

CUT THIS OUT
Get a Dress for 45c.
Ten yards of COTTON CHALLIE
for 45 cents and this coupon.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
Cotton Hosiery.
A hundred and forty-five dozen now
SPECIAL SALE at SLAUGHTER
PRICE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Best Black Cotton Hose,
50c per pair, or two pairs for 10c.
Sizes 4 to 6 inches, 8c. a pair.

This is a genuine bargain, as every
pair is really worth 15 cents. Come
quick and be "in it" before they are
gone.

Just opened another lot of those
Spring Roller Blinds
AT 29 CENTS.

W. NICHOLS.
Agent for Standard Patterns.

Auton, infant child of J. Sutton and Helen
Clark.
Died Monday, May 20th, at 6 o'clock
A.M. Sarah, wife of Isaac Craig, in the
50th year of her age.
OSBY - At Fairfield, Maine, on May 25th,
Sarah, widow of the late Hartwell B.
Crosby.
LAWFORD - At Kingston, Kings Co., on
May 21st, after a lingering illness, Stephen
Crawford, aged 65 years, leaving a wife
and a large circle of friends and relatives
to mourn their loss.
BROWN - At Hampton, on May 21st, of
whooping cough, Katherine, child of John
and Mary Desmond, aged eight months.
OST - Suddenly, at Lower North, Kings
Co., on May 15th, Julia A., widow of the
late Charles E. Frost, in the 71st year of
her age.
RDON - In this city, on May 21st, of con-
solation of the brain, Harry, wife of the late
Henry Gordon, and eldest daughter of the
late Thomas and Ann Seivis.
WEE - In this city, on May 20th, after a
few months' illness, David Palmer, Howe,
in his 76th year.
HINSON - On May 20th, at his late resi-
dence, 254 Main street, Elizabeth, beloved
wife of James Johnston, leaving two sons
and two daughters to mourn their sad loss.
WRENCE - At Wakefield, Mass., on April
15th, John Thomas Lawrence, aged 42
and 4 months, formerly of Fredericton,
N. B., son of the late Thomas Lawrence
and Rebecca Brower, and grandson of the
late Cornelius Brower and Isaac Lawrence
of Keewick, N. B.
KENNEDY - In this city, on May 26th, Helen
B., youngest daughter of Kenneth and
Lizzie M. McKenzie, aged 2 years and 3
months and 9 days.
WAGNER - At the Mator Misericordias, on
Wednesday, May 22nd, Mrs. Mary Savage,
widow of R. L. I. I.
MPSON - At Barnsville, Kings Co., on
May 22nd, Alice L., daughter of Elizabeth
and Robert Simpson, aged 30 years.
ROUL - At Hampton, Kings Co., on Wed-
nesday, May 23rd, James W. Sprad, deputy
herald and gaoler, aged 68 years.
ITE - At Guilford street, west end, after
a lingering illness, Harriet, wife of Henry
years, leaving a loving husband and eight
children - four sons and four daughters -
to mourn their loss.
EDDERBURN - On May 27th, at Hampton,
Edward W. Wedderburn, son of Judge Wed-
derburn, aged 23 years.

SUNBURY CO.

Upper Mauderville, May 24. - The
street in the village connected with
sudden and mysterious disappearance
of Charles E. Harding on Christ-
mas morning last was played at the
court house, Burton, yesterday. A
box was made and the bloated and
swollen remains were buried in the
cave of the graveyard under the
shadow of the Court house. The cor-
der did not even adjourn the inquest,
which was being conducted in the
court house at the time.
Robert Bartlett, an old resident of
his place, some time ago, told a dream
had respecting the finding of Har-
die's body, and said that if he was
found it would be near the Court
house, and strange to say it was just
that place where the remains were
taken by those who towed them
home. The above was told your
respondent some time ago. The de-
ceased was about fifty years of age
and unmarried. He leaves four sons,
who are all married, to mourn
their loss, Mrs. Thos. F. Barker, Mrs.
S. Miles, Mrs. Hanford Brown and
Mrs. Charles Harding, jr.; two of
them reside here, one in St. Marys
and one in Peel, C. Co.
Three hundred and forty points are
fitted at the Mitchell boom per day,
about 2,000 a week. About 300 men
are employed here now in the differ-
ent divisions of rafting and bracket-
ing. Tugs Little Glaster, Ada G., Ad-
ral, and Sea King, left here today
with eighteen tugboats and are em-
ployed in this service in towing, etc.

YARMOUTH FISH TRADE.

(Times, Friday).
The shipments of fish are now be-
coming important. The mackerel trap-
pings continue to take fair catches, and the
fish are shipped in lots to Boston. Sat-
urday's shipment direct was 268 bar-
rels mackerel and 928 crates lobsters
valued at \$13,000. Last night, 1,507 bar-
rels of mackerel, 1,128 crates of lob-
sters, 15 boxes of salmon and 100 cases
of canned lobsters, valued at \$19,000,
were shipped by steamer. In addition
there have been some shipments by
rail.

Montreal manufacturers advanced
their quotations 5 per cent on Thurs-
day and a further advance is looked
for.

PRINTED
CAMBRIGS,
5c. to 15c. per yd.
WHEN IN DOUBT
READ THIS.
BLACK
DRESS GOODS,
25c. to \$1.40 per yd.

MERCHANTS USE DIFFERENT METHODS
To attract trade. Some offer one article and
some another at a cut price to get you
started. Now, do you suppose that every-
thing in the store will be sold that way?
If you think you know it cannot be
done. Do you like to trade that way, or
would you rather go into a store and find
a low cash price on every article offered for
sale? and at the same time be sure the
goods were new and first-class, and know
that if you were not satisfied with your
purchase your money would be paid back
without question? We make uniform low
cash prices on everything in our store.
When we have bought too much of any
one of our lines, we reduce the prices to
cut to clear. We have made some reduc-
tions in History, Lace Curtains, Dress
Gowns, Cloth Capes and Jackets.

LADIES' HOSE,
Cotton & Cashmere,
15c. to 95c. the pair.
CALL
AND SEE US.
LADIES' GLOVES,
Lisle, Silk and Kid,
12c. to \$1.35 the pr.

DOWLING BROS., 95 King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Encyclical Exercises at the
College.
The Addresses Delivered and the Pre-
sentation of Medals.

L. A. Currey and A. L. Trueman Receive the
Degree of D.C. L.
Fredericton, May 28.
Prof. Davidson has already arranged
for next year's course of lectures to be
held in the university library. The fol-
lowing is the list as it stands at pres-
ent.
Oct. 15th, The Making of a Nation -
Prof. Roberts.
Nov. 5th - J. Brittain.
Jan. 7th, Compulsory Voting or Alien
Immigration - Hon. Mr. Emmerson.
Feb. 14th, The Church and Politics and
Society - Rev. E. J. Grant.
March 3rd, The Agricultural Resources
of New Brunswick - Prof. Rob-
ertson.
April - Constitutional Safeguards
in a Democracy - L. A. Currey.

The following students will receive
honorary certificates:
Senior Classics - Class I., W. A. Cowper-
thwaite; Class II., Miss Thompson.
Senior Physics and Chemistry - Class I.,
Frank Allen.
Natural Science and Chemistry - Class I.,
H. L. Bradley, F. J. H. White; Class II.,
Miss Tibbitts.
Junior Mathematics and Mathematical Phys-
ics - Class I., Miss Taylor.
Junior Experimental Physics - Class I., Fred
E. Taylor.
Junior Natural Science - Class I., F. R.
Taylor; Isaac Green.
Junior French - Class I., Miss Ross; stu-
dent, Blair; R. W. Queen.
Junior French - Class I., Taylor.
Sophomore Classics - Class II., Shea.
Sophomore Mathematics - Class II., C. C.
Jones; W. R. L. I. I.
Sophomore Philosophy - Class I., R. W. A.
Queen.
Sophomore Physics - Class I., R. W. A.
Queen; C. C. Jones.
Class I., Mathematics - Class I., F. B.
Hill; Class II., A. V. I. I.
Freshman Natural Science - Class I., Roy
McL. VanWart.
Freshman English - Class I - Cyrus H. Ache-
son.
Freshman French - Class I., Miss Jack.

The Douglas gold medal has been
awarded to H. L. Brittain of the
graduating class. The subject was
The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern
Democratic Government.
The result of the competition for the
alumni gold medal, given for the best
Latin essay, will not be announced
until after the meeting of the alumni to-
morrow evening.
Fredericton, May 23. - The annual
meeting of the Associated Alumni So-
ciety of the University of New Brun-
swick was held this evening. Frank
Allen of the senior class was award-
ed the Alumni gold medal for the best
Latin translation, with honorable
mention to Miss Edna White of Sus-
sex, who also put in a very creditable
paper.
Fredericton, May 23. - The Douglas
gold medal has been awarded to H. L. Brittain of the
graduating class. The subject was
The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern
Democratic Government.

The members of the society present
included Hon. J. A. Vanwart, Hon.
Jas. Mitchell, Chancellor Harrison,
Dr. Cox, Dr. Bridges, J. J. Hazen, M.
F. Dr. Murray MacLaren, Eldon Mullin,
Dr. Bailey, William Wilson, J. D.
Phinney, H. V. Bridges, A. Hughes
and J. W. McCready.
The following were elected officers
for the ensuing year: President, Hon.
J. A. Vanwart; vice-presidents, Dr.
Cox, J. D. Hazen, Eldon Mullin; Sec-
retary-treasurer, Geo. A. Hughes;
members of council, J. D. Phinney,
Dr. Murray MacLaren, F. St. John
Bless, Dr. H. S. Bridges, J. W. Mc-
Cready, Dr. Bailey, Dr. T. D. Walker,
Representatives to the senate, Hon.
Jas. Mitchell and Dr. Murray Mac-
Laren.
Fredericton, May 30. - The encyclical
exercises at the university this after-
noon attracted a large number of lead-
ing citizens.
The order of the exercises was as
follows:
1 - Oration in praise of the founders
by Prof. Davidson.
2 - Horace Brittain, winner of the
Douglas gold medal, read a portion
of his essay, after which the medal
was presented by his honor, the lieut.
governor.
3 - Announcement of the winner of the
Alumni gold medal by the exam-
iners of the society, and reading of a
portion of the essay by the winner,
Frank A. Allen of the graduating
class.
4 - Presentation of the Montgom-
ery-Campbell prize for proficiency in
classics to the winner, W. A. Cowper-
thwaite of the graduating class.
5 - Presentation of honor certificates
by Dr. Harrison.
6 - Presentation of B. A. degrees to
the graduating class by Rev. Canon
Roberts. The order of graduation was
as follows; Honor classics, class I., W.

university, and these gaps are at
least not closing. When the cause is
looked for it will be found in the
fact that the minds of our educational
authorities have been possessed by the
old fallacy that machinery and skill
and intelligence are in inverse ratio.
They have imagined that a school sys-
tem would operate of itself. They have
forgotten that every improvement in
the system demands increased skill
and intelligence from the teacher. The
evil results are not as apparent as
they were in the industrial world.
Therefore, in spite of the protests of
some far-seeing writers upon educa-
tion, our authorities have gone on per-
fecting the system without inquiring
whether any steps were being taken
proportionally to increase the skill and
ability of the teacher. Yet this is the
real educational problem which awaits
solution. Less and less is coming to
be made of the system and the subject
and more and more of the teacher. In
the hands of the skilled any system
will produce results; in unskilled hands
it is at best as good or bad
as useless.

The speaker asked what was being
done toward securing a supply of
skilled teachers. The systematic train-
ing of the Normal school and the ef-
forts of the county institutes, he said,
were so good that one could wish them
better. But these are only parts of
the system. Skill is not the product
of the machine, and it was only the
pressure of enlightened self-interest
which brought the employers to recog-
nize that it was not profitable to work
expensive machinery with half skilled
labor. In educational affairs the en-
lightenment of self-interest has not
been present. There has been little to
combat the old fallacy that machinery
would operate of itself. The demand
has consequently diminished.

Modern wage theory has gone so
far as to suggest that work done and
skill developed are in strict proportion
to wages received. The hard master
who would gather where he has not
sown will not garner much. Mean-
while means mean work. We need
not go the length of treating the
theory as a convertible proposition,
and yet recognize the truth that there
is economy in high wages, and that
the policy of parsimony will often
be self-defeating. In certain cases
where only one laborer can be em-
ployed it is not as economical to
employ an inefficient workman at a low
wage as a skilled laborer at a higher
wage; for in the first case the work
done is not only less, but the cost is
as well. A false economy in low wages,
a fact which was fully realized by the
Scottish reformers in their system -
which is the basis of the Canadian
and American system - in their pro-
vision for an honest stipend. The greater
the skill of the worker the more
nearly is it true that low wages show
a low standard of efficiency, and that
the inefficiency is due to the low wage.
Wages are for the encouragement
of the laborer, and when the laborer
is inefficient the industry must
fail. In spite of professional pride or
personal devotion, in the long run a
poorly paid profession will have a
small number of men, the rate of re-
muneration falls, and the standard
of efficiency falls with the profession.

The subject of the Alumni essay
will be announced tomorrow.
The department in which the Bry-
done-Jack scholarship will be given
has not yet been announced.
Mr. Taylor of the senior class won
the Campbell prize, which was pres-
ented by Mr. Hazen, M. R., in his usual
eloquent manner.
The platform was occupied by a
large number of distinguished gradu-
ates, among whom were Judge Van-
wart, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, J. Douglas
Hazen, M. R., Mr. Matthew, Dr. Cox,
William Wilson and Inspector Carter.
Dr. Inch was also on the platform.
The class of 1895 found a scholar-
ship, the first two instalments of which
go towards the residency fund.

PROF. DAVIDSON'S ADDRESS.
Prof. Davidson read a very thought-
ful and interesting address on behalf
of the faculty, taking as his subject
The Economy of High Wages for
Teachers. He spoke as follows:
There is an old fallacy into which
great bodies of men periodically fall,
that the introduction of machinery
supercedes human skill and reduces
all differently to a single level. The
reference and every economic laudator
tremors act in lament for the passing
of the days when workmen were men,
not the slaves of the machine. With a
clearer historical knowledge and a
closer acquaintance with the conditions
of labor in more backward countries,
economists at least have come to recog-
nize that probably greater demands
are made today on the intelligence of
the average workmen than were made
in the days before machinery, and that
the skill and the intelligence of the
artisan are at any rate no less in the
factories with their power looms than
in a domestic shop with its cumbersome
hand looms. The truth, moreover, is
asserting itself that the more compli-
cated the machinery the more skill is
required of the operative; the more
perfect the system the better must the
operative be. The introduction of ma-
chinery does not do away with the
necessity of human skill; the form
may change, but the necessity of hu-
man skill is the same or greater. And
it is the same with a system as with
machinery. The more perfect the sys-
tem is we have devised the more care-
ful must we be in selecting those who
are to work it, for no system can op-
erate of itself. Systems, like machin-
ery, increase and do not lessen the de-
mand on the intelligence and the skill
of the operator.
He said that our present school sys-
tem was excellent and one to be proud
of. It is a building fitly framed to-
gether, and the wonder is that the re-
sults of such a system are no better
than they are. Our education is more
in seeming than in substance. There
are great gaps between the primary
schools and the grammar schools and
between the grammar schools and the

of material from that system. During
the period of an hundred years, agita-
tion has got tired; the champion's pride
will not permit him to go begging.
The absence of speculation has much
to do with the presence of ease and
complacency.
It is with respect to all authori-
ties that I state the opinion of many
graduates and under-graduates that
too little effort is made to
bring the U. N. B. into its deserved
prominence, and to claim for it the de-
served number of students.
According to the calendar the num-
ber of B. A. degrees conferred by this
university from 1880 to 1885 was 76;
from 1885 to 1890, 68; from 1890 to 1895,
63. It is necessary for purposes of com-
parison to extend the last period to
1890, for during it the B. A. degree was
lengthened from three to four years.
The last period shows a fall of 17 per
cent. below the first and of 7 per cent.
below the second. Now I think it my
duty to ask why this decrease in at-
tendance, when there has been a sim-
ultaneous increase in the university's
efficiency? While the province has
established in the university of New
Brunswick excellent chairs in philo-
sophy and economics, and engineering,
and has offered free education to the
poor, in the meanwhile many of the
sons of this province have sought edu-
cation in the United States and Upper
Canada, as is shown by the educa-
tional reviews for February and
March.

The causes of the small attendance
at the U. N. B. are chiefly three: First,
too little effort to get students; sec-
ond, too little patriotism and apprecia-
tion on the part of the people of
the province; third, a decided prefer-
ence for denominational colleges. A
good deal of fault had been found with
the classification of graduates. Classi-
fication, if such be possible, is made
more easily alphabetically within di-
visions than in order of merit within
divisions. For, while an examiner
can be fairly sure about the division
to which to consign a candidate, he
finds it a very nice task for human
intellect to justly assign each candi-
date his relative position within that
division. The whole matter takes
such a serious aspect, if an examiner
should determine on a man to be su-
perior to another, by one or by a half
of one per cent. Perhaps if university
examination lists had been framed so
as to have no beginning nor end - as
in the form of a circle or ellipse - and
if students had studied from a love
of learning, rather than of a desire
to pass, and death from over-study would
have been unknown. However, there
might have been a dearth of educated
men; since of many struggling to
get well up in the list some have ac-
cidentally become educated.

But, though the so-called hono-
rarium does get partially, yet, I
think, we are all willing to be classed
as the faculty sees fit, believing
that after a thirty or forty years'
course in the greater university, we
shall be given the same position, whether
of obliquity, kind remem-
brance, or lasting honor.
And now as we stand upon the
threshold of that greater university
we have to say good-bye, first to
those who have so patiently and
faithfully directed our preparatory
course. Much of what they have tried
to teach us has not been learned, and
much of what has been learned will
be forgotten; but they themselves will
remain as a sort of second promise
to all our judgments. We cannot
but take a certain color
from their teachings. Their position
is almost sacred, since they determine
to some degree the destiny of every
scholar. The experience of my course
has taught me that with the average
student an ounce of personal interest
from the teacher outweighs a ton of
disinterested teaching. Equal neglect
is not impartial kindness. Every
teacher should be partial, but partial
to every one of his pupils. Feeling
that our instructors here are interest-
ed in us, we go forth with a stronger
determination to succeed. With our
departure comes greater responsibility
upon the under-graduates. We trust
to you to maintain the ancient cus-
toms. Keep the old halls ringing with
the now sadly wanting songs. Re-
ceive them all the few remaining toes
shall be shaken from the foot of our
lean brothers in the farthest corner
of the museum. Get together often,
and you will the more enjoy college
life. Make all the improvement you
can, we shall not be jealous, but will
rejoice in your happiness. My classmate,
the four short years are gone. We
have reached the goal. We have gain-
ed the parchment; but now within our
grasp the snowflake of pleasure melts.
The future beckons, but the world
is not the same. Here, the conflicting
emotions, we stand Janus-
like. Our inward turned face is sad
at separating from the university, ad
one another, our outward turned face
hopeful of "conquests yet to come."

In parting, we shall feel the force
of Quintilian's remark: "I say nothing
of the friendships formed at school,
which remain in full force even to old
age, as if cemented by a certain reli-
gious obligation; for to have been
instructed in the same studies is a
not less sacred bond than to have
been instructed in the same sacred
rites." Forasmuch as we have been
instructed in the same sacred rites,
we shall not be jealous, but will
rejoice in your happiness. My classmate,
the four short years are gone. We
have reached the goal. We have gain-
ed the parchment; but now within our
grasp the snowflake of pleasure melts.
The future beckons, but the world
is not the same. Here, the conflicting
emotions, we stand Janus-
like. Our inward turned face is sad
at separating from the university, ad
one another, our outward turned face
hopeful of "conquests yet to come."

So much for present progress. What
will the future give us? Gentlemen,
residency. On this issue we stand
firmly united. This year residency is
not a dead question, an idle dream,
nor a far-fetched subject for a valedic-
tory; but it is a live question, a not
an abstract matter; and a subject that is
near to and thrusts itself upon the pro-
fessors, graduates and students of the
university of New Brunswick. To you
residency means unbroken fellowship,
distinctive college life, concentration
of spirit and effort, a common roof,
a common table, success in football, more
students, and a countless number of
joys known only to the assemblage of
hopeful, jubilant youth. To the sen-
ate too, I believe, residency means
more students and the greater useful-
ness of our provincial university; but
also, it also means an expenditure of
from ten to twenty thousand dollars.
Our province should have, and has,
many noble public buildings. They
have cost money. Our house of as-
sembly is indeed beautiful; but it
is scarcely an important part of our
university. Should an institution, the
child of this province and the parent
of many well-to-do sons, be hampered
through lack of ten or twenty thou-
sand dollars? With the senate, alumni,
and students in favor of it, residency
must come; how soon depends largely
upon the excellent committee already
appointed.

But to substantiate our belief in resi-
dency the members of the class of '95
subscribe \$100 to the residency fund.
This amount is payable in two years.
Thereafter we will give \$1 a year in
various ways for the benefit of the
university.
But while we confidently hope for
residency, let us not suppose that resi-
dency is so automatic and persuasive,
so energetic and aggressive that it will
itself bring to these halls the ever
prophesied and never realized large
number of students. Other colleges are
wide-awake, hustling, advertising, can-
vassing, even preaching, and withal
working might and main to get stud-
ents. Are we? They must have stud-
ents or go down. They are sectarian
colleges, and work with the vim and
perseverance suggested by that nar-
rowing word.

But the U. N. B. is a government in-
stitution, the head of the provincial
school system. The college of New
Brunswick, to which an agitation
was begun as long ago as 1785; the
time-honored champion of liberal edu-
cation in this province; it is not specu-
lative, but sure. Being a government
institution, it moves slowly and stately;
during our course the university has
widened her borders so as to make
available to the people of St. John

THE ALUMNI ORATION
was delivered by Eldon Mullin, M.A.,
of the Provincial Normal school.
In opening the speaker regretted
that he had been called upon at the
eleventh hour, but promised to do the
best he was able under the circum-
stances. The opening part of the ad-
dress was very fine and deserves to
(Continued on Page Five.)

THE UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from First Page.)

be given verbatim. He said: "When I recall the eloquent and impressive addresses which have been delivered by my predecessors on similar occasions, I might well hesitate to attempt to rival the footpaths of the brilliant orators of the bygone days. But there is something in the memory of the winged words of those who have spoken on behalf of the society in the past which may well challenge the best efforts of anyone who attempts to follow them. The memory itself is full of suggestion. These venerable walls, redolent with the aroma of learning, which the associations of many years have breathed upon them—the record of the broad and liberal lines laid down for the college of the future by its wise and patriotic founders—the memory of those patient and earnest scholars who, in their early days, kept the lamp of learning aflame here while there was as yet but a small constituency for higher education—these are full of inspiration and encouragement for those who know the history of our Alma Mater, and who looking into the future would fain see her usefulness widening and her influence on the life and progress of our fair province increasing with each succeeding generation."

The speaker referred to the approaching centennial of the founding of the U. N. B. and welcomed the future with its promise of success. Such an audience, made up of the representative of the highest authority of the empire, the majesty of the law, the benison of the church, the gravity of the senate, men successful in the larger activities of life, the faces of the youths who are the latest addition to the roll of graduates, is an inspiration which one must be a Boetian indeed not to feel.

The speaker referred to the surpassingly beautiful natural surroundings of the college, a setting not matched by that of any other college he had ever seen. The university is as she ought to be, a city on a hill. The speaker compared the rugged college path to the rugged path of duty, which leads ever upward, till it is lost in the serenity of heaven. He recalled the days of thirty years ago, when as he himself climbed the hill he listened to the Aeolian music of the college grove.

The youngest undergraduate of his college at the time, and since engaged in instructing the youth of the province, he has never lost his sympathy for youth, nor does he share the youth of New Brunswick hold the keys of its fortunes in their hands. The speaker gave some very interesting reminiscences of his college life. In his time the college building did not present as imposing an appearance as it does today. Of the staff of professors, "fit though few," but one remains to this day. He recalled to the minds of men present the dignified figure of William Brydson Jack, a scholar representing the best traditions of the greatest of Scotch universities. He recalled his abilities as an administrator and as an instructor in the higher mathematics.

He referred to the accurate and eloquent scholarship of the then professors of classical Greek, Montgomery Campbell. He paid a high tribute to him as a gentleman and an inspiring teacher. The greatest of American colleges had just sent Loring W. Bailey, a young man, then, as now, enthusiastic for science in the province, to which were so numerous that he was accustomed to call his chair a professional settee. He said that it must be a gratification to Dr. Bailey to watch the gradual growth of the scientific spirit in this province, toward which he has contributed the largest share.

The department of modern languages and literature was in charge of Joseph Marshall D'Avray, a dignified gentleman and a courteous man of the world. In referring to the men of his time he mentioned several notable names, such as that of James F. McCurdy, the brilliant classical scholar and orientalist, of whom any college might be proud; George R. Parkin, a Douglas gold medalist in his freshman year, and even then distinguished by the restless energy which later sent him forth on his tour round the empire; James Mitchell, the best mathematician of his time; George Eulus Foster and William Pugsley, who were probably the two ablest men ever contained in one class in the history of the university; Wilmot and Chandler, Milligan, Stevenson and Barker, Bridges, Carman, Hazen, Roberts and many others, all distinguished graduates.

The speaker said that the alumni could help the college by promoting some plan by which college residency may be offered to those who wish it. There may be different opinions as to the expediency of residency, but there is no doubt that there is an inherent constituency in favor of it. Most admitted that something ought to be done. Surely there must be a way to do it.

The speaker outlined a plan by which residency might be obtained. He advised that the cost of erecting a suitable building to accommodate 20 or 30 boys be first ascertained as a preliminary step. Then let the government be solicited to increase the grant sufficiently to pay the interest on the amount for a term of years. Then let all the friends of the university take stock in a company to be formed after a thorough canvass. The college ought to give a site. In all other respects but interest, about \$200 on \$5,000 to start with, the institution would be self-sustaining from the first. If successful, it would be easy to increase accommodations.

There are no millionaires among the alumni, but there must be many willing to aid in supplying what is felt to be an important factor, especially if the alumni put their shoulder to the wheel. Dr. Johnson said "there are objections to a plenum and there are objections to a vacuum, but a plenum or vacuum it must be." So there may be objections to this plan, but if every plan is thrown aside on account of objections, a vacuum will continue to occupy the space which should be occupied by residency building. So far as the U. N. B. needs the sines of war her greatest hope is in increasing the number of her students, since it is unlikely that the province will be able to conquer that she does at present. It would be a good thing for the university and the schools if arrangements could be made for a regular visitation of the latter by professors detailed in turn. No doubt the calendars are dear, but the living presence of a college professor would be far more effective. University extension has been a good thing for the cities and the university, but an equal amount of energy would obtain greater results in advancing the country for a collegiate education in the students of the public schools.

The speaker public with pride to the grand work for higher education done by the university, and to the full appreciation of what she is now doing. He hoped that she would be able to draw within the circle her influence more and more largely on the influence more and more largely on the play a worthy and patriotic part in the development of the highest interests of their nature. He advocated strongly union and enthusiasm for the work. The speaker said that we were acquainted with the noble and symmetrical model on which her lines were laid down. "We know what master laid her keel," "In what a trial and what a smoke "Were forged the anchors of her hope." The speaker, in conclusion, said we knew what her history has been, and

Again, said the speaker, the university could enlarge her usefulness by establishing more intimate relations with her feeders. Her large freshman class showed what might be done if there were more individual work done in the grammar schools. Students usually go to the colleges to which they are most strongly advised. There is a little too much modesty about the merits of our college. Who, he asked, but the inner circle know that as to a museum, observatory, modern and extensive physical apparatus, engineering apparatus, she surpasses any other of the maritime colleges. Her staff is certainly second to none. He did not believe that it was equalled himself, but that was a matter of opinion. He spoke in the highest terms of all the present professors, and his sentiments were heartily endorsed.

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SPORTING MATTERS.

Lavigne Declared Winner Over Everhardt at Coney Island.

Lord Rosebery Again a Winner in the Surrey Breeders' Foal Stake.

THE TURF.

Rosebery Again a Winner.

Epsom Downes, May 30.—In the race of the great Surrey breeders' foal plate, today, Lord Rosebery, whose Sir Visto won the Derby yesterday, won another turf triumph. The great Surrey breeders' foal plate of 1200 sovereigns was for two-year-old colts, to carry 124 pounds and fillies, and geldings to carry 121 pounds, maidens at starting allowed three pounds, distance five furlongs. For the Epsom grand prize of 2,000 sovereigns by subscription of 25 sovereigns each for three years old, the city suburban course, about 1-1/4 miles, there were only two runners. Russell's brown colt, Whittier, by Laurence of Virginia Shere, was first and Mr. E. B. Fox's bay colt, Powick, by Saraban, out of Elegance, was second.

YACHTING.

Gould's Niagara Not In It.

Lowestoff, May 30.—Howard Gould's new twenty rater, Horreshoff built Niagara started today in the race for ten to twenty rater in the regatta here. The course was twenty miles long, from the south pier to Newborough and from there to the Holm buoy and home. The yachts crossed the line as follows: Inyon, 11 hours, 30 mins.; Niagara, 11 hours, 30 mins.; 11 seconds. Some time later both yachts had all their available canvases, so in a race to the Star buoy, a strong tide was run. Eventually the Inyon crossed the winning line at 5:08 p. m. The Niagara at that time was almost becalmed and had not reached the finish line at 5:25 p. m. The Niagara was unable to make headway against the tide and finally retired without crossing the line.

ATHLETIC.

Orton Wins the Mile Race.

Bergen Point, N. J., May 30.—The annual decoration day athletic carnival of the New Jersey Athletic club today was a grand success. The principal event was the one mile college relay race, teams of four, each man to run a quarter. Harvard, Princeton, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania toed the mark. From the start the race was close between Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Yale, first; University of Pennsylvania, second; Harvard, third. Times: Quarter, 51 sec.; half, 1:41 2/3; three-quarters, 2:31 3/5; mile, 3:22 4/5.

The one mile scratch race was an even more exciting one than the relay. Connett, Orton, Walsh and McMahon, the Irish champion, started. They ran a first half slowly, each waiting to see who would make the pace. Connett started the third quarter at a rattling pace, with Orton five yards behind. Try as he would the ex-champion could not shake off Connett. Connett won by a narrow margin, with Orton second, Walsh third and McMahon fourth. The stirring finish was too much for the spectators and they tore down the fence encircling the track and swarmed over the field to the finish line. Orton received an ovation and was carried off the track on the shoulders of his friends.

STAINED GLASS.

Diff Adds a Great Deal to the Color Effect of Old Cathedral Windows.

The limitations of the early manufacture of glass were an advantage to the early workers. The small size of the first sheets of colored glass made it necessary that the designer should execute his work in small pieces, thus insuring a juxtaposition of color. Much of the beauty which we now recognize and admire in old work is due to the fact that the artist or designer was forced to subdivide his design into almost infinitesimal pieces. In order to execute the same with color in reference to material employed. Many happy incidents have thus been handed down to us.

Age has also added to the beauty of the cathedral glass. The climate in certain countries, especially in England, has so soiled and dimmed these windows that they now have an artistic quality of color unrivaled by any work produced at first hands. This point was most strikingly exemplified when, a few years ago, an attempt was made in England to cleanse certain of the old cathedral windows, the beauty of which had been famous for many centuries.

No sooner had the workmen performed their task than the windows were found to be crude and garish in color. The result of the quality which had caused them to be models for later glasswork was destroyed, and the value of the windows completely lost. This is but one of the many instances which could be given to illustrate the statement that the peculiarity of the color of the old windows is produced by age and accident more than by the ability of the glass workers first executing them.

The modern glassworker is expected to obtain the rare color of the old work, with more perfect design and tracing of modern times. The task is not an easy one. In order to obtain the brilliancy of color of the old cathedral glass, the modern designer must of necessity so sub-divide his window as to gain the same juxtaposition of color by the use of very small pieces. As these pieces are of necessity fastened together by the leads, the result is a large of black in the complete window. For this reason many of our most prominent designers have turned to the use of glass so that their windows are almost black; in fact, the color is visible only on a bright, sunny day. This depth of color has been called for by the great number of black lines introduced and by the mechanical necessity of putting the glass together with leads.

An effort is being made at the present time to overcome this difficulty. The modern designer is attempting with what success will soon be shown to produce a stained glass window, which is not only rich in color by the juxtaposition of different tones, but is also light in color. The mechanical difficulties are very great, but the improved leads now used, and the modern stiffening bar, it is hoped, will be made to overcome these.—Kate Field's Washington.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPALS.

A Vigorous Protest Against the Common Schools of Missouri.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—A vigorous protest was made on the common schools at the Missouri diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. In concluding its report the committee on Christian education, of which Rev. D. Miller was chairman, says: "The fact is Christian people throughout the land have yet to take hold of the seriousness of the whole question of church and Christian education. At present it seems that people ask to get them out of politics or to introduce into them the idea that Christian morals is a part of education of a human being. Therefore, the only recourse we have is to pay more attention to church, private and parish schools."

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the St. John Agricultural society was held Thursday afternoon in the society's rooms on Water street. President S. T. Golding was in the chair. The following is the report of the executive committee read by Secretary Frink: "The resolution touching the advisability of holding an exhibition at Moosepath under the governance of

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Tariff Debate Closed at an Early Hour Thursday Morning.

Government Had a Majority of Forty-six on Cartwright's Amendment.

Hon. Dr. Montague's Telling Reply to Opposition Speakers.

Ottawa, May 28.—The budget was resumed in the commons today with a thin house. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper appeared in the chamber and in reply to question gave the position of the government's action against Emanuel St. Louis. The minister stated that action was taken last October for \$140,000. Before the day of hearing had been fixed the criminal prosecution began and the civil suit stood over the meaning. As soon as Judge Desnoyers dismissed the case, application for fixing the date of hearing was again made. The government desires to fix the 20th day of June.

The afternoon debate on the budget was resumed by Mr. Ryan on the opposition side. He was followed by Mr. Ryckman of Hamilton, who gave an interesting account of the industrial growth of his town since the national policy was introduced. Mr. Gibson followed.

Mr. Gibson for the opposition and Mr. Rosamont for the government, held the fort until recess. Mr. Davies followed after recess. He threw much energy into his denunciation of the national policy. He affirmed that though the times were bad enough, under the Mackenzie government they would have been worse had the tariff been as it is now. He charged that one hundred and sixty thousand people had been driven out of the maritime provinces alone by the protection. The same policy had ruined Canadian shipping by twelve million dollars' worth; and reduced the price of land and produced other appalling disasters. He entered into a long and rather tedious discussion on the reduction of values in England. This led up to the allegation that the manufacturers had been bleeding the poor consumers and getting great profits. Shortly afterward, however, he pointed out that most of the money invested in cotton factories had been lost, and this industry he contended was typical.

Mr. Davies declared that his party when they came into power would show Mr. Foster that it was possible to govern the country for four millions a year less than the present expenditure. It had been found possible to reduce the expenditure on the Interior, and the finance minister promised to cut down the general expenditure, though Mr. Foster had previously argued that the expenditure could not be reduced. The last half of Mr. Davies' speech was devoted to a review of the scandals that have been discussed many times before. By way of peroration he explained that all wise men of the government were gone or dead. Only the dregs were left. He wondered that Sir Richard Cartwright should move a want of confidence. Why not let the ministry die of inanition.

Nicholas Flood Davin followed. Mr. Davin's speech was a clever and distinctive analysis of the speeches of Messrs. Cartwright, Davies, Laurier and Charbonneau, with a comparison of themselves and each other as to their tariff policy. The front bench members had changed their policy swiftly, while the poor belated back-bench men, unable to keep up with the procession, were still echoing the old cry of reciprocity. Mr. Cartwright's speech, according to Mr. Davin, caused surprise to find that he could be more reckless in his statements and more verbose in his language than on previous occasions.

Among the returns brought down today was a copy of a contract between the warden of Kingston penitentiary and John Connor of St. John for the hinder twice plant. In consideration of forty thousand dollars Mr. Connor agreed to put in a complete equipment of the description specified and to furnish an instructor for a certain period. The government was to pay the duty on the imported machinery. Another return gave details of the Fredericton or St. Marys bridge transaction. It contains a statement of tolls and fees collected by the company, as follows: October to June, 1894, \$1,641; the year ending June, 1895, \$2,451; 1891, \$2,182; 1892, \$3,011; 1894, \$4,261. The return also contains the form of contract with the government for the loan, by which it appears that the company has a first mortgage on the bridge as its security.

Her Majesty has telegraphed to Lord Aberdeen, acknowledging with thanks the birthday congratulations from the Royal Society of Canada. Hon. Dr. Montague has accepted an invitation to address the Pan American religious conference, which meets in Toronto next July. Hon. Mr. Dickey says every possible effort will be made to get Rockville range ready for this summer's meeting. Mr. McGowan, late collector of customs at New York, is here with credentials from the United States government empowering him to make a proposal to the Canadian government for reciprocity in canal tolls. He had an interview with the minister of railways today. Mr. Hagen expressed himself favorably to the proposal, but did not think it could be carried out this year. The proposal might be favorably considered next year if received. Ottawa, May 29.—It was found today that enthusiasm could be revived in the tariff discussion under the inspiration of a master. For the first time in some weeks nearly every seat in the house was filled and the galleries fully occupied when Hon. Dr. Montague got within a few feet of the legislative chamber. He said that the ground of tariff discussion had been well covered, but in view of the claims put forward by the opposition he proposed to consider these points under four aspects—ability to govern the country, purity

in administration, economy in office, and their policy. The conservative party was not built on men, and therefore survived the death of its last leader, who lies in his national soil, wrapped in the robes of the martyr's honor. The bitterness of the nation's tears. It was said, continued the secretary of state, that the government ought to go to the country. But when it was thought this would prevent the whole opposition party, Sir John Macdonald died and the government captured nineteen seats from the opposition, while the latter had captured four. The opposition was not spilling now for the fray. Sir Richard had taken occasion to express want of confidence in the Canadian people, and Mr. Charbonneau in a letter appropriately addressed to the people of the United States volunteered the same opinion. But Canadians had nothing to complain of in this regard, as they frequently expressed want of confidence in Cartwright and his friends. Dr. Montague amid great laughter told of Cartwright's bitter fight with his party friends to secure re-nomination in his own constituency, reading Sir Richard's references to colonies of his own who were trying to stab him under the ribs. The only way Cartwright finally secured the nomination was by the publication in the Toronto Globe of the fact that his rival, though rich, had never rendered "substantial aid" to the party, and contributions were required for campaign funds. Quoting from certain party papers the statement that the party would win the next election if Cartwright would only lie down and die, Hon. Mr. Montague observed that the ribs were still in danger. Taking for his text the statement made last night by Mr. Davies that if the opposition got into power it would do as it did before, Dr. Montague turned to the record of the grit administration, and showed that, with the exception of oil, not a single article was reduced in taxation during the whole five years of the Mackenzie government, while almost everything there were increases. It was stated that the gentlemen opposite were not in the good of the country. So it was in 1874, but of those who went into the ministry for the public good no less than eight left the ministry, to take office for their private good, and one found offices for fifteen relatives. Some of the good in regard to the public policy of the party opposite, it had been always wrong on great matters. Looking back over twenty-seven years of the history of the country it could now be seen that the grit leaders had gone wrong on every important matter. Justice, as illustrated by the history of the Northwest, of the Canadian Pacific railway and commercial union. Mackenzie's statement that the proper road for the Northwest was a cheap narrow gauge system. Was this not proved wrong? demanded Dr. Montague.

"No," called McMullen. "Well," said Hon. Dr. Montague, "I always thought my friend was a narrow gauge politician." The cause of great laughter from its appropriateness. There was great fun over the reading of the remarks of Cartwright to the people of Victoria, B. C., who were told that Sir John had given the Pacific province his share of the head east. He was denouncing the government for spending so much there. Taking up the grit record of economy, Hon. Dr. Montague showed how they increased superannuated salaries, increased non-controllable expenditures in the same manner. If, as Davies said, the party would do as they did before, we would have a deficit of half a million dollars on the main line of the Intercolonial railway. Some members in this debate had denied that the inter-provincial resolutions as his policy. Dr. Montague showed that those men were deceived by their associates, and quoted Laurier's declaration in the house that the Quebec resolutions were part of his policy, and that he had added to the expenditure \$1,700,000 added to the expenditure. A funny episode occurred when Dr. Montague referred to the opposition changes of tariff policy in ten years. When Blake made his protest speech at Malvern in 1887, some members were telling them that they had nothing to fear. When Dr. Montague referred to the circular, opposition members expressed dissent.

"Well," he said, "I affirm that there were no circulars." "Produce them," cried opposition members. "Surely," pleaded Dr. Montague, "I am not expected to keep and carry about with me all the literature issued in the last five elections." He quoted Cartwright from the front bench called out with malicious sneer, "Its a pity you couldn't have kept one copy." This was what Dr. Montague was waiting for. While opposition members were still contradicting his statements, he opened a book and brought out a faded dodger. "It would have been a pity," he observed, "not to have brought one, so I brought this." Then he proceeded to read large headings: "Manufacturers have nothing to fear." "Blake's Malvern speech," etc. But, added Dr. Montague, Cartwright got in his work and it was long before the policy was twisted in another direction. He quoted Cartwright to show that at present Cartwright was the leading mind of party and that the grit tariff would be as he wanted it.

Dr. Montague had some fun with Mr. Flint, who a day or two ago denied that the opposition were favored in the absolute free trade with the United States. Cartwright's resolution only a few years ago read, "All articles, natural or manufactured in either country shall be admitted free of duty." "Good heavens," said Dr. Montague, "can it be that in this year, within a few feet of the legislative chamber members of the opposition can be so ignorant of the policy of their own party?" He would not accuse Flint of attempting to deceive. He simply could not conceive that his leaders

changed front so rapidly, or could ever have been so foolish as they were four years ago. Dr. Montague entered into an account of the history of protection and free trade in Europe. Incidentally, he remarked that no country ever grew except by protection. There was derisive laughter across the house. Hon. Montague put on a helpless look and then said plainly, "I beg hon-ble gentlemen not to laugh at me. These are words quoted from a speech made in 1876 by the member for North Norfolk (Charlton). One statement made by Dr. Montague of interest to the commercial community is that at present there are one-half million bushels of wheat for sale at advanced prices in the hands of Ontario farmers. He had this estimate from millers and bankers in different parts of the province. After recess Dr. Montague quoted Mr. Laurier, who in Montreal complained that the government was not finding a market for Montreal artisans, and in Winnipeg told the people that they ought to buy not in Montreal, but in St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Laurier got great praise, which commended his policy as one calculated to give the Canadian market to United States factories. Mr. Laurier and his party had, always been fortunate in securing applause from United States interests and would continue to do so while they were willing to sacrifice Canadian interests to please the Canadian people and receive their commendation. Dr. Montague at ten closed a three-hour speech, which is considered one of the ablest ever heard in the house. Dr. Landrick followed and the house soon grew thin.

Ottawa, May 30, 2:30 a. m.—The debate was continued in French by Mr. Jannette, ministerialist, and in English by Mr. Casey, opposition. The latter was speaking 2 m. Mr. Montague was absent. His mate Col. O'Brien, voted with the government, as did Mr. McGreevy. Mr. Mills of Annapolis, who has been confined to the house for nearly three weeks with erysipelas, made his appearance in the chamber today. Mr. Newcombe, a member of the opposition, while in England a month hence, will go into the whole question of copyright with the imperial government. THE SENATE.

The senate spent the greater part of the afternoon debating the question of the afternoon bill should be taken up again this session. Sir Mackenzie-Bowell moved the second reading. Senators Scott, McClellan (Albert county), Powell, McDonald, Prime and others opposed the measure. The power of the opposition to legislate had been established. Opposition leader McLeann did not see that there was any commercial depression now in the country, calling for this act for the relief of creditors. The bill was laid on the table for consideration. Hon. Mr. Bowell said he would not press the bill if he thought the lower house would not favor it.

A GROWING INDUSTRY. Machine Shop and Moulding Shop. Take the Place of an Old Shipyard. The first casting in the new premises of L. G. Holder & Co. was successfully made last week. A Sun man was one of a group of interested spectators who saw the old junk thrown into the furnace, the junk turned on, and in a surprising few minutes the molten iron pour in the white stream into the swinging tubes, to be turned quickly into the moulds, forming a cast iron furnace door for J. Harris & Co., and also some other castings. The furnace is a very fast heater. L. G. Holder & Co. have branched out extensively this spring. For three years past they were located on Portland Bridge and carried on a machine shop. Now they are established in the most desirable premises at the head of Long wharf, their property taking in the old Lynch shipyard. Their lot is 40x120 feet, and has the advantage of the whole water frontage adjacent to Long wharf. Here they have erected a moulding shop 60x35 feet and a machine shop 40x30 feet, besides utility and some smaller buildings. There is a 15 p. engine to run the fans and the tumbler in the moulding shop and a 10 h. p. engine in the machine shop. This firm do everything in the line of machine shop work, and the addition of the moulding shop is a great advantage. They are now chiefly engaged on mill repair work and marine repairs, but they have a specialty in granite working machinery. A granite worker was at the shops yesterday looking over the patterns. The machine shop was shown a water meter just finished and awaiting a test. It is the invention of F. W. Holt, C. E., of St. George, and is patented on both sides of the Atlantic. It is quite a complicated bit of machinery and shows well the capacity of the shops. An edger spindle for one of the mills was being turned and other work of the kind carried on. Ten persons are now employed and the number will be increased. The business can hardly be said to be fairly under way yet, as the company had to move on May 1st and have not yet got things in ship shape. The head moulder is Edward Hart, who was with Geo. E. Waring in his Indian town shop for twenty years, and was foreman there. James Smith, the pattern maker, was for 35 years with James Harris & Co., and Mr. Holder says there is no better authority in the night years. He is a speaker of the outlook in his line of business Mr. Holder said it is decidedly good. The iron market has improved a great deal and there is plenty of work to be done. His firm are agents for the boilers and steam engines of the Burrell, Johnson Co. of Yarmouth.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT. Taking Prompt Measures to Prevent an Uprising.

Turkish Officials Make an Important Seizure of a Letter.

Persians are Talking of Having a Massacre of Christians on Their Own Account.

Djulia, Russia, April 29.—The special correspondent of the Associated Press who is investigating the situation in Armenia has furnished the following correspondence: The Turkish government is taking prompt measures to prevent the uprising of the Armenian revolutionists next month. Within the past few days all roads leading from Persia to Van have been closed by orders of the Turkish government, the intention being to shut off communication between the revolutionary leaders in Persia and their agents in Armenia. The last caravan that tried to get through to Van from Kher was seized by the Turkish officials. On the person of one of the caravan drivers was a letter from a known Armenian revolutionary leader to five hundred revolutionists armed with rifles are waiting in the Persian villages of Salmas plain for an opportunity of making an attack on Van, and asked for information with regard to the disposition of the government troops in and about Van. These seizures of the caravan and the prompt blocking of the roads to Van have caused no end of consternation to the Armenian revolutionists in Persia, and this action is regarded as one of the most important arrangements. Within the past week the Turkish consular at Sautch-Bulak, in Persia, tried to cross over into Turkey with an armed escort of twelve men, but was turned back by the Kurds, who held possession of all roads. Reasonable explanation for this activity of the Kurds may be found in the contents of a letter which the Sheik Abdel-Kadr has recently written from his palace in the mountains of Kurdistan. Sheik Abdel-Kadr is a son of the great Sheik Oroumou, Persia, fourteen years ago. In this letter Abdel-Kadr announced that the sultan had appointed him to command the Hamidid regiment of irregular Kurdish cavalry. Many well informed persons in western Persia believe that Asia Minor is on the verge of a great religious war, which the Sultan of Turkey is forcing upon the Persians in order to maintain his prestige among the Mohammedans, many of whom have been for some time grumbling at him for his lukewarmness in the cause of their religion, and threatening to deprive him of his calliphate. As eight months have passed in the Stars and Stripes and given a soldier's funeral. The whole city mourned the nation's loss. Every department of the government was closed and every flag in Washington at half mast. All the regular troops in and about Washington, cavalry, artillery and infantry, escorted the remains to the railway station. Mrs. Gresham, the stricken wife, was so overcome by her grief that she was unable to attend the services at the White House, and the body was taken to the executive mansion through the files of military and deposited in the east room. Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet, as honorary pall-bearers, accompanied the remains there. The east room had been draped with a profusion of flags and decorated with palms and potted flowers. The black catafalque and the black seal rug on which it set was most beautifully decorated with flowers. The assemblage was one of the most distinguished characters. All the members of the diplomatic corps, in full court costume, resplendent with decorations, and many of them stiff with gold lace and braid, the officers of the army and navy in brilliant uniform, and all the high civil officials of the government, the president and his cabinet, the judges of the supreme court, senators, representatives and other dignitaries and their wives, were present to pay their last tribute to their dead. The benediction was said, Cardinal Newman's beautiful hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light, was rendered, and it was over. With bowed heads those present took a long last look at the well known features and departed. As the funeral cortege moved from the White House, the long stretch of cavalry, artillery and infantry drawn up along the avenue saluted, and the scarlet coated Marine Band played Nearer My God to Thee. The military men took their places under command of Major General Ruger, and slowly proceeded down the avenue to the station, preceded by a band of forty pieces mounted on heavy horses. There were four troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, the Marine corps from the Navy yard, three companies of infantry, four gun batteries from Washington barracks, and four batteries from Fort Myer, in all about 1,500 men. As they swung down Pennsylvania avenue to the station of the funeral depot, the windows and every available place in sidewalks overlooking the avenue were lined with people. As they heard the muffled drums and saw the lowered flags the multitude was awed and reverently lifted their hats as the cortege passed. While the caasket was being conveyed to the train the Marine Band played Safe in the Arms of Jesus. As the funeral train left the station the military departed and the city became quiet and its streets almost deserted.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

A Very Cold Wave Strikes the Capital.

Mr. Northrup of East Hastings Proves a Brilliant Speaker.

Senator Poirier's Speech on the Proposed Monument at Louisburg.

(From a Member of The Sun Staff.) Ottawa, May 28.—Before this reaching the readers of The Sun the weather may be torrid, but at present it is Arctic. The people are going about with overcoats and are thinking of furs. A lively fire makes them more comfortable. But there is a feeling that hotter days are coming. The city of Ottawa has its best clothes on and is really an attractive town. Within four years it has pushed its borders southward to the extent of several streets. The new houses are nearly all of red brick, set well back from the street, leaving a pleasant lawn with a line of trees next the sidewalk. The Ottawa folk do not dwell in flats. Brick houses which are let at from \$20 to \$30 per month, are built by scores every year. The stranger wonders where the people come from who live in them. The cool atmosphere which prevails in the neighborhood is particularly discernible on Parliament Hill. When the house resumes work today the temperature may be raised, but it is the common opinion that the budget debate has passed the period when a heated discussion is possible. Before the adjournment it was practically impossible to get members of parliament to listen to each other, and it was always in the power of an obstructionist to count out the house for want of a quorum. During these weeks of the debate only one reputation has been improved. The finance minister began by making one of the best budget speeches on record. Sir Richard's reply was exceedingly clever and effective. But these members have a reputation which one speech, good or indifferent, cannot affect. The one member who may be said to have made a reputation is a young man from Ontario. Mr. Northrup came into parliament in one of the by-elections of 1892. East Hastings elected an opposition member at the general election and was one of the many seats captured by the government the next year. The conquest was an important one, for it not only gave the party a gain of two on a division, but brought to the government a brilliant supporter and a future minister. The impression created by Mr. Northrup's first important speech is somewhat the same as that made by Mr. Foster and Dr. Montague in their first parliamentary term. It is generally admitted that he is one of the coming men. After the holiday recess, for once getting ahead of the commons, was the first to get down to its work. The premier and Mr. Angers put in an appearance in the red chamber on Monday night with an assortment of government bills to be sent to the Senate. The occasion was seized by Senators McInnes and Poirier for an excurus on their own account. The last report of penitentiaries was the occasion of the address of the wild western senator. In his report Mr. Moylan, state warden of penitentiaries, freed himself from official restraint and discusses the British Columbia penitentiary difficulty in a rather caustic manner. A reference to the senator from the Pacific as a relative of one of the officers of a gash, was made on the occasion of Monday night's protest. Mr. McInnes is of the opinion that Mr. Moylan, who is already superannuated, ought to have his allowance stopped because of his impudence. Senator Poirier put in his protest on more public grounds. He refused to be reconciled to the erection of a monument at Louisburg by the society of colonial wars. According to the senator it is not fitting for the people of one country to build monuments on the soil of another country. In this case the insult is made worse by the facts that the men who captured Louisburg afterwards rebelled against Great Britain; that the war was really one against the Roman Catholic religion, and that the conquerors were a well-bred lot of men. The senator claims that it would be a parallel case if the French should erect a monument on the spot where Braddock and Washington were defeated by the French, or if a society from Normandy should commemorate the occasion of Monday night's protest. Mr. McInnes is of the opinion that Mr. Moylan, who is already superannuated, ought to have his allowance stopped because of his impudence. Senator Poirier put in his protest on more public grounds. He refused to be reconciled to the erection of a monument at Louisburg by the society of colonial wars. According to the senator it is not fitting for the people of one country to build monuments on the soil of another country. 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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

A Very Cold Wave Strikes the Capital.

Mr. Northrup of East Hastings Proves a Brilliant Speaker.

Senator Poirier's Speech on the Proposed Monument at Louisburg.

(From a Member of The Sun Staff.) Ottawa, May 28.—Before this reaching the readers of The Sun the weather may be torrid, but at present it is Arctic. The people are going about with overcoats and are thinking of furs. A lively fire makes them more comfortable. But there is a feeling that hotter days are coming. The city of Ottawa has its best clothes on and is really an attractive town. Within four years it has pushed its borders southward to the extent of several streets. The new houses are nearly all of red brick, set well back from the street, leaving a pleasant lawn with a line of trees next the sidewalk. The Ottawa folk do not dwell in flats. Brick houses which are let at from \$20 to \$30 per month, are built by scores every year. The stranger wonders where the people come from who live in them. The cool atmosphere which prevails in the neighborhood is particularly discernible on Parliament Hill. When the house resumes work today the temperature may be raised, but it is the common opinion that the budget debate has passed the period when a heated discussion is possible. Before the adjournment it was practically impossible to get members of parliament to listen to each other, and it was always in the power of an obstructionist to count out the house for want of a quorum. During these weeks of the debate only one reputation has been improved. The finance minister began by making one of the best budget speeches on record. Sir Richard's reply was exceedingly clever and effective. But these members have a reputation which one speech, good or indifferent, cannot affect. The one member who may be said to have made a reputation is a young man from Ontario. Mr. Northrup came into parliament in one of the by-elections of 1892. East Hastings elected an opposition member at the general election and was one of the many seats captured by the government the next year. The conquest was an important one, for it not only gave the party a gain of two on a division, but brought to the government a brilliant supporter and a future minister. The impression created by Mr. Northrup's first important speech is somewhat the same as that made by Mr. Foster and Dr. Montague in their first parliamentary term. It is generally admitted that he is one of the coming men. After the holiday recess, for once getting ahead of the commons, was the first to get down to its work. The premier and Mr. Angers put in an appearance in the red chamber on Monday night with an assortment of government bills to be sent to the Senate. The occasion was seized by Senators McInnes and Poirier for an excurus on their own account. The last report of penitentiaries was the occasion of the address of the wild western senator. In his report Mr. Moylan, state warden of penitentiaries, freed himself from official restraint and discusses the British Columbia penitentiary difficulty in a rather caustic manner. A reference to the senator from the Pacific as a relative of one of the officers of a gash, was made on the occasion of Monday night's protest. Mr. McInnes is of the opinion that Mr. Moylan, who is already superannuated, ought to have his allowance stopped because of his impudence. Senator Poirier put in his protest on more public grounds. He refused to be reconciled to the erection of a monument at Louisburg by the society of colonial wars. According to the senator it is not fitting for the people of one country to build monuments on the soil of another country. In this case the insult is made worse by the facts that the men who captured Louisburg afterwards rebelled against Great Britain; that the war was really one against the Roman Catholic religion, and that the conquerors were a well-bred lot of men. The senator claims that it would be a parallel case if the French should erect a monument on the spot where Braddock and Washington were defeated by the French, or if a society from Normandy should commemorate the occasion of Monday night's protest. Mr. McInnes is of the opinion that Mr. Moylan, who is already superannuated, ought to have his allowance stopped because of his impudence.

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its centre a flower garden with a fountain. There are boxes, lights, switches, in fact, everything used in a well regulated station. There is a dial in the room, which shows time at Peking, Warsaw and London, and an hour the signs to show signs of life. The little figures of the telegraph begin to work their mechanism, the head automaton going the form of sending a de- the effect that "the line is open the door opens, and up- platform appear the station of his assistants. Next a figures flip up to the ticket office. The porters appear, carry, the bell-rings, and instant- nature train dashes out of a halts before the platform. While the train is being used the axles with a tiny hammer, pumps water into the tank, while a third busles him- away small lumps of coal over plated tender. There is of the bell, whereupon the single coach opens, and the slide in on an almost in- the opening closing after second tap of the bell is the wheel tester, waterman carrier to retire into the sta- The third signal the whistle toots, and the train quickly in a tunnel opposite to the which it emerged five minutes When the train is out of sight, in master and his assistants platform, the doors close be- and they all retire to the of the station house, where, expiration of fifteen minutes, again appears, and the pas- out and seat themselves in ing preparatory to taking an around the station house.— Republic.

ART-BROKEN CORONER. Young newspaper men of St. have contributed sketches, of stories to magazines and journals in the United States. The result is a volume of fourteen pieces of prose and Mr. A. M. Belding of the Mr. Harry Woodworth, Progress. The reader meets first page a certificate of ng's literary character, given Woodworth, while Mr. Wood- ceives a warm eulogy from ling. An introductory poem Belding addressed to the ould disarm that party if he ce, which, after reading one Belding's character sketches, Woodworth's poems, he is not e. The title piece is a wild e pointing a moral to all cor- olonial, and the finance minister promised to cut down the general ex- penditure, though Mr. Foster had previously argued that the expenditure could not be reduced. The last half of Mr. Davies' speech was devoted

PROVINCIAL

Real Estate Increasing in Value in Moncton.

Electric Cars Now Cross the Bridge at St. Stephen.

ALBERT CO.

Hopewell Hill, May 27.—The schooner Utility, Capt. Copp, arrived at Harvey Bank yesterday morning from the West Indies...

Geo. Nelson of Lower Cape has purchased the Peck mill on the Hamilton creek, together with the lot of logs in the pond belonging to A. and G. Bray.

Hopewell Hill, May 25.—The 24th passed off very quietly hereabouts. Some hunting was displayed in honor of the day.

The schooners Bertha Maude, White, and Seattle, Wood, sailed yesterday for St. John, with deals, and the Olo, Gough, sailed today for the same port.

RESTIGOUCHE CO.

Campbellton, May 27.—The shingle sawyers and bunchers strike ended rather badly for the strikers.

The 24th was quietly observed in town. In the evening among the breakers was given by some amateurs in town, and judging from the many complimentary remarks heard on every side they all acquitted themselves well.

WESTMORLAND CO.

Moncton, May 28.—The case of McAnn v. Hawke was disposed of today. At the Saturday sitting, R. B. Gentry, for the defence, asked for a dismissal on a number of grounds, chiefly in regard to the regulation under which the information was laid.

Secretary Power's report of the operation of the Intercolonial Railway Employees' Relief and Insurance Association for the month ended May 25th shows six deaths, the total amount of insurance being \$2,750.

Hon. Solicitor General and Mrs. White and child returned to Sussex from Quaco on Tuesday evening and have taken up their residence for the summer at the Knoll.

Col. Domville was in Sussex yesterday making arrangements for the 8th day making arrangements for the 8th day making arrangements for the 8th day.

George W. Fowler, counsel for the Protestants in the Bathurst school equity suit, returned home this afternoon and speaks of the prospects of his clients winning their case as being very good.

Today's Royal Gazette contains the appointment of Fred W. Freeze, son of Sheriff Freeze, as deputy sheriff for Kings county. Fred has had a good deal of experience, is popular and will no doubt make a good officer.

Sussex, June 1.—Three boys, whose names for the present are held out of respect to others, will likely soon be summoned to appear before the stipendiary magistrate to answer to having unlawfully set fire to the grass on the farm of Edward White, breaking the gate, and otherwise causing a good deal of damage.

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Ten weddings are already announced to take place in June. Judge Hanington held chambers here yesterday and disposed of a number of local cases.

the localities because of the amount of costs involved was decided yesterday by Justice Deacon at Shediac. The overseers of the poor for the parish of Moncton sued the overseers of the parish of Elgin, Albert county, for the care of a pauper named McAllister, who is a native of the latter parish.

A number of fishing parties left for Squirrel Cot this afternoon. The stipendiary magistrate heard several civil cases this afternoon, the plaintiff in one of them being Hugh Gibbons of Oldtown, in the state of Maine.

Woodstock, May 28.—A mining project in which much interest is taken around here is being put to a very practical test just now. This morning a party of men under the direction of the Northern New Brunswick Mining company, left Woodstock for the distant waters of the Tobique. They are Solomon Perley, Jas. Zommer, Austin Hartley, Owen Saunders and Henry Matthew, a mining engineer from Harvey.

Prof. Waite, organist of Central Methodist church, Moncton, has received a call to St. Andrew's church, St. John. He has not yet decided to accept.

Moncton, June 1.—We will have the proceeds of the \$70,000 of water bonds in a few days, a cable having been received from London authorizing a draft for the amount. But it has also been learned that the city will be called upon to pay about \$700, or over three thousand dollars of stamp taxes, etc., to the British free trade government.

The Moncton driving park, recently sold under mortgage, has been leased by a syndicate of local horsemen and some good races are promised. Moncton's sprinters, Humphrey and Glendinning, have gone into training under the care of Robt. Scott.

Havelock, May 28.—The Mineral Springs Co. intend to build at once. The new factory will be erected near the line of railway and the spring piped, which will save hauling, and be much more convenient. New machinery will be ordered at once. The burnt factory was insured, so the principal loss to the company will be the delay in filling the heavy orders already waiting. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary. About a thousand dollars worth of bottles were destroyed.

Millstream, May 28.—The 24th was rainy here in the forenoon, but it did not prevent visiting and fishing. Miss Horsman has moved to Mt. Middleton, had a very enjoyable party on Saturday last. A few people from Millstream were there.

Last Friday was children's night at Mount Middleton division, and they turned out in fine style. There were also several visitors from other divisions. A fine programme was rendered. The members of Millstream division, S. of T., recently passed a resolution of condolence at the death of Sister McMillan.

The road machine has been at work here and gave general satisfaction. Alec Patterson has moved his mill to Washademoak lake, where he intends to saw during the summer. Sussex, May 30.—S. H. White and bride, who have just returned from their wedding tour in Ontario, were in front of the Sussex Cornet band in front of the home residence on Church avenue last evening. The evening was fine and a large number of people were present and joined in expressing good will towards the happy couple.

Mr. and Mrs. White entertained most sumptuously during the evening. The event was a very pleasant one. Hon. Solicitor General and Mrs. White and child returned to Sussex from Quaco on Tuesday evening and have taken up their residence for the summer at the Knoll.

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A case which is of some interest to the public is being heard at the court of Hon. Wm. Pugsley on one side and Rev. E. J. Grant on the opposite side.

laid no information, and so far nothing has been done about the matter. Fred Blair, former resident of this city, died in Boston yesterday. The deceased was son of the late Duncan Blair.

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The agitation for early closing has been revived among the merchants of the city. It is understood that nearly all of the retail houses, with the exception of the grocers, are favorable to the movement, but whether it will become a custom this year or not has not yet been finally decided.

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Repairs are being made to the public wharf, under supervision of Martin Lanagan of Kingston. The fire engine was taken out yesterday afternoon to send a stream of water through the sewer leading from the Court house down to the river and which is now being overhauled.

The Queen's birthday passed off quietly, there being nothing to especially mark the event. A game of base ball took place at Kingston in the afternoon in which the Rockets from here defeated the Kingstons by a score of 11 to 3. In the evening small displays of fireworks were given by some south end citizens.

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Applicants for admission to the Normal school will be examined at the Marks street school building on the first Tuesday in July. Nine apply for first class, sixteen for second and six for third class.

The new yacht of the Schoodiac club, known as the Hinds' syndicate boat, was in the river on Tuesday in a stiff gale of wind and shipped considerable water. She will have to act better to be of any use in Quoddy river.

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THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Prices of meats continue without important change. Beef is a little easier, but is still higher. Butter is as dull as ever, on account of old stock still in sight. Eggs advanced about a cent last week, on account of a slight scarcity. Hides have advanced another cent or more. Turnips are scarce and have sharply advanced. Beets are cheaper. Potatoes and carrots are rather dull. American cabbage are now in the market.

CHARLOTTE CO.

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FISH.

There were large receipts of dry fish last week, for this season of the year, and the price of cod and pollock has declined. Smoked herrings are very dull. There is hardly enough doing in pickled fish to make a quotation on. Fresh salmon and shad are cheaper. There was a very good run of gasperaux last week. There is now fairly good line fishing in the bay.

ST. JOHN WHOLESALE MARKET.

Codfish, medium dry, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4. Codfish, per 100 lbs, large dry, 4 00 to 4 10. Haddock, per 100 lbs, 1 50 to 1 65. Shad, per 100 lbs, 1 00 to 1 10. Salmon, per 100 lbs, 1 00 to 1 10. Trout, per 100 lbs, 1 00 to 1 10. Lobsters, per 100, 6 00 to 6 50. Crabs, per 100, 4 00 to 4 50. Butter, per lb, 12 to 13. Eggs, per doz, 14 to 15. Lard, per lb, 12 to 13. Sugar, per lb, 10 to 11. Coffee, per lb, 18 to 20. Tea, per lb, 25 to 30. Spices, per lb, 10 to 15. Flour, per barrel, 10 to 11. Meal, per barrel, 8 to 9. Oats, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Corn, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Potatoes, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Apples, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Peaches, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Plums, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Cherries, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Strawberries, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Raspberries, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Blueberries, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Currants, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Grapes, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Figs, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Dates, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Prunes, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Raisins, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Walnuts, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Almonds, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Pistachios, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Macadamia nuts, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Pecans, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Chestnuts, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Walnuts, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Almonds, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Pistachios, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Macadamia nuts, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Pecans, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10. Chestnuts, per bushel, 1 00 to 1 10.

GROCERIES.

A cargo of over 400 packages of Porto Rico molasses, said to be of very nice quality, arrived direct from the island on Saturday. It is quoted at 35 to 38c. There is no change in the molasses market. The firm all round. Sugar still remains without change. A recent letter from Foochow stated that saryune teas would probably be from 10 to 12 per cent higher than last year, and two cables received have announced an advance of about 10c. A leading firm said Saturday that saryune would cost importers 20 per pound more this year than last.

COFFEE.

Java, per lb, green, 24 to 26. Mocha, per lb, 24 to 26. Sumatra, per lb, 24 to 26. Java, per lb, white, 24 to 26. Mocha, per lb, white, 24 to 26. Sumatra, per lb, white, 24 to 26. Java, per lb, black, 24 to 26. Mocha, per lb, black, 24 to 26. Sumatra, per lb, black, 24 to 26.

TEA.

Assam, per lb, 18 to 20. Oolong, per lb, 18 to 20. Green, per lb, 18 to 20. Black, per lb, 18 to 20. Assam, per lb, 18 to 20. Oolong, per lb, 18 to 20. Green, per lb, 18 to 20. Black, per lb, 18 to 20.

P. E. Island mss., 17 00 to 17 50. P. E. I. prime mss., 13 00 to 13 50. Plate beef, 14 00 to 14 50. Extra plate beef, 14 00 to 14 50. Lard, pure, 8 00 to 8 50. Lard, compound, 8 00 to 8 50. Cottonseed, 0 00 to 0 00.

FRUITS, ETC.

Lemons are marked up 50c, also Valencia oranges. Strawberries and cucumbers are cheaper, and American cabbages in barrels are quoted. There is no other change. Trade in green fruits is brisk.

Raisins, California Muscatels, 0 00 to 0 05. Raisins, Sultana, 0 00 to 0 05. Raisins, new, 0 00 to 0 05. Raisins, layer, new, 0 00 to 0 05. Raisins, per bbl, new, 0 00 to 0 05. Currants, casian, new, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried apples, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried apricots, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried peaches, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried plums, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried cherries, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried figs, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried dates, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried prunes, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried walnuts, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried almonds, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried pistachios, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried macadamia nuts, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried pecans, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried chestnuts, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried walnuts, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried almonds, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried pistachios, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried macadamia nuts, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried pecans, 0 00 to 0 05. Dried chestnuts, 0 00 to 0 05.

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, ETC.

Ontario oats are marked higher than a week ago. Hay is a little firmer. There is no other change in this list. Oats (head), 0 00 to 0 00. Oats (Ontario), 0 00 to 0 00. Oats (P. E. I.), on track, 0 00 to 0 00. Oats, small lot, 0 00 to 0 00. Oats, on track, 0 00 to 0 00. Beans (prime), 1 75 to 1 80. Split peas, 1 75 to 1 80. Round peas, 1 75 to 1 80. Hay, small lot, 3 00 to 3 50. Hay, on track, 3 00 to 3 50. Timothy, American, 3 00 to 3 50. Timothy seed, Canadian, 3 00 to 3 50. Alfalfa, 3 00 to 3 50. Alkali clover, 0 15 to 0 20.

LOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Quotations on flour and oatmeal are again marked up from the figures of a week ago. The rest of the list is as before. The flour and oatmeal market continues very strong. Manitoba hard wheat, 5 00 to 5 70. Can. high grade flour, 5 00 to 5 70. Medium patents, 5 00 to 5 70. Oatmeal, standard, 4 00 to 4 50. Rolled oatmeal, 3 10 to 3 15. Cornmeal, 3 00 to 3 10. Bran, on track, 19 00 to 20 00. Cottonseed meal, per ton, 25 00 to 28 00.

LUMBER AND LIME.

Shipments of lumber are increasing and there is great activity in this industry throughout the province. The American market continues steady, and will absorb a great deal of provincial lumber this season. The British market shows no signs of a boom this year, but there appears to be a fairly good consumptive demand from that quarter also, though at a rather low range of prices. Birch deals, 10 00 to 10 00. Birch timber, 0 00 to 5 00. Spruce deals, B. Fundy mts., 3 75 to 4 00. Spruce deals, city, 3 00 to 3 50. Shingles, No. 1, 0 00 to 1 00. Shingles, No. 1, extra, 0 00 to 1 00. Shingles, second, 0 00 to 1 00. Shingles, clear, 0 00 to 2 25. Shingles, extra, 0 00 to 2 25. Arctostaphylos, F. B. 14 00 to 14 00. Common, 12 00 to 13 00. Spruce boards, 6 00 to 7 00. Common scantling, 6 00 to 6 50. Spruce, dimensions, 11 00 to 14 00. Pine shippers, 12 00 to 13 00. Pine clapboards, 6 00 to 6 50. No 1, 0 00 to 20 00. No 2, 0 00 to 20 00. No 3, 0 00 to 20 00. Lath, spruce, 0 00 to 1 25. Lath, pine, 0 00 to 1 25. Lath, poplar, 0 00 to 1 25. Lime, casks, 0 00 to 1 00. Lime, barrels, 0 00 to 1 00.

FREIGHTS.

There is no change to note this week. Coastwise business is brisk at the rates quoted. Ocean freights show no further improvement as yet. Liverpool (take measure), London, 25 to 40. Bristol Channel, 25 to 40. West Coast Ireland, 25 to 40. Dublin, 25 to 40. Warsaw, 25 to 40. Belfast, 25 to 40. Cork Quay, 0 00 to 2 25. New York, 0 00 to 2 25. Sound ports, calling V. H. O., 0 00 to 2 50. Barbados market (do. 3) 0 00 to 2 50. N Side Cuba (old), 0 00 to 4 50. New York, piling, 0 00 to 0 25. Boston, lime, 0 15 to 0 00. New York, lime, 0 00 to 0 25.

COAL.

American oil advanced 3-c. last week. The rest of the list is as before. American water white (oil), 0 21 to 0 23. Canadian water white (oil), 0 20 to 0 21. Free, 0 16 to 0 17. Linned oil (raw), 0 67 to 0 57. Linned oil (boiled), 0 68 to 0 58. Turpentine, 0 60 to 0 51. Cod oil, 0 23 to 0 30. Seal oil (steam refined), 0 46 to 0 45. Seal oil (pale), 0 33 to 0 43. Olive oil (commercial), 0 85 to 0 90. Castor oil (commercial) per lb, 0 05 to 0 07. Extra lard oil, 0 05 to 0 07. No. 1 lard oil, 0 00 to 0 05.

IRON, NAILS, ETC.

Refined, per 100 lbs or ordinary size, 2 15 to 2 30. Galvanized, 2 00 to 2 00. Ship spikes, 3 10 to 3 20. Common, 2 05 to 2 10. Patent metals, per lb., 0 00 to 0 30. Anchors, per lb., 0 00 to 0 07. Chain cables, per lb., 0 05 to 0 06. Rigging chains, per lb., 0 05 to 0 07. Nails, 0 00 to 0 00. Sled rail nails, 50d and 60d, per keg, 0 00 to 2 00. On the 13th inst. a camp meeting, to last ten days, will open at the Narrows, Queens Co. Parker Glazier of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., has purchased the steam launch Electric.

CITY NEWS.

The Chief Events of the Week in St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

The Havelock Mineral Springs factory will be rebuilt at once.

Dr. Philip Cox will investigate the brass fishing on the Belleisle this month.

W. L. McDiarmid is now putting the machinery into his new cheese factory at Stanley, N. B.

Blueberries and strawberries are in abundant bloom around Blissville, Sunbury Co., and promise to be an abundant crop.

Patrick Owens of Newburg Junction lost a valuable four year old All Right, lost a week from some disease of the throat.

The majority of the farmers are pretty well through with the work of harvesting. In some cases buckwheat and turnips remain to be sown.

Five caskets came in on the C. P. R. yesterday. They contained the bodies of provincialists who had died in the United States.

Misses Mitchell, Jones and Morris have completed their two years' course at the hospital in nursing and have been granted diplomas.

The remains of Mrs. Robert Bartlett, an old and respected resident of Margerville, were interred in the Burton burial ground on the 28th ult.

John E. Murchie, whose residence at Kirkland, Carleton Co., was burned last fall, has a fine two story dwelling almost completed on the old site.

Reports from many sections of the county state that the berry blossoms are very plentiful and that if frost holds off there will be a large crop.

The lively town of Truro appears to be in a fair way to have another condensed milk factory, with cannery and general canning establishment added.

An anonymous donor has lately given \$1,000 towards the fund for building a new school house and mission house for the Mission church, of St. John Baptist.

Peter Feddersen of Philadelphia, the pioneer sturgeon fisherman of the St. John river in 1880, was at Oak Point recently, making arrangements for the coming fishing season.

A person who takes an interest in marriages told a reporter yesterday that between fifty and seventy-five would take place in and around the city during the present month.

In Edgemoor v. Jardine, a cause tried in the parish of Addington civil court, John Montgomery yesterday obtained from Judge Forbes an order of review returnable on Thursday next.

A Montreal despatch says Dr. Geo. W. Fleming of Pettitodias was married at Huntingdon, Que., on Tuesday, to Miss Georgina Watson, daughter of the late Rev. James Watson, D. D.

At the police court yesterday one man was fined for drunkenness. Wm. Hughes, janitor of the Opera house, charged with adultery, was committed for trial. J. F. Dockrill went Hughes' bail.

Stephen Watson, an old and highly respected resident of Lower Burton, Sunbury Co., dropped dead in his chair on the 26th ult. He was a brother-in-law of Capt. Leander Estabrooks of the Star.

The country is full of cherry and apple blossoms. The grass, a farmer told the writer Saturday, never looked better for the time of year. It is first rate growing weather. All grain that is up is looking well.

Mrs. M. Fanjoy of Jemas arose on the morning of the 28th ult. in her usual good health, but she soon noticed that her eyesight was impaired, and by noon she was unable to distinguish one person from another.

The young men of White's Cove, Queens Co., turned out recently and thoroughly renovated the grounds attached to the Church of England there, which now present a neat and attractive appearance.

The death occurred on Sunday of Robert G. Sharp, at one time a well-known and prosperous King street merchant. Deceased was an honest, hard-working and industrious man, and his death will be heard with regret.

Large shipments of cotton are being made just now by the St. Croix cotton mill. One day's shipment this day's shipment consisted of about 250,000 yards consigned to Kingston, Hamilton and Toronto, Ontario.—Courier.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Hart of Centre Blissville, Sunbury Co., paid them a visit on the 24th ult., the occasion being the tenth anniversary of their wedding, and presented them with a host of useful and valuable gifts.

Dr. Caswell of Gagetown and Dr. MacDonald of the Narrows operated successfully on the 28th ult. on a child of Charles D. Titus of Mill Cove, Queens Co., which from the time it began to walk could not put one of its feet to the ground.

The Robb Engineering Co. has received orders this spring for creamery outfits from the following places: Sunbury, Aylesford, Noel Shore, Grandview, Ferry, Great Village, Windsor, Bridgewater, Harcourt, Grand Digue, and Hillsdale, Kings Co., N. B.

An Olinville, Queens Co., correspondent, calls on the authorities to punish the young fellows who on a recent Sunday evening pulled up a beautiful elm tree that had been planted in the school grounds on Arbor day and dedicated to Lady Aberdeen.

The causes of death reported at the board of health office for the week ending June 3rd were: Cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; still born, 1; pleuro-pneumonia, 1; cardiac disease (aortic), 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; fatty degeneration of heart, 1; total, 7.

Complaint is made by a Studholm correspondent that owing to the injury to a bridge the mail couriers are unable to perform the services demanded of them in the parish of Studholm. The attention of the Hon. Mr. Emmerson is called to this matter.

There was an indignation P. E. Islander around the I. C. R. depot Friday morning. He was sent back from New Brunswick by United States inspectors because he did not have a sufficient amount of money to comply with the United States immigration laws.

The logs are coming into the boom near Fredericton in great quantities and the way they are being handled must be satisfactory to all concerned. On Thursday 394 joints of logs were rafted at the Mitchell boom. The amount of the same must have amounted to a million.

An old and well posted ship master who happened to be in St. John the other day, said that the Norwegian bark Dillburn, now at this port, was in her day the fastest ship sailing out of England. The present commander says his vessel can still hold her own with all comers.

James Barnes of Campbellton has commenced work repairing the bridges along the northern division of the Central railway from Norton to Chipman. E. G. Evans, manager, states that the contract for building the extension will be put up at public tender.—Hampton News.

The people of Bayswater and vicinity are very anxious that a mail route be established between that office and the city via Millidgeville and the ferry. At present all letters for Bayswater go by way of Gondola Point, and sometimes they are three or four days getting to their destination.

A telephone line is being built from Parrsboro to Bass River, N. S. James Hunter is furnishing the supplies and has shipped per schooner Scotia 31 miles of wire, 1,000 insulators and one pair of telephones. Mr. Hunter has also supplied Dr. Moore of Stanley, York Co., with line material and five telephones.

Charlie Glover, the boy stolen from Campbellton by tramps and afterwards taken to Toronto, where he was so badly used that he had to be admitted into St. Michael's hospital, will likely recover, says the Mail and Empire. The surgeons at first despaired of him, but good nursing is bringing him around.

Major Howell, who is second in command of the Salvation army in the maritime provinces, left on Tuesday afternoon to take up his residence in Spokane, Washington, after being in this city nearly four years. This evening a farewell meeting will be held in Charlotte street barracks, conducted by Brigadier Scott.

8th Princess Louise Hussars—To be quartermaster, provisional 2nd Lieut. Charles Frederick Harrison, vice Fowler, retired; "E" troop, Lieutenant Edward Milton Harrington having left the limits his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia, to be Lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Arthur Flower March, vice Harrington retired.

Messrs. Milne, Coats & Co. of St. George, who have finished two MacDonald monuments, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the monument to be erected at Kingston, Ont., in memory of the dead chieftain. It will be composed of a large quantity of red granite, and when finished will be very beautiful.—Boncon.

A Westmorland man told a reporter Saturday that the high tides had washed a good deal of mud and debris up on the beaches. At one time nearly all the dykes were covered with water. It involves an immense amount of labor removing this mud, which in some places is so thick the grass will not grow through it.

At a meeting of the Havelock Mineral Springs Co. on the 31st ult., it was decided to commence manufacturing at Pettitodias for the present, and to fill all orders on hand as speedily as possible. A building owned by Humphrey, Trites & Co. has been engaged and the water will be brought to Pettitodias by train. This action was necessitated by the fact that no suitable building could be secured at Havelock.

C. A. Palmer has been instructed by Mrs. Lucy Ann Bishop to bring a suit for damages against the General Public Hospital commissioners for alleged improper treatment and being discharged from the institution before she was physically fit. On the other hand, the hospital authorities claim that she was properly treated and her discharge was due to the fact that she refused to submit to the rules and regulations of the institution.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY SUN

In Digby and Annapolis Counties. Our Traveller I. D. Pearson will call on you in the near future. Kindly be prepared to pay arrears of Subscription.

The Sunbury county Sunday school concert will be held in the Methodist church, Lower Burton, Pine Grove (so called) on Tuesday the 18th June, meeting at 10 o'clock a. m. All interested in Sunday school work are invited to attend.

A concert was held on the 24th May at Great Shermog in aid of the Regatta fund of the court of Foresters recently instituted there, and some \$20 realized. Among those who took part were Murdoch McLeod of P. E. Island, Mrs. M. Spence, Miss Frances Turner, Miss Elsie Gibson of Port Elgin, Alfred McLeod and Miss Josie Avar. After the concert Ivey Avar entertained a number of his friends at an oyster supper.

A correspondent writes: "At Justice Piers and McLaughlin's court on Monday, 27th inst., the Hon. Mr. Whalen of Sussex was found guilty of a violation of the C. T. A. and judgment entered for a third offense. On the 23rd instant judgment was entered against the same party for a first offense. The United States inspectors, as has been stated in some of the papers, C.W. Weyman was informant and F. A. McCully appeared for the prosecution."

Wednesday afternoon the remains of the late George Nixon were interred in the Rural cemetery, the funeral being held from his late residence, Carmarthen street. A large number of friends followed the body to its last resting place. Services at the house and grave were conducted by Rev. Mr. Eaton, rector of Trinity church. The pall-bearers were Edward Evans, O. Oram, James T. Hurley, H. J. Doherty, Charles Christie and Arthur McHugh.

A WELCOME FOR BISHOP SWEENEY. A large and representative meeting, consisting of members of the various Catholic parishes in the city, was held in St. Malach's hall on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most suitable means of presenting a testimonial to Lord Bishop Sweeney on his return from Rome.

The meeting was opened by Rev. T. Casey in a few explanatory remarks, after which Richard O'Brien was elected chairman, R. J. Walsh secretary, and Thomas Gorman treasurer. The meeting decided to present an address and purse, and a committee of about sixty was appointed to solicit subscriptions and make all necessary arrangements.

The Very Rev. Monsignor Connolly, V. G. spoke in the English terms of the good work performed by his lordship during his term of office, and paid a high compliment to his sterling worth as a bishop and citizen. Rev. Fr. Krien, C. S. S. R., concurred in the remarks made by Monsignor Connolly. The meeting then adjourned, after which the committee held a short session.

Bishop Sweeney sailed from Liverpool on the mail steamer on Tuesday.

THE PROBATE COURT. In the estate of the late Zachariah Adams the will was admitted to probate yesterday. The estate is valued at \$8,900 and the whole is given to the widow for life, with remainder to his children upon her death. Mrs. Willis, a daughter, will then take \$2,300; Wm. H. Adams, \$1,500; Zachariah, \$1,500; and Richard Adams, \$1,500; to Charles May and Harold Scott, grand children, \$100 each. E. McLeod, C. C. proctor.

In the estate of W. J. B. Marter probate was also granted. The estate of \$1,500 is given to the widow with the exception of \$500 to W. B. Marter.

THE DUFFERIN OPEN. The Dufferin hotel was opened on Saturday and the opening was a grand one. During the afternoon and evening hundreds of people went through the house and everybody seemed to be delighted with it.

The Artillery band gave a concert on the grounds connected with the hotel in the evening. The music attracted thousands of people. The general proprietor, Mr. Willis, has the assurance of several gentlemen that the house is the best hotel this side of Toronto.

In the Boston divorce court last week Sarah C. Livingstone testified that she was married to Boyd Livingstone at Charlottetown, P. E. I., in 1886, because her father forced her to, but had never lived with her husband, and wanted the marriage annulled. The request was granted.

A fortune has been left in England of which several heirs live in the maritime provinces. The estate is large and consists of personal property and real estate. There are over two hundred heirs, so that there will be a great many divisions made in the property before anyone has his share. The name of the original owner of the fortune was Houghton. A direct descendant lives in Halifax, who is now working in the interests of the Canadian heirs. There are a great many Houghtons scattered throughout Nova Scotia. Those interested in St. John are Nicholas Miller and his two sons, John A. and Henry J.—Globe.

The whereabouts of young Sandy Allen, the five-year-old son of Walter Allen, have not yet been ascertained. It was reported that the lad had been found up the river, but the rumor proved unfounded and Mr. Allen returned home Monday, after a searching along the Kennebecasis all day, completely broken down.

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A BRUTAL MAN.

From the Shepody road a trail of a shocking crime reached the city. On the morning of the 1st inst. a great distance from St. Martins, in the home of Robert McFarlane. On the evening of Saturday, May 18th, Mr. McFarlane was absent from his home, leaving in the house his wife and their little daughter. When he returned he learned to his horror that during his absence a fiend in human form had broken into the house and made both his wife and child the victims of a cruel assault. Mrs. McFarlane was able to identify her assailant as Wm. Dugan, who lives near Quasco, and who is regarded there as a drunken, worthless character. Full particulars of the affair have not yet been given, but from what the reporter could learn Dugan went to the house shortly after McFarlane went out and endeavored to gain admittance. Mrs. McFarlane would not admit him, but he was not to be balked this way. He forced his way in and catching hold of the little child began to subject her to most brutal treatment. Forgetting all danger to himself, the mother rushed to the rescue of her child, and succeeded in making the ruffian desist, but he turned upon the mother and in the struggle that ensued she received very rough usage. She was thrown down and eventually overpowered by the ruffian, all her struggles proving ineffectual against his brute strength. After succeeding in his villainous purpose, Dugan left the house, and although a hot search has been made for him, his capture has not yet been effected.

When Mr. McFarlane returned and learned what had happened, he at once obtained a warrant for Dugan's arrest, but the man, probably realizing by this time that his capture meant death or long penal servitude, could not be found. The police of the city were notified and a description of Dugan furnished them. Some of the officers know him. A sharp lookout has been kept, and it is a pretty good thing to say that Dugan did not come to this city. It is thought that he is in hiding somewhere in the county, if he has not escaped in some vessel.

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WHY SOUTHERN EGGS ARE SMALL.

Here is what a writer in the Rural New Yorker says: "I do not think that the size of the egg can be increased by feeding, though it can be done by breeding. But I believe that an ill fed, half starved hen would not lay as large an egg were she in good condition. This, however, is only theory on my part. As to small eggs in the south, the stock, from what I have seen, is small, with considerable game blood in it, which accounts for the small eggs. Large chickens or fowls are almost unknown in the markets. An infusion of Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte blood would work wonders among southern farmers, and the active interest now shown by southern fanciers will bring that about in time."

KENT CO.

Richibucto, June 1.—The steam mill Spinks' show above Kingston bridge on the south side of the river and operated by Thomas Burns, was destroyed by fire last night. The mill was a valuable one, being put there only two years ago to replace the one burned at that time.

The remains of Tom Joe, the most prominent red man of Big Cove, and who died at Miramichi, were brought home for burial a few days ago. The late Tom was an "able dealer" and his highest ambition was to figure in the county courts as well. Some years ago one of Tom's delusions was that an Indian couldn't be placed in jail for debt. The matter was put to a test, Tom being the subject. He remained in limbo long enough for his red brothers at Big Cove to select a delegation and come down, when he paid up and his release was made the occasion of great rejoicing, for Tom had himself established a precedent among the Micmacs for all time to come.

The Norwegian vessel, the bark Concordia, and the barkentine Gambetta, were towed in yesterday by the steamer Calluna, consigned to Edward Walker, J. & T. Jardine's bark Ossung sailed on Thursday evening. A neat fence is being placed around the Presbyterian church. A parrot belonging to Mrs. Henry Freeman made its escape on Thursday. A remnant of Coxe's army passed through here yesterday.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis, May 30.—The D. A. R. Co. have commenced to make changes in their line. A new station is to be built at Frogmore on the bridge near Annapolis for the Flying Bluenose, and the fast train will not be compelled to come to the regular station and then back out to the siding.

Annapolis is booming this year and carpenters are least busy. The Queen hotel is having an addition of fourteen rooms; A. H. Riordan's large store and house will be completed by the 15th prox.; Capt. C. D. Pickels is building a big extension to his house on St. George street; Major King has thoroughly made over the Best buy. The Queen hotel is having an addition of fourteen rooms; A. H. Riordan's large store and house will be completed by the 15th prox.; Capt. C. D. Pickels is building a big extension to his house on St. George street; Major King has thoroughly made over the Best buy. The Queen hotel is having an addition of fourteen rooms; A. H. Riordan's large store and house will be completed by the 15th prox.; Capt. C. D. Pickels is building a big extension to his house on St. George street; Major King has thoroughly made over the Best buy.

THE WEEKLY SUN, \$1.00 a year.

ENGINES.

We have the following sizes of Robb-Armstrong Engines ready for immediate delivery: 10, 15, 20, 30, 60, 80, 100, 125, 150 and 175 Horse Power. ROBB ENGINEERING CO., LTD., . . . AMHERST, N. S. J. S. CURRIE, AGENT, 41 DOCK STREET.



The Sun's Halifax correspondent telegraph Monday night as follows: "The warship Canada sailed for St. John at 5 o'clock this morning." This information may possibly be found incorrect. A gentleman connected with the navy arrived in this city last night and informed a Sun reporter that the Canada had gone to Louisbourg.

The steamer St. John City, which left London on the 27th ult., has the following passengers on board for Halifax and St. John: E. H. Turnbull, F. Blake Crofton, Frank Rand, W. Cameron, W. H. Cameron, Dr. Alex. E. Mitchell, Miss Mabel Purdy, Miss Gertrude Schofield, W. R. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull, J. C. Oland, Mrs. Oland, Miss Townsend, Miss Glodanette, Rev. A. J. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend and family, Miss Cameron, W. Glodanette, L. Glodanette. The steamer will be due at Halifax on Thursday.

The death occurred at Windsor, N. S., on Sunday, of Mrs. Douglas, mother of John Douglas, Inspector of French Lloyds for Nova Scotia, and aunt of Douglas McArthur of this city. Up to about seventeen years ago deceased was a resident of this city and a prominent member of St. David's church. Mrs. Douglas was ninety-one years old, and in excellent health until about one week ago. The remains will be brought to this city for interment. The funeral will take place from the residence of Joseph McArthur, north end, on Wednesday afternoon.

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A CHINESE DEFEAT.

Yokohama, June 3.—A despatch received here from the island of Formosa says that the Japanese imperial guard landed near Kee-Lung, Wednesday, and fighting ensued. The Chinese lost heavily.

SPAVINED HORSES.

The buyers for foreign markets do not want blemished horses at any price. Spavins, Curbs, Ringbones, etc., can be entirely cured by Dick's Elixer. Price 50 cts. Dick's Liniment is invaluable for sprains and bruises. Price 25 cts. To be had at all Druggists. Full directions on the wrapper.

THE AGENTS OF THE MONCTON WOOLLEN MILLS

For Queens County, Messrs. A. D. McLean, Alfred P. Sillip and A. M. Coakley are now on the road, and will make their annual call on their customers between now and July 1st.

OUR GRAND CHEAP SALE.

Will continue for 30 days—\$3.00 worth of Furniture, Carpets and Crockery far below cost to reduce stock. Read prices: \$35.50 Walnut Flush Parlor Suits reduced to \$28.50; \$12.00 China Chairs to 8c.; \$2.25 Bedsteads to 1c.; \$3.75 China Rockers to \$2.25; \$1.50 Office Chairs to 10c.; \$20.00 B. Walnut Chamber Set to \$25.00; \$4.75 Platform Rockers to \$3.25; \$1.50 Lounges to \$1.00; 75 Piece Dinner Sets to \$4.00; \$7.75 Fancy China Tea Sets to \$3.50; 50 Bed-spreads at half price; 100 yards Table Linen to 25c., and hundreds of other things we have not space to mention. Almost everything for housekeeping.

JAMES G. McNALLY, Fredericton, April 12th.

WANTED. Seven Bright Men

For two or three months, for a personal canvass on a semi-political issue. From \$50 to \$100 per month, according to the volume and value of reports. Address, for full information, POLITICAL BIOGRAPHER, Brantford, Ont. Drawer 28.

EVA'S GERMAN SALVE.

PREPARED BY G. W. McLEAN. Is guaranteed a sure cure for skin diseases, such as eczema, brulay, eczema, rheumatism, etc., and should be in every family. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s, Fredericton, N. B., and R. W. McCarty's, Union street.

Robt. Hickey of Campbellton, working for Samuel, was washing wool in the Mrs. Hayden was with him. Getting a couple of logs to work on when he fell beneath. The water was only feet deep or so. Mrs. Hayden was in the water and tried to reach a pole, but to no purpose. Made several further attempts, successfully, and the young boy was about twenty years of age. The body has been found.

WARM WEATHER.

Warmest Weather in New York since the Establishment of the Weather Bureau.

York, June 2.—This was the warmest 2nd today since the weather was started in this city. At 10 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer went up to 94 degrees. But at hour it got gradually cooler. The local forecaster, C. S. Dunn, says it will be cooler tomorrow, and Tuesday the weather will be comfortable.

June 2.—This has an excessively hot day in this city. In some places the thermometer registered as high as 100 degrees, several cases of sunstroke have reported.

June 2.—This has been the coldest day of the year and the most comfortable June 2 for forty years. Early morning until late tonight has been intense, and hard-fought air was felt anywhere. In a heat down from a cloudless sky drove thousands to the beach. The shore resorts were found little cooler than the blistering pavements. At times the water of the north shore was as smooth as glass, and yachts made but slow progress.

thermometer in Newspaper row registered 97 in the shade and government weather bureau at 96 at three o'clock. From 90 at this morning the glass crept down until 3 o'clock. At six o'clock again dropped to 80. Several of prostration are reported.

ROUBLE AT FORMOSA.

Kong, May 30.—Hostilities have been at Formosa. Reports advised here are to the effect the Japanese are bombarding Keelung town in the extreme north of the island. It is believed here that the bombardment is being carried on by the Japanese, now supposed to be in the vicinity of Keelung. On the 28th, May 30.—Lord Li Chang son of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, spanned by John W. Foster, the can adviser of the Chinese government, called for the Pescadores in order to formally transfer the island of Formosa to the Japanese, according to the terms of the treaty of peace.

FREDERICTON.

Case of Lee Lint—James Haney to Discharge from Penitentiary.

Fredricton, N. B., June 3.—Lee charged with stealing goods from S. Nell's store on January 21st and with having stolen goods in possession, was tried before Judge Mann under the Speedy Trials act. J. H. Barry prosecuted and A. Lipp defended the prisoner. Lint arrested about a month ago at Amos and a revolver, which he the officers came from Nell's was found upon him at the time of his arrest. The defence set up that Lint worked with him from 18th to 28th January last. The judge dismissed the charge of stealing and took time to consider the charge of having stolen goods in his possession.

Jordan, counsel for James Haney, received advice from Ottawa that a sentence for three years' penitentiary has been committed and that Lint be discharged from custody at once. Haney was sentenced in October, 1893, to three years for stealing a watch from Fred Flowers. He denied his innocence and a good many of his friends.

Large number of citizens, mostly men, will go to St. John tomorrow to Sousa's concert band.

HALIFAX.

Way and Terminal Facilities—Body of Martha Roche Found.

Halifax, June 3.—The board of trade stated a committee to meet a similar committee from the city council regarding railway and terminal facilities at Halifax.

The body of Martha Roche, the little girl who strayed from her home in Sydney, six months ago, was found today in the woods. Five hundred men searched for her at the time she was lost, without result, and now her body is found in the woods. She said her way going back home some time ago. The body was found in the neighborhood.

A bell recently taken from the people of St. John's Episcopal church is for sale. It was sent out to make room for a bell. The displaced one came from Louisiana in 1844 and was presented to the church by the governor at that time.

HIS EXPLANATION.

Why is it, Mr. Greengoods," the young man asked, "that you charge almost twice as much for your peas as Mr. Smith, across the street?" "I've explained, madam," answered smiling Green. "Our peas are all hand-picked. Those that Smith handles are mere shins work."

"I guess I'll take some."—Cincinnati.

OTTAWA.

Mr. Davies Failed to be Even Lively—Lt. Gov. Macdonald at the Capital.

Mr. Byckman of Hamilton and the Slaughter Market.

(Staff correspondence of the Sun.)

Ottawa, May 29.—The auditor general has a large staff of clerks to do his adding and subtracting. He devotes himself personally to guarding the treasury from the payment of money in unauthorized directions. Mr. Macdougall writes a great many letters of enquiry about bills that come in, and these letters he prints in his report, which is getting to be almost as big a book as the joint catalogue used in the book trade. Readers of the St. John Globe have seen that the auditor general objects to the payment of mileage to Senator Dever, Senator Almon and others who last year went to Ottawa by the Intercolonial and claimed mileage by that route. He points out that the nearer way is by the Canadian Pacific, and that the allowance by that route would be several dollars less. But the senators are not the only public men involved in this over charge. The six members of the commons from Prince Edward Island left their native province in the winter by the only available route, which was by Pictou, thence they went by Quebec and the Intercolonial. They made up their mileage, which is allowed both ways, by doubling the distance. But here comes in Auditor Macdougall with his protest. He points out that the shortest way from Pictou to Ottawa is by way of St. John and the C. P. R. He also points out that when the session was over the route from Point du Chene to Summerside was open, and therefore it was not necessary to go home by Pictou. Figured up on this basis the allowance claimed and received by L. H. Davies and his colleagues was \$17.20 each in excess of what the law, as interpreted by the auditor general, allowed. Last night Mr. Davies made a furious speech, denouncing the extravagance of the government. He had been preceded by a certain Mr. Rider, who made a good deal of the travelling expenses of some unfortunate private secretary. But the reflections of the auditor general upon Davies were not mentioned. The vigilance of Mr. Macdougall is surely entitled to recognition. It seems to be a pity to expurgate his complete letter writer. He ought to be read in full.

But if Mr. Davies did not read the whole of the auditor general's report it must not be supposed that he is not fond of reading. He devoted thirty mortal minutes reading nearly the whole of Judge Desnoyer's judgment dismissing the charges against E. St. Louis in the Curran bridge case. The thirty members who remained in the house had read it all long ago, and did not listen, but Mr. Davies seemed to be pressed for matter and read on and on. When he began to speak, and for the first twenty minutes it really appeared that he would be lively if not interesting. But he failed to be even lively after a time, and nearly all his speech was over the old ground of the scandals which were the talk of the last three or four sessions. He did not contribute a single new idea to the tariff discussion. The gloom that has settled down on the budget debate appeared to oppress and smother him. Occasionally he threw his arms about as a drowning man struggles before he sinks. But in the end Mr. Davies was swallowed up in the wave of apathy that had buried his predecessors. Only an occasional student of grit policy kept track of him and voted his contributions to the long and mysterious hides that platform from clear view.

Mr. Davies laboriously strove to show that while the grit idea was free trade as it was in England, and while this was the aim and goal of the party, it was a gross error to charge that the party proposed to adopt the British tariff system. It was not the purpose of his friends to disarrange business by abrupt and revolutionary tariff changes, nor yet did they propose to adopt the British system of direct taxation. Exactly what they do propose he did not make clear. Our friends of the opposition have made little progress in explaining their position on the tariff. But Mr. Laurier and Mr. Davies have done something towards making a new direction. They have defined the verb "to aim at" and the noun "goal." To aim at a target means to prepare not to hit the target. A goal is any object which is not intended to be reached. Thus to aim at free trade as in England means in Mr. Laurier's vernacular to work out a policy unlike that of England, while to take free trade as a goal means that you are not to go to free trade.

One of the most alert and active men seen about here is a Lieutenant governor. Among those who regard a governorship as a place of rest, dignity and emoluments C. H. Macintosh, now of the Northwest Territories, is not to be classed. He has not become more repressible or reserved than when he was known here as Charley Macintosh. During his short administration he has made himself well acquainted with the country and he is now as enthusiastic about it as the typical westerner. Not that he is visionary. He knows where the good lands are and the bad lands are and how to make them accessible. But he differs from the promoter in that he realizes that the northwest has no right to claim everything. At present the governor is trying to create an interest in the first great exhibition ever held in the northwest. They have had local exhibitions, but this is to be a national affair, and is expected to instruct all creation in regard to the wealth of the wild and woolly country.

Byckman of Hamilton told an interesting story yesterday illustrating the American habit of slaughtering goods in the Canadian market. There was a man in or near Hamilton who manufactured an article used by harness makers, namely the snap or hook together with part of its contents. No insurance.

by a firm in Detroit, which supplied the article to customers in the United States at \$5.50 per gross. The Detroit man, for the purpose of destroying his Canadian competitor, shipped his goods to be sold in bond at Hamilton at \$2.50 per gross. After the duty was paid the price was still lower than the cost of production on either side of the line. The Hamilton manufacturer profited. Then he went to the agent in Hamilton of the United States man and ordered \$1,000 worth of snaps to be delivered in bond at \$2.50 per gross, the agent to have five per cent. commission. A smart commercial traveller was then engaged. The goods were re-shipped in bond to New York and the traveller was ordered to begin at Buffalo and go west, selling the trade at \$3.50 per gross. The margin paid expenses. Customers willing to get goods at two-thirds of the regular price were easy to find, and it was not long before trade got back to a business basis. S. D. S.

WHAT PEDDLER IS THIS?

To people who live remote from shops the peddler is a useful man, whether he goes about in a wagon or on foot with a pack on his back. But in England nowadays village, and shop, and shop, peddler is not what it used to be. So if these men want to keep on selling goods they will have to locate elsewhere presently. There is one peddler, however, who will never stop going about. The day he does the community will suffer great deprivation than if all the local tradesmen should shut up shop at once, and never open again. Everybody buys of him, yet no human eyes have ever seen him on his rounds. Year in and year out, in all seasons and weathers, he attends to business. People can refuse to deal with other peddlers and no harm done (perhaps more peddlers, but when they refuse to deal with him they die. Yet he is no murderer. "Who is he? who is he?" you cry. Wait a bit till we introduce him. Ah, yes, he has wonderful power. Even when folks fail to treat him well they fall ill, worse than if a witch had put the "evil eye" on them. And sooner or later every soul of us runs this risk. Mr. Alexander McCreary, of Dam Head Crossing, near Moira, Co. Down, Ireland, was taken ill in June, 1890. It was nothing that he could account for. He simply felt weak, at first. There was a foul taste in his mouth, and when he sat down to his meals he couldn't eat a thing; that he, not with a relish. And when he fairly forced himself to swallow something, it went against him, as though it were some nasty stuff from a drain. And that wasn't the worst of it; right away afterwards he had pain in his chest and stomach. Then his hands and feet grew cold and clammy, "as if," he says, "my blood had some malignant thing floating in it."

Soon Mr. McCreary found the kidney secretion scanty and hard to pass. His sleep was broken and unrefreshing. Thus he gradually weakened and wasted until he could barely drag himself along. All unknowingly, yet all the same, he had offended the mysterious peddler. Mrs. Sarah Williams, of Lower House, Roscommon, Llandrinio, near Oswestry, fell ill in like manner in December, 1881. She, too, lost her appetite, and got into a quite nervous condition. Indeed, she felt so irritable she couldn't bear the least noise, or any one near her. Then she found it difficult to breathe. At times she was so bad this way that she gasped for breath, and was afraid she was about to die. When in bed she had to be propped up to keep from suffocating. As the week went by she lost strength more and more. She consulted a doctor, and spent pounds for physic without obtaining relief. Four months the lady suffered as we describe. Both she and Mr. McCreary got well again, but that is another part of the story. She, too, is all unwittingly and unintentionally, had offended the strange peddler.

"Who is he—who is he?" you shout. His name is Blood, and he travels through the country called the human body unceasingly from the hour of our birth to the hour of our death. He carries all things that are wanted by all parts; by the muscles, by the brain, by the skin, by the liver, by the kidneys, by the lungs, and by every other part, no matter how small or obscure. And more than this he does. He carries away everything we are done with, everything that is worn out and in the way. He gives new things to the old, does this wonderful peddler, and asks nothing to boot. But he will not stand any interference with his business. When you compel him to distribute things not in his line, he doesn't refuse; he distributes them and makes you pay for them, and often your life. You had better pull the ears of a hungry lion than offend this benevolent, kindly peddler.

How can you offend him? This way. Conduct yourself so as to contract the disease called indigestion and dyspepsia, which fills the stomach with poisons. These poisons are loaded on to the blood, which carries them to every part, just as he carries food. Only now he scatters pain, misery, suffering, death. Do you see? That is what these two people—like millions more—did, and are all the time doing. They were saved at last by using Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup, which relieves the Blood of his terrible load, throws it from the body's windows, and saves health and life. The letters from which we quote are duly signed by the persons we have named. When you think you have offended the Peddler Blood, ask Mother Selgel to help him to a reconciliation. Then be more careful.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

The customs receipts for the month of May show a decrease of \$8,476.40 as compared with the same month last year. Appended is the statement:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Customs, Copyright duty, Steamboat dues, Sick mariners fund, Warehouse fees.

William Kirk's dwelling at Oak Point was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult., together with part of its contents. No insurance.

THE FRY INVESTIGATION

Hot Words Between Judge Hanington and Hon. Mr. Blair.

Mr. Fry Was Only Guilty of an Error in Judgment.

But the Investigation Takes a Much Wider Scope—The Evidence Taken.

The inquiry into the alleged alteration of Judge Hanington's judgment in the Consolidated Electric Co. case by Stenographer W. H. Fry was begun at the equity court room at 10 o'clock Friday morning by Commissioner C. W. Weldon. A large number of lawyers and others were present. In opening Mr. Weldon read the commission authorizing him to hold the inquiry. C. N. Skinner said he appeared for Mr. Fry. When Mr. Weldon asked if anybody appeared for the other side there was no answer. Mr. Weldon then called T. Carleton Allen, clerk of the supreme court. As he was being sworn Judge Hanington took a seat at a desk near Mr. Weldon.

Mr. Allen, being shown the copy of the order over which the difficulty has arisen, said he believed it was filed with him on Feb. 28th. He had no recollection of reading it, and could not say whether it was exactly the same as when it was presented to the court. He had not seen the alterations as in the handwriting of Judge Hanington, the additional clause as that of Mr. Fry. To Mr. Skinner he said that so far as he knew the paper was now in the same condition as when he received it. A party called and asked to see the paper, and he looked it up, then, so that he must have received it on Feb. 28th.

Judge Hanington rose to ask the witness some questions. Mr. Skinner interposed an enquiry as to what capacity the judge appeared, and suggested that it might simply matter if he (the judge) acted as prosecutor. Hon. Mr. Blair said that Judge Hanington should be permitted to take part in the examination, as the judge's interests might possibly be prejudicially affected as well as those of Mr. Fry. The judge then asked Mr. Fry if he had any objection to his being examined, and Mr. Fry said he had nothing to fear and courted the fullest investigation.

Judge Hanington warmly replied that he wished it distinctly understood he was not there to prosecute Mr. Fry, but to get the truth. This investigation was not at his instance. He was not trying to get the public to think that Mr. Fry had acted with fraudulent intent. He went on to observe that his position as a judge prevented him from saying as much as perhaps he might say under other circumstances. Then Hon. Mr. Blair sharply protested.

After some debate Mr. Allen was stood aside and R. R. Ritchie, deputy clerk of the equity court, was called. He said it was his impression that the judge handed his order (the one in evidence) to him at his instance. He passed it to him. This was on the occasion of its delivery. He would not swear that the judge did not hand it to him personally. There was about ten minutes following the delivery of the order when something took up his attention, and he did not see the collection of what transpired. He sent the judgment forward to Mr. Allen in the usual course. Mr. Fry did not see it after it left the court so far as he knew. He was satisfied, however, that the judge first handed the judgment to Mr. Fry, and did not read the document himself.

Mr. Allen was recalled and another altercation ensued as to the scope of the enquiry. Mr. Blair read what purported to be a statement of Judge Hanington. The latter said it was not in his judgment, but was copied from Mr. Blair's organ. Mr. Blair retorted, and both got angry. The judge said if he were not a judge, but were in the profession and acting for bondholders, there would be charges made.

Mr. Blair shouted that he did not care for the judge's remarks, but that he was not afraid to meet him any more than he had been in the legislature. Judge Hanington rejoined that if wrong had been done to the bondholders it should not be put upon the court. He proceeded to enquire about the manner in which the decision was settled when there was another interruption and the judge said something about persons wishing to screen themselves.

"To screen me?" sharply interjected Mr. Blair. "But you don't want you had me, didn't you? But you're barking up the wrong tree." Judge Hanington fiercely resented this remark, but Mr. Blair followed it up by declaring his conduct was unworthy of a judge.

Wm. Pugsley, Q. C., interposed at this juncture and asked to be heard, but before he had got beyond that Mr. Blair, who had seated himself, suddenly banged the desk and said: "Screen myself—hey!" "Don't interrupt me," cried the judge. Mr. Blair wheeled about, pointed his finger at the speaker, and was about to say something more when Chairman Weldon's frantic calls for order caused him to desist.

The examination then proceeded. Mr. Allen said he took the order to be an order for the payment of the money. There was no decree made on it. It was certified by him on April 1st. They went in together to the provincial secretary's office and he filed it there. He had repeatedly given checks to all sorts. On March 5th, F. B. Ellis of the Globe called and asked to see the order. To Judge Hanington—I understood that Mr. Fry wrote Judge Palmer's judgments. He (Allen) looked upon the judge's order as an order to pay the money. He so understood it. He was asked by Pugsley to settle this decree in April and by Mr. Blair. Mr. Blair said he was going to appeal and wanted it settled in the minutes. Thought he had drawn checks for solicitors without judge's order. Judge Hanington, when he saw what had been added to his judgment, said

to him (Allen) that he might have said that and probably did. But the judge said it was not part of the order and was not there when he handed it over. Judge Hanington then took the stand. He said he had understood the three causes involved to be consolidated and so treated them. He delivered the judgment in evidence down to the part added by Mr. Fry. After it was delivered, Mr. Fry and Ritchie rose. He delivered the judgment to Mr. Ritchie personally, remarking that he deferred further directions. He did not see it again until in Mr. Allen's hands. He was told by parties interested in the matter that he had drawn money. He said he supposed Mr. Fry had made the addition on the judgment instead of sending the minutes forward separately, as he (the judge) supposed was the practice. A. A. Stockton, on behalf of parties interested, had spoken to him about the money being withdrawn. Others had done so too. He read a copy of order sent to him by Dr. Pugsley for signature. This he had refused to sign, because he believed it to be contrary to law and practice for a judge to make an order in that way to pay money to solicitors. He did not remember dictating to Mr. Fry the words added to his judgment. Would swear he did not tell him to add them to the judgment as written.

Dr. Pugsley said that the 55 per cent was made payable to F. H. Smith, and not to him, Pugsley, at all. Judge Hanington said he had no personal feeling against Messrs. Blair and Pugsley in the matter. If he had thought it right under the law and practice there were no two men in the profession he would rather give such an order. THE AFTERNOON SESSION was marked by several encounters between Judge Hanington and the attorney general.

The judge continued his evidence, being cross-examined by Dr. Pugsley. The judge here declared that he never said Dr. Pugsley or Mr. Fry was guilty of fraud. He did not mean to imply that the words had been improperly added to his judgment. What he said was that the words were added without his knowledge. He knew nothing of their addition for quite a time. He first knew of it when Judge Hanington saw the judgment in Mr. Allen's office. Dr. Pugsley—Did you not intend to be understood as saying that the words were improperly added to your judgment?

I simply meant to say that they were added without my knowledge. Dr. Pugsley—If W. W. Allen says I used the word judgment I think he is mistaken.

W. W. Allen was next called. In answer to Mr. Skinner he said he was a lawyer practicing in St. John. He was interested in the Consolidated Electric Co. case, and Judge Hanington delivered judgment thereon. Messrs. Blair and Pugsley were not present. After the delivery of the judgment, in which a reference was made to the claim of A. C. Smith & Co., I called attention to the fact that it had been all paid up. The judge stated that the reference to it is erased from the judgment. He directed that certain costs be paid and the balance due Smith & Co. was included in the number. A little later on I approached the judge's desk and began to talk with him as to what he had said. I did not remember that he made any direction as to the disposition of the money, and that the solicitors of the bondholders did not know whether they had been considered or not.

I said my idea was that it should be distributed through the trustees. The judge assented to the proposition and said to Mr. Fry, add these words. The words he used were, I think, the same as those put at the end of the judgment. The judge said if the trustees were not the proper parties then the order would be changed. The judge told Mr. Fry to add the words. Mr. Fry was writing as the judge directed. I don't know who had the judgment at this time, but I think it was on either the deputy clerk's desk or Mr. Fry's. Judge Hanington cross-examined Mr. Fry, and Mr. Blair retorted, and Mr. McLeod, Q. C., at the time that no provision had been made by the judge for the distribution of the money. I was in my seat in the court then. Mr. Fry was writing.

The judge—Are you prepared to swear that Mr. Fry put the words in my written judgment then and there? No, I am not. I can't say, who gave the judgment to Mr. Fry. Can't say your honor saw it in court after the addition of the words.

W. H. Fry, the court stenographer, was next put on the stand. Mr. Skinner referred to him as an innocent cause of all the trouble. He produced his note book and said he was present when Judge Hanington delivered his judgment. After the judgment had been read, of which he took a synopsis, Mr. W. Allen said in reference to the claim of A. C. Smith & Co. Mr. Allen said it was all paid up. The judge said that could be attended to. Then the judge made a reply to Mr. McLeod relative to costs. Mr. Allen asked as to the trustees as appears on my notes. That is all I have here. Whatever further discussion occurred between the judge and Mr. Allen was private. I therefore had no notes on it. I never have in my notes the words added by me to the judgment. The short hand notes of it are struck out on my notes. That is all I have here. I have "add to judgment" before the words. Then I have written after them the word "added," showing that I did add them to it. I must have taken the judgment immediately and written the words on it and then handed it to Mr. Fry. I don't know whether I got the judgment from the judge or not. The judge was, of course, present when I took the words down in short hand, but I can't say whether he was present when I transcribed them and added them to the judgment or not. It was done in the court room at once. I saw the judgment in the receiver general's office at Fredericton. I never put a stroke of a pen to it since it left this court room.

Judge Hanington examined Mr. Fry at some length. The judge—Did you not tell me the other day that you had simply put the words used by me in your notes and no direction as to their addition to my judgment? I would not like to say that. I presume you saw my notes to you. The witness said he always wrote Judge Palmer's judgments and sent them up to the clerk.

The judge—Are you prepared to say that I directed the words to go on the written judgment? I inferred from my former practice that I was to do it. I considered it my duty to add anything that I was directed to add to written judgments. What do your notes show I said relative to the Smith matter? That it could be attended to afterwards. Do you mean to say that I directed the addition of those words to my judgment? I can't remember. I go by my notes. Judge Hanington remarked that Mr. Fry had given him to understand on a former occasion that he had no mention of a direction to add the words to his judgment.

The witness—it was my custom always to add to judgments what the judge gave to be added. In answer to the judge, Mr. Fry said his honor had readily consented to hold an investigation when they met at St. Andrews. To Mr. Blair—These characters on my note book (meaning the words added to the judgment) were written while the judge spoke. To Dr. Pugsley—I had no communication with Mr. Blair or yourself relative to the matter till after Judge Hanington made his statement.

Wm. Pugsley, Q. C., was the next witness. He told of his connection with the Consolidated cases. He was solicitor for F. H. Smith and the Atlantic Trust Co. The words were on the judgment when he first saw it. This was some time after its delivery. He had never had a word with Mr. Fry as to what should be in the judgment. He had no preference as to the payment of the money. He would rather have seen it go direct to the parties interested.

A. G. Blair, attorney general of the province, testified next. He was concerned in the cases. Mr. Fry had not communicated with him till after Judge Hanington made the statement on May 12. He saw no order or draft of order asking the judge to order the payment of the money to the solicitors. He saw the draft of an order asking him to rectify what were clearly errors. The judge—You never saw the order that Mr. Pugsley sent up to me? Mr. Blair denied having seen any order asking that the money be paid to the solicitors and sent up to Judge Hanington for signature.

The judge—Did Mr. Pugsley show you one? I didn't see any such order. Mr. Pugsley returned to the stand and gave his reasons for wanting to hurry the matter along. It was that the bondholders might get their money.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The Fry inquiry was resumed Saturday morning. The first witness called was F. B. Ellis of the Globe. He said he had seen the judgment in T. C. Allen's office in Fredericton on February 28, the day Allen received it. He did not know whether or not it was in the same condition as when he saw it, but presumed it was.

B. S. Black of the Western Union Telegraph company produced some letters to and from F. B. Ellis, proving that the judgment was in Fredericton on the 28th of February.

W. Watson Allen, recalled, produced his letter-book and showed a letter written to Mr. Pugsley on February 27, in which Judge Hanington delivered his judgment, showing that after an informal conference with him he agreed with his proposition and directed Mr. Fry to make the addition to his judgment. He had told the judge he thought the trustees should be entitled to distribute the money. Those trustees were F. H. Smith, the Imperial Trusts company and the Imperial Trust company. To Mr. Pugsley he stated he knew warrants had been drawn payable to the Atlantic company and to Smith. He did not know whether or not the Imperial Trusts company had taken possession of any of the bonds, so he did not know what rights they had to the residue, but he knew them as the trustees.

Mr. Allen was examined at some length by the judge and by Mr. Pugsley regarding the procedure in paying moneys in the matter. He declared that he got the A. C. Smith claim settled on an order of the judge without the decree being settled.

W. B. Wallace was called. He was in the court on February 27th when the judgment was delivered. He saw Messrs. Ritchie and Fry both rise to receive it, and afterwards saw it on Mr. Ritchie's desk. He heard Mr. Allen rise and say something about the distribution of money and thought the Imperial Trust Company was mentioned. He heard the judge say the trustees should receive the money if they were the proper ones to receive it, and afterwards saw the judge leave the court.

James A. Belyea said the judgment had been delivered when he entered the court. Mr. Allen was talking to the judge at the bench and he thought Mr. McKeown was present also. To Mr. Pugsley Mr. Belyea explained that Mr. Allen and the judge were talking in low tones and he did not hear any part of the conversation, nor did he hear any directions to Mr. Fry. H. A. McKeown said he was present in court on February 27th when Judge Hanington read his judgment. He remembered having some conversation with the judge at the desk after the judgment, but did not remember Mr. Allen being there. He did not know whether or not any directions were given by Mr. Fry to the judge. He did not remember any being given.

This closed the case and Mr. Weldon said, while he did not think it was necessary to hear argument, he would hear anybody. The afternoon the commissioner listened to addresses on the evidence submitted and closed the case. Mr. Weldon will in due time submit his report to the government.

Roman lamps were of many sizes, but many of them very closely resembled what is at present denominated as sauce or gravy boat. At one end there was a ring, through which the finger was passed when the light was carried. The body of the vessel was filled with oil, and at the other end there was a small tube through which a rag wick was passed.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

A Medicine That Will Repair The Ravages of Time.

An Old Lady in St. John's, Que., Tells How It Restored Her to Health and Vigor—Rejuvenates the Blood and Nerves.

(From Franco-Canadian, St. John's, Quebec.)

Long are the battles which youth can wage against disease, but when age has burdened one's shoulders the fight is an unequal one, and the victim all too frequently succumbs to the grim reaper. When, however, the battle for life results in success it is fitting that the means which restored health and strength should be made public for the benefit of other sufferers. In the city of St. John's lives Mrs. Mary Wood, beloved by her family and esteemed by all who know her. Mrs. Wood is now in her 66th year, and for several years past has been a sufferer from weakness and general debility, but is now, happily, again restored to health and strength. To a reporter of Le Franco-Canadian, Mrs. Wood gave an account of her illness and restoration to health. She said that her blood had become watery, she was subject to nervous prostration, severe headaches, and loss of appetite. She tried doctors and many drugs without finding any improvement in her condition, which was rather becomingly advanced. She was reducing her to a state of mental and physical prostration which threatened to speedily terminate her existence. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mrs. Wood at last determined to give them a trial, and procured a supply from Dr. Gustave Boulanger, druggist. Under other treatment Mrs. Wood had been growing worse, but soon after beginning the use of Pink Pills, to the agreeable surprise of herself and family, a radical change for the better was noticed, and with the continued use of the pills she soon regained her old time health and vigor, and despite her years can take any part of the household work. She says that she always keeps Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house, and still uses them occasionally as a tonic, and always with the best results. She says that she believes she owes her life to Dr. Williams' wonderful medicine, and never loses an opportunity to recommend them to her friends.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly cure all such troubles which would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from abroad. The review of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

CHEESE FIRMER.

The expected firmer feeling developed on the Ontario boards on Tuesday. At Ingersoll the price was 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c; at Bellville, 6 2/4 to 6 7/8c; at Peterborough, 6 3/8 to 6 1/2c; at Madoc, 6 11/16c; at Campbellsford, 6 13/16c. A year ago, however, the price on these boards was about 9c.

THE HAY TRADE.

Montreal, May 28.—A fair amount of business has been done in pressed hay on export account, the demand being fair, and sales alongside vessel have taken place at \$7.25 for No. 2, but holders are now firm and asking \$7.50. At country points the hay has been transhipped at \$8.50 to \$8.75 per ton. The receipts of loose hay today were small, for which the demand was good, and prices are firm at \$6 to \$8.50 per hundred bundles, as to quality. Farmers state that the recent cold weather has put the hay crop back considerably.

THE CROPS.

Washington, D. C., May 28.—The Weather Bureau's review of crop conditions for the week ended May 27, says: Upon the whole the weather conditions of the week have been unfavorable. Farm work has been retarded in the Gulf, Middle and South Atlantic States, from excessive rains, which crops generally received from the Ohio valley. The review of crop conditions for the week ended May 27, says: Upon the whole the weather conditions of the week have been unfavorable. Farm work has been retarded in the Gulf, Middle and South Atlantic States, from excessive rains, which crops generally received from the Ohio valley. The review of crop conditions for the week ended May 27, says: Upon the whole the weather conditions of the week have been unfavorable. Farm work has been retarded in the Gulf, Middle and South Atlantic States, from excessive rains, which crops generally received from the Ohio valley.

MOLASSES.

(Montreal Gazette.) The molasses market continues to rule very strong and prices are steadily advancing, which is, no doubt, due to the short crop of Barbados this year. The demand here is good and a fair business is doing. A bid today of 34c. was made for a cargo of Barbados, but holders are asking 36c. and in some cases as high as 37c. Some fair sized lots of Porto Rico have changed hands, amounting in all to about 1,000 puncheons, at 32c. The quality of this stock is said to be very good this season, and is meeting with great satisfaction, while on the other hand it is said that the quality of Barbados is poor.

OILS ADVANCING.

Montreal, May 30.—The market for linseed oil has ruled stronger, and prices have advanced 1c. to 2c. per gallon, which is due to the improved demand and the limited quantity on spot at present. Recent sales of boiled have taken place at 60c. and raw at 57c. per gallon. Castor oil is also stronger, and prices show an advance of 1-4c to 1-2c., with sales reported at 60c. to 61-1/2c. Cod liver oil is firmer, and high prices are looked for in the near future owing to the recent advance of 20 per cent. in the New York market.

PAIN Cures Before you wa... A noted p... pepsia is the... lization. The... ly, is too t... that over th... dian people... stomach der... velop into s... unless care... This mode... and boasted... by a vast v... lowing are s... Nervousness... of the vital... sedentary h... mental app... diet, late ho... kinds. The terri... quickly. Di... aches, bloa... rising of fo... bowels. Pro... direct all p... NICAR... What the... Alleg... A Full Supp... The War Ma... Managua, B... British had... longer than... ber, the Deb... days ago, l... modern im... les, equipm... about 5,000... Nicaragua... enson would... collect the... Britain as... aqua with... It is con... that Admi... seized and... the indem... there is a... its escape... admiral su... customs d... British ad... collecting... arguam... port closed... occupied by... Nobody... of war ma... Britain's... the sale th... thoroughly... erment of... ed its over... tion among... It is no... Stephens... shen of the... fact that... the British... was purch... The peo... Britain wa... "cooling st...

Medicine That Will Repair The Ravages of Time.

Lady in St. John's, Que., Tells How it stored Her to Health and Vigor—Renovates the Blood and Nerves.

in Franco-Canadian, St. John's, Quebec.

are the battles which youth can against disease, but when age burdened one's shoulders the fight unequal one, and the victim all frequently succumbs to the grim

When, however, the battle for results in success it is fitting that means which restored health and strength should be made public for the benefit of other sufferers. In the city of St. John's Mrs. Mary Wood, aged 67, by her family and esteemed all who know her. Mrs. Wood is in her 67th year, and for several years past has been a sufferer from general debility, but is happily, again restored to health strength. To a reporter of Le Franco-Canadian, Mrs. Wood gave an account of her illness and restoration

faith. She said that her blood had become watery, she was subject to nervous prostration, and she had lost her appetite. She tried doctors and drugs without finding any improvement in her condition, which was becoming steadily worse, and she was to a state of mental and physical prostration, when she decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and she was cured.

She said that she had been growing worse, but soon after beginning use of Pink Pills, to the agreeable surprise of herself and family, a radical change for the better was noticed, with the continued use of the pills soon regained her old time health and vigor, and despite her years can do any part of the household work, and she says that she always keeps Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house, and uses them occasionally as a tonic, always with the best results. She says that she believes she owes her recovery to Dr. Williams' wonderful medicine, and never loses an opportunity to commend them to her friends.

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MOLASSES.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The molasses market continues to be very strong and prices are steadily advancing, which is, no doubt, due to a short crop of Barbados this year. The demand here is good and a fair business is doing. A bid today of 54c was made for a cargo of Barbados, holders are asking 56c, and in some cases as high as 57c. Some fair sized lots of Porto Rico have changed hands, amounting in all to about 1,000 puns, at 53c. The quality of this molasses is said to be very good this year, and is meeting with great satisfaction, while on the other hand it is said that the quality of Barbados is poor.

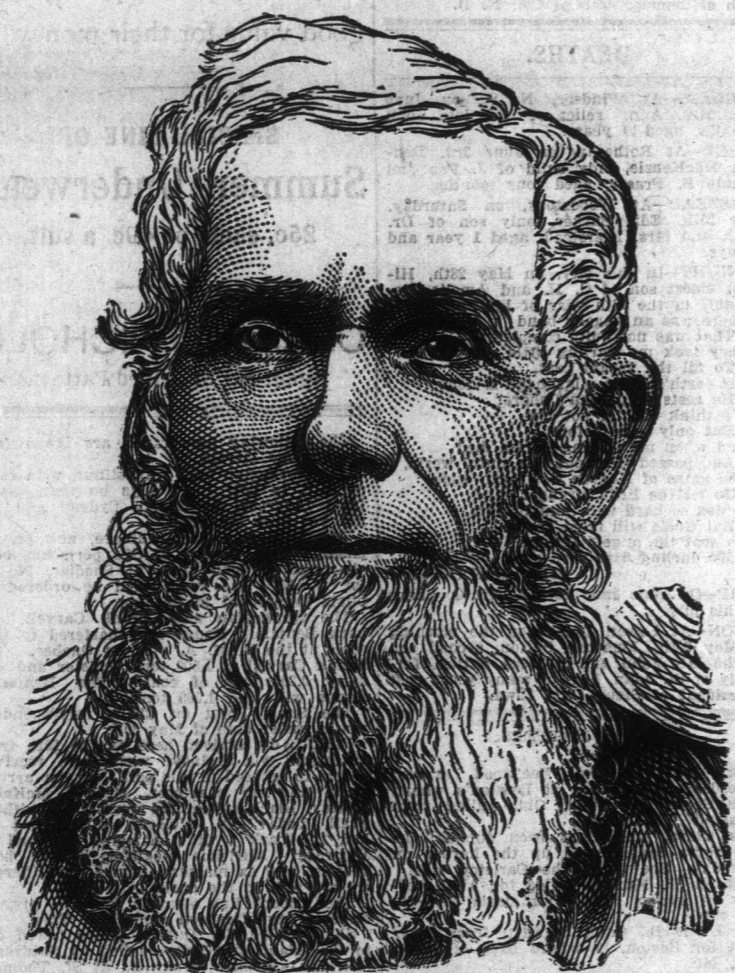
OILS ADVANCING.

Montreal, May 20.—The market for seed oil has ruled stronger, and prices have advanced 1c to 2c per gallon, which is due to the improved demand and the limited quantity on hand at present. Recent sales of boiled oil taken place at 60c, and raw at 5c per gallon. Castor oil is also stronger, and prices show an advance 1-1/2c to 2c. The quality of this oil is said to be very good this year, and is meeting with great satisfaction, while on the other hand it is said that the quality of Barbados is poor.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Cures Mr. James McCord, of Prescott, Ont.

Before Using the Compound He was Unable to Obtain Sleep Owing to Pains in the Head and Stomach.



A noted physician asserts that dyspepsia is the bane of our modern civilization. This assertion, unfortunately, is too true, for it is well known that over three-fourths of our Canadian people suffer from some form of stomach derangement that must develop into serious and distressing ailments unless the utmost vigilance and care is exercised.

This modern curse of our refined and boasted civilization is brought on by a vast variety of causes; the following are amongst the commonest: Nervousness, despondency, exhaustion of the vital powers, want of exercise, sedentary habits, too long continued mental application, irregularities in diet, late hours and excesses of various kinds.

The terrible results show themselves quickly. Distress after eating, headache, bloating, pain in pit of stomach, rising of food, want of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste, sluggish and torpid bowels. Prudence and wisdom should direct all dyspeptic sufferers to that fountain of health, Paine's Celery Compound, where sufferers are sure to find a cure, and banish forever their load of misery and pains. Thousands in the past have found a new life, and now enjoy the full pleasures of perfect digestion, sweet sleep and rest, and sound bodily health after using Paine's Celery Compound.

Mr. James McCord, of Prescott, Ont., whose portrait appears above, recently sent the following testimony:—

"For over five years I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia, and have used a great variety of medicine, without any benefit or good results. I was advised to use your Paine's Celery Compound, and now, having just about finished three bottles, I feel it my duty to announce to the public the great benefits I have received. For over a year I was unable to sleep at night, owing to pains in my head and stomach, and my appetite was gone; now, I can sleep well, and I am always ready for my meals, thanks to your Paine's Celery Compound. I cannot recommend it too highly to those suffering from dyspepsia."

into and another "cooling station" on Coon Island, near the Atlantic entrance to the proposed inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua, and thus Great Britain would have been able to control both entrances to the proposed canal.

Mercantile and all other kinds of business in Nicaragua appear to have revived to their former activity since the evacuation of the Island of Corinto by the British, and many of the soldiers, volunteers and enlisted men in Nicaraguan's army for defence against a British advance into their territory have returned to their usual occupations.

The government, however, is actively preparing to submit to arbitration all the questions at issue between Nicaragua and Great Britain that have arisen out of Nicaraguan's successful efforts in 1851 and 1854 to maintain her sovereignty over the Mosquito reservation.

Nova Scotia crops prospects are favorable, but the trade there is not active. Much distress continues among Newfoundland fishermen. Imports into that colony this year are only about one-half the usual amount in a like period last year. The bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate only \$17,188,000, against \$19,721,000 last week, and \$16,995,000 this week one year ago.

There were 25 business failures reported from Canada this week; last week the total was 25 also; one year ago it was 36, and two years ago, 29.

DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.

The Handling of Milk for Butter Making—For the Sun, by A. Alward, Fredericton.

Chapter III.

Milk is composed of about eighty-seven and one-half per cent. water, and twelve and one-half per cent. of solids, in which consists its value for food, or for manufacturing into butter or cheese. The solids of milk are butter fats, casein and albumen, milk sugar in solution, and ash or mineral matter, which often vary in their proportion to one another, and in different breeds of cows, from different cows of the same breed, and from different systems of feeding; but the average proportion is about 3.5 butter fat, 4.1 casein and albumen, 4.3 milk sugar, and 3 ash or mineral matter.

The richer the milk in butter fats

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Cotton is strong because it is believed there will be much reduction in the yield per acre as well as in the acreage. No estimate based on definite information can put the decrease in acreage at more than 15 per cent, which will yield per acreage the equal of last year, and would mean a crop of 8,400,000 bales.

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The advance this week has been only a sixteenth, and it is supposed that the stronger speculators have retained their positions, and are doing little, though not all the machinery is employed, but the demand has been better and there are occasional advances in price of goods.

The Oneville woolen mills will open on Monday, responding to a request signed by manufacturers are doing as good butter making and the churning more difficult than if the pans had been allowed to set too long at a much higher temperature—or until the milk had thickened—which would be the opposite extreme in regard to temperature.

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The motion passed unanimously.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings presented the report of the National Council, and the treasurer's report showed receipts of \$464.90 and expenses of \$309.20, leaving a balance of \$155.60.

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The motion passed unanimously.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings presented the report of the National Council, and the treasurer's report showed receipts of \$464.90 and expenses of \$309.20, leaving a balance of \$155.60.

The rest of the morning was spent in

THE STATE OF TRADE.

A Continued Rise in the Prices of Wheat and Cotton.

Monetary Conditions Satisfactory and There are Good Signs.

Reports as to the Condition of Business Throughout the Dominion.

New York, May 21.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, says: More far reaching than any other change during the past week really warranted the facts, is the continued rise in prices of wheat and cotton. The real scarcity of either would account for all business, but there is still room to hope that the amount of injury are greatly exaggerated, although there has been some evidence during the week that the great crops have suffered more than at first apprehended. Other changes are almost all favorable and some highly encouraging. Labor troubles are clearly less threatening. The monetary conditions are satisfactory and the substantial increase in the demand is a good sign. Wheat is largely supported by public buying and the purchasing orders from wheat raising regions; are supposed to indicate an opinion of the world's wheat output forward freely, as it would not at current prices if a short crop were assured, and western receipts for the month have been 5,445,574 bushels, against 5,235,250 last year. Nor do Atlantic exports reflect in any degree an opinion of the world's wheat amount in four weeks (four included) to 6,133,420 bushels, against 5,716,037 last year.

The accounts still indicate that spring wheat was not injured and promises well in spite of some hot days, but in a few of the winter wheat states the yield has been cut down; how much cannot yet be judged.

The sales of the great stock held by the Fair estate at San Francisco will lessen the European demand upon Atlantic stocks. Corn in 2 1/2 cents lower, per bushel, and higher 20c per 100 pounds, but lard is 10c per 100 higher.

Cotton is strong because it is believed there will be much reduction in the yield per acre as well as in the acreage. No estimate based on definite information can put the decrease in acreage at more than 15 per cent, which will yield per acreage the equal of last year, and would mean a crop of 8,400,000 bales.

Months must pass before there can be anything definite as to the probable yield per acre, unless widespread disaster comes, but the market has been acting as if the future were known. Speculation has diminished in volume, and the fact that takings of spinners have exceeded the maximum consumption over 400,000 bales in the northern states and about twice that amount abroad, which are special stocks in eight 3,884,552 bales last week look still larger.

The advance this week has been only a sixteenth, and it is supposed that the stronger speculators have retained their positions, and are doing little, though not all the machinery is employed, but the demand has been better and there are occasional advances in price of goods.

The Oneville woolen mills will open on Monday, responding to a request signed by manufacturers are doing as good butter making and the churning more difficult than if the pans had been allowed to set too long at a much higher temperature—or until the milk had thickened—which would be the opposite extreme in regard to temperature.

This leads me to that part of the process known as the "saving and ripening of the cream," of which I propose to write in my next letter.

FREDERICTON, May, 1886.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Proceedings of the Second Annual National Assembly in Toronto.

Distinguished Ladies Present from All Leading Centres—Condolence to Lady Thompson.

Toronto, Ont., May 23.—The second annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada opened this morning at ten o'clock in the auditorium of the Normal school. The platform was almost hidden by palms, ferns and flowers, and upon the table where presided Lady Aberdeen stood a large bouquet of roses. Out in the hall are a number of stands piled with literature pertaining to different ladies' associations and a post office where the delegates can get their mail and buy their postage stamps. With silent prayer the meeting opened, and then came the roll call of the local councils and affiliated societies.

Regrets were read from Mrs. Stowe, Lady Schults and Mrs. Dickinson. Mrs. Dickinson met with an accident just as she was leaving her home, which resulted in a broken leg.

Mrs. Gibbs and Mrs. Woods were elected returning officers. Fraternal greetings were presented by Miss Tilley on behalf of the W. C. T. U. and by Miss Wright for the Y. W. C. A.

Among those on the platform were Miss Wilson, Lady Aberdeen's secretary, Miss Laurier, Miss Willoughby Cummings, Mrs. English, London; Mrs. Hoodless, Hamilton; Mrs. Lyle, Hamilton; Mrs. Frazer, Kingston; Mrs. Grant MacDonald, Toronto; Mrs. Rowland, Quebec; Mrs. Drummond, Montreal; Lady Caron, Mrs. Dignum, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. MacDonnell, Mrs. O'Connor, Toronto; Miss Culver, Winnipeg; Mrs. Mackintosh, Halifax; Mrs. Gibbs, Port Arthur; Miss Murray, St. John; Mrs. Tilley, representing the King's Daughters; Mrs. McLagan, Vancouver; Mrs. R. W. Scott, Toronto; Mrs. Wilson, Victoria, B. C.; Mrs. Forsythe Grant, Toronto.

Mrs. Grant MacDonald welcomed the delegates on behalf of the local council. Lady Aberdeen replied. She spoke of Toronto as the birthplace of the council, and thanked the visitors for their hearty welcome.

Mrs. Laurier moved and Miss Drummond seconded a resolution "That the National Council of Women of Canada do tender the expression of their sincerest and most hearty sympathy with their vice-president, Lady Thompson, in the great and irreparable loss which she and her children have sustained in the loss of her husband, a Right Hon. Sir John Thompson, K. C. M. G., a loss by which the dominion of Canada has been bereaved of one of the most devoted and able of her sons, and by which this council is deprived of the trust of friends, for whose valued support at the inauguration of its work it will ever have cause to be thankful."

The motion passed unanimously.

Mrs. Will

