to enditure on the ent in the matter rovince was exable benefits of school education we were paying education than nada, still he public spirited ce was in favor ise of education rict in the provto the excess of executive govsaid that the estimated the of the commiswhich had ams this, the de-

FIRST PART.

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

house was in committee of supply, the hon. leader of the opposition had sought to create the impression that we were paying much more for public printing than was paid in the province of Nova Scotia. The hon. gentleman had so warmly denounced this government for its extravagance in this regard that he (Tweedie) had felt that perhaps the hon. member had some justification for his remark. But having some curiosity in the matter, and having heard other statements made by the opposition members and the opposition press with regard to the expenditures of Nova Scotia being so much more economical than ours, he had taken occasion during the recess to look into this

r.atter. He thought he would be able to demonstrate that the province of New Brunswick for economical administration stood far ahead of the province of Nova Scotia, and that the hon. gentlemen opposite were, to say the least of it, exceedingly unfortunate in the comparison which they instituted in that direction. He had before him the auditor general's reports for Nova Scotia for the last four years, which hon. gentlemen could refer to if they wished, to verify his statements. While it was true that in the Nova Scotia report for last year the item of public printing was given as \$9,612, he (Tweedie) had gone through the re-port and found the very large sum of \$5,767 appearing in various parts of the report which should have been charged to public printing. Thus the total cost of public printing in Nova Scotia was \$15,379. Dr. Alward-In what department do those charges appear ? Hon. Mr. Tweedle-In all departments, and in all parts of the report

you stumble across the printer's bill. Dr. Alward-It is like the travelling expenses of the government. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that in discussing the expenditures of Nova Scotia with those of New Brunswick, he intended to be absolutely fair. There was no good reason why any finance minister or any government should endeavor to conceal anything. They should deal fairly with the people, whose servants they were. He believ-ed in that principle and in dealing with the financial state of the province he would endeavor to give the house, as well as the country, the fullest information, not as a matter of favor, but as a matter of right. The opposition were not justified in charging the government with endeavoring to conceal anything, for they had nothing to conceal. When there was an over-expenditure upon public works, it could not be concealed; the overnment had a right to admit it frankly, explain it truthfully, and fall by their acts. (Apstand or plause.) When the people were not satisfied with the government, it was their right and their duty to put them out; but the present governmen had a right to assume that the people were satisfied, because since the last general election they had sustained the governm ant every time they had been app ealed to. In the face of the doleful statements of the opposition, it was rather remarkable that whenfor it, it was not paid by the receiver general, and therefore that sum has lapsed. The total estimated expenditures for last year were \$717,889.48, and the actual expenditure was \$737,186.75, leaving \$19,297.27. Deduct the amount not estimated for in the expenditure nearly \$3,279.23, and that would leave \$16,018.04 of an expenditure over the estimates. Now let us turn to the other side and see how the receipts compared with the estimates. Our ninion subsidies last year were \$483,550.66, as against \$483,555.82 esti-mated for. The difference is accounted for by a charge for legal expenses Dr. Stockton-What had they to do with that ?

Hon. Mr. Tweedle-They may not have had the right, but they had the arbitrary power and they did it. It was not done by this government. For territorial revenue we estimated \$160,-000 and our receipts were \$180,126.90, that is an answer or \$180,126.90, that is an answer, and I think a very full answer, to the charge made last year by my hon. friend from York that the surveyor general and the of ficials of his department were lax in their duty and did not collect sufficient stumpage. From all the reports we could get, from all the information which our officials could give us-and

they are a clever and able lot of men -we only estimated for \$160,000, and we received \$180,000. It shows the hon. surveyor general is not letting the good season or anything else prevent him from collecting the stumpage. Mr. Pinder-There was not \$180,000 from stumpage

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-I am not speaking of stumpage altogether. The territorial revenue comes from sale of land and timber licenses and from other various sources. It is the whole revenue derived from the crown land office. For fees from provincial secretary's office we estimated \$7,500, and the return was \$8,702.70. For the agricultural department we estimated \$1,-500 and the return was \$1,439.10. From the lunatic asylum we estimated \$7,500 and we received \$5,-117.40. For private and local bills we estimated \$500, while our receipts were \$713.33; taxes on incorporated company estimate \$22,500, receipts \$22,747.68; succession duties estimate \$7,500, receipts \$9,294.67; Queen's printer estimate \$700, receipts \$888.91; liquor license estimate \$21,000, receipte \$20,267.10; miscellaneous estimate \$6,-500, receipts \$12,354.12, making the actual receipts \$745,202.59, as against \$718,755.82 of an estimate, a difference of \$26,446.77. The total receipts for the year were threfore \$745,202.59, and the total expenditure \$727,186.75, making the current revenue for the year exceed the current expenditure \$18,015.84. The balance against current revenue last year was \$76,435.27. The balance this year is \$59,371.23, making a difference of \$17,064.04. Add to this the difference between deposits and withdrawls on equity court deposits and you have the sum of \$18,015.84, which shows the current revenue over the current expenditure of the year. I think that is a very fair showing, a showing of which neither the house nor the country nor the government

need be ashamed of. It is true that out revenue is limited, but when we even the government went to the country, whether in Albert, Westmorcan calculate so closely upon these matters and when we can have a surplus of \$13,000 on our year's operations, I think hon. members will admit that it is a good showing. It

lumber

and I am glad to say that on all ocs the hon. leader of the oppo tion has supported any rea At 10 o'clock the provincial secretary moved the adjourment of the bate, and on motion of Hon. Mr Ommerson, seconded by Hon. Mr. Tweedie, further consideration of sup-ply was made the first order of the day for tomorrow.-Adjourned.



Two Issues a Week, the First

Our Readers.

on Saturday, January 1st. 1898, Thus Giving the News to **All Subscribers While**

> It Is Fresh and Timely.

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

With the opening of the New Year a radical change will be made in the publia change that we feel sure will be heartily appreciated

by all subscribers.

Commencing January Ist

subscribers will be placed WIFE'S TEMPTATION as near as possible on a level with the city readers I am a boarder in a flat. When I, a single woman, advertised for a room in a private family, there of the daily papers, and will be furnished with the ame, in reply, as inviting an answer as I desired. It informed me that Mrs. Egbert Windsor and husband would be pleas news of the world as fresh ed to have me make one of them in a from the telegraphic wires small apartment of four rooms, in which one, a front hall bedroom, would

be mine.

he street.

moon bliss

taking a boarder.

spacious rooms

By Augusta Prescott.

I accepted the invitation, agreed to

pay the modest rate and in a week

was settled down. One of my doors

opened into a hallway; the other, which was kept locked, led into the

sitting room of my hostess. A large

square front window looked out into

In this comfortable little place I

nade ready to be at home and to be

come "one of the family" of Mr. and

Mrs. Egbert Windsor, who, by the

way, were bride and groom enjoying

their third delightful week of honey-

Young Windsor was a clerk in a

shipping house, the head of the for-

advancement. His wife, a girl

eign goods department, and ready for

from New Hampshire, was helping him by making a home for him within his simple means; and adding to the

ome income as well as she could by

This much I learned the first day of

my stay from the young wife herself,

who came into my room and chatted with me while I unpacked. It took so

long to undc and arrange my coins

(did I tell you that I am a collector of

She was much interested in me and

nost anxious that I should feel at

home; so, after many protestations of

good feeling and many good wishes for my comfort, she left me, making

me promise to spend as much of my

leisure as pleased me in her own more

I was to take my breakfast and din-

ners with my hostess; but my lunch-

ons were to be taken as I pleased.

Thus, twice a day, I met Ella Wind-

sor and her husband, and I must say

that twice a day I enjoyed as pretty

and comfortable a meal as ever one

knew: pretty because of the affection

between the pair; comfortable because

of their good feeling for me. Thus

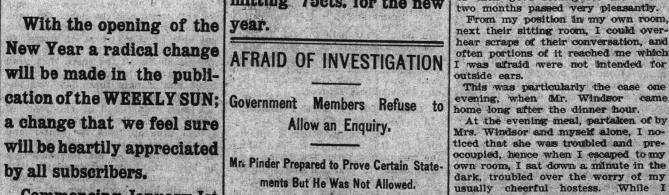
coins ?) that before I had finished, I

mew most of her simple history.

as the the mail arrangements of the country will permit.

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

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



usually cheerful hostess. While I sat thus Egbert came in: "It's no use, darling," I heard him FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 22.vy, "I can't tra

As she turned away her eyes met mine, and something in my face must have told her that I knew. "You heard," said she; "isn't it terrible ! Pcor Egbert ! It will kill him !" "I did not-not hear all," I said lan ely; "how much

"A thousand dollars or its security. And we do not know where there is as much money as that in the world." At this moment, may be by chance,

her eyes fell upon the coins There they lay, gold and silver and bronze, brass and copper and nickel, all shimmering and bright under the ray of the gas. There they lay all gleaming, five hundred of them, just as I had laid them out for counting pefore dinner after the little polishing brush had done its weekly work upon

"They are worth as much as that ?" he asked timidly.

"Yes, and a great deal more." I said rusquely, for I did not like to have her eye them so hard; and then, jealousy or some selfish fiend getting ossession of me, I brushed them into my lap and tumbled them headlong into my bureau drawer.

When I turned Mrs. Windsor

Next morning, heartily ashamed of my act, I tried to turn the conversa tion towards the topic of the night before, but Mrs. Windsor avoided it. I knew that she felt hurt, and this only made me the more uncomfort-able. How could I have had so little tact. I was not suspicious of her. It was only the jealous feeling understood by any one who pets a hobby and allows it to govern him.

For the next few days I saw little of the Windsors, for, having a relative in town, I devoted my days to visiting her, and only my nights were spent in my room.

But I punished myself by locking up in my chest my precious coins and substituting for them an imitation set procured long ago from a Venetian coin dealer.

An imitation set of coins is owned by nearly every collector, just as most women own paste jewels. The imitations are lighter and less curately engraved, but for a cabinet

or a table they are quite as good. Splendid library cabinets are rarely, stripped of their coins, though the owner knows of a safe deposit where the priceless originals lie. Any dealer will make a duplicate and imitation set of lead and brass, which for purposes of history and display are just as good.

It was such a set as this that now adorned my table in the little Windsor flat.

One evening, as I entered my room in the dusk, I had an uncomfortable feeling of contact or presence which, as I paused to listen, was not dispelled by a soft, creeping noise, as though of a door being silently,

I struck a match, and as I did so I heard a little bolt slide gently; and then I knew that the door between my room and Mrs. Windsor's parlor had been opened; and that I had come home just as the person who had opened it was in the act of clos-ing and scheme it. ing and re-bolting it on the

ices in handling and the deputy had received \$100

is the total of the

-\$978. ink the estimate ment last year nan it was the

I think not, at diture upon the ulture was not estimates were cultural bill was of fishery prothe expectation y \$70.50 and of With regard at every meml agree that a unt should be protection than hat service. re was pressing nt of 30 or 40 ent the killing in the deep over the provery locality the for better game of reckless brought every le government. rose to the the province sition that the thirty or forty g game was so that now ars have to be r the damage. government in out additiona the needs of direction was this being suchan by bringa portion at of sportsmen ort and, relaxpon woodland ler the policy ment the ines had been iting last year, of November \$2,000. That of what might years if ou otected. The rinting, which tful source of in the house. chief weapon pposite would ted the indulile he made ervations. It some of the e for some nparisons ben other provand New reflect upon affairs of this remembered critic of the (Alward) in and Nova methods we be rememr, when the

land, Gloucester, Charlotte or elsewhere and tried to get a supporter, they got him every time, and usually lamation. (Applause.)

Mr. Tweedie said he desired to give the house some facts that he had gleaned from the financial returns of Nova Scotia. For contingencies New Brunswick last year paid \$15,038.63, and for legislative expenses \$20,953.20, this latter item included the library expenses. These amounts added together made a total of \$35,991.83. These two expenditures are very largely treated in the province of Nova Scotia under the heading of "legislafive expenses" and "miscellaneous expen-Including the library expenses ses." of Nova Scotia, the legislative expenses of the sister province last year were \$49,983.34, the miscellaneous expenses in the province of Nova Scotia were \$38,089.75, making a total of \$83,-673.09 for miscelaneous and legislative expenses, as against our \$35,991.83 for legislative expenses and contingencies, or a difference in favor of this province of \$47,081.26. (Applause.) Mr. Tweedie said he thought we had no reason to be ashamed of that showing. The difference certainly seemed to be very large, and in this connection he desired to state that he was not here to discourage or criticize the administration of affairs in the province of Nova Scotia, but he was here to answer the baseless charges made by the hon. gentlemen of the opposition, and to claim that in almost every department our expenses, as compared with those of Nova Scotia, were a mere bagatelle

cellaneous, \$3,000. When the hon, gentlemen opposite cried "woe, woe," at the state of affairs in this province, they would clothe themselves in sack cloth and ashes if they lived in Nova Scotla. Now, it was only fair to say that there might be some few items in connection with these headings in the province of Nova Scotia which were not included under the headings of contingencies and legislative expenses in this province, but a little later he would place together all the controlable expenditure in each province and would then make it clear that the grand total was very much more favorable to New Brunswick than in respect of the two headings dealt with already. He knew that he would be met with the statement that in the province of Nova Scotia they had two chambers, an upper as well as a lower house, but while he was willing to deduct the cost of the upper chamber from the legislative expenses of that province, surely the government of Nova Scotia was entitled to the credit of the saving effected by the abolition of the legislative council by which our legislative expenses had been reduced. Our legislative council was apparently an unnecessary burden upon the country-the country seemed to desire its abolition and when it was abolished nobody seemed to expres any great regret.

Coming to the estimated receipts and expenditures for last year, Hon. Mr. Tweedle said he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Dr. Stockton-The field is not very house at any greater length. Last year we voted \$500 for the Indian fam-

1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts

of 8 pages each,-one part may be said that we had an abnormal revenue from stumpage. That is true. It was a good season in the

on Saturday, January 1st, trade, and the consequence was that a large amount of the stumand the 2nd part on Wednespage was received. It is said that

this year the cut is small and that we day, January 5th—and this will not receive nearly so much from that source. I do not believe that. I

new departure will be conthing it will be found that we will receive for territorial revenue the amtinued throughout the ount that we have estimated for

\$155,000. Now, with regard to the estimates for the current year, it will be year. By this plan read

seen that we have estimated the reeipts for the current year at \$719.ers of the WEEKLY SUN 030.50. We have estimated for domin

ion subsidies \$483,530.50; territorial rewill receive the advantage venue, \$155,000; fees provincial secretary's office, \$10,000. These fees are

of the best news service steadily increasing and we have made the estimate a little higher than

ever attempted in the Marilast year. More marriage license were issued this year than ever before,

time Provinces. and I think that is a healthful sign and rather indicative of the prosper-

ity of the province. (Laughter.) For The WEEKLY SUN fearlunatic asylum we estimate \$7,500; agriculture, \$400; private and local bills, lessly invites comparison \$700; taxes, incorporated companies \$23,500; succession duties, \$14,000. This with any of its contemporis much larger than last year because there are several estates to come in aries. It is a newspaper, and some money already in in connection with, estates that have not been finally adjusted. Queen's printer, \$900; liquor licenses, \$20,500, and misfirst, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accur-In regard to the expenditures w have estimated for administration of acy and truthfulness. Its justice, \$17,850. That is made up as follows: Deficiency supreme court follows: Deficiency supreme court fees fund, \$7,000; clerk of the pleas \$2,200; assistant clerk of the pleas columns are clean, pure 4,200; assistant clerk of the pleas, 4600; deputy clerk in equity, \$400; usher of law courts, \$300; contin-gencies, \$600; stenographic reporters, including travelling expenses, \$4,500; balance at debit of fund 31st October, 1947, \$1458.70 and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented 1897, \$1,458.79, making \$10,058.89, from which is to be deducted \$3,000 for sale which is to be deducted \$3,000 for sale of law stamps. Then for criminal pro-secution, \$2,500; jurors' fees, \$5,500; reporting decisions supreme court, \$900; reporting decisions equity court, \$00; equity chambers St. John, \$650; judges' chambers and law library, \$300, and Stevens' digest, \$500. We think \$2,500 will be sufficient for crim-inal prosecutions. as there are no to the Family Circle. It has been for years a welcome visitor once week in thousands 0 inal prosecutions, as there are no very cerious matters on hand. There are two murder cases—one in Carleton county and one in Charlotte—but the attorney general informs me that from what he man learn, the trial of there homes throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia what he can learn, the trial of these cases will not be attended with any and Prince Edward Island. very considerable expense. For jury It now proposes to double fees the estimate is the same as las year, as also for reporting decisions of supreme and equity courts and law library. Then there is the \$500 for Stevens' digest. Some might critithe number of its visits, and to call twice a week cise this and say we had no right to apinstead of but once a week propriate a sum for that purpose. My own opinion is that the efforts of lawon its patrons. yers and all literary men should be recognized and encouraged in the pro-vince where they reside.

By issuing the WEEKLY inviting for a man to become a liter-SUN in two parts, Saturine, but as a claim was never put in Hon, Mr. Tweedle-No, it is not; days and Wednesdays, its other rationalities.

committee met a 10.30 o'clook, Mr. Fowler in the chair. In accordance with the resoultion of In accordance with the resoultion of the committee, the auditor general's report was taken up page by page. Mr. Pinder drew the attention of the committee to a balance at debit of the current account of \$59,371. 23, for which he current account of which he asked details. The auditor general, in reply to Mr. Pinder's questions, stated that he did not audit the account, but accepted the vouchers as evidence of the correctness of the bills; that the vouchers for expenditure on great bridges passed through his hands, but those for perm bridge expenditure did not. Mr. Pinderialso asked for details of an expenditure of \$68,004.17, contained in the account current with the board of The auditor general replied that he

aid not have the itemized bills, but held the vouchers for the payment of the amounts. Mr. Pinder then stated that he had knowledge of the pay-ment of amounts previous to the close of the fiscal year which were not contained in the auditor general's report, thus making the indebtedness of the province greater than is apparent from the report. He said he was prepared to prove his statement if he were given an opportunity, and to that end moved the following resolution

tion: Whereas, It appears by the auditor gen-eral's report, page 1, that there is an over-capenditure of \$53,576.19 on account of the board of works, and \$59,371.27 on current ac-count, and it is necessary for a proper audit of the account, that the committee should have a full investigation as to all public expenditure; therefore Resolved, That this committee ask the house for authority to examine witnesses under oath as to the above named amounts and any other indebtedness of the fiscal year, with power to ask for persons and papers: The resolution having been put to the committee, was defeated, Mr. Pinder voting in favor and Messrs. Osman and Robinson against.

Osman and Robinson against. The item of \$4,704.94 for a diamond drill, was laid over, for further conu and Ro

ideration. After some discussion on other mat ters contained in the report, the com-mittee adjourned till 10 a. m. Wednes-

Piles Cured Without the Use of Knife by Dr. Chase.

I was troubled for years with Pile and tried everything I could buy with-out benefit, until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. The result was marvellous. Two boxes completely cured me.

The Suex canal tonnage for a series rears is shown below: Ste 3,284 3,624 3,100 3,137 3,440 3,425 3,389 4,206 3,556 3,342 54,771,076

,898,981

ed and I've hunted ! I must have shipped the goods wrong "But, surely they will not hold you esponsible-after such a good re-

"But they will ! Old Morgan, head of the firm, told me today that the goods would be charged to me until found, and then the loss in valuation would be deducted from my salary.' "Oh, Elgbert."

Yes! You see the goods were due at Dresden last Friday week. I must nave shipped them by mistake to some other port. Meanwhile we have lost the Dresden sale, and possibly the goods." There was a nause. Then in a timid

voice I heard Mrs. Windsor say: "Was it very much, dear ?" "A thousand dollars !" "Egbert, dear !"

"Yes, and I am either to furnish se curity for the amount until recovered as they are missing entirely, or work for \$5 a week until we hear from them.

"And that may be ?" "Weeks, months, maybe a year, if

were shipped by the Pacific hey lines There was a gasping sound now, and I felt sure both were crying. I

would have given the world to have stepped in just here to say a word of omfort. But what could I have said, even if my role of involuntary eavedropper had been an open one.

One thousand dollars ! My own slender income scarcely approximated that in a year, and beyond that I had nothing in the world except-Except my coins !

A coin collector, you must know, is a monomaniac, quiet but persistent; a unatic, harmiess but determined. Of all habits there is nome as diffi-cult to break as that of coin collect-

of to break an extravagance rg; and of all extravagance consuming. The the miser is a low throb compared to it, and the desire of the epicure scarcey touches it in intensity.

For the sake of the coins which I so learly love I have made myself an exile, dwelling in humble dircum-stances, where the value of my dearly loved coins might raise me to

While I listened to the conve tween Egbert Windsor and his wife my hand rested on a small table at my side, and I suddenly became aware that here, right under my very fingers rested the means of saving them from he long slavery of poverty before

Yes ! Right here in my very hand . res! Hight here in my very hand ! nAd yet, and yet! No. not for all the world could I have brought myself to offer up so great a sacrifice on the altar of human friendship. And why should I, and for strang-

People I have scarcely ers, too ! known for two months.

The thought, certainly a reasonable one, comforted me, and I lighted my gas to dismiss it and the Windsors from my mind. As the light flooded my apartment a

light touch sounded on my door and I opened it to see Mrs. Windsor standing outside. "Only a letter," she said, handing

Her face was flushed, as from cryme an envelope. ing, but she wore a sweet smile.

How strange!

I started to call out "Mrs. Windsor!" and then my eye fell upon the little coin table, and I saw it was empty. The imitation coin set was

I stood perfectly still a moment with the dying match in my fingers and then a wave of recollection shot over

I had said I would not be at home that might! And Mrs. Windsor-hor-rible thought-knew it!

A voice broke the stillness from the next room. It was Mrs. Windsor's sweet treble: "Egbert, Egbert, darling," she was

saying, "Egbert, dear. Don't despair, hove. Lift your head from the couch and look at me!" "There is no hope."

"Do not say that, dear! Here, here in my bosom are the coins that will set us free; they belong to her, to our boarder. But I can replace them so she will not know. A dealer told me so today, and offered to pledge them for me for a thousand dollars or all the money we want. I am to see him tonight." "Ella!"

"Yes, love, I know it is not rightthat it is wrong, even stealing! But it does no harm and we will put them back again when you can clear, ourself."

"At the price of your honor?" There was no reply. Then the clear v

voice of Egbert Windsor rang out.

"No, my girl! Take them back! Better starvation and shame than dishonor! Better a clear heart than a guilty conscience. Better a hidden God than a smiling devil! Take them back, girl, and God will help us both!" How I crept down behind my little pedstead I know not, while the weep-ng woman slid back the little bolt ight that slit it like a knife, she steped across to the table and dropp the coins upon it. As she smothered them flat with her hands her head bent low, and I am sure that her lips ted upon them.

rested upon them. There was little sleep for me that night and no rest for my spirit; for, in its selfish depths, the shadow of al great resolve was lying. Next morning at daybreak I unlock-ed my chest, took out a heavy pack-age and crept out!

When I returned, an hour later, it was to lay a bank note upon the preakfast table, before the eyes of the istonished Windsors.

"What, sold your coins?" they cried as I told my story. "No; only pawned them," I replied, lowering my eyes lest I should see and

lowering my eyes lest I should see and show too much. "Impossible!" they cried. "But you should not have done it! Listen to this letter. It came an hour ago. And then, with the glad tears run-ning down her cheeks, Mrs. Windsor read me the following letter: Office Morgan & Co., Barolay street. Dear Sir-The cargo of merchandise marked "Dresden" was received by the firm in that city three weeks ago; but, owing to the negligence of the employe, was not recorded. You are,

but, owing to the negligence of the employe, was not recorded. You are, therefore, freed from all responsibil-Yours truly, Morgan & Co. ity.

Woodville, Ont. SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC. Tons net. 5,871,500 6,335,752 5,707,655 5,908,024 6,640,834 6,783,187 6,890,020 6,832,816 7,659,558 8,039,105 8,448,246 8,562,237 7,858,981

434 408 ,986

JAS. STEWART, Harness Maker,

Of the

WEEKLY SUN, ST. JUHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

Dr. Talmage Takes Printing Art For His Subject.

PULPIT AND PRESS.

主题

Expresses His Gratitude to God and the Newspapers of the Land

Commemorates the Two Thousandth Publication of His Sermons.

For the first time Dr. Talmage in this discourse tells in what way his sermons have come to a multiplicity of publication such as has never in any other case been known since the art of printing was invented; text, Nahum ii., 4, "They shall seem like of a good newspaper. torches; they shall run like the lightnings.'

Express, rail train and telegraphic the world's advance. What has made the change? "Books," you say. No, communications are suggested, if not foretold, in this text, and from it I start to preach a sermon in gratitude to God and the newspaper press for the fact that I have had the opporor any other promiscuous assemblage and how many histories have they read? How many treaties on consti-tutional law or political economy or tunity of delivering through the news Laper press 2,000 sermons or religi addresses, so that I have for ma years been allowed the privilege of preaching the gospel every week to ev-ery neighborhood in Christendom, and in many lands outside of Christen Many have wondered at the pro a year for each individual. Whence, then, this intelligence, this capacity to talk about all themes, secular and reby which it has come to pass, and for the first time in public place I state the three causes. Many years ago a young man who has since become eminent in his profession was then study ing law in a distant city. He cam to me and said that for lack of funds he must stop his studying unless through stenography I would give him sketches of sermons, that he might by the sale of them secure means for All read it-white and black, German, the completion of his education. .. I Irishman, Swiss, Spanlard, American, eld and young, good and bad, sick and positively declined, because it seemed to me an impossibility, but after so months had passed, and I had refle ed upon the great sadness for such a brilliant young man to be defeated in that I consider the newspaper to be the grand agency by which the gos-bel is to be preached, ignorance cast out, oppression dethroned, crime exhis ambition for the legal profession I undertook to serve him, of course free of charge. Within three weeks there came a request for those stenotirpated, the world raised, heaven regraphic reports fro mmany parts of joiced and God glorified. In the clankthe continent. ing of the printing press as the sheets fly out I hear the voice of the Lord.

Time passed on, and some gentle-men of my own profession, evidently thinking that there was hardly room for them and for myself in this continent, began to assall me, and becam so violent in their assail me, and became so violent in their assault that the chief newspapers of America put special correspondents in my church Sabbath by Sabbath to take down such reply as I might make. T never made reply, except once for about three minutes, but those correspond-ents could not waste their time, and so they telegraphed the sermons their particular papers. After awh Dr. Louis Klopsch of New York sys-tematized the work into a syndicate until through that and other syndicates he has put the discours by week before more than 20.000.000

all the powers of earth and hell will ; the world, and the vanities that want never again be able to put upon the printing press the handcuffs and the hopples of literary and political deto be puffed, the revenges that to be wreaked, all the mistaker want to be corrected, all the speakers who want to be thought tht elouent, all the meanness that wants o get its wares noticed gratis in the It is remarkable that Thomas Jefwho wrote the Declaration of Independence, also wrote these words, "If I had to choose between a governlitorial columns in order to save ax of the advertising column, all the ment without newspapers and newsmen who want to be set right who papers without a government, I would prefer the latter." Stung by some never were right, all the crack brained billosophers, with story as long as their hair and as gloomy as their fin-ger nails, all the itinerant bores who come to stay five minutes and step, an rew fabrication in print, we come to write or speak about the "unfair print-ing press." Perhaps through our own indistinctness of utterance we are rehour. From the editorial and report-orial rooms all the follies and shame porting as saying just the opposite of what we did say, and there is a small of the warld are seen day by day, and the temptation is to believe neither in riot of semicolons and hyphens and God, man nor woman. It is no sur-trise to me that in your profession nas, and we come to write or talk about the "blundering printing press," there are some skeptical men. I only wonder that you believe anything. or we take up a newspaper full of social scandal and of cases of divorce, Unless an editor or a reporter has in his present or in his early home a model of earnest character, or he throws himself upon the upholding grace of God, he may make temporal and we write or talk about a "filthy, scurrilous printing press." But this morning I ask you to consider the immeasurable and everlasting blessing and eternal shipwreck.

Another great trial of the newspa per profession is inadequate compen-sation. Since the days of Hazlitt and Sheridan and John Milton, and the wallings of Grub street, London, literary toll, with very few exception not been properly requitted. When Oliver Goldsmith received a friend in his house, he (the author) had to sit on the window, because there was on-ly one chair. Linnaeus sold his splendid work for a ducat. DeFee, the authe norm in a new volumes, died penni-less. The learned Johnson dined be-hind a screen because his clothes were too shabby to allow him to dine with the gentlemen who, on the other side of the screen, were applanding his works. And so on down to the present time literary toil is a great strug-gle for bread. The world seems to have a grudge against a man, who, as they say, gets his living by his wit. and the day laborer says to the man of literary toil, "You come down here and shove a plane and hammer a shoe last and break cobblestones and earn an honest living as I do instead of sitting there in idleness scribbling!" But there are no harder worked men in all the earth than the newspape people of this country. It is not natter of hard times; it is characteristic of all times. Men have a better appreciation for that which appeals to the stomach than for that which appeals to the brain. They have no dea of the immense financial and in tellectual exhaustion of the newspa per press. Oh, meh of the press, fi will be a great help to you, if when you get home late at night," fagged out and nervous with your work, you would just kneel down and commend your case to your God and the God of your children forever!

DEMANDS OF THE PUBLIC, Another great trial of the newspa per profession is the diseased appetite for unhealthy intelligence. You blame the newspaper press for giving such prominence to murders and scandals. Do you suppose that so many papers woud give prominence to these things if the people did not demand there?

that he must have hasty mastication and irregular habits. To bear up un der this tremendous nervous tra they are tempted to artificial stimulu that dull and how many thousands have down under their pressure God only knows. They must have something to interact the wet, they must have something to keep out the chill, and after a scant night's sleep they must have something to revive them for the morning's work. This is what made Horace Greeley such a stout temperance man. I said to him, "Mr. Greeley, why are you more eloquent on the subject of temperance than any other subject?" He replied, "I have seen so many of my best friends in .journalism go down under intemperance," Oh, my dear brother of the newspaper profession, what you can-not do without artificial stimulus God not want you to do! There is no half way ground for our literary people between teetotalism and dis tion. Your professional success, your domestic peace, your eternal salvadomestic peace, your eternal salva-tion, will depend upon your theories in regard to artificial stimulus. I

have had so many friends go down under the temptation, their brilliancy quenched, their homes blasted, that cry out this morning in the words of another, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright, for at the last it biteth like a serpent, and it stingeth like an adder." NEGLECT THEIR SOULS.

Another trial of this profession is he fact that no one seems to care for their souls. They feel bitterly about it, though they laugh. People sometimes laugh the loudest when they feel the worst. They are expected to gather up religious proceedings and to discuss religious doctrines in the editorial columns, but who expects them to be saved by the sermons they stenograph or by the doctrimes they discuss in the editorial columns? The world looks upon them as profession-

a.]. Who preaches to reporters and editors? Some of them came from retigious homes, and when they left the parental roof, whoever regarded or claregarded, they came off with a father's benediction and a mother's They never think of those prayer. ood old times but tears come into their eyes, and they move through these great cities homesick. Oh, if they only knew what a helpful thing it is for a man to put his weary head down on the bosom of a sympathetic Christ! He knows how nervous and tired you are. He has a heart large enough to take in all your interest, for this world and the next. Oh, mer of the newspaper press, you sometimes get sick of this world, it seems so hollow and unsatisfying! If there are any people in all the earth that need lod, you are the men, and you shall have him if only this day you implore his mercy. A man was found at the foot

Canal street, New York. As they nicked him up from the water and brought him to the morgue they saw by the contour of his forehead that he had great mental capacity. He had entered the newspaper profes sion. He had gone down in health. He took to artificial stimulus. He If I go into the meat market of a for-eign city, and I find that the butch.

lead, and all the questions of the past, There is not a resent and future. ingle doctrine of theology but has been discussed in the last ten years by the secular newspapers of the country; they gather up all the news of the earth bearing on religious sub-jects, and then they scatter the news abroad again. The Christian newspaper will be the right wing of the Apocalyptic angel. The cylinder of the Christianized printing press will be the front wheel of the Lord's chariot. I take the music of this day, and I do not mark it diminuendo-I mark it crescendo. A pastor on a Sabbath preaches to a few hundred or a few thousand people, and on Monday or during the week the printing press will take the same sermon and preach it to millions of people. God speed the printing press! God save the printing press! God Christianize the printing press!

When I see the printing press standing with the electric telegraph on the one side gathering up material and the lightning express train on the other side waiting for the tons of folded sheets of newspapers, I pro-nounce it the mightiest force in our civilization. So I commend you to pray for all those who manage the newspapers of the land, for all typeetters, for all editors, for all publish ers, that, sitting or standing in posiers, mat, sutting or standing in posi-tions of such great influence, they may give all that influence for God, and the betterment of the human race. An aged woman making her living by knitting unwound the yarn from the ball units she found in the centre of the ball their series. the ball there was an old piece of newspaper. She opened it and read an adventisement which announced that she had become heiress to a large property and that fragment of a news-

paper lifted her up from pauperism to affluence. And I do not know but as the thread of time unrolls and un-winds a little farther through the silent yet speaking newspaper may be found the vast inheritance of the world's redemption.

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Does his successive journeys run, His kingdom stretch from shore to shore Till suns shall rise and set no more.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived.

Feb 24-Coastwise-Schs Wanita, 42, Ma-garvey, from Annapolis; Thelma, 48, Mil-ner, from do. Cleared.

eb 22-Coastwise-Schs Louise, Hargrave Point Lepreaux; Abana, Floyd, for Qua Feb 23-Sch Maggie J Chadwick, Starkey, for City Island f o, A Cushing and Co. Sch Walter Miller, Barton, for City Island f o, Stetson, Cutler and Co. Coastwise-Schs Ions, Morris, for Advo-cate Harbor; R Carson, Sweet, for Quaco. Feb 24-Sch Pefetta, Maxwell, for New York.

Sailed. Feb 22-Str Teelin Head, Phillips, for Bel

Salled.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived

At Cardiff, Feb 22, str Arbela, Smith, from Port Glasgow, to load coal for Canary Islanda.

At Cardiff, Feb 22, str Arbela, Smith, from Port Glasgow, to load coal for Cattery

Islanda. At London, Feb 23, str Mantines, Mul-cahey, from St John. At Trepassey, NF, Feb 19, str Regulus, Crocs, from Louisburg, CB, for St Johns, NF; Portia, Farrell, from New York via Halifax for do (both still detained 21st by

Sailed.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Havana

Arrived

Feb 12, schs Lena Pickup fobile; Shafner Bros, Le Cain

CANADIAN PORTS. · Arrived.

At Halifax, Feb 21, str St John City, Har-ison, from St John, rison, from St Jo Cleared.

FIRST PART.

Parker, Christiansen, for St Pierre, Miq: Ind, sch Syanara, Finley, for Bermuda. From New York, Feb 22, bark Persia, Malcolm, for Pernambuco (and anchored in Hart Island Roads). VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 24-Eld, sch

Morales. SALEM, Mass, Feb 24-Sid, schs Carrie Belle, Roger Drury, Annie Harper, and A Gibson, for St John, NB; Sallie E Ludiam, for Mount Desert.

MEMORANDA.

VOL. 21.

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MEMORANDA. In port at Boothbay, Feb 19, sch Silver Wave, Welsh, from Boston for Quaco. In port at Buenos Ayres, Jan 17, ship Len-nie Burrill, Larkin, from St John, NB; barks Mauna Loa, Graham, from Boston; Cedar Croit, Young, from St John, NB; St Croix, Trefry, from Bear River, NS; Strathome, Harvey, from Boston; Beimont, Ladd, from Tacoma; Hillside, Morrill, from Yarmouth, NS; sch Americana, Smith, from St John, NB.

In port at Barbados, Feb 8, bark Syra, Iverson, from Savannah for Rio Janeiro, in distress; schs Bartholdi, Grafton, for St Themas, to load scrap iron for St John, NB; Delight, McDonald, for Porto Rico, to load for US.

tor US. In port at Hong Kong, Jan 13, ship Sel-kirk, Crowe, from Cardiff. Passed Falmouth, Feb 19, bark J E Gra-ham, Lockhart, from London for New York. Returned to Cardiff, Feb 20, bark Tuskar, Pennaat, from Cardiff Feb 19 for Rio Jan-eiro (owing to threatening weather). Passed Fernando de Noronha, Feb 1, ship Troop, Fritz, from Tacoma for Queenstown; bark Strathibla, Urquhart, from Manila for New York.

SPOKEN.

Bark Ochtertyre, Kennealy, from Portland, for Queenstown, Jan 25, lat 20.30 S, to O, for Queens 127.40 W.

Bark Lovisa, from St John for Buenos Ayres, Feb 14, lat 34.15, lon 54. Ship Karoo, from Cape Town for Mobile, Feb 21, of Pensacola bar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SANDY HOOK, NJ, Feb 20-The electri ights in Gedney's Channel are not burnin tonight. PORTLIAND, Me, Feb 19—From Cape Eliza-beth to Portsmouth—Notice is hereby given that Boon Island Ledge whistling buoy, 1st class, nun-shaped, with B I L in white let-ters, reported adrift Feb 12, was replaced Feb 18. POPENOUTH MARPOR NUL You

ters, reported surfit Fee 12, was replaced Feb 18. PORTSMOUTH HARBOR, NH-Notice is also given that Goat Island Ledge buoy, 2nd class can, black, No 9, reported moved sev-eral hungred feet out of position, has been replaced. FRENCHMAN BAY, Me-Notice is also given that the fog bell machinery at Egg Rock Light Station, Me, is disabled. It will be repaired as soon as practicable. EGGEMOGGIN REACH, Me-Notice is also given that the Reach being now clear of ice, the light at Pumpkin Island station, which was discontinued Feb 1st, was relight-ed Feb 14th.

which was discontinued. ed Feb 14th. TOMPKINSVILLE, NY, Feb 21-The elec-tric buoys in Gedney Channel are artinguish-tric buoys in Gedney Channel are stinguish-ed, having been damaged in the gale of the 20th. They will be repaired as soon as prac-

BOSTON, Feb 21-Capt Bond of steam

Howard, from Battimore, reports on the same up. Fire Island Lightship hearing ISME, 11% miles distant, passed a vessel's par projecting about 8 feet out of water, tached to a sunken wreck. Soundings lowed a depth of 18 fathoms near the teck. The derelict is not a new one, but a been in the same position for several sks. It is a menace to navigation bound and down the coast. Capt Bond believes WDY HOOK. MJ Fig.

SANDY HOOK, NJ, Feb 22-The lights in edney Channel burned until 6.45 p m, when hey failed.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths occur-ring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN. In

BIRTHS.

TERVES-At Albert Mines, Albert Co., P. B., Feb. 12th, to the wife of Nable Stars

SWEIMAN-At Moneton, N. B., Feb. 15th to the wile of Robert Swetman of the I. C R., a son. TOWER-At Hillsbore, Albert Co., N. B. Feb. 15th, to the wife of William Tower,

MARRIAGES.

BERTON-ROWE-At St. Paul's (Valley) church, St. John, on Feb. 22nd, by Rev. A. G. H. Dicker, John F. Berton, of H. M. customs, to Maud Beatrice, second daugh-ter of Riobard' Rowe. HAPMAN-EMBRE

ter of Richard Rowe. HAPMAN-EMBREE At Fort Lawrence, N. S., on Feb. 23rd, by Rev. J. H. Mac-Donaid, Stewart J. Chapman to Maude A. Embree, both of Fort Lawrence. RANDALL-FREEMAN-At. New Canada

Germany. MOFFIT-HARRISON-At the residence of Robert Moffit, on Feb. 16th, by Rev. J. A. McLean, B. A., Andrew Moffit of Harvey, York Co., N. B., to Mrs. Lydia Harrison 'of Brockway. COHINSON-FIELDERS - At St. John's (Stone) church, on Feb. 22nd, by the Rev. J. deSoyres, Wm. H. Robinson of the Bank of Nova Scotis, Amherst, to Gertrude Annie, daughter of John Fielders, Esq., St. John:

DEATHS.

ANDERSON-At Fredericton, N. B., on Feb. 2hst, Mrs. Lucy A., wile of W. H. Ander-son, in the 69th year of her age.
ALLAN-At Amherst, N. S., Feb. 19th, Mary Ann Allan, aged '9 months, daughter of Alfred Allan, Victoria street.
COLLINS-At Portland, Me., on Feb. 21st, of pneumonia, Mary E., wife of John Col-lins and daughter of James and Johanna Baine, leaving a sorrowing husband, fa-ther, mother, two brothers and two sisters to mourn their sad Jons.
HIGGINS-At Little River, parish of Si-monds, Feb. 2nd, Amanda E., second daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane Hig-gins.

gins. JONAH—At Dawson Settlement, Albert Co., N. B., Feb, Sth. Mrs. Isalah S. Jonah, aged 63 years. NAGLE—In this city, on Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, Maurice Nagle, in the 67th year of his age.

Z2nd, Matrice Fugit, in the state of the his age. PALMER-At Dorchester, N. B., Feb. 15th, Anretta, daughter of Capt. W. R. and Mrs. Palmer, aged 10 years. ROSS-In this city, Feb. 23 after a lengthy illness, Mary G., relict of the late Elias T. Ross, in her 42nd year, leaving one daugh-tor to mourn her sad loss. RYAN-in this city, on Feb. 24th, Katle, beloved wife of Patrick Ryan, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their sad loss.

Homson and he children to mourn sad loss. HOMSON-In this city, on Feb. John Harold, aged 13 days, son of Jol and Jennett H. Thomson.

e, both of Fort Lawrence. ALL-FREEMAN-At. New Canada t church, on Feb. 23rd, by the Rev. Crandall, father of the bride, assist-Rev. J. L. Reid and Rev. E. P. all, Lizzie McHenry Crandall, B.A., son Porter Freeman, M.D., of New ny.

WETMAN-At

to Nel

all cases, however, the name of the sender quel accompany the notice.

ple on both sides the sea. The have been to many guesses on this subject, many of them inaccurate, that I now tell the true story. I have not exployed the opportunity as I ought but I feel the time has come when as a matter of common justice to the newspaper press I should make this statement in a sermon commemora-tive of the two thousandth full publication of sermons and religious ad-dresses, saying nothing of fragmentary reports, whic run up into many thousands more.

NOTHING BUT POINTS.

There was one incident that I might mention in this connection, showing how an insignificant event might insence us for a lifetime. Many years ago on a Sabbath morning on my way to church in Brooklyn a representa tive of a prominent newspaper met me and said, "Are you going to give us any points today?" I said, "What do you mean by 'points?" He replied, "Anything we can remember." I said to myself, "We ought to be making 'points' all the time in our pulpits and not deal in platitudes and inanities." That one interrogation but to me that morning started in me the desire of making points all the time and nothing but points.

And now how can I more appropriately commemorate the two thou-sandth publication than by speaking of the newspaper press as an ally of the pulpit and mentioning some of the trials of newspaper men?

trials of newspaper men: The newspaper is the great educa-tor of the nineteenth century. There is no force compared with it. It is book, pulpit, platform, forum, all in one. And there is not an interest us, literary, cor is not within its igr is not within its grasp. All our churches and schools and colleges and asylums and art galleries feel the quaking of the printing press. But, alas, through what struggle the newspaper has come to its present de-velopment! Just as soon as it began to demonstrate its power superstition and tyrany shackled it. There is nothing that despotism so much fears and hates as the printing press. A great writer in the south of Europe declared that the king of Naples had made it unsafe for him to write on any subject save natural history. Austria could not bear Kossuth's journalistic pen pleading for the redemp-tion of Hungary. Napoleon I. want-ing to keep his iron heel on the neck

of nations, said that the newspaper was the regent of kings, and the only safe place to keep an editor was in prison. But the great battle for the freedom of the press was fought in the court rooms of England and the United States before the century be-gan, when Hamilton made his great speech in behalf of the freedom of J. Peter Zenger's Gazette in America, and when Erskine made his great speech in behalf of the freedom to publish Paine's "Rights of Man" in England. These were the Marathon and

the Thermopylae where the battle was fought which decided the freedom of the press in England and America, and

on for years everybody finds out just what it is, and it is very good or it is very bad. The one paper is the em-bodiment of news, the ally of virtue, the foe of crime, the delectation of elevated taste, the mightlest agency on earth for making the world better. The other paper is a brigand among moral forces; it is a besimer of reputaion. It is the right arm of death and tell, it is the mightiest agency in the hen, it is the highliest agency in the universe for making the world worse and battling against the cause of God, the one an angel of intelligence and mercy, the other a fiend of darkness. Betwen this archangel and this fury

NEXT TO THE BIBLE ...

I find no difficulty in accounting for

not read books. Take this audien

works of science? How many elabor-ate poems or books of travel? Not

many. In the United States the peo-

ple would not average one such book

ligious, this acquaintance with science

and art, this power to appreciate the

beautiful and grand? Next to the

Bible, the newspaper, swift winged

and everywhere present, flying over

the fence, shoved under the door, toss-

ed into the counting house, laid on the

workbench, hawked through the cars!

well, before breakfast and after tea,

Monday morning, Saturday night, Sunday and weekday. I now declare

almighty proclaiming to all the dead

Mations of the earth, "Läzarus, come forth!" and to the retreating surges of darkness, "Let there be light!" In miany of our city newspapers, profess-ing no more than secular information,

there have appeared during the past

30 years some of the grandest appeals

in behalf of religion and some of the

most effective interpretations of God's

TWO KINDS OF NEWSPAPERS.

There are only two kinds of news-

papers-the one good, very good, the other bad, very bad. A newspaper may be started with an undecided

character, but after it has been going

government among the nations.

The vast majority of citizens do

sir!

s to be fought the great battle which is to decide the fate of the world. If s to decide the fate of the world. If you have any doubts as to which is to be victor, ask the prophecies, ask God; the chief batteries with which He would vindicate the right and thunder down the wrong are now unimbered. The great Armageddon of the nations is not to be fought with swords, but with steel pens; not with bullets, but with type; not with can-non, but with lightning perfecting press-s, and the Sumters and Moultries, and the Pulaskis, and the Gibraltars of that conflict will be the editorial and reportorial rooms of our great newspaper establishments. Men of the press, God has put a more stuof the press, God has put a more stu-pendous responsibility upon you than upon any other class of persons. What long strides your profession has made in influence and power since the day when 'Peter Sheffer invented cast me-tal type, and because two books were found just alike they were ascribed to the work of the devil, and books ere printed on strips of bamboo, and Rev. Jesse Glover originated the first American printing press, and the comon council of New York; in so solution, offered \$200 to any print to would come there and live, a in the speaker of the house of pariament in England announced with dignation that the public prints had recognized some of their doings, until in this day, when we have in this country, many newspapers sending out copies by the billion, The press and read. copies by the billion, The press and the telegraph have gone down into the same great harvest field to reap, and the telegraph says to the newspa-per, "T'll rake while you bind," and the iron teeth of the telegraph are set down at one end of the harvest field nd drawn clean across, and the newspaper gathers up the sheaves. tting down one sheaf on the break-

fast table, in the shape of a morning newspaper, and putting down another sheaf on the tea table in the shape of an evening newspaper, and that man who neither reads nor takes a newspaper would be a curiosity. What vast progress since the days when Cardinal Wolsley declared that either the printing press must go down or the church of God must go down to this time, when the printing press and the pulpit are in hundreds of glorious combinations and alliances. TRIALS OF THE EDITOR.

One of the great trials of the news paper profession is the fact that they are compelled to see more of the shams of the world than any other take the life out of him. He must exprofession. Through every newspaper office, day by day, go the weakness of pose himself at the fire. He must write in fetid alleyways. Added to all

ers hang up on the hooks meat that is tainted, while the meat that is fresh and savory is put away without any special care, I come to the conclusion that the people of that city love tainted meat. You know very well that if the great mass of people in this country get hold of a newspaper, and there are in it no runold of a away matches, no broken up fami no defamation of men in high 1 no defamation of men in high post-tion, they pronounce the paper institic. They say, "It is shockingly dull to-night." I believe it is one of the trials of the newspaper that the people of this country demand moral sluth "in-stead of healthy and intellectual food. Now, you are a respectable first, and a paper comes into your first." You open it, and there are three col-ures of splendidly written editorial, recommending some moral sentiment or evolving some scientific theory. In the next column there is a miserable, contemptible divorce case. Which" do you read first? You dip into the edi-torial long enough to say, "Well, that's torial long enough to say, "Well, that's very ably written," and you read the divorce case from the 'long primer" type at the top to the "nonpariel" type at the bottom, and then you ask your wife if she has read it! Oh, it is only a case af supply and demand! Newspaper men are not fools. They know what you want and they give it to you. I believe that if the church and the world' bought nothing but pure, honest, healthful newsoapers, nothing but pure, honest and healthful newspapers would be published. If you should gather all the editors and the reporters of this country in one steat vention, and ask of them what kind of a paper they would prefer to publish, I believe they would unanim-cusiv cay, "We would prefer to pub-lish an elevating paper." So long as there is an iniquitous demand there will be an iniquitous supply. I make no apology for a debauched newspa-per, but I am saying these things in orders to divide the things in order to divide the responsibility be-tween those who print and those who

TEMPTATIONS OF JOURNALISTS. Another temptation of the newspa

per profession is the great allurement that surrounds them. Every occupation and profession has temptation peculiar to itself, and the newspape profession is not an exception. The procession is not an exception. The great demand, as you know, is on the nervous force, and the brain is rack-ed. The blundering political speech must read well for the sake of the party, and so the reporter or the edi-tor has to make it read well, although every sentence was a catastropheo the English language. The repett must hear all that an inaudible speal must hear all that an inaudible speak-er, who thinks it is vulgar to speak out, says, and it must be right the next morning or the next night in the papers, though the night before the whole dudience sat with its hand be-hind its ear in vain trying to eatch it. This man must go through killing night work. He must go into heated assemblages and into unvestilated audience rooms that are enough to

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sick in despair, he flung himself off the dock. They found in his pocket reporter's pad, a lead pencil, a photograph of some one who had loved him long ago. Death, as sometimes it will, smoothed out all the wrinkle that had gathered prematurely on his brow, and as he lay there his fac was as fair as when, seven years before, he left his country home and they bad him goodby forever. The world looked through the window of the morgue and said, "It's nothing but an outcast, but God said it was a gigantic soul that perished because the world gave him no chance. FIGHT CORRUPTION. Let us ask all men com ed with

Halitax for do (both still detained 21st by loe.) At St Lucia, prior to Feb 23, sch Beaver, Huntley, from Fernandina. At Dublin, Feb 21, str H M Pollock, New-man, from Newport News via Belfast. At Liverpool, Feb 21, ship Warrior, Kit² chen, from Darien. TRALEE, Feb 24-Ard, bark Sophia, from Halitax. Ghasgow, Feb 24-Ard, str Keemun, from St John. Saulet Let us ask all men connected with the printing press that they help us more and more in the effort to make the world better. I charge you in the name of God, before whom you must account for the tremendous influence you hold in this country, to consecrate yourselves to higher endeavors. You are the men to fight back this inva-sion of corrupt literature. Lift up your right hand and swear new alle-glance to the cause of philanthroophy Sailed. From Barbados, Jan 29, schs Howard, Sea-boyer, for Ponce, to load direct for U S port N of Hatteras: Feb 3, Juanita, Dixon, for Fajardo, do do. From Afdrossan, Feb 18, bark Carrie L Smith, Classon, for Rio Janeiro; 19th, str Glen Head, Kennedy, for St John NB (to load for Belfast). From Barry, Feb 22, ships Trojan, Arm-strong, for Cape Town; Timandra, Edgett, for Table Bay; bark Albatross, Chalmers, for Rio Janeiro. From Glasson Dock, Feb 21, bark Enter-prise, Calhoun, for Partidge Island. From Cardiff, Feb 22, bark Tuskar, Pen-nant, for Rio Janeiro. IVIEP(vOL, Feb 24-Sid, str Labrador, tor Portland, Me. QUEENSTOWN, Feb 24-Sid, str Teutonic (from Liverpool), for New York. your right hand and swear new alle-glance to the cause of philanthrophy and religion. And when at last, you hok out upon the unnumbered throngs over whom you have had in-fluence, may it be found that you were among the mightlest energies that lifted men upon the exalted pathway that leads to the renown of heaven. Better than to have sat in editorial chair, from which, with the finger of type, you decided the destinies of em-pires, but decided the destinies of em-pires, but decided them wrong, that you had been some dungeoned exile, who, by the light of window iron gnated, on scrapes of a New Testa-ment leaf, picked up from the earth, spelled out the story of Him who Arrived. At Havana, Feb 12, schs Lena Pickup, Roop, from Möbile; Shafner Bros, Le Cain, from Kingsport, NS. At Boston, Feb 21, sch T W Holder, Me. Donald, from Louisburg. At Delaware Breakwater, Feb 21, sch Fred Jackeon, from New York for Norfolk. At Newport News, Feb 20, ship EJ Spicer, occhran, from New York. At Mavre, Feb 21, ship Mary L Burritl, Rice, from Rio Janeiro via Puesstow. At Mobile, Feb 19, ship Mary L Burritl, Rice, from Rio Janeiro via Puesstow. At Mobile, Feb 19, ship Mary L Burritl, Rice, from Rio Janeiro via Puesstow. At Mobile, Feb 19, ship Mary L Burritl, Rice, from Rio Janeiro via Puesstow. At Beverly, Feb 19, sch Lexington, Thomp-son, from Portland, Or, via Queenstow. At New York, Feb 23, bark Abssinia, An-demon, from Buenos Ayres. At Havre, Feb 21, ship Andreta, Nicker-son, from Portland, Ore, via Queenstow. At Portland, Feb 22, sch Avalon, from St John for New York. PORTLAND, Feb 24-Ard, schs Mary F Osrson, Baisley, from New York; Winnie avalon, Wagner, from New York; Winnie avalon, Wagner, from St John for New York; Valdare, from Queco, NB, Ior Salem; BOSTON, Feb 24-Ard, sirs Boston, from 'amouth, NS; Hailfax, from Hallfaz. CIT J ISLAND, NY, Feb 24-Ard, sch Berreil ment leaf, picked up from the estrin, spelled out the story of Him who taketh away the sins of the world. In eternity Dives is the beggar, Well, my friends, we will all soon get through writing and printing and proofreeding and publishing. What then ? Our life is a book. Our years are the chapters. Our months are the then ? Our life is a book. Our years are the chapters. Our months are the paragraphs. Our days are the sen-tences. Our doubts are the interrogatences. Our doubts are the interroga-tion points. Our imitations of others the quotation marks. Our attempts at display of dash. Death the period. Eternity the peroration. O God, where will we spend ft? Have you heard the, news, more startling than any found in the journals of the fast six weeks? It is the tidings that man is lost. Have you heard the news, the is lost. Have you heard the news, the gladdest that was ever announced, coming this day from the throne of Gcd, lightning couriers leaping from the palace gate? The news! The glorious news! That there is pardon for all guilt and comfort for all trou-ble. Set it up in "double leaded" col-umns and direct it to the whole race.

THE ANGEL'S WING.

And now before I close this sermon thankfully commemorative of the "Two Thousandth" publication, I wish more fully to acknowledge the services rendered by the secular press in the matter of evangelization. All the secular newspapers of the day-for I am not speaking this morning of the re-· to ligious newspapers—all the secular newspapers of the day discuss all the questions of God, eternity and the

Salled. From Havana, Feb 12, sch J W Durant, Durant, for Mobile. From Shanghai, Feb 21, ship Brynhilda, Meikle, for Philippine Islands and London or Liverpool. From Havana, Feb 17, schs Sadie Will-cutt, Winchester, for Pascagoula; Gladstone, Read, for Mobile. From Penascola, Jan 26, bark Kelvin, Lockhart, for Santos. From Fernandina, Feb 21, sch Allan A Mcintyre, Somerville, for Martinique. From Jacksonville, Feb 21, sch Leonard and the interest from the loan is 41-2 per cent. It will be offered publicly

Cleared.

ascagoula.

At Savannah, Feb 21, str Cacouna, for Louisburg via New York. At New York, Feb 22, sch Stephen Ben-rett, Glass, for Bilzabethport. At Havana, Feb 17, sch Sirocco, Reid, for cco, Reid, for

ZOLA FOUND GUILTY. PARIS, Feb. 23 .- M. Zola has been cund guilty on all counts. Zola was ed to one year's impriso and a fine of three thousand francs.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-Half the Chi

nese loan, amounting to £8,000,000, was fully underwritten this afternoon. Some of the applications had to be rejected. The issue price is 90

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Columbia, succeed who left the serv government to ser mining syndicate salary will be fou He has \$1,850 now. The Mail and H D. C. Fraser, M. I tario for the gritts ment of governor his pocket. It is here that he has appointment, but in a position to man has the sam undertaking from The last meet campaign will be evening. Messrs. Nova Scotia are in Peterboro; M Smith's Falls and napolis at Alm to give an intellig provincial elect may be said the may be said that will elect a major in eastern Ontart the city constit Hardy government a majority in the of Toronto. It is servatives will win Othawa city, now ment, and that oth Clemenry and St Glengarry and S four Toronto seat four Toronto seats turn conservative MONTREAL, F sensational incide ance at Theatre H in which twenty-most stallwant pol prominent part. Crook Extravage Crook Extravast been appearing week, and like a class, the comp clothes on the f the broadness of furnished the prin snow. For some been running bur entirely, and even ter, until at last p ne so strong Mayor Pre tives Carpen A young w tation of Cha sing act was performance led when the searance. The pany were b on and cont ce station. T the cells and