

OTTAWA LETTER.

Flint, McMullen, et al. in the Annual Prohibition Rehearsal.

The Government Does Not Suffer from the Padded Cub of Mr. McClure.

Further Particulars Concerning the Failure of the Government's Failure in the Trinidad Negotiations.

OTTAWA, April 24.—Considered as a variety show, yesterday's performance on the prohibition question was open to criticism. There was a sameness about it to those who were present last year. Mr. Flint appeared to be conscious of the initiation and out short his part. Mr. McClure changed the preamble of his amendment, but made very few changes in his speech. Mr. Parmelee was the same as last year. It is perhaps too soon to make suggestions for next session, but if Sir Wilfrid expects to postpone the elections and control the house next year he ought to arrange for a change of caste in the drama. For instance, Mr. McClure might put up a few more provincial Scott acts. Mr. Bourassa might go in for the straight prohibition article; Mr. Flint should take the anti-prohibition side. Perhaps a new figure, as for instance Cal. Donville, might be brought in to move the adjournment. Early in yesterday's debate Mr. Gannon spoke of the proceedings as a sort of rehearsal and intimated that Mr. Parmelee would soon be along with his second amendment, and Mr. Bourassa with the fatal amendment to adjourn. It all happened except that Mr. Woodout took Mr. Bourassa's part. That was enough, as it was only necessary to say "I move the adjournment of the debate." It was like playing Wall in Midsummer Night's Dream.

Mr. Flint regards with great complacency the course adopted by the government. He is no kicker, whatever his other failings may be. As for Mr. McClure, he roars quite fiercely, denouncing the government for failing in its duty to the prohibition cause. At the same time he carefully absolves the premier from any special responsibility growing out of the plebiscite or the platform of the party. In this way he makes it appear that this government is no worse than the previous ministry and perhaps not so bad. It is perfectly safe for Mr. McClure to sound his leaders so long as he keeps this cushion on his club. Sir Wilfrid rather encourages these harmless assaults. Lest the ministers should be disturbed, Mr. McClure announces the conservatives with equal fury and declares that he will not be made a cat's-paw for pulling dry chestnuts out of the fire, and will not help them to turn the government out. This announcement did not come, on the whole with the shock of a surprise. If anybody suspected that Mr. McClure might be a cat's-paw it was never supposed it would be for that particular purpose.

A rather extended summary of the whole debate has already appeared in your columns. The speech of Mr. Bell of Prince Edward Island will be remembered as a declaration that the government had by the plebiscite committed by the promises of ministers placed itself under obligations to take action. In this respect Mr. Bell takes more advanced ground than Mr. McClure, and different ground from the premier himself. For the premier has declared that the government has fulfilled its whole obligation by taking the plebiscite. While Sir Wilfrid appears to think that the evils of intemperance have been suppressed by the ceremony of taking a vote, Mr. Bell says that he holds up a warning finger to the government and reminds them that the people have a right to expect something more. Sir Wilfrid says there was an implied agreement whereby the temperance liberals are now under pledge to say nothing more in the ranks in favor of prohibition. Mr. Bell says that there is an implied agreement whereby the government is obligated to do something in favor of prohibition. But Mr. Bell really would not think of imposing a prohibitory law on provinces that have not asked for it. It is where he differs from Mr. McClure. He goes in for Mr. Flint's remedy. Meanwhile the premier regards Mr. Bell's warning finger with the air of a spectator at Mrs. Taylor's work. He was not troubled if Mr. Bell held up a full hand.

Mr. Parmelee is a very good party man. He is quite in favor of prohibition, but says the people are against it. Therefore he proposes his anti-prohibition amendment. That good old liberal temperance man, Dr. Christie of Argenteuil, in the province of Quebec, who always voted for prohibition in good old times, is still of the same mind on the general issue. Nevertheless he proposes to vote for Mr. Flint's resolution, which will enable all the provinces to get prohibition except his own. This shows that the venerable physician is a self-denying man. On the whole, though many members spoke on the government side, only Mr. McClure supported the doctrine which the prohibitionists advocated before this government came into power. Even Mr. McMullen, who voted earnestly and spoke often in old times for prohibition, appeared on the scene yesterday with a whole Niagara of ice water.

Mr. McMullen has something against the prohibitionists. He has a community in his riding, so he says, that is almost solid for prohibition. That town has no tavern, keeper could get a license, for want of names to his petition. "And yet," said Mr. McMullen, "they voted solid against me at every election, though I always supported the prohibition resolution." As yet he failed to bring his appropriate reward, Mr. McMullen appears to be disposed

to take the side of vice. Like the children in the market place, he is disposed to try opposite experiments. By way of beginning, he went south, and visiting that city which is opposite Kansas City, he went into "eighteen saloons" where liquor was sold night and day. Sunday and Monday, and all under prohibition. There was some laughter as Mr. McMullen announced that he had visited this assortment of saloons "to satisfy himself," and one member suggested that most men would satisfy themselves in one saloon. But Mr. McMullen solemnly proceeded with his argument to the conclusion that prohibition does not prohibit and the country is not ready for it—at least while this government is in power.

On the other side of the house there was less speaking, but it went straight to the issue. The chief whip, Mr. Taylor, read letters from temperance organizations addressed to him, stating that Mr. Flint's motion was not what they wanted. His view was that the people had voted for prohibition and that this government, which appealed to them, was under obligation to act accordingly. Mr. Moore of Stanstead, in Quebec, a member of the Dominion Alliance, took the same ground. He is not so anxious to efface himself and his constituency as Dr. Christie, and considers that if there is to be a prohibitory law the Eastern Township of Quebec ought to have a share in it. Gannon, who was a member of the one, took the same ground, and the Dominion Alliance, but who retired when a majority of the committee abandoned the direct issue and went after the Flint programme, spoke strongly in favor of a general prohibition. He did not say anything for it and he does not see any other way to check the importation and manufacture of liquors. Mr. Gannon is not favorably impressed with the monotonous routine by which the government sets its proposals of the annual routine. He describes Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fisher as gliding around the question on roller skates.

Henderson of Halifax says that his constituency voted against the Scott Act and voted in favor of prohibition. He therefore proposes that the enlarged Scott Act and in favor of general prohibition. In the end the programme would have been carried out, and the resolution would have been adopted, to be heard of no more this session. It goes down towards the bottom of the list of public bills, with various long discussions ahead of it. The only one private member who spoke for the rest of the session, Mr. Flint pleaded in vain for a vote, but Mr. Foster held up the adjournment until Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave a promise to give prohibition another chance before the session closed. Sir Wilfrid tried to get off by promising to consider the case, but Mr. Foster insisted that the motions should have either been pressed to a vote at that sitting or else that the premier would undertake to set aside another day for discussion of the case. Sir Wilfrid practically promised to do so. But there is perhaps one ground for suspicion that in the press of other business he may neglect it.

Several hundred thousand copies of Mr. Fielding's budget speech have been sent out to the country. As has been said in this letter, it is a very good campaign speech, but not much of an exposure of the budget. The useful part of the speech is the announcement of the arrangement supposed to be about made with Trinidad. No doubt the electors who have this speech are still congratulating the government on the successful issue of these negotiations. Mr. Fielding said: "The substance of the proposed arrangement is that there should be, with a few exceptions, free trade between Trinidad and Canada, and it will be on conditions that our Trinidad friends are willing to accept, and which they desire to be equally binding on the Canadian government to give preference between Canada and foreign countries in favor of Trinidad and that there should be in Trinidad a preference in favor of Canada."

In view of this statement, it is interesting to go over the Trinidad papers brought down yesterday. Two delegates from Trinidad were here in January and talked with the government. From the Russell House they drew up a memorandum, the substance of the discussion, summarizing the results. The delegates stated that they had come to Ottawa to talk over trade arrangements and were doing the same at Washington. They had told Sir Richard that preferential terms would be required from Canada, on account of the distance to our market, because the larger market for sugar could be found in the United States, because the United States had offered a better market than those of Canada could only buy 120,000 tons of sugar in a year, whereas the British West Indies had 250,000 to sell. The memorandum stated that absolute free trade had been discussed, but that both parties feared the effect on the revenue. The delegates also stated that under the proposed treaty with the United States Trinidad would impose duties on meats and fish that were now free. They asked Canada to take the initiative in making proposals.

This memorandum was dated January 29th, and on the 30th Sir Richard promised to take it into consideration. He acted with deliberation and missed his chance. Sir Richard held his peace until February 27th, or one month after. During this time the Trinidad men had made a preliminary arrangement with the United States on much better terms than those previously offered by that country. The Canadian parliament met on February 1st. Four weeks later Sir Richard Cartwright called his first reply to the memorandum of January 29th. This memorandum offered free trade interchange of the products of Trinidad and Canada except spirits and tobacco, a detailed list of special articles to be prepared on which the present rates would remain the same, or not to be made under minimum rates of agreement. This was the proposal which Mr. Fielding announced on the 23rd of March.

On March 5th Governor Jerningham of Trinidad called to Cartwright,

whose offer had been sent by cable and marked "confidential," asking leave to consult confidentially the local chamber of commerce. Sir Richard replied the same day, consenting to a communication to selected persons, "confidentially." One week later the governor telegraphed to Sir Richard that he had called on the Canadian minister to offer to Mr. Chamberlain. The next day Sir Richard called to Trinidad asking that the communication to the colonial secretary be sent by cable and not by letter, because the Canadian budget was about to be delivered. Mr. Fielding did not want to be deprived of the one announcement that he had to make. The governor replied that he was unable to hurry matters, as they were not ripe for delivery. It was not as for him to call to Chamberlain, with a few verbal written explanations. On the 22nd of March Sir Richard called to the governor of Trinidad that the confidential restrictions were withdrawn and that the offer would be announced in Mr. Fielding's budget speech.

The next day it was announced, followed by a considerable sound of trumpets. Three days later the governor telegraphed that the proposition from Canada had been laid before the legislature and that the discussion had been adjourned until the 3rd of April. On the 24th of March, the day after the budget speech, Lord Minto had called to Chamberlain stating that the Trinidad legislature would discuss the treaty on the following Monday and that the Canadian government trusted the colonial office would advise the official members of the legislative council that they were free to support the Canadian proposition. It must be understood that Trinidad is a crown colony and that the legislative council includes the governor and other officers appointed by the crown.

On April 2nd the governor of Trinidad called to Cartwright that the treaty with the United States, which had been signed on the 13th of February, was that day ratified by the legislative council by a vote of 12 to 5. The officials had been left free to vote as they pleased. "You will probably not be therefore for the present discussed." It will be seen that the treaty with the United States was made after the Canadian government had been asked for an offer and a fortnight before Sir Richard's answer had been sent. On the 3rd of April the governor of Trinidad wrote more fully to Sir Richard repeating the substance of his cable, stating that he himself had proposed the motion in the council for the acceptance of the "United States arrangement" as against the Canadian proposition. By way of consulting the Canadian ministers the governor remarked that "your proposition shows the desire for closer arrangements to be mutual but also opens a field for public and party squabbles 'treads some day.'" He added that the proposals came too late to act upon without reference to the home government, and were too broad to be dealt with in a confidential manner, and added "you only gave permission to discuss the public part of the 'discussion,'" and explained that "the treaty with the United States was signed fifteen days before your offer."

Sir Richard was not at home when this letter came, and Mr. Fielding replied for him on the 15th of April. Mr. Fielding said that the Canadian government had permitted Trinidad to consult openly with selected persons, and that he had rather reminded the governor that the delegates had given the Canadian government to understand that they were free to negotiate. Yet within a few days an arrangement was made with the United States which seemed to promise a preference between Canada and which the governor said was a consequence of previous negotiations with Washington. Mr. Fielding evidently wrote both in sorrow and in anger, intimating that he and the minister of trade and commerce were not satisfied with the arrangement. If Mr. Fielding is right it would appear that the delegates came to Canada chiefly to get some proposition which would help them make better terms at Washington. If the governor of Trinidad is right it would appear that the failure was due to the delay and negligence of the Canadian government. Whoever is to blame the Fielding treaty has been changed from the paulo post future to the future indefinite.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The episode about the Welland canal outrage brought to light the fact that there is a narrow escape from a serious calamity. It is no credit to the dynamiters that they did not know their business, and it now appears that if they had thrown the explosive on the other side of the gate, they might have swept away hundreds of houses and caused the loss of many lives. Mr. McLean's suggestion that the government should pay more attention to the protection of the Niagara frontier, will no doubt receive attention. Since we keep a small regular force of militia as well as stationed in that neighborhood as anywhere else, and it could there afford police protection to the immense amount of government property exposed. We shall probably have from the minister of militia a statement concerning the absence of ammunition with the militia force in that neighborhood. The report that there was not a single cartridge in store at the St. Catharines headquarters reflects seriously upon some of the officers of the department, and probably be explained or contradicted before this letter is printed.

It is not so easy to explain or contradict the statement made by Sir Charles Tupper yesterday that of all the important departmental reports only two or three are yet available. This matter was first exposed in this correspondence last week, and is the most striking evidence of the negligence, or worse than negligence, of our ministers. It was pointed out then that the great spending departments—railways, public works, interior, post office, and militia, had not yet given account of their proceedings. During the year which ended last June, it certainly appears that there is delinquency and intention withholding of information in some of these departments. The ministers may try to unload the responsibility on the printing bureau, but it is the universal opinion that under Dr. Dawson the printing bureau

is the most effective department of this government. It is worked with the greatest vigor according to its capacity, and if the machinery is inadequate it was the business of the government to enlarge it. But there is no reason for supposing that the bureau is responsible for the delay. The reports did not go into the bureau at all until after they should have been printed. One of the ministers admitted the other day that he had only sent the last of his copy shortly before and the same might be admitted by several of the departments. Of course, if ministers only get their reports into the bureau when the session has commenced and the work of printing has begun, and then trouble them all in together, there will be delay. But there was plenty of time to get every copy of Hansard sent to the bureau.

One member, defending the government, said that the bureau was responsible for the delay in issuing the electoral lists. We know from statistics brought down by the minister themselves that lists from Quebec and New Brunswick and other provinces were only coming in from the municipalities a few weeks ago, and some had not been received at the time of the last statement. Obviously, Dr. Dawson could not print electoral lists that had not been sent here any more than he can print the reports of Mr. Blair, Mr. Sifton, Dr. Borden, Mr. Blair and the other ministers who are a month behind hand sending in their copy.

But what is the use of members of parliament coming here to enquire into the management of public business when there is no way to find out how public business is done? There are practically no reports of last year's administration. The ministers either delay or refuse to bring down the reports on motions for returns. At question time it is a good day when a third of the ministers are in their seats to answer questions of which they have had two days' notice, and it is a good day when those that are present are able to answer half of the questions that are put to them. We have a public accounts committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fraser, who is sufficiently servile for ministerial purposes, and who has only called the committee three times since the motions were made last year, and was absent at the last meeting, as were all the witnesses but two, who should have been summoned. One of these witnesses could not be examined because one of the ministers who wanted to be present was somewhere else.

Mr. McMullen calmly announced yesterday, in speaking on the budget, that after four years of liberal rule not a single wrong act or improper proceeding had been fastened on any minister of any department. This wholesale certificate from a member who for many years in opposition was the most diligent, regular and exhaustive fault-finder, certainly qualifies Mr. McMullen for the highest office in the gift of this ministry. The member for Wellington is not satisfied with his long career as a critic of Tory governments. He turns back still to the old task, carefully examining accounts ten years old, while much larger ones and certainly much more disgraceful ones of last year and the year before are passed over with approval. Mr. McMullen is a bird of yore, grim, ungainly, gaunt and ominous, and all the rest of it. What a grand man he would be if he were in opposition now.

And what is remarkable is the well known fact that while he stands in the house endorsing right and left the public part of this government and its failures, in private conversation he acts the part of a complainer still. One would like to see an interview between Mr. McMullen and the minister with whom he is most intimate. It is supposed that he would hear from a thing or two, though he goes out to support the administration through thick and thin. It is reported that the men from his constituency who really believe that the late government was extravagant, and who heard all the year round how much it cost for Rideau Hall, how much for travelling expenses, how many private cars were used, how many superfluous ministers lingered on the stage, are now expostulating with Mr. McMullen because all these things are unchanged, or changed for the worse. We have more Rideau Hall halls, more ministers, more private cars, more everything that Mr. McMullen condemned than ever we had before, and the innocent farmer from North Wellington does not quite see why Mr. McMullen should now say that it is all right.

It is rather a startling statement that this government has never done anything wrong. It has never been possible to get a majority of the house or of any committee appointed by this government to convict a minister of wrong. You cannot convict formally without a court, and our ministers have refused a tribunal in all the cases where charges were made. Yet some things seem to have been established with absolute certainty. We know, for instance:

That Mr. Tarte gives out dredging contracts to relatives and others who have no dredgers, and know nothing about the work, but who take the jobs on private terms and farm it out at large profits.

That Mr. Tarte, after declaring that he would not allow private parties to get control of the elevator of Montreal, has given a contract to a Buffalo capitalist, who immediately transferred it to a company, with a profit to himself of a million and a half.

That Mr. Blair has made a contract out of which a railway company would have made over a million and a quarter on an investment of a quarter of that sum, two-thirds of the profits going to one politician and capitalist, who had been useful to Mr. Blair in financial transactions.

That Mr. Blair gave a contract to a favored firm at \$108,000 above the lowest tender, without calling for new offers, and though the lowest tender was ready to undertake the work if a concession could be obtained, which Mr. Blair himself valued at \$20,000.

That Mr. Blair paid two or three prices for the cows of a friend of his, whose own negligence caused them to

fall through a bridge of his own, the government being in no way responsible, as the railway department itself had declared.

That a member of parliament pressed for and obtained money for his own use on an alleged claim of another party using, as the deputy minister swore, "the influence of a member of parliament."

That a railway contract was made which cost the government \$11,000, which after the sized company had agreed to accept \$6,000.

That supplies for the Yukon force were purchased to the extent of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 from an Ottawa firm, the head of which declared that "Blair's expert" every man to do his duty. He received his contract at his own price, without competition, being paid in Ottawa at Pacific coast rates, on the ground that he was to pay the freight to Vancouver, the government assent afterwards paying the freight.

That all the departments have purchased without tender large supplies at exorbitant prices, regardless of the law and of the interest of the country. That in defiance of the statutes the minister of marine and the minister of public works have persistently given out construction work without tender, and always to their own friends.

That charges of the most serious kind, reflecting on the honesty of ministers and of other officers, have been specifically made by members of parliament in their places in the house, and that investigation has been refused.

That proof has been furnished of the stealing of seats by members who now sit and speak in the house, and the government, backed up by its majority, has refused to allow action to be taken to redress the wrong.

That the government has rewarded with office and emolument the criminals who assisted or managed the seat stealing operations, while friends and organizers of the party have been paying monthly allowances to those particularly criminal who found it necessary to flee to a foreign land.

Mr. McMullen refuses to know anything about these things and says this government is without spot or blemish. It is a pity that he could not be made governor general. No other office is big enough to reward such audacity.

Dr. Sproule has a wonderful grasp of detail. He is perhaps the best informed member of the house of commons on, if we take the whole range of subjects, large and small, which come under discussion. His budget speech yesterday was very specific in detail, especially on tariff matters, and contained a number of statements of very considerable interest to the public. There is no space to discuss them here, but it may be mentioned that Dr. Sproule gave a statement of the operations of a combine in the fact of which were new to most members. There has been a striking advance in the price of edge tools, some of which have been raised a hundred per cent.

Dr. Sproule is the author of an anti-combine bill, which remains a dead letter because it depends upon the government for its operation. The government has acted, or not acted, on this measure, as it has with the alien labor law. It is encouraging offences by inactivity. Mr. Fielding himself is the author of a combine clause in the tariff. He claimed a great deal of credit for this clause when he introduced it in 1897. From that day to this no combiner has ever heard from Mr. Fielding on the subject.

The last speech yesterday was made by Mr. Holmes, who talked on preferential trade and several other things. There is only one subject on which the public needs to hear from Mr. Holmes. He sits for West Huron, where he was not elected. He represents bogus ballots and returning officer Farr, the gentleman who was wanted here last year, but after consultation with the liberal organizer made an escape before two days. Mr. Holmes owes much to Mr. Farr, much to the organization, and much to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has cut off the West Huron enquiry in the middle. He is paying the debt by praising the government.

S. D. S.

HOPEWELL HILL.

HOPEWELL HILL, April 27.—Mr and Mrs. John F. Milton of Curryville, who have been ill for several weeks, both passed to their rest this week, their deaths occurring within little more than a day of each other. Both funerals will be held tomorrow. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family in their double affliction. Mr. Milton had been engaged in lumbering operations for many years, and was well known throughout the county. His wife was a daughter of the late John McAlmon of Hopewell Cape, and was highly esteemed. Four sons—Edna DeVeber, Rufus P., Albert L. and Edward A.—and one daughter, Miss Agnes Milton, survive.

Councillor West left this week on a trip to Sydney. C. E. Miss Mina A. Read, who has been visiting her home at the Cape, has returned to her duties at the Truro Normal School, where she is teacher of physical culture.

Ship Monrovia, the first of the deal fleet, has arrived outside the Island, where she is putting out ballast before proceeding to her loading berth. Mrs. Naomi Rogers, wife of Newton Rogers, died at her home here last night, after several weeks' illness. Mrs. Rogers was about 70 years of age, and was a daughter of the late John Hoar of Chemical Road. She was much respected. Besides her husband, the deceased leaves one son, Joseph A. Rogers of this place, and two daughters, Mrs. Wilbur Clement of Brookton, Mass., and Mrs. Eunice Rogers of Rockland, Me., both of whom were with their mother at the time of her death. She also leaves one sister, Mrs. W. S. Starratt of this village.

Advertisement for Children Ory for CASTORIA. The text is partially obscured by a large vertical advertisement on the left side of the page, which includes a list of prices and a small illustration of a child. The main text of the advertisement is: "Children Ory for CASTORIA. Daniel McBeath, a native of Reston, Wis., is mayor of Washburn, Wisconsin." Below this, there is a list of prices for various goods, including flour, sugar, and other household items, with prices ranging from 10 cents to \$1.00. The advertisement is for a product called "Children Ory for CASTORIA", which is likely a brand of baby food or medicine.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

Sch. Joseph Hay has been chartered to load lumber at Bellevue Cove for Cuban ports, including Havana.

The death occurred at Sussex Sunday of Willie, the ten year old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Folkins.

John Shannon of River Hebert and Miss Laura Topping of Amherst were married on Wednesday by Rev. J. L. Barry.

A New Brunswick one shilling violet stamp and another of a different kind brought \$12 1/2 in London recently.

Thomas E. Babbitt, millowner, of Gibson, and Mrs. Mary Cowperthwaite of that place were married on Wednesday by Rev. J. B. Champlain.

The enquiry into the deaths of Peter Mangan and Charles Moore was resumed at the Charlton City Hall last Thursday at 7.30 o'clock.

The British schooner W. K. Smith arrived at Portland, Me., on Wednesday from Weymouth, N. S., having been on the voyage for forty-eight days. She brought 204 tons of pulp wood to George A. Clark.

The steam yacht C. W. Mulse, thirty feet over all, of Digby, was towed over yesterday by the Centreville, and is now lying in Robertson's slip. She has been sold by her owner, C. W. Mulse, to Tapley Bros. of Indian-town.

Thos. Goodin, a native of Burnsville, N. B., had one of his legs cut off by a train on the B. & A. siding at Twin Lakes, Me., on Thursday. He was taken to the hospital at Oldtown. The Bangor News says he is married and has a family at Burnsville.

The lumber cut on the Northwest Miramichi and its tributaries will be no larger, if as large as last year, says a letter to the Moncton Times. It is quite a disappointment to the lumber operators, as the demand will be greater and prices higher than for some years.

A member of the Sun staff has received a copy of "Aids to Scouting," by Col. Baden-Powell, a little book on scouting tactics, the proofs of which were read by the gallant defender of Mafeking in that town and smuggled through the Bow lines to the publishers at Albershot, Eng.

The trial of Elmer Maxwell, charged with the murder of Capt. Baisley of the schooner J. B. Vandusen, will begin on Tuesday at Portland, Me. United States Consul Myers left today to attend the trial. Chief Clerk, Sergt. Kippatrick, Sergt. Ross, Dr. James Christie, Pilot Sherrard and Pilot McPartland will all go to give evidence.

The McGill arts college list shows that two St. John young ladies successfully passed the first year examinations. They are Miss Katherine F. Wisdom, daughter of F. W. Wisdom, and Miss Marion E. Belyea, daughter of Jas. A. Belyea. Miss Wisdom, who is a very conscientious student and captured a scholarship on entering the college, ends her year by taking first rank honors and a prize for mathematics.

After a short absence the jury returned with the following verdict: We, the jury empanelled to enquire into the cause of the death of Peter Mangan and Charles Moore, from the evidence before us do say that the deceased persons above mentioned were drowned by misadventure while returning from fishing, between Negro Point and Sheldon's Point, in the Bay of Fundy, between the hours of 8 p. m. of the 21st inst. and 7 a. m. of the 22nd inst.

ELDER-DEMPSTER STEAMERS.

MONTREAL, April 20.—The Star's London correspondent cables from London: The Elder-Dempster steamer Monmouth for Sir Layton Dixon's yard at Middleborough.

The Elder-Dempster steamer Lake Champlain, built by Barclay, Currie & Co., took place at Glasgow today. She will sail for Canada with mails and passengers May 18th.

The Elder-Dempster twin screw steamer Montreal, with capacity 11,000 tons dead weight cargo, has been fitted out for carrying Canadian produce and live stock and was launched Saturday at Wall's Bend. It was christened by Mrs. Joseph Colmer.

When the ground was cursed

For Adam's sake, well knowing all the ill to which human kind would be subject, God made it to bear herbs of all-healing.

Among these herbs none was more widely distributed or more potent for good than the Clover. The scientists of olden found out the wonderful effects on the nervous system of the clover, and made it one of the chief ingredients in their most successful receipts for blood purifying, sleeping draughts, and for the curing of diseases of the skin.

Women in that olden time had clear, bright eyes and beautiful complexions, which lasted until late in life. Why? Because they did not use themselves continually with medicines, nor use mineral poisons on their faces to try to cover up the effects of bad impure blood.

They had work to do, and must keep themselves well, and did so with these teas made from the herbs of the field. A German scientist, one of the leading physicians of the time, has revived the use of Clover in medicine. This is known as Kark's Clover Root Tea, and is a veritable elixir of life.

It is a queer complaint to hear—"Can't wear his Clothes out and he's tired of them."—yet we've heard more than one mother say that of our garments. But it isn't a fault that's common every where. Clothes that will wear and wear until your boy is weary of the sight of them are pretty well put together, and that's the sort we sell.

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gently stimulating the stomach and bowels, causing them to secrete naturally the various juices needed for the processes of digestion and assimilation of food, and by keeping the bowels open and regular, relieved the body of all waste, poisonous matter, which, if allowed to remain, taints the blood, frequently causing rheumatism. In other words, Kark's Clover Root Tea restores health by making pure blood, without which no one can have either strength or beauty. An absolute cure for sick-headaches, backache and sleeplessness. Your money refunded if it fails to cure.

A. C. Welch Co., of Columbia St., Toronto, Ont. "Gentlemen: I am so well pleased with Kark's Clover Root Tea, and the good results derived from it, that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I traced my backache and eruptions of the skin, and found no relief until I began using Kark's Clover Root Tea."

"SOLD BY W. W. L. 'Omaha, Neb.' Sold at 25c. Etc. throughout the United States and Canada, in England at a 6d. and 2s. 3d."

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VESTEE SUITS for boys 3 to 9 years. A splendid showing of Vestee Suits in Serges and fancy Cheviots, made up well as you ever saw them—\$2.50 to 6.00.

TWO-PIECE PLEATED SUITS. These are all around favorites for the lads until they round the 12 year mark. Immense line of patterns in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds—\$1.50 to 5.00.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS, ages 3 to 12 years. We are showing a large stock of Blouse Suits in many different styles and every one a beauty. You will find Checks, Plaids and Stripes and Blue Serges, \$1.25 to 5.25.

BOYS' SINGLE-BREASTED SACK SUITS, for ages 9 to 16 years in a splendid variety of new and seasonable Spring Woollens in fancy effects and plain colors. They are carefully and well made and will stand any amount of pulling and hauling without losing their neat appearance—\$3.00 to 8.00.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, for ages 17 to 20. These Suits are fashioned to meet the special requirements of the Young Men, in Tweeds and Serges—\$5.00 to 15.00.

Write for our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

KING STREET COR. GERMAIN. GREATER OAK HALL. SCOVIL BROS. & CO., SAINT JOHN, N. B.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, April 19.—There are new developments in the Truro counterfeit case: A Boston detective, working with the detective, Skeffington, have arrested a man named Marshall in that town. A couple of days ago a mysterious package from Halifax, was traced to Marshall's house. It was found to contain \$1,300 in two dollar counterfeit notes, and Marshall was taken into custody. It is suspected that six more arrests will be made, as other members of the gang have been unearthed. The arrests when made promise to be of a sensational nature, as the men whose names are mentioned, and against whom there is, it is understood, considerable evidence, are among the prominent citizens of Truro, and as well known in Halifax as they are at home.

Arrangements have been made for a series of games of checkers, to take place in Halifax, between six men belonging to Halifax and six residents of Springfield, in the championship of the Maritime provinces. The date agreed upon is June 21st. The players who will compose the Springfield team are: John Bransfield, Rory McDonald, J. McKay, Colin McLeod, and two others to be named. McLeod, who is 29 years of age, is a student at the Maritime College, and an Arden College man, will captain the Springfield team, and Wm. Forsythe, champion of Canada, will head the Halifax team.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., April 23.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary Gilliat of Bridgetown took place on Wednesday at Cornwallis, her former home. She was the wife of the late Henry Gilliat and was 81 years of age.

Ethel Harris, a little daughter of Edward Harris at Habitant, while playing a game of ball Sunday, fell and broke one of her arms.

Layton Bolton of Canard left for the United States on Wednesday. His brother John drove him to the station with one of the former's horses, which fell down dead on reaching the station.

Samuel DeWolf Canning sold a pair of grey Percheron horses to Frank Dickie of Canard last week, and another to John De Wolfe, station master at Canning.

Everett Strong of Randville has purchased the farm of the late Clarence Rand at Woodside.

William Rand of Canning has leased the dry goods store of George Newcombe of that place and is fitting it up for a grocery store. Fred Muirhead of Middleton will conduct the establishment.

HALIFAX, April 21.—Closing convocation of the Maritime college took place this afternoon. The list of graduates is long and includes several New Brunswickers, among whom are Jardine of Kingston, Miss Main of Campbellton, J. W. Weldon, a son of Dean Weldon, and Morley Hale.

To John Johnson, for thirty years or more professor of classics, having retired from active work several years ago, was given the degree of LL.D. He is now a resident of Quebec.

Rev. Principal Pollok made an address in which he dwelt on the duty of our rich men contributing to the strengthening of Dalhousie college.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., April 25.—During the past two weeks one hundred and thirty dollars have been collected in different parts of Cornwallis for the Anti-Tubercular fund. Sixty-seven dollars of this amount was given by the Presbyterian church in Kentville and twenty dollars by the Baptist church of that place.

George Lovelace of Berwick died on Saturday.

Roy Cameron, who fought in the Spanish-American war, is at his former home in Kingsport. He intends leaving for South Africa soon to join in the war there.

Mrs. Andrew Jordan died at Kentville on Monday at the age of 73 years.

A number of children burning brush at New Minas on Saturday caused the destruction of Mrs. Ansley Blissh's barn, a pig and a quantity of hay.

The steamer Beaver has been undergoing

PROVINCIAL NEWS

HAMPSHIRE, Queens Co., April 21.—The steamer Hampstead arrived on Monday evening, being the first trip of the season. She was hailed with delight, more especially by the tobacco smokers, as previous to her arrival there was no smoking tobacco in the place.

Asa Slipp is shipping hay to St. John by the steamer Hampstead. George Rathburn of Hibernia has lost two cows lately.

The steamer Star arrived here Saturday evening on her first trip this season.

John and Reid Dunham are going as deck hands on the steamer Aberdeen. George Wood is going fireman of the tug Sea King.

Asa Slipp has an ewe that has three lambs. She is only six years old, and this makes seventeen lambs for her, she having had four one year.

Mrs. Stultz, who has been away since last fall stopping with her daughter in St. John, arrived home on Friday morning by the steamer Hampstead.

Mrs. Leveritt A. Belyea and two sons, of St. John, and the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Stultz.

John Dollar did quite a lot of planting yesterday, 25th, and John A. Dougan has about an acre and a half planted.

The water is over the high water wharf.

Mrs. L. A. Belyea, who was visiting her brother, was taken very sick Sunday afternoon.

April 27.—The tug Hercules was here yesterday and took away all of the logs that were here.

WATERVILLE, Albert Co., April 24.—C. W. Anderson has gone on a business trip to St. John.—Mrs. Roland Lewis and Miss Hannah Marks arrived here yesterday from St. Martins to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Marks.—Mrs. Nathan Marks of West River is very ill with lung disease.

The new church here, which is about completed, will be dedicated on the 13th of May.

Miss Fern Vialle, who has been very ill with whooping cough and bronchitis, is improving.—Rev. S. C. Moore went to St. John yesterday to attend the Grand Orange Lodge.

GRAND LAKE, Queens Co., April 25.—Samuel Woods, an old resident of the place, died on Sunday, April 25, 1899. The same day death also came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Babington and took away their little son, aged four months. On Tuesday Mr. Babington, who had been in weak health since last fall, succumbed to an attack of lung trouble. The funeral tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. A. J. Gullmer of the Episcopal church.

The body of Mrs. Straight, drowned in the Narrows, Dec. 23rd, last, was recovered on Sunday afternoon and was buried at McDonald's Corner on Monday.

The exodus from this section has begun. Today E. N. Nelson and his son John, accompanied by Alex. Cole, all of Young's Cove, left today for Massachusetts.

John Snodgrass, jr., who has spent the winter in New Hampshire, returned home today.

LOWER MILLSTREAM, Kings Co., April 24.—The home of Albert McLeod, Lower Millstream was made sad last night by the death of a young child, a loving mother, Mrs. Eliza McLeod, who for some weeks had been confined to her bed through illness. Mrs. McLeod early in life surrendered her will to that of her Saviour and her life in church and home was one worthy of imitation. She was 68 years of age, and leaves five children, all of whom were married and resided near her. The funeral took place on Wednesday, April 25th, from the home of her son, Albert McLeod, with whom she resided.

HOPEWELL HILL, April 26.—The schr. Henry Nickerson is being repaired at the Cape. On account of the large amount of deals and other kinds of lumber to be shipped, the coming season promises to be one of more than ordinary activity in shipping circles. Lighters are already awaiting the arrival of the deal fleet, the first of which, the s. s. Cheronea and ship Monrovia, are expected at the Cape this week.

A great deal of sickness is reported at the shiretown, nearly every family being afflicted. The eldest daughter of John Leighton of Curryville died on Tuesday from grippe.

Henry A. Peck, who has been attending the Curtis Business College, returned to his home here this week.

Jos. Fenton of New Ireland was sentenced by Judge Wedderburn last week to thirty days in the common jail, with hard labor, for resisting arrest at the hands of Deputy Sheriff Stuart.

Capt. Jos. Read of the barkentine Antilla is visiting his home at the Cape.

MILLTOWN, April 26.—Calvin Powers and Mrs. Powers of St. John are stopping at the Methodist parsonage.

Rev. Thomas Marshall and Rev. E. Bell preached in the Methodist church on Sunday last in place of the pastor, who has been recently bereaved of his wife.

Mrs. Joseph Wood, formerly of Marysville, N. B., now of Milltown, Me., died on the 19th, leaving a husband and five small children.

The freshest fish sweeping away the old mill dam and portion of the old covered bridge approaches between the Milltowns.

John Irvine was struck on the nose while playing base ball a few days ago and had to secure the services of the doctor. It was feared the nose was broken, but while it was severely injured, it was not broken.

The conference of the M. E. church has re-appointed Rev. S. A. Bender to the Knights' Memorial church, Calais, and Rev. M. F. Bridgman to First M. E. church, Milltown, Me.

James McAllister lost a valuable cow last week, it having broken its neck in the stall.

The engagement is announced of Lloyd Thompson of New York to Miss Ebbels, of New York.

Rev. S. A. Bender and Miss Minnie Tait are to be married at the home of the bride, Calais, on Monday next.

Mrs. James Bell died on Friday last in her sixty-sixth year. Her husband

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Make New Rich Blood... Parson's Pills

LEWIS KESWICK'S DEATH AT POPLAR GROVE

(Cor. Moncton Transcript.)... OTTAWA, April 28.—Lieutenant Keswick, 12th Lancers, killed in the engagement at Poplar Grove, March 7th, is the son of William Keswick, Beech Grove, Annapolis, Scotland, and Eswick Park, Surrey, England.

MT. ALLISON... The Alumnae society have decided this year at the closing to hold their business meeting Saturday, May 20th, and the usual social gathering the following Tuesday.

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick... Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings

It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat... Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

PARLIAMENT.

Tupper Suggests Government Grant for Famine Stricken India.

Appointments to the Army Medical Staff and other Militia Orders.

Newfoundland not Yet Favorable to Confederation—Mr. Ellis Will Ask Questions—The Budget debate.

OTTAWA, April 19.—Replying to Mr. Kaulbach, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the government had received no proposals from Newfoundland for confederation, and in view of the present political situation in Newfoundland, the time for negotiations was not opportune.

Inspector Strickland, for family reasons, has been compelled to refuse command of the draft of fifty men for Strathcona's Horse.

Mr. Patten, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the government was considering the question of aid to the famine stricken districts in India.

On orders of the day, Mr. Gilmore (conservative), of Middlesex, said his constituents were desirous of sending contributions to India and wanted to know if the government was taking charge of contributions and forwarding them.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that his deputy, Mr. Courtney, had taken charge of the famine fund a few years ago, and he would not doubt do so again.

Rev. Mr. Douglas said that, as he had lived in India some years, he was in a position to state that it would be much better to cable a cash contribution than to send provisions.

Sir Charles Tupper said no doubt many people were interested in this matter, but he thought as the patriotic fund had so largely drawn on the sources of private charity that parliament ought to supplement these contributions by a public vote.

Mr. Davis (government) of Saskatchewan, who resumed the budget discussion, spoke all the afternoon.

MILITIA ORDERS. Eighth Hussars—Lts. Arnold, Parks and Merkhain resign commissions to enlist for service in Africa.

3rd N. B. Artillery—Captain Armstrong resigns commission to serve in Africa.

62nd Batt.—To be second lieutenant, provisionally, N. W. Frink, vice Robertson, retired.

71st (York) Batt.—Lt. Col. Alexander on completion of his period of service, is transferred to reserve of officers, 5th February.

74th Batt., Sussex—Lts. Metzler and Moorehouse retire to enlist for Africa.

6th (Carleton) Batt.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. C. H. Taylor, vice Wordworth, retired; to be 2nd lieutenant, J. S. C. Wetmore, vice Bedell, promoted.

Undermentioned medical officers are placed on unattached list: J. E. March, 8th Hussars; L. R. Murray, 74th.

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To be major—J. E. March, St. John; J. W. Bridges, Fredericton.

To be captains—J. A. Sponaghe, Middleton; H. D. Johnson, Charlottetown; Murray MacLaren, St. John.

To be lieutenants—A. A. Shaffner, 6th; Lt. Murray, Sussex; J. A. Ross, Halifax.

In the evening the debate was continued in French by Mr. Casgrain, conservative, of Montserrat, and Mr. Turbot, liberal, of Megantic, and in English by Mr. McLaren, conservative, of Perth, and Mr. Burnett, liberal, of South Ontario, the latter speaking till after midnight.

Mr. Henderson, conservative, of Halifax, moved the adjournment of the debate.

from Great Britain preference for preference and to give effect to Kipling's line, "The gates are mine to close." Mr. Henderson's analysis of trade led him to the conclusion that the Canadian consumer gets no benefit from the preference, and that British consumers bought less from Canada in proportion to their total purchases in 1899 than in 1898.

The debate was continued by Mr. Semple (liberal), and Mr. Monk (conservative), of Quebec, the latter speaking in French.

APPLIES TO CANADIAN CATTLE. The following cablegram was today received by the department of agriculture from the high commissioner in London:

"Board of agriculture has issued an order requiring slaughter of animals from Argentina or Uruguay within 36 hours after landing at the Deptford foreign animal wharf; also slaughter of animals from any other country within five days after landing at such wharf, exclusive of day of landing."

Canadian cattle will of course come under the latter rule.

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condemning the motion, said that the result of the plebiscite, gave the majority an opportunity to say that the majority was not such as to justify government action. The government made the argument that it could not do so, and a prohibitory law would not be respected, while it would create hard feelings in that province.

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ed last year, as now, with a second amendment. Last year Mr. Bourassa followed with a motion to adjourn the debate, and the motion was never heard afterward. The only change of programme now was that Godbout had taken the place of Bourassa. He asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier either to press the issue to a vote tonight or promise another day for discussion.

Laurier said it was desirable to finish the discussion, but the house was thin and it was time to adjourn.

Foster pressed for a promise to sit another day.

Laurier—We will take it under consideration.

Mr. Henderson, conservative, of Halifax, said he thought this would be the last of it this session. He would therefore say that his constituents did not want Flint's proposition and did want prohibition.

The speaker rose to put the motion for adjournment, when Mr. Foster again interposed to ask if the premier would not promise another opportunity to vote.

Laurier—"Under consideration!"

Foster—Then I, for one, am not ready for adjournment.

Laurier—Yes.

Foster then consented to an adjournment at one o'clock.

NOTES. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper arrived from the west and took his seat in the house today.

Replying to Mr. Kaulbach, Hon. Mr. Fielding stated that the government had assurance that reciprocity between Trinidad and the United States would not discriminate against Canada in favor of the United States.

There is a reunion of provincial politicians here today. Premier Murray and Hon. J. T. Black, of the Nova Scotia government, Premier Emmerson and Provincial Secretary Tweedie have put in an appearance. Dr. Pugsley is also in attendance.

The Nova Brunswick ministers are here to discuss with the federal government the question of shore fisheries. Provincial authorities are of opinion that a recent judgment of the court gives the province jurisdiction over shore fisheries, and they claim for the province the proceeds of the fishery award. It is supposed that the Nova Scotia ministers have the same errand. The Prince Edward Island ministers have already been here and took back a promise from Sir Louis Davies to submit further questions to the privy council in regard to the matter.

Mr. Clarke of Toronto gives notice of a series of questions regarding supplies for the Canadian regiment now stationed at Halifax, also respecting the purchase of horses and supplies for the second contingent purchased in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Clarke of Annapolis will ask whether Mr. Drysdale, M. L. A., was employed to purchase supplies and on what terms.

Correspondence between the governments of Trinidad and of Canada concerning reciprocity, brought down today, shows that the Trinidad government never agreed to, or gave the slightest reason for supposing that it would accept the reciprocity offer of Canada. When Mr. Fielding made his budget speech the Canadian government sent to Trinidad the offer which Fielding described, but the only answer from Trinidad was a request to be allowed to communicate with the local chamber of commerce, and a statement that a communication had been sent to Mr. Chamblin. Under these circumstances Mr. Fielding made his budget statement, which enabled the government to boast that the government had made a successful treaty with Trinidad. So long ago as April 2nd, or one week after the date when the Trinidad government notified Sir Richard Cartwright that the treaty with the United States had been accepted that day by the legislature of Trinidad, which meant the rejection of the Canadian arrangement. It will be seen that this fact was "kept dark" for more than a fortnight.

Dr. A. A. Steektien is in the city.

OTTAWA, April 21.—On orders of the day Mr. Cleary, conservative, of Welland, brought to the attention of the government the facts relating to the Welland canal outrage.

He made the statement that when the 19th battalion was called out to protect the locks it was found that there was not a single round of ammunition at the armoury at St. Catharines, nor was there a single shell or shot to be used with the guns posted on the canal.

He was no alarmist, but he lived near the border and knew that there were some dangerously persons across the line who were hostile to everything British. He asked the government to have the local forces properly equipped.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier said that Hon. Dr. Boréau was away, but he would get an explanation as soon as possible.

Mr. Gibson, liberal, of Lincoln, accused Mr. Cleary of trying to make party capital, but went on to say that the outrages were serious. The mistake of placing their dynamite bags on the wrong side of the lock gates. Had they dropped the explosives on the other side the explosion would have forced the gates open and caused a flood which would probably have destroyed five hundred and millions of property. He explained the nature of the mechanism and expressed the opinion that the outrage was perpetrated by members of a labor organization in Buffalo.

Mr. Clark of Toronto wanted to know what the motive could be.

Mr. Gibson suggested that it was to prevent opening of navigation at Port Colborne and the Welland canal.

Sir Charles Tupper said Mr. Gibson gave no reason for his opening charge of partisanship against Mr. Cleary, who had performed a simple and obvious duty. Sir Charles further observed that Mr. Gibson's information as to the course that the dynamite might have taken in order to make their work effective might better have been withheld. It was not necessary to give these rascals such precise information.

Mr. Maclean, conservative, of East

York, Ontario, urged that a detachment of militia or a strong police force should be placed on the Niagara frontier, where there was millions of dollars' worth of property.

The subject dropped.

HOLDING BACK DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Sir Charles Tupper protested against the delay in bringing down departmental reports. He read a list of important reports not yet down, which has already appeared in the Sun. It was simply disgraceful that on the thirty-first day of the session such reports as public works, railways, militia, post offices and interior, with others, bringing the number up to twenty, had not appeared, though the law required them to be brought down within twenty-one days. It was impossible to deal with public matters in the absence of these reports.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier regretted the reports were so late. He had asked his ministers to hurry up, and hoped most of them would come down this week.

Charles Wallace observed that the reports contained information which the government no doubt preferred to conceal. He suggested that if Laurier's ministers would not do their work, he had better get other ministers.

Mr. McMullen of North Wellington said it was the fault of the printing bureau, and it was contemptible for the opposition to blame the government and say ministers wanted to withhold information.

Mr. Clarke of Toronto read from Hansard to show that Mr. McMullen had once the same charge against the late government. The difference was that the charge against the late government was made on the eleventh day of the session, whereas a much greater number of reports are missing when the house had sat eighty days.

Ross Robertson and Clarke, both printers, said they had positive knowledge that the printing bureau was not at fault.

Mr. Bell of Pictou pointed out the serious disadvantage of members who could not get information.

Mr. Holmes, liberal, of West Huron, scolded the opposition and credited the delay to the bureau.

Mr. Quinn of Montreal suggested that Mr. Holmes probably found the bureau short of machines, such as the one to which he owed his own election. The trouble was that the bureau was employed in printing campaign literature for the government.

BUDGET DEBATE. At five o'clock Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier, still speaking in French, resumed his budget speech, begun last Friday.

Mr. Holmes, the acting representative of West Huron, closed the discussion, and Mr. Bell of Addington moved the adjournment of the debate.

NOTES. The liberal conservative caucus this morning was the best attended this session. Action was taken concerning the distribution of campaign literature, and there was a discussion as to the method to be adopted for making ministers bring down their departmental reports.

It is expected that the budget debate will close early next week. The senate resumed its sittings today.

Mr. Martin of P. E. Island will ask whether the government is making any arrangement with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company for reduction of P. E. Island telegraph rates.

The government gives notice of motion to continue the subsidies to the Japan and China Steamship Co., as arranged for by the late government.

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Mr. Gibson, liberal, of Lincoln, accused Mr. Cleary of trying to make party capital, but went on to say that the outrages were serious. The mistake of placing their dynamite bags on the wrong side of the lock gates. Had they dropped the explosives on the other side the explosion would have forced the gates open and caused a flood which would probably have destroyed five hundred and millions of property. He explained the nature of the mechanism and expressed the opinion that the outrage was perpetrated by members of a labor organization in Buffalo.

Mr. Clark of Toronto wanted to know what the motive could be.

Mr. Gibson suggested that it was to prevent opening of navigation at Port Colborne and the Welland canal.

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. April 27—Sch Narkis, 153, Spongia, from Porto Rico via Lunenburg, Geo E Barbour, molas...

CANADIAN PORTS.

At Yarmouth, April 27, btm Hornet, Morrell, from Boston.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Barbados, April 11, bark Avonia, Portland, from Cuba via St. John, La Plata, Sloan, from Cape Town; 12th, brig Curlew, Winchester, from Cardiff.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At New Haven, April 26, sch Carlotta, Calhoun, from Halifax.

MEMORANDA.

Fortress Monroe—In Hampton Roads, April 21, brig Beaugard, Smith, from Aquinas for New York.

CORNS

Permanently and Painlessly Cured Within a Few Days.

A New and Successful Treatment that gives ease and comfort at first application. Prompt, Reliable, Efficient.



Putnam's Corn Extractor never disappoints. It goes right to the root of the trouble and will remove the source of your annoyance in short order.

Does a full aching nerve or muscle, or the acuter pains of neuralgia, toothache, or lumbago make life a misery?

Catarrozone cures Catarrh and Asthma

ships Anacost, Fulton, for San Francisco; Balclutha, Hartfield, for do; Norwood, Roy, or Manilla, bark Strathlaine, Urquhart, from Iliou, arrived, 21st, for Manilla.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Portland, April 25, 1900. West Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Bantam Ledge buoy, a red and black horizontally striped spar, has gone adrift.

Portland, Me., April 25, 1900. (Through Great Island Narrows to Machias Bay, Maine.)

Notice is hereby given that Seal Cove Ledge buoy, No. 1, has been reported out of position.

It will be replaced as soon as practicable. Sims Rock buoy, a red and black horizontally striped second class spar, reported adrift March 23, is given that the red and black horizontally striped spar buoy reported adrift from Outer Heron Island Ledge, Penobscot Bay, has been replaced.

Portland, Me., April 27, 1900. Green Island Ledge buoy, No. 4, a red spar, reported adrift April 6, was replaced April 25. (Chaudier Bay Entrance, Maine.)

DEATHS.

ASHWORTH—Suddenly, at Westfield, Kings Co., on April 21st, Mrs. E. J. Ashworth, aged 95 years.

COOMBS—In this city, on April 26th, of her residence, after a short illness, Mrs. Ann Coombs, in her 29th year of age.

EMERY—Suddenly, on April 27th, of his residence, after a short illness, Mr. J. H. Emery, aged 27 years and 7 months, eldest son of Oliver J. Emery, leaving a wife and three children, mourned April 28th.

FOLKINS—At Sussex, N. B., April 27th, Willie, son of Hiram W. and Mrs. C. F. Folkins, a native of this city, aged 6th year of his age, leaving a widow, two daughters and one son.

PHILLIPS—In this city, on April 26th, of a group, Agnes Regina, aged 4 years, child of John and Margaret Phillips.

WARNING—In this city, on April 26, at 24 Maddox street, Gertrude, only child of Rev. H. F. Warning, aged one year and two days.

LADY MINTO IS POPULAR.

Lady Minto is making friends in Ottawa by reason of her kindly conduct. On Saturday she called on Mrs. J. L. Burns of York street, and said that she and Lord Minto had read in the papers of the bravery of the late Pte. Ollie Burns in South Africa, and wished to express their sympathy to the mother in the death of their son.

Cancer Treated on Scientific Principles.

The New Constitutional Remedy Supersedes the Knife and Plaster.

Time was when everybody thought cancer was a local disease that had to be cut out with knife or pulled out by plaster. Very few medical men or even laymen think that now.

Two many cancers come back again after being cut out to leave any doubt as to the constitutional nature of the disease. The only way to cure it perfectly and permanently is to permeate the system with a remedy that destroys every particle of the cancer poison.

That is what our Vegetable Cancer Cure does. It cures cancer of the lip, nose, breast, womb, stomach, bowels, or cancer in any part of the body, perfectly and permanently—except in the last stages, and even in these cases it checks the disease and prolongs life and gives comfort and satisfaction to the afflicted.

If you are a sufferer or have a friend who is, send two stamps for full particulars to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. All correspondence regarded as strictly confidential.

HULL AND OTTAWA FIRE.

Wide Discrepancy in the Estimates of Total Losses.

Twenty-four Hundred Buildings Were Burned, Leaving Eighteen Thousand People Homeless.

The Suspension Bridge Destroyed—Insurance Men Trying to Find Out How They Stand—Relief Movement Begun.

OTTAWA, April 27.—Insurance men and property owners are trying to find out how they stand. Gilmour's mill at Gattineau is saved, but most of the firm's lumber is destroyed.

J. R. Booth is the heaviest loser. He says that his fine lumber yards contained seventy-five thousand feet of lumber, worth \$15 a thousand, and it is practically all lost.

The following is the insurance loss of all the British companies. The Canadian and American are not yet available: Commercial Union, \$50,000; Sun, \$50,000; Guardian, \$25,000; London, \$75,000; Royal, \$50,000; Atlas, \$50,000; National, \$100,000; Northern, \$35,000; Scottish Union and National, \$50,000; London and Lancashire, \$125,000; Queen, \$125,000; Norwich Union, \$70,000; Lancashire, \$100,000; Manchester, \$110,000; Law Union and Crown, \$37,500; North British, \$25,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$75,000; Caledonian, \$150,000; Phoenix of England, \$200,000; Union, \$75,000; Imperial, \$75,000.

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caused to their fellow subjects in Canada by this calamity, and I propose to ask the lord mayor to open a fund for this purpose.

The other reads:—Her Majesty has heard with deepest regret of the great fire at Ottawa, and has commanded me to desire you to convey to the immediate sufferers and to her people in Canada an expression of heartfelt sympathy in the calamity that has befallen them.

(Signed) CHAMBERLAIN.

The senate met today and sat for the afternoon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell spoke in favor of a generous grant to the fire sufferers.

An insurance inspector this evening thinks that the total insurance loss will be four million dollars.

The executive committee appointed this afternoon by the city council met this evening and elected Geo. H. Perley to the chair.

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