

A TOP NOTCHER.

This is the name one of our customers has given the famous

Union Blend Tea.

Remember when buying that it is sold in lead packets only.

YOUR GROCER SELLS IT.

Geo. S. DeForest & Sons.

WHISKY

Three Years Old Rye, \$2.70 per Gallon
Eight Years Old Rye, 3.50
Old Kentucky Bourbon, 4.50

When ordering, add price of Jug or Keg to amount.

Family List Sent on Application. Goods shipped immediately on receipt of order.

M. A. FINN.

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

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

The Distinguished Kingston, Ont., Prelate Passes Away.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 24.—Archbishop Cleary of this diocese, died today.

James Vincent Cleary, D.D., was born in Dungannon, Waterford county, September 18th, 1832. At the age of fifteen years, having completed the curriculum in the English, Latin and Greek languages, and literature, mathematics, etc., in a select school in his native town, he went by his parents to Rome for his ecclesiastical education.

ST. JOHN SHIP LOST.

Bodies of a Man and Little Child Found Lashed to the Rigging.

The Vessel Was Commanded by Capt Dakin and Owned by Taylor Bros.

Some Additional Facts About the Loss of the Asia—Three Sailors Rescued.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 22.—The British ship Asia, Capt. Dakin, from Manila, for this port, is supposed to have been wrecked on Nantucket Shoals during the recent storms, and her entire crew of probably twenty men have perished. The body of a man and a little girl were recovered from a portion of a floating hull near the Handkerchief Lightship this afternoon by the tug E. V. McCauley.

LATER.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 22.—The tug E. V. McCauley, arrived here today from Handkerchief Shoal, where she has been inspecting the wrecked barge Excelsior. Capt. O'Brien reported that when about five miles from the barge he found the water covered with wreckage of every description and from the largest pieces of which he recovered two bodies, one a man and the other a young girl about twelve years old.

When the wreckage from the Asia was discovered the tug's speed was reduced, as the great mass of spar, rigging and cargo proved somewhat of an obstruction to navigation.

The child was scantily clothed, having on only a night dress and light slippers, which seemed to indicate that the ship must have struck the treacherous shoals of Monomoy during the night time and broken up within a few minutes, so that the little girl had no time to dress, as she was snatched from her bunk and taken to the deck to meet her death in the waves.

As both the bodies and papers were landed at Wood's Hole, Captain O'Brien could not give an accurate description of either the man or the girl. He said that in the man's pocket was a captain's certificate issued at Weymouth, N. S., bearing the name of "John Cook." There was also found in the same pocket a mate's discharge during the night time and broken up.

The vessel was valued at \$25,000 and is thought to be only partially covered by insurance. The Asia was a vessel of 1383 tons register and was built at Courtenay Bay in 1833 by Oliver Pittfield. She was owned by Taylor Bros., who managed her under Captain Oliver Pittfield, E. A. Everett and others. It is doubtful if there was any insurance on the vessel herself as far as Messrs. Taylor were concerned.

The Mercury came in last night towing the schooner Robert S. Gasham, bound from Philadelphia for St. John. 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 crew put out in a dory and rescued three men from a pile of wreckage which

drifted by. The men had been afloat nearly twenty-four hours, and were barely alive when picked up. They told of the Asia's wreck and the probable loss of all on board, including the captain and his family. The lights crew could give no details of the disaster nor the names of the rescued men." On resuming his course Capt. Evans kept a sharp lookout for possible survivors, but discovered nothing. Vast quantities of wreckage seem to prove that the vessel had gone to pieces almost as soon as she struck. The men from the Asia will be compelled to remain on board the lights until a passing tug shall take them off.

Boston, Feb. 23.—Horace Langille of Plymouth, N. H., telephoned from that place that his son Frederick, a young man of 19, was a sailor on the Asia. He is supposed to be among the lost. The British consul in this city will probably take charge of the bodies landed at Wood's Hole, and will look after the needs of the three sailors, William F. Smith, Jacob Steiburg and James Paces, the survivors of the wreck, who were picked up from the floating wreckage by the crew of the Handkerchief Lightship and were landed at Weymouth today.

Blair D. Dakin of Brockton, Mass., son of Captain Dakin of the Asia, as soon as he immediately went to Boston and conferred with the agents there. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Dakin, with the consent, went to Wood's Hole to identify the bodies recovered from the wreck. Capt. George Nelson Dakin was born forty-nine years ago in Weymouth, N. S., and was twenty years old when he sailed on the Asia with his mother. Capt. Dakin had decided to give up the sea and did not intend to make another voyage, but was persuaded to take out the Asia for his last trip. He was very well known in maritime circles, was well liked and popular, and a very capable master, never having lost a vessel.

Blair Dakin is well known here, having attended school in this city for several years. He visited St. John last summer.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

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

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—Today's Evening Telegram says editorially:

Good luck to the C. P. R. Canada's sympathy will be entirely with the Canadian Pacific railway in the fight which it is making to secure a lion's share of the traffic in the Yukon. It is not the interest of Canada or of the Canadian Pacific railway that a dollar should go to an American line. All the direct trade of the Yukon should go to the Canadian line. These interests are entirely opposed to the interests of the Grand Trunk, which would like to see the Yukon trade go to the American line. It would be a reasonable thing 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 its fight has no interests that are not the interests of Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—The Herald speaks of the railway troubles tonight, saying:

"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 steamships, operating in our ports, and the diversion of the profitable trade of the United States to the profitable trade which the discovery of Canadian gold fields has produced, and which is largely shipped to America, has created a property interest in the Canadian Pacific in the battle 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 Atlantic and Pacific; it is endeavoring to prevent the enrichment of New York, San Francisco, Seattle and Victoria at the expense of Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Vancouver and Victoria; 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 they have' should be warmly sympathized by all Canadians in its behalf.

"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 and property is a heavier blow to the country than the temporary loss of traffic would be to the railway."

THE BIG STORM.

C. P. R. and I. C. R. Trains Held Up in Huge Snow Drifts.

The Story of Passengers Who Left Montreal by the C. P. R. Monday Night.

(From Thursday's Daily Sun.)

Traffic on the various railway lines leading into this city has not for many years been interrupted to the extent that it has been this week. The fall of snow along the country traversed by the Shore Line to Quebec and Maine and the Grand Trunk in the province of Quebec has been such as almost to stop traffic. The first train from Montreal to reach this city since Monday afternoon was that which came about 7 o'clock last evening. The train consisted of three cars, containing a small number of passengers. The upper province mail was not brought in owing to the neglect of some one to transfer the train from Montreal to Brossardville Junction. This was a great disappointment to St. John merchants and the post office authorities here, as the St. John postmaster had the entire office staff on hand to assort and deliver the mail matter.

A Sun reporter interviewed several of the passengers who arrived on the train from Montreal. Their story is about as follows: When the train left Montreal Monday night a heavy snow storm prevailed. The storm became more violent all the time. The high wind drove the snow before it and filled up the tracks in no time. The train, which was preceded by a snow plow and hauled by two powerful locomotives, got along all right till near Brossardville Junction. When about eight miles the other side of that station the locomotives left the rails. This was about 9 a. m. Tuesday. A broken rail is blamed for this occurrence. Fortunately no one was hurt. There the train remained for some time, the snow drifting against and over it. The conductor made his way to Brossardville Junction with all possible speed, but it was a difficult job with five or six feet of snow on the level and banks in places of even greater depth. It was a regular blizzard that the conductor had to encounter, and the gentlemen with whom the Sun man talked were surprised that the conductor ever reached his destination. Two locomotives were sent out from Brossardville Junction to look after the train. They were kept busy all day Tuesday with snow plows removing the snow from the track. One of the derailed engines was put on the track Tuesday, but the other had not been got into its proper position yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

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

The train which left St. John for Montreal Tuesday afternoon with 200 passengers on board was at Brossardville Junction at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Montreal train for this city, which should have arrived yesterday, was stuck on the other side of Brossardville. All the available snow plows were in use, and it is hoped the blockade will be raised today.

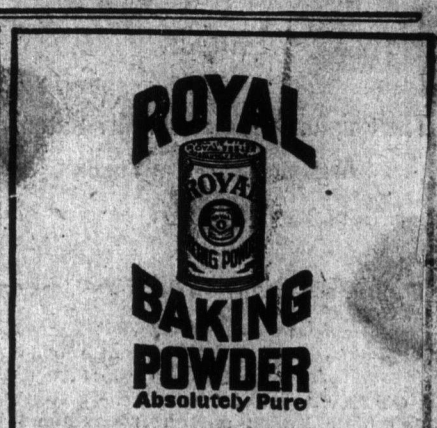
Thos. Malcolm of Malcolm & Ross, the railway contractors, told a Sun reporter that he as one of the passengers, which left St. John, and his staff treated the passengers. Everything that it was possible to do, said Mr. Malcolm, was done to make us comfortable. We were well fed and provided with the best accommodations possible on our run to St. John. Mr. Malcolm means in the highest terms of the means adopted by the railway people to break through the blockade. The track from Montreal to Brossardville was filled up with snow to a depth of at least six feet.

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

The express from Montreal 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 Macdonald of New Glasgow; D. E. Foster, Wm. McPherson, D. Malpas and H. W. Murdoch 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 express for Boston and local points left on time. The passengers for Montreal 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 that train to reach points between here 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 cancelled it is practically the same thing occurring. It is very near time the I. C. R. abandoned this way of running trains and start them on time. There is not the least justification for cancelling the train to Halifax. Mr. Harris ought to give this matter his attention.

Tuesday's Quebec express was cancelled and yesterday's was reported stalled somewhere north of Lewis. It is not known what time she will arrive. The accommodation from Point du Chene arrived on time. A despatch from River du Loup says: On Monday the weather was not too bad, but on Tuesday there was a big storm. The express train Tuesday morning going up got stuck at Montmagny and is still there. It is snowing heavily here now. No trains are expected to run today. The express of Monday p. m. stuck at Craig's road, on the G. T. R., and is still there.



colled and yesterday's was reported stalled somewhere north of Lewis. It is not known what time she will arrive.

The accommodation from Point du Chene arrived on time. A despatch from River du Loup says: On Monday the weather was not too bad, but on Tuesday there was a big storm. The express train Tuesday morning going up got stuck at Montmagny and is still there.

A telegram to the Sun states that the I. C. R. train having on board the mails for the mail steamer Lakes Winnipeg is blocked at Richmond, Quebec, Richmond and about midway between Montreal and Quebec.

The Boston train, due at 10:40 last night, arrived at 3:15 this morning.

HALIFAX, Feb. 23.—The telephone and electric lights systems in this city are demoralized, and the darkness and without means of rapid internal communication. No disasters of any kind are reported. Telegraphic communication with the province is also disordered.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 23.—Northern Maine is snowbound, a remarkable fall of snow, from three to five feet, having stopped traffic practically. The rail, street and snow have packed into the railroad tracks so solid that the trains are unable to get out.

The I. C. R. Quebec express was still blocked at Richmond, Quebec, and it is expected the blockade will be raised today, and the delayed train with the baggage mail will be in Halifax tomorrow afternoon.

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

The Shore line train from St. Stephen had not reached St. George at midnight, and the train from Carleton for St. Stephen had not reached St. George at that hour.

Last night's train from Boston was only twenty minutes late.

Fifty-seven men from this city were sent to Brossardville yesterday afternoon on the express for Montreal to assist in removing the snow from sidings, yards and tracks. All the men available have been sent to Brossardville to assist in removing the snow from the tracks. The United States authorities allowed the C. P. R. to send these men to Brossardville to work on bonds being given that they would return. The men receive one dollar a day and board. A carload of provisions was sent along with the men.

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

Advertisement for Mann's Green Bone Cutters. Includes an illustration of a hen and text: 'WHAT A LOT OF EGGS The Hens Lay when Fed on GREEN CUT BONE. 200% to 400% More than without it. With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of Eggs will More than Pay for one of MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS. W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd, MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN.'



OTTAWA LETTERS.

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

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

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

and 40 those of the Eldorado. The surveyor estimates the wealth of these claims at sixty to seventy millions of dollars. These claims are only 250 feet in length. The whole of them on both creeks include only about 200 acres. And here is Mr. Sifton arguing from the fact that the basins are only 300 feet wide, and that the contractors can only get 31,000 acres, therefore their land claim is of only moderate value. They can at least take 80 strips of 24 miles long by three miles wide following the length of these basins, and if that does not include about all the wealth of the district it is much richer than even Mr. Ogilvie has suggested.

Mr. Sifton in one of his wanderings went off into a long discussion of the Washington treaty. His supporters thought this very effective, and perhaps it was, though it does not appear to be much of an argument in favor of his pet contract. Mr. Sifton claimed that if people will have trouble bringing their goods in by way of the Stikine river it is all because "honorable gentlemen opposite" did not maintain the rights of this country by the Washington treaty of 1871. It may be all very well for Mr. Sifton to make a point against Sir John Macdonald, who was the Canadian representative at Washington. Sir John got all he could and made a very good treaty, as everybody admits. Some good lawyers will argue before the debate closes that the treaty rights previously 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 Sir John deal more than his colleagues appointed by the imperial government could be induced to demand. At all events "honorable gentlemen opposite" do not include many persons who are in the parliament that ratified the treaty of 1871, and honorable gentlemen on Mr. Sifton's side did not at that time, any more than their opponents, 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 beneath the Cataract 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 Northwest. If Mr. Sifton had gone on to justify the Northwest land grants, that argument might have helped him out. But instead he proceeded to furnish great applause on his own side by producing a map on which lands closed from settlement were painted in black. It was a dismal enough looking map, and the minister said it was in mourning because they were all grieved over it. His supporters shouted approvingly. The poor fellows didn't see that the minister in declaiming against land monopolies was declaiming against himself and his contract.

It was not very ingenious either, for Mr. Sifton's black dubs 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 granted to monopolists by a Canadian government, but lands left with them in consideration of their giving up much larger territorial rights that they had previously possessed.

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 go 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 when 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 white spot. 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 let 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 volumes 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 water plenty o'er a smiling land and read his history in Mackenzie's eyes.

Or perhaps it should be said that it is Mr. Sifton's fortune: The applause of listening boodlers to command, A scheme of public ruin to devise; To water plenty o'er a hungry band And read his fortune in Mackenzie's eyes. 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 an ardent and honest partisan. He is blunt, straightforward, and aggressive. It was Mr. Taylor who started the question which made a little disturbance yesterday. There is an election campaign in Ontario. Mr. Hartly is an Ontario minister. Mr. Hartly is also the member for Kingston. He made a speech there. He told the laboring men that they wanted to help them. He told them that they were going to have a good time, all on account of the liberals. They would have work in the workshops. He had a telegram from Mr. Blair which said so. Mr. Blair had wired that he was going to have three locomotives built at once at the Kingston works. Everybody cheered Mr. Hartly, and he went on to advise them to vote for him as early and often as they could. Mr. Taylor, who comes from that neighborhood, concluded to ask Mr. Blair about it. He put a question on a paper, asking whether a contract had been made for locomotives at Kingston, and whether a telegram to that effect had been sent. Mr. Blair replied that no contract had been made, and no telegram such as was suggested had been sent. The impression created was that the minister had not interfered in the Ontario election and had not sent any telegrams about locomotives. It is assumed that when Mr. Blair made this answer, he did not know that his telegram had been given away.

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 no order as well as anybody, and was not to be stamped by premiers. He succeeded in reading Mr. Hartly's declaration. Several ministers and their supporters interposed, begging that Kingston and the locomotives should not be dragged into party politics. Mr. Hartly, 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. Hartly, stating that the government intended to get three locomotives made at Kingston. He did not say in the telegram that his telegram had been made, and so both the telegram and the previous answer were correct.

Mr. Foster then pointed out that the minister of railways, who was intrusted with the people's money, was using his position to bolster up members of the Ontario government in their elections, that he was sending telegrams for corrupt purposes to Kingston, and then by skillful evasions trying to make the house believe he had not done so. The whole thing had now been exposed, and he 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 to allow that to be determined by their respective behaviors 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. Tarte last year read in the Ontario legislature the letter to Rome. The first question of Mr. McDougall brought the reply from Sir Wilfrid that he had no knowledge of the pope's answer. The next question was whether Mr. Tarte had any such knowledge. This question 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.

Senator Cox has got there again. The Bank of Commerce, of which he is president, has 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 proposed road. The minister of the interior had said that it was like the Kaslo and Slooan, which was a good road. Now, the Kaslo and Slooan 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 17 feet per mile. It has curves of a radius of 133 feet. This grade is the deepest that is known in Canada in any railway except the Kicking Horse Pass, and there is no other railway in the dominion that turns such sharp turns as the Slooan and Kaslo. A curve of 133 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 understood 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 been expensive, but it is the cheapest road possible in a country of that kind, and only a narrow gauge railroad could be built in that fashion. The Prince Edward Island has no curve that has not double the radius of the Slooan and Kaslo.

From Mr. Jennings' report there is

able to take care of her own country, without subsidizing 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's railway, 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 came to the end of its term, is well known. There has never been any good reason to suppose that Mr. Blair will 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 wearied and worried. He has troubles of many kinds, and they are apparent on his otherwise cheerful 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 partner, Mr. Laverne, now a judge. Some happy destiny like this, where neither Tartes nor Blair's corrupt and Greenfields do not break in, is the happy hunting ground of the premier's dream.

Muse on joy that will not cease:  
Pure space above in living beams;  
Pure lilies of eternal peace,  
Whose odors haunt his dreams.

Some such ineffable things are faintly discernible 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, smiling gently, talking to nobody, 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 so be:

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

And Mr. Mulock is sulky. He is also 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 discarded 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 intended to show how badly the late government treated the Horny Hand. Mr. Mulock was also a 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 dividends. 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 properties 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. The widows and orphans, the English shareholders, and all the rest, are obliged to hand in money for their unpaid stock, while they lose interest to the amount of \$400,000, which ought never to be allowed to drift, is entirely lost. More than \$800,000 of deficiency is already reported by the inspectors. It was stated that the nominal assets of \$2,250,000 will not pay 50 cents on the dollar. In one case lands which the company holds for \$250,000 are valued at \$34,000. The manager and two chief clerks have overdrawn their office 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

Every woman wears a crown who is the mother of a healthy baby. The mother of a puny, sickly, peevish, nervous baby bears a cross. It rests with every woman to decide for herself which kind of a mother she will be.

The woman who takes the right care of herself during the months preceding maternity may rest content in the assurance that her baby will be a strong, healthy, happy child. The woman who suffers from disorders of the digestive tract during pregnancy is apt to have a weak, sickly, nervous child, and it is not until long after the birth of the child that the mother discovers the source of the trouble. It makes sure an ample supply of nourishment for the little new-comer. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous and dependent invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Thousands of homes to which babies once came to stay but for a brief day and then died, now bless this wonderful medicine for the gift of happy, healthy babies.

The dealer who tries to persuade you to take some other medicine, than that you ask for, is insular and ignorant. "The best doctors in Kansas City told me that I must get to the hospital and have an operation performed on me for my weakness, and each month I would 'lose' ten or twenty dollars for my weakness. 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 built 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 cost of the road as a government work than to look up the 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 a government has been driven to withdraw one objectionable feature. That at least has resulted from the criticism of the opposition. This is the second change. The first one was the promise that the company would be compelled by legislation 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 of 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 contractors 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 alternative 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 he remarked that he had since the further matter over and made diligent enquiry and was now satisfied that his statement was within the mark. He was 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. A remarkable statement, and one that 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.

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



able to take care of her own country, without subsidizing 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's railway, 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 came to the end of its term, is well known. There has never been any good reason to suppose that Mr. Blair will 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 wearied and worried. He has troubles of many kinds, and they are apparent on his otherwise cheerful 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 partner, Mr. Laverne, now a judge. Some happy destiny like this, where neither Tartes nor Blair's corrupt and Greenfields do not break in, is the happy hunting ground of the premier's dream.

Muse on joy that will not cease:  
Pure space above in living beams;  
Pure lilies of eternal peace,  
Whose odors haunt his dreams.

Some such ineffable things are faintly discernible 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, smiling gently, talking to nobody, 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 so be:

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

And Mr. Mulock is sulky. He is also 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 discarded 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 intended to show how badly the late government treated the Horny Hand. Mr. Mulock was also a 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 dividends. 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 properties 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. The widows and orphans, the English shareholders, and all the rest, are obliged to hand in money for their unpaid stock, while they lose interest to the amount of \$400,000, which ought never to be allowed to drift, is entirely lost. More than \$800,000 of deficiency is already reported by the inspectors. It was stated that the nominal assets of \$2,250,000 will not pay 50 cents on the dollar. In one case lands which the company holds for \$250,000 are valued at \$34,000. The manager and two chief clerks have overdrawn their office 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

able to take care of her own country, without subsidizing 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's railway, 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 came to the end of its term, is well known. There has never been any good reason to suppose that Mr. Blair will 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 wearied and worried. He has troubles of many kinds, and they are apparent on his otherwise cheerful 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 partner, Mr. Laverne, now a judge. Some happy destiny like this, where neither Tartes nor Blair's corrupt and Greenfields do not break in, is the happy hunting ground of the premier's dream.

Muse on joy that will not cease:  
Pure space above in living beams;  
Pure lilies of eternal peace,  
Whose odors haunt his dreams.

Some such ineffable things are faintly discernible 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, smiling gently, talking to nobody, 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 so be:

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

And Mr. Mulock is sulky. He is also 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 discarded 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 intended to show how badly the late government treated the Horny Hand. Mr. Mulock was also a 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 dividends. 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 properties 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. The widows and orphans, the English shareholders, and all the rest, are obliged to hand in money for their unpaid stock, while they lose interest to the amount of \$400,000, which ought never to be allowed to drift, is entirely lost. More than \$800,000 of deficiency is already reported by the inspectors. It was stated that the nominal assets of \$2,250,000 will not pay 50 cents on the dollar. In one case lands which the company holds for \$250,000 are valued at \$34,000. The manager and two chief clerks have overdrawn their office 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

able to take care of her own country, without subsidizing 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's railway, 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 came to the end of its term, is well known. There has never been any good reason to suppose that Mr. Blair will 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 wearied and worried. He has troubles of many kinds, and they are apparent on his otherwise cheerful 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 partner, Mr. Laverne, now a judge. Some happy destiny like this, where neither Tartes nor Blair's corrupt and Greenfields do not break in, is the happy hunting ground of the premier's dream.

Muse on joy that will not cease:  
Pure space above in living beams;  
Pure lilies of eternal peace,  
Whose odors haunt his dreams.

Some such ineffable things are faintly discernible 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, smiling gently, talking to nobody, 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 so be:

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

And Mr. Mulock is sulky. He is also 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 discarded 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 intended to show how badly the late government treated the Horny Hand. Mr. Mulock was also a 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 dividends. 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 properties 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. The widows and orphans, the English shareholders, and all the rest, are obliged to hand in money for their unpaid stock, while they lose interest to the amount of \$400,000, which ought never to be allowed to drift, is entirely lost. More than \$800,000 of deficiency is already reported by the inspectors. It was stated that the nominal assets of \$2,250,000 will not pay 50 cents on the dollar. In one case lands which the company holds for \$250,000 are valued at \$34,000. The manager and two chief clerks have overdrawn their office 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

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 railway contract is over and no doubt the ministers will 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 weight with him 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 it, 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 where it was 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 general 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 he thought he should 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 in kind. From Mr. Mills and Sir Louis David, 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. McInerney'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 was just 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 the minister had remained away from Dawson for one 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 be the minister a small sum of money. 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 poverty, but that there was a time when every dollar and a half would be an object to be 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 navigation 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 Slooan 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 one or two members of the house appear to have seen them. It is also known that the 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 panky contract. Mr. McInerney rummaged about, found the dates of the reports, learned the time when they were received and was able to throw a remarkable light on the transaction.

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



business man Mr. Mulock... It is said that in...

19.—The first week's... second reading of...

Mr. Mulock... a former attorney...

Mr. Mulock... the interior flings...

Mr. Mulock... the minister's...

good fortune is said to have begun... with an investment of some \$25,000...

Mr. Rogers, the patron member... has borrowed Mr. Mulock's...

Particulars of the Death of Lieut. A. Flower... (The Canadian Military Gazette.)

Mr. Robertson, the superintendent... of the Experimental Farm, delivered...

Mr. Robertson was asked very many... questions and gave much information...

Archdeacon Phair... has spent many years in the north-west...

F. AND D. ASSOCIATION

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...

Mr. Robertson, the superintendent of the Experimental Farm, delivered a very interesting address on Essentials to Success in Dairying...

Mr. Robertson was asked very many questions and gave much information about the dairy business generally...

At the conclusion of Mr. Robertson's address the session immediately adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

Archdeacon Phair, who has spent many years in the north-west...

THE GOLDEN KLONDIKE.

An Enormous Rush of Gold Seekers Going In.

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

In the rush towards the golden fields who are ill-fitted to stand the strain of hardship and exposure...

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...

Mr. Porter, M. P. P., in a stirring speech denounced as unfair the great advantage given to banks and banking institutions by dominion statute...

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 14.—At the sale today of Burns' works, a copy of the first Kilmarnock edition...

Miss Anna A. Howey, of Eden, Ont., says that she suffered from Catarrh for ten years...

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON X.—MARCH 6.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time—Spring or early summer of A. D. 28.

1. At that (a) time Jesus went on the sabbath day through the (b) corn; and His disciples were a hungered...

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 1. (a) Season. (b) Cornfields. Ver. 5. (c) Guiltless. Ver. 7. (d) In their mercy.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

1. Jesus went on the sabbath day—Probably to or from the synagogue. Through the corn—Fields of grain...

TO TELL AN OLD FOWL FROM A YOUNG ONE.

In lifting up the wing, and pushing aside the feathers, you will find in the case of a young hen, a long down...

2572 FOR A FIRST EDITION BURNS.

Throat lined with Ulcers

A Young Lady Cured of Long 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...

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON X.—MARCH 6.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

HISTORICAL SETTING.—Time—Spring or early summer of A. D. 28.

1. At that (a) time Jesus went on the sabbath day through the (b) corn; and His disciples were a hungered...

REVISION CHANGES.

Ver. 1. (a) Season. (b) Cornfields. Ver. 5. (c) Guiltless. Ver. 7. (d) In their mercy.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

1. Jesus went on the sabbath day—Probably to or from the synagogue. Through the corn—Fields of grain...

TO TELL AN OLD FOWL FROM A YOUNG ONE.

In lifting up the wing, and pushing aside the feathers, you will find in the case of a young hen, a long down...

2572 FOR A FIRST EDITION BURNS.

Throat lined with Ulcers

A Young Lady Cured of Long 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...

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

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

Jesus' Answer from Two Scriptures—Examples (vs. 3-5)—Where is found the story to which Jesus refers (1 Sam. 21: 1-6). Relate the story. What is His argument?

What was His argument in vs. 5, 6? How was Jesus greater than the temple? 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 teaching? 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 disciples 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? (Isa. 2: 6, 7; 58: 13, 14). How does it elevate the mind? Is it 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.

SCHOOL SCRIBBLER. SHARPE'S BALSAEM. Each bottle purchased. GIVEN AWAY WITH EACH BOTTLE PURCHASED.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. The simple application of Swayne's Ointment without any internal medicine will cure...

J. H. MORRISON, M. D. PRACTICE LIMITED TO Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 163 GERMANTOWN STREET, ST. JOHN.

EPPE'S COCOA ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA. Possesses the following Distinctive Merits: DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING TO THE NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC. Nutritive. Qualities Unrivalled.

To Cure an Obstinate Cough. leading doctors recommend GAMBELL'S Wine of Beech Tree Gossate.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1885, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, I should say CHLORODYNE."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1885, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, I should say CHLORODYNE."

J. T. DAVENPORT. PILES. R. M. BEARD, CH. D., HARVARD, 1870.

Sonor Salt. Purest and Best for Table and Dairy. No adulteration.



Recent Events Around St. John.

Together With Co from Correspondence Exchange

When ordering the WEEKLY SUN to be delivered to the office...

Mrs. Dora Scott, daughter of St. John, died...

The death occurred Wednesday morning...

A company is being formed to erect a building...

On another page we advertised the sale of the Mills Co....

The death of Miss Agnes Little River...

The death of Mrs. Samuel Piercy...

H. W. Palmer of Deceased John Lavers...

The serious illness of Webster of Montreal...

We regret to learn of the death of John Lavers...

Pilot William Miller, of the Halifax...

A quiet wedding took place at 5.30...

Charles Irvine of N. B. while working...

A LONG WAY FROM HOME

Have you ever traveled to the New Orleans...

Very truly yours, ALFRED MANLEY, Manager.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MUTUAL RESERVE

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir: In the morning papers of this city...

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

ADVERTISING RATES

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MANLEY, Manager.

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...

While much allowance may be made for the feelings of an excitable American whose mind had been poisoned against the Spaniards...

For the moment, the public mind is intensely occupied with the awful loss of life and the suspicion of treachery involved in the sinking of the Maine...

Relieved of all extraneous matter, the budget speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Tweedie shows that the debt and the public expenditure of the province are still increasing...

The Montreal Star thinks there is something to be said for the old parliamentary hand, the man who has learned to keep cool under all circumstances...

Both Mr. Blair and Mr. Sifton violated the rules of debate yesterday, and had to be sharply reprimanded by the liberal speaker...

The conviction of Mr. Zola was anticipated by every one who followed the cabled accounts of the manner in which the trial was conducted...

THE MUTUAL RESERVE

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir: In the morning papers of this city...

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

Table with columns: Year of Insurance, Actual Payments, Cost per \$100, Old Line Rate, Mutual Reserve Rate.

ADVERTISING RATES

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MANLEY, Manager.

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...

While much allowance may be made for the feelings of an excitable American whose mind had been poisoned against the Spaniards...

For the moment, the public mind is intensely occupied with the awful loss of life and the suspicion of treachery involved in the sinking of the Maine...

Relieved of all extraneous matter, the budget speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Tweedie shows that the debt and the public expenditure of the province are still increasing...

The Montreal Star thinks there is something to be said for the old parliamentary hand, the man who has learned to keep cool under all circumstances...

Both Mr. Blair and Mr. Sifton violated the rules of debate yesterday, and had to be sharply reprimanded by the liberal speaker...

The conviction of Mr. Zola was anticipated by every one who followed the cabled accounts of the manner in which the trial was conducted...











government would be increased as about  
No; it was  
estimate. The  
upon the service  
large amount  
than \$4,483.52.  
explanation he  
quote from the  
chief superintend-  
given upon page  
of provincial  
an abnor-  
sixteen thousand  
rison with the  
years. The  
first slight rather  
by the follow-  
of the year 1896 the  
to teachers were  
semi-annual pay-  
to those who  
during the short  
christmas, the same  
as given to those  
days during the  
on June 30th. By  
legislation in 1896  
that the provincial  
after be paid each  
to the number of  
the term as com-  
number of teach-  
year. This ar-  
not on the first  
not for the term  
the teachers re-  
and twenty-five  
sixteenths of the  
of one-half, as  
change made a dif-  
in the grants for  
of the grants for  
ber, 1897, will be  
so that the grants  
will show only the  
But as the fiscal  
ends on the 31st  
the accounts. The  
penditure for the  
June 30th, 1897,  
own, exceeds the  
penditure by \$12-  
ants to grammar  
ions of 5th. Vic-  
on 5, has made a  
\$2,000. This is an  
ndard education.  
estimate upon ed-  
were governed  
the chief superin-  
a statement of  
each year. This  
ould be both to  
penditure on the  
ent in the matter  
province was ex-  
table benefits of  
school education  
were paying for  
education that  
Canada, still he  
public spirited  
nce was in favor  
use of education  
district in the pro-  
to the excess of  
an executive gov-  
le said that the  
estimated the  
of the commis-  
which had am-  
this, the de-  
ral had received  
ices in handling  
and the deputy  
had received \$100  
is the total of the  
-\$978.  
ink, the estimate  
most last year  
an it was the

I think not, at  
diture upon the  
culture was not  
estimates were  
cultural bill was  
of fishery pro-  
the expectation  
for \$70,50 and of  
\$2. With regard  
that every mem-  
agree that a  
ount should be  
protection than  
that service.  
of sportsmen  
rose to the gov-  
the province  
position that the  
thirty or forty  
game was  
so that now  
have to be  
in the damage  
government in  
out additional  
the needs of  
direction was  
this being sub-  
than by bring-  
a portion at  
of sportsmen  
ort and relax-  
upon woodland  
nder the policy  
ment the in-  
uses had been  
ning last year,  
of November  
\$2,000. That  
of what might  
years if our  
otected. The  
printing, which  
ful source of  
in the house,  
chief weapon  
opposite would  
ted the individ-  
he made  
ervations. It  
of some of the  
te for some  
mparisons be-  
in other prov-  
and New  
fect upon  
affairs of this  
remembered  
critic of the  
in (Alward) in  
udget speech  
and Nova  
id be remem-  
ar, when the

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 publication 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 (Tweddle) 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 directed 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 matter.

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. gentleman opposite were, to say the least of it, exceedingly unfortunate in the comparison which he 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 last year the item of public printing was given as \$42,813, he (Tweddle) had gone through the report 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 \$37,046.

Dr. Alward—In what department do those charges appear?

Hon. Mr. Tweddle—In all departments, and in all parts of the report you stumble across the printer's bill.

Dr. Alward—Is it like the travelling expenses of the government?

Hon. Mr. Tweddle—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 administrator should endeavor to conceal anything. They should deal fairly with the people, whose servants they were. He believed 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 government had a right to admit it frankly, explain it truthfully, and stand or fall by their acts. (Applause.)

When the people were not satisfied with the government, it was their right and duty to put them out; but the present government had a right to assume that the people were satisfied, because since the last general election they had sustained the government every time they had cast their votes. In the face of the doleful statements of the opposition, it was rather remarkable that when even the government went to the country, whether in Albert, Westmorland, Gloucester, Charlotte or elsewhere, and tried to get a supporter, they got him every time, and usually by acclamation. (Applause.)

Mr. Tweddle 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 all the 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 "legislative expenses" and "miscellaneous expenses." Including the legislative expenses 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 \$88,073.09 for miscellaneous and legislative expenses, as against our \$35,991.83 for legislative and miscellaneous expenses. Including the library expenses 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 \$88,073.09 for miscellaneous and legislative expenses, as against our \$35,991.83 for legislative and miscellaneous expenses.

When the hon. gentleman 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 Scotia.

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 controllable expenditure in each province and would then make it clear that the veritable to New Brunswick that 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 expenses of Nova Scotia was entitled to the credit of the savings 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 express any great regret.

Coming to the estimated receipts and expenditures for last year, Hon. Mr. Tweddle said he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the house at any greater length. Last year we voted \$500 for the Indian famine, but as a claim was never put in

for it, it was not paid by the receiver general, and therefore that sum has lapsed. The total estimated expenditures for last year were \$717,889.45, and the actual expenditures were \$737,188.75, leaving \$19,297.30. Debits and credits not estimated for in the expenditures, nearly \$3,279.25, 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 dominion subsidies last year were \$483,550.66, as against \$483,555.52, which was the estimate. The difference is accounted for by a charge for legal expenses. Dr. Stockton—What had they to do with that?

Hon. Mr. Tweddle—They may not have had the right, but they had the arbitrary power and they did it, and was not done by this government. For territorial revenue we estimated \$150,000 and our receipts were \$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 officials of his department were lax in their duty and did not collect sufficient stampage. 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 \$150,000, 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 stampage.

Mr. Pinder—There was not \$180,000 from stampage.

Hon. Mr. Tweddle—I am not speaking of stampage 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 cultural 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 \$712.33; taxes incorporated companies estimate \$22,747.68; succession duties estimate \$7,500, receipts \$9,294.67; Queen's printer estimate \$700, receipts \$88.91; liquor license estimate \$21,000, receipts \$20,287.10; miscellaneous estimate \$6,500, receipts \$12,394.12, making the actual receipts \$745,202.59, as against \$715,755.82 of an estimate, a difference of \$29,446.77. The total receipts for the year were therefore \$745,202.59, and the total expenditure \$727,188.75, making the current revenue for the year exceed the current expenditure \$18,013.84. The balance against current revenue last year was \$76,485.27, this year is \$59,371.23, making a difference of \$17,054.04. Add to this the difference between deposits and withdrawals on equity court deposits—and you have the sum of \$18,013.84, 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 hon. member for the country nor the government need be ashamed of. It is true that our revenue is limited, but when we can calculate so closely upon these matters and when we can have a surplus of \$18,000 on our year's operations, I think hon. members will admit that it is a good showing, and may be said that we had an abnormal revenue from stampage. That is true. It was a good season in the lumber trade, and the consequence was that a large amount of the stampage was received. It is said that this year the cut is small and that we will not receive nearly so much from that source. I do not believe that. I think it will be found that we will receive for territorial revenue the amount that we have estimated for \$185,000. Now, with regard to the estimates for the current year, it will be seen that we have estimated the receipts for the current year at \$719,030.50. We have estimated for dominion subsidies \$483,550.50; territorial revenue, \$150,000; fees provincial secretary's office, \$10,000. These fees are steadily increasing and we have made the estimate a little higher than last year. More marriage licenses were issued this year than ever before, and I think that is a healthful sign and rather indicative of the prosperity of the province. (Laughter.) For lunatic asylum we estimate \$7,500; agriculture, \$400; private and local bills, \$500; taxes, incorporated companies, \$22,500; succession duties, \$7,500. This is much larger than last year because there are several estates to come in and some money already in connection with estates that have not been actually adjusted. Queen's printer, \$900; liquor licenses, \$20,500, and miscellaneous, \$33,000.

In regard to the expenditures we have estimated for administration of justice, \$17,850. That is made up as follows: Deficiency supreme court fees fund, \$7,000; clerk of the peace, \$2,200; assistant clerk of the peace, \$600; deputy clerk in equity, \$400; usher of law courts, \$300; contingencies, \$600; stenographic reporters, including travelling expenses, \$4,500; balance at debit of fund 31st October, 1897, \$1,468.79, making \$10,058.59, from which is to be deducted \$3,000 for sale of law stamps. Then for criminal procedure, \$2,500; jurors' fees, \$5,000; reporting decisions supreme court, \$300; reporting decisions equity court, \$300; equity chambers St. John, \$650; judges' chambers and law library, \$300; and Stevens' digest, \$500. We think \$2,500 will be sufficient for criminal prosecutions, as there are no very serious 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 can learn, the trial of these cases will not be attended with any very considerable expenses. For jury fees the estimate is the same as last year, as also for reporting decisions of supreme and equity courts and law library. Then there is the \$500 for Stevens' digest. Some might criticise this and say we had no right to appropriate a sum for that purpose. My own opinion is that the efforts of lawyers and all literary men should be recognized and encouraged in the province where they reside.

Dr. Stockton—The field is not very inviting for a man to become a literary man.

Hon. Mr. Tweddle—No, it is not;

and I am glad to say that on all occasions the hon. leader of the opposition has supported any reasonable appropriation for matters of this kind. At 10 o'clock the provincial secretary moved the adjournment of the debate, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Emerson, seconded by Hon. Mr. Tweddle, further consideration of supply was made the first order of the day for tomorrow.—Adjourned.

## WEEKLY SUN!

Special Notice to Our Readers.

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

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

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

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

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

The WEEKLY SUN fearlessly invites comparison with any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented to the Family Circle.

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

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

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its

subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a level with the city readers of the daily papers, and will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh from the telegraphic wires as 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 year.

## AFRAID OF INVESTIGATION

Government Members Refuse to Allow an Enquiry.

Mr. Pinder Prepared to Prove Certain Statements But He Was Not Allowed.

FRIDENRINGTON, N. B., Feb. 22.—The public accounts committee met at 10.30 o'clock, Mr. Fowler in the chair. In accordance with the resolution 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 \$69,371.23, for 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 permanent bridge expenditure did not. Mr. Pinder also asked for details of an expenditure of \$68,044.17, contained in the account current with the board of works.

The auditor general replied that he did 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 payment of amounts previous to the close of the account, 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:

Whereas, it appears by the auditor general's report, page 1, that there is an over-expenditure of \$68,044.17 on current account, and \$69,371.23 on permanent account, 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 a committee be appointed to examine the vouchers for all public expenditure, and to report thereon to the committee, which was defeated, Mr. Pinder voting in favor, and Messrs. Osmen and Robinson against.

The item of \$4,704.94 for a diamond drill, was laid over for further consideration.

After some discussion on other matters contained in the report, the committee adjourned, till 10 a. m. Wednesday.

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

I was troubled for years with Piles and tried everything I could buy without benefit, until I tried Dr. Chase's Ointment. The result was marvellous. Two boxes completely cured me.

JAS. STEWART, Harness Maker, Woodville, Ont.

## SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The Suez canal tonnage for a series of years is shown below:

Year.	Steamers.	Tons net.	France.
1856	2,324	6,536,753	58,628,759
1858	2,324	6,536,753	58,628,759
1859	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1860	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1861	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1862	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1863	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1864	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1865	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1866	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1867	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1868	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1869	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1870	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1871	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1872	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1873	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1874	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1875	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1876	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1877	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1878	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1879	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1880	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1881	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1882	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1883	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1884	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1885	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1886	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1887	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1888	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1889	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1890	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1891	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1892	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1893	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1894	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1895	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1896	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1897	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076
1898	3,190	6,707,665	64,771,076

Of the steamers passing through the canal in 1897, 1,568 were British, 335 were German, and 201 were French, leaving 53 for all other nationalities.

## A WIFE'S TEMPTATION

By Augusta Prescott.

I am a boarder in a flat. When I, a single woman, advertised for a room in a private family, there came, in reply, as inviting an answer as I desired.

It informed me that Mrs. Egbert Windsor and husband would be pleased to have me make one of them in a small apartment of four rooms, in which one, a front hall bedroom, would be mine.

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 the street.

In this comfortable little place I made ready to be at home and to become "one of the family" of Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Windsor, who, by the way, were like a private family, enjoying their third delightful week of honeymoon bliss.

Young Windsor was a clerk in a shipping house, the head of the foreign goods department, and ready for rapid advancement. His wife, a girl from New Brunswick, was helping him by making a home for him within his simple means; and adding to the home income as well as she could by taking a boarder.

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 my trunks, so long to make and arrange my room (did I tell you that I am a collector of coins?) that before I had finished, I knew most of her simple history.

She was much interested in me and most anxious that I should feel at home, so after many professions 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 spacious rooms.

I was to take my breakfast and dinner with my hostess, but my luncheon was to be taken as I pleased.

Thus, twice a day, I met Ella Windsor 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 two months passed very pleasantly.

From my position in my own room, next their sitting room, I could overhear scraps of their conversation, and often portions of it reached me which I was afraid were not intended for outside ears.

This was particularly the case one evening, when Mr. Windsor came home long after the dinner hour.

At the evening meal, partaken of by Mrs. Windsor and myself alone, I noticed that she was troubled and preoccupied, hence, when I escaped to my own room, I sat down a minute in the dark, troubled over the worry of my usually cheerful hostess. While I sat thus Egbert came in:

"It's no use, darling," I heard him say, "I can't trace the box. I've hunted high and low, but I haven't been able to find it. I'm sure I must have shipped the goods wrong."

"But, surely they will not hold you responsible—after such a good record—"

"But they will! Old Morgan, head of the firm, told me today that the goods would be traced, if only I could find them, and then the loss in valuation would be deducted from my salary."

"Oh, Egbert!"

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

There was a pause. 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 security 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 they were shipped by the Pacific 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 comfort. But what could I have said, even if my role of involuntary eavesdropper 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 lunatic, harmless but determined.

Of all habits there is none as difficult to break as that of coin-collecting; and of all extravagances there is none so consuming. The passion of the miser is a low throbbing fever, and the desire of the epicure scarcely touches it in intensity.

For the sake of the coins which I so dearly love I have made myself an exile, dwelling in humble circumstances, where the value of my dearly loved coins might raise me to wealth.

While I listened to the conversation between 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 the long slavery of poverty before them.

Yes! Right here in my very hand I had 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 strangers, too! People I have scarcely known for two months.

The thought, certainly a reasonable one, comforted me, and I lighted my gas to dismiss it, and the Windsons from my mind.

As the light flooded my apartment a light knock sounded on my door and I opened it to see Mrs. Windsor standing outside.

"Only a letter," she said, handing me an envelope.

Her face was flushed, as from crying, but she wore a sweet smile. "No,

I won't come in tonight," said she. As she turned away her eyes met mine, and something in my face must have told her that I knew. "You heard Egbert? It will kill him!"



PULPIT AND PRESS.

Dr. Talmage Takes Printing Art For His Subject.

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 publications...

Express, rail train and telegraphic communications are suggested, if not essential, in our text...

Time passed on, and some gentlemen of means and professional ability thinking that they might be able to do something for them and for myself in this continent...

NOTHING BUT POINTS.

There was one incident that I might mention in this connection, showing how an incident might influence you for a lifetime...

And now how can I more appropriately commemorate the two thousandth publication than by speaking of the newspaper press as an ally of the pulpit...

all the powers of earth and hell will never again be able to put upon the printing press the handcuffs and the hobbles of literary and political despotism.

NEXT TO THE BIBLE.

I find no difficulty in accounting for the world's advance. What has made the church so strong you say...

TWO KINDS OF NEWSPAPERS.

There are only two kinds of newspapers. One good, very good, the other bad, very bad...

TRIALS OF THE EDITOR.

One of the great trials of the newspaper profession is the fact that they are compelled to see more of the world than any other profession...

the world, and the vanities that want to be puffed, the vanities that want to be wrecked, all the mistakes that want to be corrected...

Another great trial of the newspaper profession is inadequate compensation. Since the days of Hazlitt and Shillan and John Milton...

DEMANDS OF THE PUBLIC.

Another great trial of the newspaper profession is the diseased appetite for unhealthy intelligence. You blame the newspaper press for giving such prominence to murders and scandals...

TRIALS OF JOURNALISTS.

Another temptation of the newspaper profession is the great allurements that surrounds them. Every occupation and profession has temptations...

that he must have nasty masturbation and irregular habits. To bear up under this tremendous nervous strain...

NEGLECT THEIR SOULS.

Another trial of this profession is the fact that the newspaper men neglect their souls. They feel bitterly about it, though they laugh...

DEMANDS OF THE PUBLIC.

Another great trial of the newspaper profession is the diseased appetite for unhealthy intelligence. You blame the newspaper press for giving such prominence to murders and scandals...

TRIALS OF JOURNALISTS.

Another temptation of the newspaper profession is the great allurements that surrounds them. Every occupation and profession has temptations...

dead, and all the questions of the past, present and future. There is not a single doctrine of theology but has been discussed in the last ten years...

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Feb 24-Quincy-Sch. Wanta, 42, Mar. Harvey, from Annapolis, Thelma, 48, Miller, from do. Cleared...

CANADIAN PORTS.

At Halifax, Feb 21, str St John City, Harrison, from St John. Cleared.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. At Cardiff, Feb 21, str Arbia, Smith, from Port Glasgow, to load coal for Canada...

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. At Havana, Feb 21, str Lena Pickap, from Mobile, Shafer, from Le Can, from Kingston, NS...

Parker, Christianson, for St Pierre, Mt; 2nd, sch Synars, Fisher, for Bermuda, for New York, Feb 22, bark Perla, Malaga, for Pernambuco (and anchored in Hart Island, Boston, Feb 24-Ed, sch VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 24-Ed, sch SALER, Mass, Feb 24-Sid, sch Carrie Belle, Roger Drury, Annie Harper and A Gibson, for St John, NB; Salls, B Ludlum, for Mount Desert.

MEMORANDA.

In port at Boothbay, Feb 19, sch Silver Wave, Welsh, from Boston for Quaco. In port at Buenos Ayres, Jan 17, ship Lan-Burrill, Larkin, from St John, NB; bark Mauna Loa, Graham, from Boston, Colar Grot, Young, from St John, NB; St Croix, Truffy, from Bahia, River, NS; Stratstone, Harvey, from Boston; Nelmsom, Lead, from Tacoma; Hillside, Morrill, from Yarmouth, NS; sch Americana, Smith, from St John, NB...

SPOKEN.

Bark Ochottery, Kennelly, from Portland, O, for Queensown, Jan 25, lat 39.30 S, lon 127.40 W. Bark Lovisa, from St John for Buenos Ayres, Feb 15, lat 31.15, lon 51. Ship Karoo, from St John for Mobile, Feb 21, off Pensacola bar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SANDY HOOK, N.J. Feb 20-The electric lights in Godney's Channel are not burning tonight.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths occurring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN...

BIRTHS.

STEEVES-At Albert Mines, Albert Co., N. B., Feb 12th, to the wife of Noble Steeves, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERTON-ROWE-At St. Paul's (Valley) Church, St. John, on Feb 22nd, by Rev. H. M. G. H. Doolittle, Minister of the Gospel, to Miss Beatrice Berton, second daughter of Richard Rowe.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON-At Fredericton, N. B., on Feb 21st, Mrs. Alice A. wife of W. H. Anderson, in the 89th year of her age.

VOL. 21. Our Fin... Fraser.

Our Fin... Fraser. Of Overcoat its crowd must go fast...

FRASER. Value of the Canadian Water.

Mackenzie and Ma... Interested in On...

Grand Trunk Will Me... Rates-Further Re...

OTTAWA, Feb. Laurier seems to necessary to wean Hamilton Smith's Yukon railway from subsidiary proposed...

PORTSMOUTH HARBOR, N.H.-Notice is also given that the light at Pumpkin Island station, which was discontinued Feb 15, was re-lighted Feb 14th.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Births, Marriages and Deaths occurring in the families of subscribers will be published FREE in THE SUN...

Another member survey staff is Mr. McConnell, who field work for several years has been of provincial mine...

ROBINSON-FIELDERS-At St. John's (Stone) Church, on Feb 22nd, by Rev. J. A. deSoyers, Wm. Ed. Johnson of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Amherst, Gertrude Annie, daughter of John Fielders, Esq., St. John.

MONTREAL, Feb 23-The performance of the play 'The Merchant of Venice' at the Grand Theatre...

PARIS, Feb 23-M. Zola has been found guilty on all counts. Zola was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs.

LONDON, Feb 24-Half the Chinese loan, amounting to £3,000,000, was fully underwritten this afternoon.

THE CHINESE LOAN. LONDON, Feb 24-Half the Chinese loan, amounting to £3,000,000, was fully underwritten this afternoon.

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

THE CHINESE LOAN. LONDON, Feb 24-Half the Chinese loan, amounting to £3,000,000, was fully underwritten this afternoon.

LONDON, Feb 24-Half the Chinese loan, amounting to £3,000,000, was fully underwritten this afternoon.