

ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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No. 27

SOUTH AFRICA

Boers Say Unconditional Surrender is Out of the Question.

A Dutch Representative of New York Introduces a Pro-Boer Resolution in Congress.

PRETORIA, March 30.—The efforts of acting President Schalk-Burger to open negotiations with Mr. Steyn, the former president of the Orange Free State, have thus far been unsuccessful.

De Wet and Steyn have crossed the main line of the railroad, going west. They were escorted by Van der Kerk and Van der Merwe, and have been transferred to Parys (about thirty miles northwest of Heilbron road) Orange River Colony.

LONDON, March 29.—A casualty list published this afternoon records a hitherto unreported fight in the Rhenoster valley, near Sutherland, Cape Colony, March 24, when the British evidently were severely handled. They lost eight men killed and ten men wounded and twenty-nine were captured. The latter have since been released.

LONDON, March 31.—Nothing definite has transpired concerning the peace negotiations in South Africa.

Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, the Boer delegates who were recently in the United States, have been interviewed since they returned to Pretoria, and they expressed their hope that a satisfactory compromise would follow Mr. Schalk-Burger's mission. Mr. Wessels is credited with declaring that Mr. Kruger would approve any terms of peace arrived at in South Africa.

The Hague correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says in a despatch that he believes Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, who started last Thursday on a visit to Belgium and Germany, goes to those countries in the interests of peace.

THE HAGUE, March 31.—Mr. Kruger, Dr. Leyds and the Boer delegates in Europe are expected to hold an important meeting at Utrecht, April 2, to consider the situation in view of Acting President Schalk-Burger's peace move. Well informed persons here say Gen. Schalk-Burger evidently was influenced by the receipt of the news of the result of the Dutch note of Great Britain, and the object of peace in South Africa, and by other despatches sent him from here. It is known that his communications with President Steyn and Gen. De Wet, which heretofore have been carried on easily, were interrupted by the recent British military movements, and, as it was necessary to communicate with Mr. Steyn and Gen. De Wet before any peace proposals could be formulated, Gen. Schalk-Burger had to apply to Lord Kitchener for a safe conduct. Considerable surprise is expressed here at Schalk-Burger's delay in getting in touch with the two men, and it is thought that something unusual must be behind it. But, even if the Orange Free State and the Transvaal officials agreed to peace terms, it would be necessary for both republics to call a general meeting of the commanders and submit the proposals to the burghers before they could be submitted to Lord Kitchener. In any case, unconditional surrender is out of the question.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Representative Sulzer of New York today introduced the following resolution in the house:

"That we sympathise with the heroic Boers in their struggle to maintain their liberty and independence and in protest of the inhumanity of the continuing of a war against the feeling of all liberty-loving people; and that the congress of the United States being committed to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, the president is hereby requested to urge upon the government of Great Britain the wisdom of adopting this policy, for the purpose of stopping the awful atrocities now going on in South Africa, and that the president is hereby directed to maintain a strict neutrality between the contending forces and prevent the shipment of contraband goods from ports in the United States to aid the British soldiers in South Africa, and respectfully inform the British government."

OTTAWA, March 30.—The marriage of Miss Blair, daughter of the minister of railways, to Mr. Clarke of St. John will take place on Wednesday next at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in this city.

OTTAWA, March 30.—F. L. Jones, chief preventive officer of customs, was in town yesterday, and replying to the questions of the Sun's correspondent, said it is the intention of the department to enforce the regulations during the present season, with regard to entering and clearing of foreign vessels in Passamaquoddy Bay, the same as have been in force elsewhere throughout the dominion. Complaint has been made that while a considerable amount of latitude has been allowed in the past to foreign boats engaged in sardine fisheries to arrive and depart, they were not observing the customs laws, and while the regulations at other points were rigidly enforced, and any violation of the law was immediately punished. As regards sardine boats, in future the department is not prepared to make any discrimination in their favor, and it is well for those engaged in this fishery to understand what they will have to count upon during the coming season.

TRIBUTES TO SIR WILFRID.

Mr. Fraser of Guysboro in the budget debate almost equalled Arch.

Campbell of West York in his praise of the premier. Each gentleman

plainly thinks that there is not in the political sky a brighter star than the liberal leader. Still there are many who think the Toronto Telegram's post has best done justice to the situation both have struggled with. Here is the newspaper's tribute:

Wilfrid Laurier reminds me

Of a Graceful Swan

Afloat on the Tranquill Bosom

Of a Great Lake,

Leaving not a Ripple on the Placid Surface,

Drawing about 21-2 inches of water,

And Blithfully and Defiantly ignorant

Of the Fathomless Depths Beneath."

NOVA SCOTIA DEATHS.

HALIFAX, March 30.—Jas. M. Carmichael, son of Senator Carmichael, died at New Glasgow yesterday. He had been in poor health for years, and during the past six weeks had been seriously ill. He was president of the L. Matheson Co. and a prominent man in Pictou Co.

Joseph W. Priest, an old sea captain of this city, died today. For a quarter of a century he sailed vessels owned by E. Churchill & Sons of Hantsport.

JOHN MAN IN COLORADO.

Following paragraph is copied from the Pueblo, Colorado, Daily Chief:

"The workmen who ever set eyes on the public buildings in Pueblo were put in service by the Eyer Transfer Co. Its capacity is almost as great as the weight which supports it, and it is a body of the best material and workmanship to carry any load that may be given. The workmanship and finish drew forth words of admiration from all who saw it. The letters on the sides which it was built by the Jackson Carriage and Implement Company was a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the vehicle, and it has a record for turning out first class work, and good judgment in selecting its builder. Jackson is a St. John man."

WHITE LIQUID PAINT.

Thorne's Pure Ready-mixed Paint,

a combination of pure white lead, linseed oil and dryers. No chemical combination or soap mixture. Insist on having Thorne's. It is the best. Ask for our painters supply Catalogue.

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N. B. LEGISLATURE.

Continuation of the Debate on the Budget.

The Speeches of Messrs. Porter, Melanson and Copp.

FREDERICTON, March 26.—The House met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Appleby introduced a bill to renew the charter of the Woodstock and Centreville Railway Co.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie directed the attention of the house to the statement he had made last year, and reported on page 161 of the debates, that the government would oppose all railway bills unless it could be shown to the government that there was a bona fide intention and ability on the part of the company to construct the railway. He had not changed his mind since, and he thought that the good sense of the house was in favor of this rule. The granting of a charter seemed to be an innocent thing, but it may become a menace to the finances of the province. When a charter has lapsed it is evident that it was not obtained with a bona fide intention of carrying it out, and therefore it should be treated as if it were a new bill.

Mr. Appleby was not in a position to say who were the promoters of this measure, but thought the premier might allow it to be introduced, and the government could receive further information in regard to it before the second reading. He thought the attorney general knew more about the men than did.

The attorney general said that he had seen the solicitor of the company recently in St. John, and was told by him that they had already expended \$30,000 on the line and had made arrangements for going on with the work at once if the charter was renewed. He thought that where the company had made surveys and incurred expenses they should receive consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the government was pledged to a certain course, and some evidence ought to be given with regard to their ability to go on with this work.

The attorney general agreed that if a company had obtained a charter and had not acted upon it, it should be treated the same as a new charter, but in this case the company had actually expended some \$30,000. He thought the bill might be introduced now, and before it was committed evidence might be given of the ability of the company to proceed with the work.

Mr. Appleby said that he knew personally that the company did a large amount of work and also spent money for land damages.

Leave was given to introduce the bill, and it was read a first time.

The St. John slaughter house amendment bill, providing for the enforcement of penalties for offences against the act, was by motion of Hon. Mr. Dunn considered in committee of the whole and agreed to.

The house went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Chipman Memorial Hospital, St. Stephen. Hon. Mr. Hill explained that the children of the late Zachariah Chipman had given to the town of St. Stephen their home-stead, which was one of the finest residences on the St. Croix River, to be used as a hospital. They had provided it with everything necessary for use, and it is now in operation. The object of the bill was to incorporate the board of directors—Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Copp, the bill amending the act relating to the lighting and water system of Moncton was considered in committee and agreed to as amended.

The house again went into committee in consideration of a number of bills.

The bill relating to the construction and erection of buildings in Moncton was agreed to.

The bill authorising St. Stephen to assess in aid of the Chipman Memorial Hospital was explained by Mr. Todd. He said it was committed by the town council of St. Stephen and empowered the council to assess \$300, in aid of the hospital. It was considered a worthy object and the rate payers were anxious to help it along in this substantial way. The bill was agreed to.

A bill amending the act incorporating St. Stephen was explained by Mr. Todd. Its object was to empower the town to impose a license on transient traders. Under the present laws these traders can come into the town with a bankrupt stock and dispose of it at a good profit and get away again in time to escape assessment. Licenses imposed will afterwards be refunded to those traders who become permanent residents. The bill was agreed to.

The bill relating to the fees to be paid by municipalities to justices of the peace and others engaged in preliminary investigation in criminal cases of an indolent character was amended by substituting therefore a new bill recommended by the law committee.

The bill authorizing the school trustees of Chatham to issue debentures was agreed to.

The bill authorizing Milltown to fix the valuation of the property of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co. for assessment purposes was agreed to.

The bill providing increased fire protection for the village of Sussex was agreed to in committee. This bill authorizes the issue of an additional \$3,000 of debentures.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill to incorporate the Fraser Electric Company was recommitted, amended and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the bill to incorporate J. & L. V. Knight, Limited, was committed and agreed to as amended. This company is authorized to carry on a general lumbering business. Its capital stock is \$40,000.

House separated at 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The house resumed at 8 o'clock.

The bill amending the act of incorporation of the Upper Southwest Miramichi Log Driving Co. was considered in committee. Mr. Allen explained that all parties were agreed as to its passing—Agreed to.

The act to incorporate the River

View Memorial Park Board, in the city of St. John, was considered in committee and agreed to.

The bill authorizing the erection of an alms house in the parish of St. George was considered in committee and agreed to.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dunn, the house went into committee on the bill to authorize the issuing of debentures by the municipality of St. John for full extension. These debentures bear interest at three and one half per cent, and the bill provides that they shall be non-assessable.

The attorney general asked why these debentures are free from taxation. To make these bonds non-assessable imposes additional burdens on persons owning real estate.

Hon. Mr. Dunn said the interest was only three and one-half per cent. The rate of taxation in St. John was one and one-half per cent, and if these bonds were taxed it would leave only two per cent. interest to the bondholders.

Hon. Mr. Hill said that he thought this provision was unobjectionable when it was confined to persons residing in the city or county where the bonds were issued.

The attorney general thought there should not be special legislation in regard to any particular bonds. They should uphold the credit of the province, the price of the bonds of which would be affected if the bonds of the municipalities were exempt from taxation.

If the bonds of one locality were exempt all other localities would claim exemption. He moved that the words making the bonds non-assessable be struck out.

Mr. Robertson said that in St. John city they had the power to exempt their bonds from taxation. Then why place the municipality in a worse position than the city?

The attorney general argued that if we made a mistake in legislation last year that was no reason why we should make the same this year. If we pass this clause we cannot refuse the request of any municipality. He agreed with the attorney general that the credit of the province should be upheld.

The bill was agreed to, with the exception of the clause making the bonds non-assessable, and progress was reported.

The house in committee agreed to the bill to authorize the municipality of St. John to issue debentures to pay the cost of the isolation hospital, with the exception of the clause making the bonds non-assessable. Progress was reported.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dunn, the bill settling the line between the city of St. John and the parish of Simonds at Drury's Cove was considered in committee and agreed to.

A bill relating to the city of Moncton was passed with amendments, as recommended by the committee on municipalities. This bill authorizes Moncton to issue debentures for \$37,000 to be applied in supplying additional water supply, in the construction of sewers, in aid of the establishment of an hospital at Moncton and in macadamizing the lower end of Main street.

The bill to abolish priority among execution creditors was re-committed, and the committee, after passing most of the sections, reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced the petition of the Royal Trust Co., praying that their bill may pass and become law. The house adjourned at 11.15.

FREDERICTON, March 27.—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Appleby introduced the following bills: To amend the Highways Act; to place Woodstock on the same footing with regard to assessment as the parishes of Carleton Co.; to authorize the town of Woodstock to charge interest on overdue taxes; to authorize the town of Woodstock to assess for a public road, and to amend the act with reference to bonus to industries in Woodstock. These bills were read a second time on the ground of urgency.

Mr. Copp introduced a bill to incorporate the Westmorland Mining Co. and a bill relating to the Moncton hospital. The latter on the ground of urgency was read a second time.

The order of the day being called

MR. PORTER

continued his speech. He said he felt that, notwithstanding the remarks of the leader of the opposition, the province was in a good position financially and there was no need to allow ourselves to be overcast with gloom. The leader of the opposition seemed to think that our debt was very large and that we needed more revenue. We needed also better roads and more of them; better bridges and more of them; more schools and higher paid teachers. When we hear these demands made and are told that our revenue is not sufficient we feel that we are getting in a difficult position, but the leader of the opposition has not shown us any way to get more revenue. He should inaugurate some new policy that will bring in better returns. Unless this is done it is impossible to carry out his recommendations.

The chief commissioner of public works is doing everything with the limited means at his disposal for our roads and bridges. In my county there are two fine steel structures which have been recently built, and our roads are well looked after. Knowing these facts, and that a great part of our revenue is expended on roads and bridges, he felt that we must have more money. He did not know of any better way of getting it than under the better terms policy proposed by the present government, and he did not know of any better man to do that work than the attorney general.

The leader of the opposition seems to suggest that the lumbermen should be treated better, which goes to show that he does not propose to get any more money out of lumber. Our territorial revenue is very important, but it is not half what it should be in amount in consequence of former governments having improvidently given away so much of our best lumber lands. He thought also that what we had left should be looked after a little better. The twenty-five years lease system no doubt operated well in some cases, but not where speculators came in and purchased the land for the purpose of locking it up. He had failed to receive any suggestions from the leader of the opposition with regard to how we could get more revenue from our land. So that it was necessary to look to the government for any improvement.

There should be some better means of controlling our lumber lands. The province demands every dollar of territorial revenue, and there should be some regulation to prevent outsiders coming in and buying merely for speculative purposes. The same remark is true with regard to our agricultural lands. Large tracts of good land are now locked up by speculators, who should be compelled to open them up. Nothing was more necessary than the proper care of our primary schools. He thought that there should be compulsory education, and that where people are taxed to support the schools the attendance of the children should be enforced. If it was found that we had not enough money for our schools it might be well to drop the large grant to the college. He had, however, great faith in the resources of the province and also in the people of the province.

He thought that he saw indications in the United States of a desire for reciprocity with us, and he hoped that our government would do all it could to promote that end. Our prosperity would be greatly increased if we had a nearer market for our agricultural products. In conclusion he said that he had a great deal of confidence in the province and its people, and he believed that its affairs were being well administered by the present government.

MR. MELANSON

said the financial aspect had been so well taken up by the leader of the opposition and the member for Carleton, Mr. Flemming, that it was not necessary for him to weary the house with a criticism of our financial affairs, beyond saying that the debt is increasing while the public services are no better looked after than they were a few years ago, although the present administration has in receipt of about \$80,000 years taxes which the previous government did not have.

The interest we are paying every year on the bonded debt is alarming, and if the business of a corporation or private individual were conducted in such a manner that a large amount had to be paid out each year for interest, the business would soon go to the wall. He felt that the roads and bridges are not being as well looked after as in former years, and that the by road money is not as well spent now as it used to be. Under Mr. Blair's administration the representatives of a county, whether supporters of the government or not, were consulted with reference to the road grant. Now this has been changed and representative who is an opponent of the government is completely ignored. This is a great mistake. The member for Northumberland (Mr. Burchill) referred to the lumber industry the other evening, and seemed to talk as though he were bidding for votes. The Northumberland deal is a dead issue now and should have a rest. Knowing as he did, something of the views held by the opposition leader, he could announce that no attempt would be made to cripple the lumber industry of the province by making the stumpage rates higher than they are now, should there be a change in the administration of affairs. It was the duty of all to encourage, by every legitimate means the important industries of the country. Taking up the public printing, Mr. Melanson said that \$15,000 had been spent under this head in 1901, and he was pained to be informed that the only sum out of this amount paid to the French papers of the province was \$200, which is most unfair, because the French speaking people number nearly one-quarter of the population of New Brunswick. It was the duty of the French representative in the government to see that its compatriots were better treated. Hon. Mr. Blair used to subsidize the Moncton Acadians to translate and publish the debates of the facts had shown that the government has nothing to fear if the opposition did not misrepresent. The member for Carleton said he was proud of his leader's Kingston speech, which he claimed had not been without its results. But what were the results? An emphatic disapproval in the election of the government candidate. He had tried to make capital out of the toll bridge business at Hartland, which had been shown up in its true light by the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Appleby), and in the same connection had accused the chief commissioner of being too extravagant. Well, he would say that if we could succeed in continuing to bring as good a class of immigrants into the country at a cost of \$42 he would be very glad to get many more. The provincial secretary had shown that the leader of the opposition had jugged with figures, and by his clear presentation of the facts had shown that the government has nothing to fear if the opposition did not misrepresent. The member for Carleton said he was proud of his leader's Kingston speech, which he claimed had not been without its results. But what were the results? An emphatic disapproval in the election of the government candidate. He had tried to make capital out of the toll bridge business at Hartland, which had been shown up in its true light by the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Appleby), and in the same connection had accused the chief commissioner of being too extravagant. Well, he would say that if we could succeed in continuing to bring as good a class of immigrants into the country at a cost of \$42 he would be very glad to get many more.

He consulted physician after physician and followed their treatment patiently and carefully. Some of them afforded him a little temporary relief, but the pain always came back to torture him even worse than before.

Rheumatism added its terrors to his sufferings, and he was a succession of spasms of the most violent pains it has ever been the lot of any mortal man to endure.

The story as told by Mons. Barrette himself is in part as follows:

"For more than fifteen years I suffered with a severe Malady of the back and kidneys, which caused me terrible pains in the back. I tried many doctors, but the relief I got was only temporary and the Malady always returned. My suffering was at great times it was almost beyond endurance."

"I had Rheumatism as well as the pains in my back, and between them I was sorely tried. I would rather die than suffer again the way I did, but now life is very pleasant for me and I am anxious to live."

"You ask me how I was cured?"

"Well, after trying in vain doctors' treatments and almost everything else, I began to use what has been to me the greatest medicine in all the world, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and very soon the pains all left me. They acted almost like magic. I am now in perfect health and work every day."

DEATH OF W. H. PITTS.

W. Hedley Pitt died at his home, 23 City road, on Friday, after less than a week's illness. Mr. Pitt was a cabinet maker and has been with J. & J. D. Howe for 14 years. He was in his 33rd year and leaves a widow, the daughter of Jeremiah Thompson, of the I. C. R., and two children, Hazel, aged 6 and Ethel, 2 years. Mr. Pitt is also survived by his father and mother, the former being sexton of Exmouth street church, and by two sisters, Augusta, district nurse, and Blanche, and one brother, George, all of this city.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powder.

DEATH OF WILLIAM HARPER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., March 26.—The death of William Harper took place at the home of Willard Hicks, Upper Sackville, this morning. Deceased, who had attained the advanced age of 86 years, formerly lived in Bale Vert, but moved to Sackville about two years ago. Mr. Harper leaves but one living son, William, who resides in Boston. Messrs. Frank and Major of this town are nephews. The deceased was a Baptist and was much respected by all who knew him.

THE "DROP-OFF" HEART.

Doctors didn't give Mrs. James long to live—but Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart foiled them and cured her.

For fifteen years Mrs. John A. James, of Wainwright, Ont., was a great sufferer from heart trouble. For days at a time she could not sleep, and it seemed as though every breath might be her last. Her physicians said that she was free to criticize anything which did not meet with their approval. The key note of the remarks of the member for Madawaska (Mr. LaForest) had been that the government courted the religious cry, but all members know that there is in this house no such thing as Roman Catholics and Protestants and Frenchmen in the narrow and bigoted sense of the word. Race and creed have no place here. We meet together on a common basis and it is to be hoped that we will always work together for the betterment of New

Brunswick on the great prosperity that prevails in all lines of industry. After hearing all of the criticisms and searching all the records he could find nothing that would justify supporters of the government in withdrawing their allegiance. To Mr. Flemming the financial critic, he could extend the same congratulations as he had tendered last year, because that gentleman had made the same speech and used the same argument as he did a year ago. His criticism of the agricultural policy of the government have been ably met by the attorney general, and he would dwell but a moment on that subject. First, the member for Carleton expressed approval of the agricultural policy of the government but said they did not go far enough. Then in the next breath he charged them with spending too much on agriculture. But while it is easy to find fault, it is quite difficult to show where a saving could be effected and where the policy could be improved upon. If a province is on the verge of bankruptcy, as charged by the opposition, and therefore not able to encourage its industries, why do not the hon. gentlemen opposite come forward with a remedy? Why do they not show us how the administration of affairs could be improved upon? But being unable to find any flaw they can do nothing but criticize. The leader of the opposition and the financial critic said the prosperous condition of the farmers was due to the South African war, but he ventured to say that Mr. Flemming dare not go back to Carleton Co. and make that announcement to the farmers there, nor would this statement meet with approval in any farming section of the province when he noticed the improvements that had been made in all the departments of agriculture. He must take issue with the opposition, for we have the best of land, we have energetic farmers, and we have a government that is sparing no means to educate the farmer along lines that will be productive of still better results. The member for Carleton Co. seemed to feel that the lumbermen were not in sympathy with the opposition. Well they certainly are not, because they know that we have an administration which is doing everything possible to encourage the lumber industry. The immigration policy of the government has been criticized, and a hand book of New Brunswick recently published held up to ridicule. Last year the same criticisms were used, and it was complained that each immigrant had cost the province \$16 per head. This year it is reduced to \$12 per head, and still the opposition complain bitterly. Well, he would say that if we could succeed in continuing to bring as good a class of immigrants into the country as the French people, we would be kept within the limits of our growing population and corruption may be avoided.

And whereas, under our system of free

representative government it is absolutely essential that the elector should be as far possible free from intimidation and corruption influences to the ballot with secrecy.

And whereas, in the interest of every taxpayer in our midst the public expenditure should be kept within the limits of our revenue and that the machinery of a rapidly growing debt may be avoided;

And whereas, under present conditions and the probable opening of new and enlarged markets, a vigorous policy should be adopted in the direction of agricultural development;

And whereas, so far as practicable an arrangement should be given to secure still greater efficiency in the educational administration;

Therefore, resolved, that the following public interests be pursued:

(1) Such changes in the election law as will provide a secret ballot so that electors

can vote according to the dictates of their conscience and judgment without fear of intimidation or coercion from employers or creditors.

(2) Such changes in the system as to render it easy and less costly to conduct trials of election trials, as it is important to discourage bribery and corrupt influences at elections, and as the machinery

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SURPRISE

POSITION PLATFORM.

last Mr. Hazen gave the following resolutions, all move when the legislatures after the Easter

legislative, financial, agricultural interests of the province, honest and prompt at the hands of the executive

the machinery of government as redress and available to regard to all interests and all province;

under our system of free government it is above all the elector should be as far from intimidating and corrupt so that he can deposit his

in the interest of every tax-

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resolved, that the following

reforms are desirable in the

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ments in the Election Act as

secret ballot so that electors

to the legislature without fear

coercion from employers or

(2)

in the law as to render it

expensive for the prosecution

as it is important to dis-

close the hands of the electors

securing violations of the elec-

tions, cumbersome and

(3)

tract for the construction of

work be entered into unless

be first publicly advertised

as being desirous to give publicit-

for a length of time sufficient to

so desire to tender for the

all tenders works be perform-

er competition.

(4)

in the system of auditing the

and the appointment of the

to be invested with power

of the auditor general of

vote or not less than two

members of the house of as-

cause only.

(5)

ate of the office of

in, in the executive

members of the executive

comittee at present

(6)

the number of members

of assembly to thirty-eight and

the province into thirty-

divisions, and returning each

different division to be as

equal in population, hav-

ing other interests; lines to be

as far apart as possible to be

made by an independent

consisting of three judges of the

(7)

expenditure in the different

provinces of the money spent

roads services of the county and

ways borrowed for permanent

(8)

ve agricultural policy to in-

crease to a fair extent par-

and to facilities for exporting

general products of the province to

Europe.

(9)

ment an independent com-

borough to investigate the busi-

ness management of the Pro-

vincial Asylum, with a view to ren-

dition or efficient

(10)

to the municipal councils

to appoint the third revisor and

an appeal to a court of

electors whose name has been

struck off the revisors list.

(11)

on by at least one half of the

the attorney general for

the cost of the travelling expenses of mem-

the executive, a reduction in the

the expenses of the province and

in the legislative and depa-

ratory of the province as will

substantial reduction in the cost

(12)

of such legislation as will

independence of the legislature

unlawful for members of the

receive payment for ser-

vice in the province.

(13)

in the salaries of the school

and the teachers of the schools

the province will admit of such

printing and publication within

the books used in the pub-

and a reduction in the cost there-

(14)

appropriations for the several

provinces to be paid each year

councils thereto, to be expended

council through the commis-

by them.

and all athletes depend on

S Liniment to keep their

and muscles in trim.

March 31.—A report has reached

constituents, according to the

Daily Mail, that

Hirsch, the man who

impulsive successor, is dead. The

play is suspected.

STORIA

Infants and Children.

J. H. Fletcher

is an

every

wrong.

Mr. Bell of Pictou, ontinues the

Budget Debate.

PALIMENT

Mr. Davis moved the adjournment of the debate.

NOTES.

The government discovered today that it had not yet absolute control of the senate. A motion was proposed by Hon. Mr. Landry asking for the production of the report of the committee. Mr. Bowes, the government leader, opposed the motion and a party division followed. On vote the house divided on party lines and the motion was carried by 24 to 20.

The provision is to be continued that owners of creameries in Canada will be allowed fifty dollars bonus from the government if they provide and keep in use a cold storage refrigerator room. All who have not received the bonus are entitled to fifty dollars the first year and twenty-five dollars a year for the next two years.

OTTAWA, March 24.—The minister of justice explained the purpose of the supreme court bill. It was proposed that when any judge of the supreme court of Canada should be disqualified, the government could appoint in his place a judge from the high court of the province in which the special case arises.

The bill to incorporate the Sprague Falls Mfg. Co. passed the committee of amends.

Hon. Mr. Blair stated that the cost of improved ferry service across the Straits of Canso was \$113,000. These improvements were not yet available.

Hon. Mr. Fielding stated that no special arrangements for wireless telegraphy between P. E. Island and the mainland were included in the contract with Marconi.

Replying to Mr. Kemp, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the reason the Canadian government did not arm, equip and transport at its own expense the last contingent set to South Africa was that it was not thought to be in the public interest. He suggested that if Mr. Kemp did not approve of the course adopted he should set forth his own policy.

Mr. Bell (conservative) of Pictou, N. S., resumed the budget debate. After a reference to the increase in expenditure and taxation, Mr. Bell expressed regret that the government was taking no steps to strengthen the commercial relations or establish political relations with the remainder of British America. He feared that the tendency was to neglect our relations with Newfoundland, thus encouraging that country to form a closer alliance with the United States. It would be an unprecedented disaster if the control of Newfoundland should pass to a foreign country. Mr. Bell strongly maintained that the Canadian policy should also be directed to the purpose of securing, if that be possible, the union of the British West Indies with Canada. Mr. Fielding in his budget did not mention these matters and passed lightly over the tariff matters. But the tariff question as between Canada and the United States was becoming urgent, as Mr. Charlton had done for the other thing.

All members on the government side with one exception had advocated protection for some industries and Mr. Fielding held the view that it would be an improvement next year.

Mr. Bell was not satisfied with the operations of the preferential tariff, but did not propose that it should be entirely repealed. It would be much better to export on equal terms throughout the empire. He advocated a re-arrangement of the tariff, with a maximum and minimum scale of duties, so that the minimum rate could be applied to countries like the United States, which levied high duties on Canadian goods. Taking up the census statement and the charges of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Bell read from the Year Book to show that Cartwright misquoted that publication. He said Cartwright had gone too far when he declared that two or three thousand officers of the census of 1891 had been guilty of fraud and perjury. He rebuked the ministers for exposing to partisan friends the confidential returns of the former census and asserted that matters could not rest in that form. The government having disclosed these confidential papers and attacked in a partisan manner the former census should now go farther and refer the inquiry to a judicial tribunal with power to inquire not only into the census of 1891, but into that of 1901.

After dinner Mr. Bell resumed the discussion. Replying to Cartwright's statements concerning the census, Mr. Bell showed that Cartwright had misquoted the United States as well as the Canadian Year Book. He exposed Cartwright's charge that the census return of 1891 was inflated in order to cover the government's failure in the general election of that year by showing that the election took place early in March and the census taking did not begin until April. Regarding Cartwright's charge that minute industries were wrongfully included in the census of 1891, Mr. Bell showed that the greatest gain was in large industries and that the result of counting the smaller establishments was the opposite of that suggested by Cartwright. The census of Massachusetts showed a greater gain in Canadian population in the last five years than in the previous five, and the same statement could be made in regard to Nova Scotia. The same lesson was taught by Ontario registration returns and other statistics. Mr. Bell pointed out that if there had been a large exodus in other years from Toronto it was largely due to Cartwright's blue ruin speech. After some humorous references to Cartwright's vision of green souls in hades Mr. Bell closed with the declaration that he expected the country to grow and prosper under all governments, for it was too great a country to be ruined even by the worst of ministers.

Mr. Borden of Halifax, who was included in Cartwright's attack, said he had nothing to take back. Cartwright had assailed him for using the figures of a book issued by Cartwright's colleagues for the information of the people. If he (Borden) had gone wrong it was because he had accepted statistics issued by the government. He would avoid such mistakes hereafter.

Cartwright—My complaint is that the member for Pictou charged me with falsifying statistics, and had not the honor to withdraw.

Mr. Borden—My charge is that the minister of trade and commerce falsified the statistics of his own government. The incident then closed.

OTTAWA, March 26.—In the house today Mr. Bourassa proceeded to denounce the conduct of the British statesmen in refusing tariff advantage to Canada. He admitted that Laurier told the British government five years ago that Canada wanted no return, but the premier should now take the opposite ground, as he was already doing in the matter of Canadian representation in the British council, which Laurier favored in 1897. Laurier at the conference this year should tell Chamberlain he must not interfere with our Chinese regulations and should abolish at once the cattle embargo.

Mr. Richardson, conservative of Grey followed.

Mr. Johnson (liberal) of Cape Breton followed. He defined his tariff creed to be a belief that this government would do all that was necessary in tariff matters, and devoted himself mainly to the Intercolonial, stating that that railway service had been greatly improved. He held that Blair's expenditure was necessary and justifiable.

Mr. Johnston made the argument that the failure of the Intercolonial to pay its way, though regrettable, was not a fair subject of condemnation, since the same was true of the canal system.

Mr. Sproule (conservative) of Grey followed.

Mr. Richardson, conservative of

followed.

GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO WAIT SOME

LONGER BEFORE IT CONTROLS THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 24.—The minister of justice explained the purpose of the supreme court bill. It was proposed that when any judge of the supreme court of Canada should be disqualified, the government could appoint in his place a judge from the high court of the province in which the special case arises.

The bill to incorporate the Spr

NOTICE.

During the Session of Parliament the DAILY SUN will have a Special Correspondent at Ottawa, and for ONE DOLLAR the paper will be sent to any address while the house is in session.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1902.

CECIL RHODES.

It is too early to look for a dispassionate estimate of the life work of Cecil Rhodes. His eulogists are not few, but his detractors are many. It is so easy to yelp at the heels of a dead lion. Britain's foes rejoice over his death, and the Little Englands do him scant reverence. This is only natural. But his friends have no cause to dread the hostile criticism of his enemies.

The Brooklyn Eagle is one of the few newspapers the world over that shows a careful study of the man and his work. We reproduce a few extracts from its article:

"Less than fifty years of age, Cecil Rhodes lies dead in his home at Cape Town. Still in the prime of a splendid manhood, he had grown old before his time. He had toiled as toll the few of whom the world daily expects the accomplishment of the greater because they have already achieved the great, the few who take upon themselves the burdens too heavy for the shoulders of others, the few destined to dare and to do that posterity may thereby profit."

"He was not an intriguer. He was not a schemer. They who said he was all three did not know the man. His brain was too large for intrigues. Being a statesman he did not need to stoop to the level of the politician, and not being a politician, he never schemed. Some knew and feared him as a powerful and uncompromising foe who could and would set forces against force, but they respected him as one who fought as a man fights. Others knew him and loved him, too—as one whose life was an inspiration to the fulfilment of duty and the doing of great deeds, and whose friendship was a jewel more precious than any ever dug from the blue earth of his own mines at Kimberley. The ability to excite in others a spirit of emulation and the display of that personal loyalty which begets loyalty were two of the most vital factors in the career of Cecil Rhodes. They made him a leader in the land."

"It was Rhodes' example more than Rhodes' gold that drew into the service of the Chartered Company the brawny, hard riding, straight shooting men who helped to rear the structures of empire amid the wilds beyond the northern frontier of the Transvaal. It was an abiding faith in Rhodes' faith in himself which induced Englishmen of wealth and station to assist, with hand and brain, as well as with purse, in the elaboration of his glittering projects of imperialism. It was a belief in Rhodes which brought to Kimberley such men as George Labram, whose genius could scarcely have been the indigenous product of South African soil. It was a belief in Rhodes which brought to a close one of the bloodiest of the minor African wars. It was a belief in Rhodes which steadied the ranks of those who were the first to challenge the Afrikander-bund as a menace to British supremacy.

"Fifty years from now, the world may be able to gauge the character and to estimate the work of this dead apostle of imperialism. Such a task is not for the present. Almost to the end he labored, almost to the end he was striving to unroll the map of the last and the largest empire. With the hand of death already upon him he left the land of his birth a few weeks ago to return to the land that had given him his millions and his fame. Could he have known that his days were nearing their allotted span he would have been doubly willing to have gone back, back.

To the home of the flood and the thunder,
To her pale, dry healing bane,
To the lift of the great Cape combers,
And the smell of the baked karroo.

"He has done with all his gorgeous visions of a continent consolidated under one rule, but to others he has bequeathed the rich legacy of his ex-

ample. They, too, may dream and toil, even as he dreamed and toiled, until the unsubstantial becomes the real, until one flag tells that from north to south and from east to west

"The tested chain holds fast,
The well forged links ring true!"

The Fredericton city council last night cut the assessment from \$5,500 last year to \$50,000 for the current year. Fredericton keeps up its street, fire and other services as well as any city in the maritime provinces, and spends its money in a practical way. Had it as many superintendents, directors, chairmen of boards, etc., to maintain as St. John, it could not have made this reduction. The Fredericton ratepayers have much for which to be thankful.

SORROWFUL EASTER SUNDAY.

The Bad Weather and the Easter Hat-Churches Largely Attended.

There was desolation and a grief too deep for tears in nearly every home in St. John Sunday. And from the view point of the mourners it was fully justified, for it was Easter Sunday, and it was raining heavily, hopelessly, dismally. Dainty Easter gowns and hats of wonderful adornment, planned through the long Lenten days and made or purchased with anxious care for that very occasion, were useless. They were taken from their casings, unfolded in all their splendor and admired by dewy eyes in intervals snatched from forlorn gazings out of windows at the grey-splinter streaks of rain. But when the first bells began to ring and the merciless downpour still continued, they were folded and wrapped again and put away with sighs. Then came a test of the devotion of these women, and to their credit it is announced that all the churches yesterday morning were well filled, most of them crowded, and the major part of the sombre-gowned congregations were those whose array would otherwise have disconcerted Solomon in all his glory.

Large congregations were characteristic of all church services both morning and evening Sunday, especially in the evening, when the weather had partially cleared. The programmes of Easter music, as previously announced in the Sun, were given with great acceptance, and nearly every church was gorgeous with varied and ornate floral decorations. The addresses, earnest and impressive in every case and splendidly eloquent in many, treated of the wonderful event of which the day is kept in solemn commemoration.

The storm which marred the celebration of the day began Saturday morning. Rain fell steadily nearly the whole day, and during the night came in torrents, driven by a high wind from the southeast. The rain continued with varying heftiness until about three o'clock Sunday afternoon, when the clouds parted for a time and occasional gleams of watery sunshine made the day cheerful and drew out of doors streets full of pedestrians, whose favorite promenades were the walks toward Indiantown and our Douglas avenue over the bridge.

Toward evening it clouded up again and was drizzling and disagreeable. The precipitation in all amounted to about an inch and a half.

COLONEL TUCKER

Explained How He Would "Make a Venetian Blind."

(Exchange.)

OTTAWA, March 27.—Col. Tucker, who represents St. John city and county, prides himself on his mechanical ingenuity, and thereby hangs a little story that is now going the rounds of the house of commons. The colonel is one of the habitués of the Union Club, St. John, and so is Sheriff Ritchie, who is a bit of a wag. One afternoon not so many months ago the colonel came into the smoking room and the sheriff looked up from his game of ping-pong—they play it with red, and white chips down there—to remark, "Colonel, you're something of a dab at carpentering. Now, how do you make a Venetian blind?"

The colonel was in his element at once. With great detail he explained just the kind of wood that should be selected, how it should be prepared in the drying kilns, how it should be planed, and how drilled to receive the cords that bind the thing together. The colonel took occasion to follow the Venetian from its original home in the leafy forest to the finished article on the windows of his own mansion. Altogether the explanation took about fifteen minutes.

"Well," said the sheriff, dryly, when the colonel finished, "that's not the way I do it."

"And how do you do it?" asked the colonel, courteously.

"Well, first I catch my Venetian, and then I throw sand in his eyes until he can't see."

The sheriff and the colonel are not speaking now.

THE GIRLS ESCAPED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The six-story building at Nos. 510 and 512 Market street was destroyed by fire this afternoon. There were about sixty persons, mostly girls, in the building when the fire was discovered, but they were all gotten out safely. Many of the girls, who were employed on the upper floors, escaped by means of the fire escapes and fire ladders. Several young women and a number of firemen were slightly hurt. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, covered by insurance.

W. A. Hickman, New Brunswick's former immigration agent in England, is at Ottawa looking for a dominion appointment in the same line.—Fredericton Herald.

It is stated that besides Miss Carr, Miss Annie Burns, daughter of J. A. Burns, of the St. John Hotel, will be one of the teachers to go to South Africa.

SALISBURY NEWS.

SALISBURY, March 31.—Mrs. V. E. Gowland, Miss Titus, Mrs. B. A. Shavers and daughter are spending a few days with St. John relatives. Edward Baird of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Sackville, spent Sunday at his home here.

Among the Salisbury students who are home spending the Easter holidays are Jack Patterson of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton; Harry Manaton, Sackville; Edward Green, St. Joseph's College, and Frank McCready of the dairy school, Sussex. Eugenie Church of St. Stephen, a Mt. Allison student, is spending the Easter vacation with Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Manaton at the Methodist parsonage.

Very attractive services were held in the Methodist and Baptist churches on Sunday. Considerable preparation had been made in the way of floral decorations, special music and sermons. Despite the very unfavorable state of the roads and weather, there was a good attendance. Rev. Mr. Manaton preached at the Methodist church. The church choir was ably assisted by Eugenie Church and Harry Manaton of Mt. Allison. A tasteful arrangement of flowers and potted plants were greatly admired. An excellent sermon was delivered in the Baptist church in the evening by Rev. Mr. Whitney of the Boys' Mission, St. John. At the conclusion Mr. Whitney gave an interesting sketch of his work among the boys at his St. John mission. Mr. Whitney congratulated the Salisbury Baptists on their handsome church and excellent choir. The floral decorations at this church were very tastefully arranged.

Quite a number of young men from this vicinity are leaving for the state of Maine this week. William Duhy, in the employ of A. L. Wright & Co., met with quite a painful accident one day last week. A log rolled off the sleds on his leg, but fortunately no bones were broken. A. L. Wright & Co. have a strong force on the streams this week driving down the season's cut of logs.

Rev. O'Brien of Polet River was in the village last week with a handsome team. One of the horses, owned by J. C. Jordan of Boston, has a record of 214.

MCADAM JUNCTION.

McADAM JUNCTION, March 31.—The Rev. A. Rose was twice called upon during last week to tie the nuptial knot. In the first instance Ule Green was married to Ethel Getchell, and in the second Ranceford Lakin and Linda McLaughlin were made man and wife. There were numerous and handsome wedding presents.

Rev. A. Lucas spent a day at McAdam. In the afternoon he gave a lesson to the children, and in the evening a normal lesson on the Acts of the Apostles. This was followed by a discussion upon "How Shall We Increase Sunday School Attendance." The discussion was participated in by Rev. A. Rose, J. W. Hoyt, Luke Lawson and Rev. A. Lucas.

Special services were held in St. George's church on Thursday and Friday of last week, at which topics pertaining to the season were discussed by Rev. A. C. Sheven.

Rev. J. De Wolfe Cowie spent Sunday at McAdam, and assisted at the Easter services, morning and evening. Mr. Cowie preached at both services. conspicuous among the new things in this church was a fine altar, and a pair of brass vases, a new set of altar linen and a hanging for the lectern. Some Easter flowers were sent in.

This Easter marks an era in the history of Church of England people at McAdam, it being the first time they have had the privilege of Easter services in a church of their own.

G. T. Baskin, who has done a big business in the grocery line during the past 16 years, has sold out to W. Lester and his brother, Fred Lester, who will continue the business under the name and style of Lester Bros.

John Byram, who has been at his home, St. Leonard's, on account of ill health, returned on Saturday.

Price Webber and his Boston Comedy Co. played Tempted, Tried and True in the I. O. F. Hall Saturday evening. It was well patronized.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Charles Tomney, of this city, died in Massachusetts on March 23, aged 70 years.

George A. Thomas, formerly of St. John, and a former engine driver on the I. C. R., died recently in British Columbia.

Mrs. Gallagher, wife of Harry Gallagher, foreman shunter in the I. C. R. yard, Moncton, died yesterday, aged 35 years.

Captain Joseph W. Priest died in Halifax Saturday night, aged 69 years.

James M. Carmichael, of New Glasgow, N. S., died yesterday morning. He was president of J. Matheson & Company, Ltd., and was 43 years old.

SATURDAY'S AUCTION SALES.

At Clubb's Corner on Saturday Geo. W. Gervin sold the book debts of J. W. Keast, amounting to \$1,200, to John Gleeson, at \$5.

T. T. Lantalin offered for sale property on Golding street belonging to W. H. Merritt, to satisfy a mortgage claim of Chas. Favot. The latter became the owner at \$2,300.

The ladies of the Church of England Institute sent the inmates of the Public Hospital an Easter treat in fruit, cake and other dainties, and the matron acknowledges with appreciative thanks the courtesy and thoughtfulness of the gifts.

At the evening service in the Methodist Church, a large congregation was present. Mrs. Whitman (née Mary Maloney), sang a solo, Face-to-Face, and Miss Claudine Maloney. But the Lord is Mindful of His Own. The choir was assisted by Miss Margaret McLean and Messrs. Shepard, Stevenson and Herbert Johnson. The church was adorned with potted plants in bloom, arranged by Miss Laura Small.

The Windsor schooner Ogilvie, master, arrived on Friday from Parrsboro with 30 tons of coal, consigned to B. F. De Wolfe.

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

During the present Sessions of Parliament and the Provincial Legislature, which make heavy demands on the SUN'S columns, Correspondents must condense their newsletters to the smallest possible limit.

All idea of hoisting the old steamer Alpha to St. John has been abandoned and a force of men are engaged in demolishing her.—*Narrows Times*.

During the last eight days four hundred and fifty tons of pulp have been shipped through this port for the other side by the St. John Sulphite Co.

There will be special music under the leadership of Prof. Layton at the Easter Sunday services in the Methodist church, Newcastle, Miramichi.

Frank L. Roop has sold his grocery business at Middleton, N. S., to F. E. Butcher of St. John, whose son-in-law, Frank S. Merritt, will manage the business.

It is likely, says an Ottawa despatch to the Telegraph, that a bill will be introduced this session making the 24th of May the date on which the king's birthday will be observed in Canada.

A letter has been received from Trooper Fred Addy of the 2nd C. M. R., to the effect that while on the passage from Cape Town to Durban he broke one of his legs.

J. M. Johnson of Calais has entered the Royal \$2,000 trot in the same class. Todd is also entered in the same class. Terrill S. is entered in the 2½ class.

Mr. Forrester, an English farmer at present living on the Jardine place, Springfield, ploughed up an acre of land on Monday, March 24th. This is said to be the earliest spring ploughing ever recorded in York county.

An Ottawa despatch to the St. John Star says: "A cable to Lord Minto says: William L. Wright of S. A. C. is dangerously ill of enteric fever at Vetus River. He is a son of J. L. Wright, 54 Guilford street, west side, St. John."

Says the Toronto Globe: "From information received from the state department at Ottawa it is inferred that the teachers for South Africa will sail from Halifax or St. John about the 12th of April."

The Sentinel, of Toronto, the official organ of the Loyal Orange Association, published last week a long poem written by Rev. Joseph Pascoe, Pettitodiac, N. B., to celebrate the coronation of King Edward.

William Casey, who has been in the I. C. R. ticket office in Moncton for about a year, has accepted a position with the C. P. R. as assistant ticket agent at Halifax. The new position carries with it considerable increase in salary.

Among those who graduated last week from the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, were Fred Johnston, St. John, N. B.; Charles H. Doyle and Lawrence S. Doyle of Summerside, P. E. I., and E. E. Robbins, Jr., of Halifax.

Wife beaters are active in Eastport. Three cases of this type of brutality figured in police circles last week. A correspondent remarks: "The beatings were caused by the too free use of bad liquor, of which there has been plenty recently."

The steamer Star, which has been undergoing thorough repairs under its new management, received a short trial trip this afternoon. Tomorrow she will be on her regular route. The Clifton made her first trip of the season to Hampton on Saturday.

Efforts are being made by a number of prominent citizens for the establishment of a direct steamship service between St. John and Cuba and the prospects are that the undertaking will be successful. An announcement that such a service has been arranged will probably be made in the near future.

The Duke said to the Duchess at breakfast yesterday morning, "What good bread this is," "Yes," said the Duchess, "isn't it delicious." Having called the chief bread cook, he told their Royal Highnesses that the bread was made with BEAVER BRAND HOPS.

J. H. Potter, of Canning, who is interested in the new steamer which will undertake the service formerly performed by the Beaver, is in the city. The new steamer is now being fitted with her boilers and machinery by Messrs. Fleming. She will go on the route as soon as she is completed.

Daniel Davis, formerly of Charlottetown, has been appointed general manager of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company and the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad Co., two large corporations operating in the states of Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and Georgia. The salary is \$2,000 per year.

Coughs, colds, rheumatism and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than two ounces of common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCED EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1903.

STILL AGROUND.

Efforts to Remove Lake Superior Put Her in Worse Position.

Ten Tugs Yesterday Afternoon Moved Stranded Steamer, but Broken Hawser Let Her Drift Back—Another Attempt This Morning—Full Investigation Demanded.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.)

The Elder Statesman steamer Lake Superior, Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool, with a large general cargo and a passenger list of big dimensions, arrived here yesterday afternoon. While coming up the harbor she was caught by the strong current which has resulted from the heavy freshet in the river, and driven on a mud bank just above the Round Reef. Pilot Bart Rodgers boarded the vessel down the bay and was on the bridge with Capt. Thompson at the time of the accident.

Dr. March, the port physician, finding that there were no cases of a serious character among the passengers, allowed the Superior to drift down to the inner harbor, where she was followed by the channel, watched by hundreds of citizens. It was about an hour and a half after high water, and the current which swept down the harbor must have been running at the rate of five knots an hour. It was decided to anchor in the middle of the harbor just opposite the government pier. The starboard anchor was let go. The current struck the ship on the port bow and forced her down to the westward. She drifted about a third of a mile till she brought up on the mud bank. There were tugs at hand, the Neptune, Lord Roberts, Drigo, and those serving the steamer, but no anchor was taken.

The ship has a very large number of people on board. She crew alone numbers 115 people. She has 2 first cabin passengers, 72 second cabin and 1,125 steerage. She also brought out three cattlemen. On the passage, F. Neale, a second cabin passenger, was lost overboard about a week ago. He was an Englishman who was coming out to Western Canada to reside. Dr. March found several cases of measles in two families, also a passenger suffering from typhoid fever, and another who seemed to be taking measures to get rid of it. He was taken to the hospital at Partridge Island as soon as the quarantine tug Neptune can get alongside of the Superior.

The ship was drawing 17 feet of water forward coming in and about 23 feet aft.

The ship is about 300 yards to the southward of the government pier. Last night hundreds of people went down there to have a look at her.

The Superior was built at Glasgow in 1884 by J. & G. Thomson. She is built of iron, her dimensions being 400 feet in length, 44.2 feet beam and 31.8 feet hold. She registers 2,380 tons and is 4,560 gross. She is a double decked and very substantially put together.

The Superior has 1,500 tons of general cargo, of which 300 are for St. John parties.

It is understood the Superior is insured. She cost \$30,000 when she was built. She was the vessel which opened the winter port service here in 1885.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.)

In spite of two powerful attempts of a fleet of tugs to free the steamer Lake Superior from her dangerous position on a mud bank near the Round Reef, she still remains hard aground at 3 o'clock this morning, and according to the opinion of several old harbor men, lay in a worse position than she did the night before. The work yesterday afternoon was witnessed by crowded thousands along the government pier and neighboring embankments.

When, after the inexplicable action of the captain or pilot which led to the mishap, she first took ground, she lay heading about north-eastward resting on a soft bottom only a short distance up the harbor from the Round Reef. The tremendous force of the current, which even at high water, now runs several knots an hour, beat upon her broad-side and tended to force her still deeper into her muddy bed. It was high water yesterday morning at 4:03 and the tugs Neptune, Drigo, Joseph, Warling, Captain, and Lord Roberts were at work upon her before three. As a primary action two hawsers, one wire and one manila, were warped from her bow, which to the government pier to assist the tugs in pulling her by. In a north-westerly direction. Unfortunately before the effort could be made the manila hawser fouled in the propeller of the Lord Roberts and had to be cut as disabling the Roberts for the night. The Roberts at the time of fouling was going to the assistance of the Captain, which had been jammed by the tide against the Superior's anchor chain. The language from the steamer and the various tugs during these incidents was warm, candid, and interesting. The towing strength having thus been weakened, the other tugs pulling from the bow could not budge the vessel an inch. A later attempt at the stern was equally ineffectual.

During the morning and early afternoon the Superior was lightened somewhat by the removal of all her passengers, the immigrants being taken to the Sand Point shed, where they remained last night, being unable to leave on account of the absence of some of their baggage, which is still on the steamer. At the time for the afternoon high tide, an approach, preparations were made for a determined effort for the ship's freedom, which but for a series of unfortunate accidents would undoubtedly have been accomplished. All the tugs present, the three at the stern, were strengthened by the addition of the Leader, Kingsville and Flushing. As the intention of this trial was to draw her off by the stern, a big hawser was run from the winch there to the outer extremity of the government pier. The port anchor was dropped, the starboard shifted farther astern, and a hedge run out toward the channel. A wire hawser from the stern was attached to the bow and headed outward northwesterly into the

stream; the three other tugs grouped on the other's port side, and the word given for a strong push and pull all together.

The effort was begun a few minutes after four o'clock, and as the ropes tautened, under the powerful strain from the panting tugs and the stranded boat's steam winch, the excitement among the watching throng along the wharves grew intense. After a few minutes it was plain that the stern was beginning to swing out under the strain in a westerly direction, and it seemed certain that the Superior was about to be successfully dislodged, but just after the movement started at 4:15 the line connecting two of the tugs parted with a slight delay. Connection was speedily re-established, and under the combined effort the stern of the steamer swung farther and farther until she lay almost east and west. That she was also moving astern was evident from the constant paying out of the bow anchor chain until it was necessary to let it all go. But just as it seemed as if a few seconds more would see the steamer safely in the stream again, the powerful force of the current proved too strong for the big hawser attached to the wharf, and it snapped like a piece of twine. This was at 4:40, exactly half water. Without its restraining power the tugs were unable to hold their burden, and the boat drifted back far more rapidly than she had come out, settling finally a considerable distance nearer the reef than formerly and with her head pointing in a more northerly direction.

Notwithstanding the fact that the flood was now past and that the ebbing tide increased the force of the current, another attempt was made to tow her off by the bow, aided by the steamer's own power working ahead. But after a few minutes' strain this hawser also parted and the job was given up for the afternoon.

The Superior lay last evening with a decided list to starboard, and those who know the bottom there claimed that she must be resting in part in fact, directly under Round Reef, where they declared it was impossible to draw her unless heightened by the removal of her cargo. Even then they anticipated considerable damage to her bottom. But reports last night from the steamer said that she was undamaged, was resting easily and making no water.

At 4 o'clock this morning in spite of the thick fog which blew in early in the evening, preparations were being made for another strenuous attempt at high water, which is timed for 4:45. The sun goes to press too early to learn of the success or failure of the effort, but in the opinion of harbor experts, the job was considered impossible in the present position of the steamer unless her cargo was discharged. Should she still remain firm after this tide, it is probable that the discharge by lighters will be made at once.

The disaster was the principal topic of conversation about town yesterday, and while nearly everybody was interested in placing the entire blame upon the pilot in charge of the steamer at the time, all were anxious that the whole circumstances should be thoroughly investigated. At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade yesterday morning the subject was discussed and it was decided to ask the Dominion government to order an immediate investigation into the disaster, also to ask the pilot commissioners to investigate the matter at once.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

WATERSIDE, March 24.—John Carnwath's portable saw mill is being set up here now, and will begin work about the last of this week.

Mrs. Rev. S. C. Moore is ill with an attack of muscular rheumatism. Dr. Carnwath of Riverside is in attendance.

Cecil and Colon Jones left this morning for the seafaring business again. They will go in the schooner George L. Slipp. Ira H. Copp and Milledge Tingley returned from Fredericton on Saturday, where they were attending the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge. Will Copp of New Horton, who has been spending a few days with friends in Hastings, has returned home. Prof. J. H. Rhodes of Albert was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Anderson for the past few days.

March 25th.—Geo. W. Oliver, a former resident of this place, but now of Dorchester, Mass., is home on a visit to relatives and friends. M. J. Dow will leave in the near future for New York, where he has secured a grand position.

Rev. F. N. Atkinson delivered his usual temperance sermon here on Sunday morning from Ephesians v. 18. The discourse was thorough and impressive.

SUSSEX, March 26.—The funeral of the late John R. Carmichael took place at 2:30 p.m. today. The services were conducted by Rev. Frank Baird. The floral tributes were numerous and very handsome. They included a handsome set piece representing a broken wheel from the employees of the St. John street railway; a basket of flowers from Miss Charlotte Neilson; wreath from sister Mary; crescent from Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Hammett; bouquet from Robert J. Adams, St. John; sheaf of flowers from J. E. Howes and one from M. P. Titus.

Mrs. C. W. Morrison's mare and colt sold for \$175, instead of \$175 as the Sun made it appear this morning.

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., March 25.—Grand Lake is clear of ice as far as Scotchtown.

Eben Slocum of Waterborough moved to Jemseg last week, and is about to enter into partnership with J. D. Harris. They will run a general store and keep peddling wagon on the road.

Capt. E. M. Young left Jemseg on Thursday with the schooner Lady Smith, with a load of freight and passengers for St. John.

James Durst, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Durst, left last week for St. John, where he will join a coasting vessel.

BLOOMFIELD, Kings Co., March 28.—The road across the flat on each side of the bridges is in a very bad state, having been overflowed and washed bare to the rough stones, first when the ice went out and again during the recent freshet, when for one whole day travel was suspended except by boat. As was anticipated, when the last extensive repairs were made to the road, and as was pointed out in the Sun before the repairs were made, this is likely to occur any year. The two short bridges do not afford sufficient outlet for the water and ice when the latter breaks up and jams, as it often does, even when there is no very great freshet. The elevated road then forms a dam which is likely to be overflowed with results as before described.

F. A. Gerow has received notice from the Middlemore Home, Birmingham, that 65 boys and 35 girls will be sent out to Halifax this spring for distribution in these provinces. Of the 99 children who came out last year Mr. Gerow found homes for 26, and he has already received a number of applications for children this spring. During the year he has visited the children he has located, at their homes, and with few exceptions finds them giving satisfaction. It seldom happens that a child proves so unsatisfactory as to require removal. More frequently, through want of care, neglect or ill-treatment, he does not allow a child to remain where first placed. Not long since he had to take from a home in Queens Co. a 7 year old boy who had been most brutally and shamefully treated, whose head, body and limbs bore marks of being struck with apparently whatever was most convenient at the time, even a lath and a broom stick the boy says being used on him. Still later another boy came back to him, having fallen a victim to the uncontrolled passion of the person in whose care he had been placed. If another case of abuse of any of the children should occur it will be severely dealt with.

The people of this place are pleased to have Wm. Dennis back with them again.

Arthur Crandall is recovering from a severe stroke of paralysis which at the time seemed likely to prove fatal.

Chas. E. Titus has moved from Upton to the Point farm, which he has recently bought.

F. W. Titus has moved into his new house, which is just completed.

POINT WOLFE, March 28.—Fred Hickley and William Hickley have gone to Tusket Wedge to work this summer. G. G. Davis has returned from a trip to Sussex and St. John.

Miss Nellie Ferris, who has nursed Mrs. (Capt.) Matthews for the last four months, has returned to her home in St. John. Miss Ferris was very successful in her work here and made many friends.

Samuel Doherty, and family have moved to Harvey Corner, where they will reside. Wellington McLaughlin has moved into the house that made vacant.

Miss Ada McNair of Mechanic Settlement was here last week visiting friends.

Gen. Garfield White was in Herring Cove last Monday on her way to Apple River to load lumber.

CAMPBELLTON, March 26.—The presbytery of Miramichi met in St. Andrew's church here yesterday, sedentary Rev. J. F. McCurdy moderator, Rev. A. F. Carr, Rev. J. Fisher, Rev. D. Henderson, Rev. J. D. Murray, Rev. J. M. McLean, Rev. J. M. Sutherland, Rev. A. M. MacLeod.

Rev. J. Fisher, convenor of committee on assembly remits, reported that the committee recommend the presbytery to disapprove of term service for ruling elders—Agreed.

The resignation of Rev. W. Aitken, St. James', Newcastle, was read, and the presbytery arranged to cite the congregation to appear in their interests at a meeting to be held at Newcastle on Thursday evening, 10th April. The resignation will be disposed of at this meeting.

Rev. G. M. Milligan's resignation of Flatlands was accepted.

Rev. J. M. MacLeod, convener, reported for augmentation committee, and the following grants were asked for: Redbank, \$100; Tabusintac, \$175; Escuminac, \$250; New Carlisle, \$100; Loggleville, \$50.

Rev. D. Henderson is convenor of home mission committee, and he reported the home mission work to be in a most satisfactory condition throughout the presbytery. The services of Rev. D. MacKinnon were to be secured for Metapedia for the coming year. Rev. Mr. Vans was appointed to New Barnav; Rev. Mr. Clark reappointed to Doaktown, and Rev. A. M. MacLeod to Millerton. Messrs. Main, Johnston and Firth, students, are to supply the catechist's fields of the presbytery.

After a long discussion the presbytery resolved unanimously, on motion of Rev. Mr. Henderson, seconded by Rev. J. D. Murray, to disjoin Kemp road section from the congregation and unite it with the congregation of Escuminac.

The following commissioners were appointed to general assembly, which meets in June in the city of Toronto: Rev. D. MacIntosh, Rev. D. Henderson, Rev. D. Fraser, Rev. G. Ross and Rev. J. F. McCurdy.

The congregation of Millerton craved leave to be erected into a regular congregation, and on motion of Messrs. Henderson and MacLeod (of New Mills) consideration of the matter was deferred till the meeting of presbytery at Newcastle.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in St. Andrew's church, Chatham, on June.

MONCTON, N. B., March 29.—Joseph Crandall, for 52 years postmaster of Moncton, died this morning in his 81st year. Mr. Crandall was appointed by the British government and continued in office till about five years ago, when he was obliged to retire owing to failing health, and his son, Steadman Crandall, was appointed in his place. Just a week ago today one of his sons, Gilbert Crandall, while trying to save lumber in Bellesile River, was drowned. Deceased leaves a wife, three sons, Steadman, postmaster; Wm. H. manager Western Union office here; and Frank, in Coal Branch; also one daughter, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Moncton. His surviving brothers are David and Warren of Springfield, N. B., and Ebenezer and Henry V. of New York.

Rev. Geo. W. Fisher, president N. B. and P. E. Island conference, leaves on Monday to attend a meeting of the transfer committee of the Methodist church of Canada and Newfoundland in Toronto, April 3rd. There are three proposed transfers affecting this district. Revs. R. W. Weddall and L. R. McDonald and Rev. J. Rogers into this conference.

SACKVILLE, N. B., March 29.—About 40 of the members of Prince Albert Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Moncton, paid a fraternal visit to Myrtle Lodge here last night. At the meeting of the lodge, the Moncton members took charge and two candidates received the initiatory degree. At the close of the session Oddfellows to the number of 80 repaired to the Temperance Hall, where a very appetizing dinner had been prepared. W. A. Gass acted as chairman, and Capt. John Bowser as vice-chairman. While the brothers were being seated Miss Jennie Gray furnished a piano solo. Messrs. Dobson, Steadman, Faulkner and Patterson gave a quartette which received a hearty encore. C. G. Steadman followed with a solo. Another Little Patch of Red. The excellent repast was then discussed, after which the following toasts were drunk: The King, F. T. Atkinson; Our Guests, proposed by A. B. Copp, response by A. Ross O'Neill, G. J. Outlon, P. MacGowan and A. J. Tingley; The Sovereign Grand Lodge, proposed by Robert Duncan, response by Dr. C. A. Murray; the Myrtle Lodge, proposed by A. Ross, response by J. F. Faulkner; the Grand Lodge, proposed by F. T. Tingley, response by Mr. Forbes; The Ladies, proposed by A. B. Copp, and Our Next Merry Meeting by C. A. Avard, after which Auld Lang Syne was sung with great heartiness. A. B. Copp on behalf of Myrtle Lodge made a presentation to Miss Jennie Gray as a token of appreciation of her good offices in officiating at the piano.

The Moncton Oddfellows expressed themselves highly gratified with the reception they received from Myrtle Lodge, and were very desirous that the Sackville Lodge would before long return the visit.

The visiting brothers left for home at 1:35 this morning.

HOPEWELL HILL, March 28.—The schr. Geo. L. Slipp passed out of the river today from her winter quarters.

The funeral of Della Stevens, aged 14, daughter of S. S. Stevens of Memel, took place today, services being held in the Baptist church at this place.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Stevens in their bereavement.

A. C. M. Lawson, wife and family, of Salsbury, came by today's train to spend Easter with friends here.

Mr. Lawson, who is grand secretary of the I. O. O. F., held a public temperance meeting at Albert Mines to-night.

PETITCODIAC, March 29.—Rev. E. C. Corey of Penobscot has purchased Frank Robinson's farm, and will move his family there the first of May.

Invitations are out for an interesting event, to take place at John Douglass' next Wednesday, April 2nd, when his eldest daughter, Agnes, will be married to Harry Hughes, butter and cheese maker.

The frosty nights with the high winds have made the roads fairly good. The commissioners are busy repairing bridges and washouts, of which there were not a few since the recent heavy rain storm.

Maple candy is on the market at 20c per pound.

RICHIBUCTO, March 29.—Abadella Cy has purchased the John Graham property on the lower side of Water street, near the post office, for \$200.

Mrs. Keady O'Leary was seriously ill for several days this week, but is now improving. Rev. Mr. Baker, par-

son of the Methodist church, left yesterday for Halifax accompanied by Mrs. Baker. The latter has been ill nearly all winter, and her visit to Halifax is for medical treatment.

No maple sugar has come into the market yet. The supply will be light this season.

ST. STEPHEN, March 30.—After an illness of a few days with pneumonia, Mrs. Harriet Clerke died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. A. Melvin. She was eighty-six years of age. C. H. Clerke and W. W. Clerke are sons of the deceased. The former is now visiting California. Mrs. Clerke was one of St. Stephen's oldest and most highly esteemed residents, and though in feeble health for some months, her demise was unexpected and was heard of with sincere regret. She was a native of St. John.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

BORDER NEWS.

The ladies guild of Trinity church, St. Stephen, will hold a supper and apron sale in the vestry Thursday evening, April 3.

At the annual meeting of the Deer Island and Campobello Steamboat Co. the old board of directors were unanimously elected and it was voted to declare a dividend of 10 per cent, payable in May.

The graduating class of the Milltown, N. B., high school are making preparations for a concert to be given in St. Patrick's Hall Tuesday evening, April 8, the funds to be used to defray expenses for graduation exercises.

A whilst price is to be given shortly in Watson's Hall, St. Stephen. An entrance fee will be charged and the proceeds will be devoted to charity and this will undoubtedly be a very brilliant affair.

RUBY LIPS.

And a clear complexion, the pride of woman—Have you lost these charms through Torpid Liver, Constipation, Biliousness or Nervousness?

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills will restore them to you—50 Little "Rubies" in Vial—10 Cents.

A pleasure to take them. Act like a charm. Never gripe. Pleasant laxative doses, and a certain cure. 25c. size contains 100 pills.

SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.

THE SARDINE TRADE.

An Eastport despatch to the Bangor News:

From the many shipments of last year's pack of sardines that have been made out of this city for several days past it would indicate that there was again a demand for the goods, and if this continued during the coming month the supply will be gone and the sardine canning plants will be ready for the annual opening in May, and as the schools of small fish have begun to make their appearance in the surrounding waters there are now better indications of the opening of the plants than for some weeks past.

COMPANION COURTS, I. O. F.

Independent Order of Foresters. A companion court of this order was instituted at St. George on Thursday evening, 27th instant, by High Secretary Emmerson. There were twenty applicants.

The following officers were installed, viz.: C. D. Miss H. Layvers; C. R. Mrs. Maggie I. Dunbar; P. C. R. Mrs. Laura A. Maxwell; V. C. R. Mrs. Mary E. McCormick; R. S. J. Beatrice McGee; F. S. Mrs. Helen W. Chase; Treas. Emma G. Craig; orator, Mrs. Isidore L. Adam; S. J. C. Mrs. Eva E. Dow; organist, Miss H. Layvers; S. W. Mrs. Mabel Messenett; J. W. Josephine A. Kernighan; S. B. Jennie Coutts; J. B. Annie W. Austin.

This makes twelve companion courts in New Brunswick. Nine of these have been instituted since last July.

The dispensation to suspend charter rates for initiation of new members of the I. O. O. F. has been extended to May 1st.

HEAD-ACHES and HAND SHAKES.

Some imagine that because the head-aches or the hand shakes that the head or hand is the seat of the trouble. Ninety-nine times in a hundred you could trace them as unmistakable symptoms that the kidneys are in revolt.

South American Kidney Cure cures all impurities in nature's way—eradicates all the disturbing symptoms—quiets the head and steadies the hand—it puts the kidneys to rights. As a kidney cure it's next to infallible. Relieves in six hours.

SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.

DEATH OF EDWARD DE WAR.

CAMBRIDGE, Queens Co., March 27.—Edward De War, aged 68, passed to his eternal rest on 26th of February. Mr. De War had suffered much with paralysis of stomach for many years, but endured well with exemplary patience. The remains were laid away in the Baptist cemetery at MacDonald's Corner Feb. 28th. Rev. A. B. MacDonald, assisted by Rev. R. Barry Smith, conducted the service.

Mr. De War was born at Scotch Settlement, Kings Co. He married Martha Macalay, who survives him. He leaves a large family, who mourn the loss of a kind father, viz.: Harry, Murray and Bruce of Providence, R. I.; Edmund of Sunbury Co.; Janie of Florenceville; Emery of the Western States; Maggie, Nevin and John who reside at Cambridge.

The frosty nights with the high winds have made the roads fairly good. The commissioners are busy repairing bridges and washouts, of which there were not a few since the recent heavy rain storm.

Maple candy is on the market at 20c per pound.

RICHIBUCTO, March 29.—Abadella Cy has purchased the John Graham property on the lower side of Water street, near the post office, for \$200.

Mrs. Keady O'Leary was seriously ill for several days this week, but is now improving. Rev. Mr. Baker, par-

P. E. ISLAND.

Artillerymen Capture Five First Prizes at Quebec.

Storm Did Much Damage—Reearths for the Northwest Mounted Police—News Notes.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 28.—Word was received here last Sunday of the death in Montreal of John Lewis, formerly of the firm of John & Lewis, lumber dealers, of Charlottetown. He had been in failing health for a year. The remains were brought to Charlottetown for interment.

Dr. Toombs of Mt. Stewart, who has been undergoing treatment in the P. E. Island Hospital, is now convalescent.

At the annual meeting of the Hillsborough Boating Club the following officers were elected: President, Reuben McDonald; vice-president, James Praught; secretary, Sinclair Sutherland; treasurer, P. V. Robins.

The Fourth Regiment of P. E. Island has captured five first prizes out of the eight for the whole dominion in the short course of efficiency in the Garrison Artillery School at Quebec. Following are the winners: Bomb. E. McDougall of Montague, Corp. Fred L. Robertson of Brudenell, Gunner W. E. Campbell of Montague, Gunner Gavin A. Young of St. John, Corp. J. Campbell of Souris.

R. M. Lamont of New London has removed to Sydney. Previous to his departure he was presented with a beautiful gold-headed ebony walking cane.

JAMES N. Balston, a native of Annandale, died in Long Island a few days ago. Mr. Balston was a leading business man in Long Island.

John Jordan, who has been visiting his parents in Murray Harbor, left last week for Los Angeles. He has resided in New York for five years.

Roy Baird of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, has been transferred to the branch in Sydney.

The employees of B. & M. Rattenbury's pork packing establishment went on strike last week, also those of T. B. Riley's tobacco factory. In neither case has a settlement been arrived at.

Get Rid of it.

If you have catarrh, why don't you try to get rid of it? The first thing you know it will go down into your lungs or stomach and cause serious trouble. You use Paracresole at once. It is so easy and so pleasant.

some Cresoleum in the vapor-lamp beneath and in the vapor while sleeping. The healing, soothing vapor, up through the nose, clearing and restoring the parts to condition. Doctors prescribe it-sold by druggists everywhere. Complete, \$1.50 extra supplies. Cresoleum free upon request. Vapo-Rite Co., 10 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

RMS THE ANCIENT CEREMONY AT ST. JAMES.

Archbishop Bruchesi ashess Feet of Canons of the Cathedral.

Montreal Gazette, 28th.)

ceremony of the Washing of the feet at the cathedral were with all the impressiveness of the ritual, and at their conclusion the feet of Jesus Christ, the feet in the example of the washing of the feet of the apostles, were washed at the cathedral.

and the tabernacle was open. A procession bearing the Blessed Eucharist was to the repository. This ceremony was performed in all the other altars, and such altars were most elegantly decorated with flowers and contrast to the other altars in the trappings of mourning, typical of the season of penitence.

The cathedral following programme was given: O Jesus (chorus), Perot, Ed. Lebel; (solo and chorus) Th. A. Destrelais; O Cor (chorus), Riga.

Thursday, also called Maunday, from Mandatum, the first one of the church services of the Roman Catholic church, usually designated as a commemoration of the Last Supper, and of the Eucharist. There were other services annexed to this, the solemn consecration of oil or chrism used in baptism, ordination, and extreme unction, the washing of pilgrims' feet, tenebrae.

Saturday takes place the blessing of fire, and of the baptismal font. In early days was set apart for the celebration, and for the election of candidates for the ecclesiastical ministry. From the fire blessed tomorrow by lighted chal Light, which is regarded as of Christ risen from the symbolic light kept during the reading of the mass throughout the intervening Easter and Pentecost.

MORE LITTLE FOLKS. (Baltimore Sun.)

ary Folks, 1140 Bowen street, gave triplets last Sunday, and the identical. The mother had Mrs. Folks is 31 years old and birth to twins twice and has in children.

OTTAWA LETTER

OTTAWA, March 21.—The budget debate has continued during the greater part of four days, and has not been without interest. The attitude of the members on the government side, the ministers included, is something like that of Maude Mueller.

And a nameless longing filled her breast. And with a wish that she scarcely dares to own, for something better than she had known.

Sir Richard Cartwright dwells in the past mostly, but he takes occasion to censure the new protectionists and gives Mr. Tarte a sardonic notice to quit. Mr. Fielding apologizes for the present tariff to those whom Mr. Tarte has led to expect better protection against the United States, and vaguely promises to make it right after the imperial conference. Mr. Heyd commends the tariff but demands a larger protection for Canadian industries in Ontario. Mr. Morrison also condemns the tariff, but demands a renewal of what he calls the absurd and ridiculous feature in the duties on British Columbian products. Mr. Edwards does not command the tariff but endures it, and violently asserts that if it is made in the least more protective, he will withdraw his confidence from the government. Mr. Charlton commends the tariff although it is stronger than our own, and of duties against the American product, opposes the one-sided preference, reminds the ministers of the fate of the Mackenzie government, and warns the generation of vipers on the treasury benches to flee from the wrath of God.

Sir Richard Cartwright's speech, considered coolly and generally mild, strike that audience as being by a court production. He begins by suggesting that Mr. Borden's speech recalled the old days when Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper were demanding protection during the Mackenzie regime. It appears afterwards that the venerable dreamer did not need these days to be reminded of the fact. But that was not his job. He lives in them still. His speech ignores most things that have happened since. If the minister of trade and commerce had dwelt in a cave far from the haunts of men, only receiving an annual message in the shape of an \$8,000 cheque, he could not be more oblivious to recent history. It is true that Sir Richard does not know of the Pierpoint Morgan trust, or the war in Africa or the expansion of the United States or any event in the world that has occurred in the last few years. To hear him discussing the census of 1881 and other old proceedings, as if they were the most live issues available, was a refreshing spectacle. If a reply had come from Sir E. Tache, or Papineau or Baldwin, one would not be surprised. The Cartwright speech prepares the mind for the appearance of a crusader in an ancient character and shuts out the whole of the modern atmosphere.

Yet there was a moral to it. In the end he sacrificed the protectionist of the present day over the shoulders of his prototype of twenty years ago. He expounded the doctrine of balance of trade, unloaded on the house a volume of Cobden Club literature and wound up with a long quotation from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This quotation he claimed that protection is the best and worst of all particulars. It was a fine statement but could not come from the Lauier now at the head of the government. Sir Wilfrid was in opposition when he made this speech, the only one of Laurier's that Sir Richard has ever been known to quote. The purpose of the reproduction is to admonish Sir Richard against the present tendencies, and to hold up before Mr. Tarte the authorized doctrine. Sir Wilfrid will never repeat the words he uttered at the Ottawa convention, so Sir Richard recalls them.

Twice in his speech, Sir Richard declared that the Mackenzie government was the best that Canada ever had. This remark was not applauded by his colleagues, with the exception of one who is not a colleague now, but was in the Mackenzie government. Mr. Ross of Nova Scotia cheered the statement. Mr. Tarte cheered nothing that Sir Richard said, though he sat immediately behind him and was within the sweep of his arm as Sir Richard, according to his habit, turned his back on the speaker and addressed the ministerial benches. There is no doubt that Sir Richard believed the Mackenzie government is better than this one. Mr. Tarte, Mr. Blair and Mr. Sifton were in the Mackenzie government. Sir Richard was finance minister in that cabinet and in this one he is again worth mentioning. But where was the need of his making inviolate distinctions between the cabinet in which the minister of public works stood guard over the treasury, in hand, with a ministry in which the minister of public works conducts himself towards the treasury in the very opposite manner. It is undoubtedly offensive.

Following Sir Richard came Mr. Osler, one of the Toronto members, leading financier and broker in that city, who exposed in clear business language the extravagance and waste of this administration. Mr. Osler had a little fun with the minister, who he said, had been ill or less vaccinated with the protectionist virus. Some have resisted the microbe, some are far gone with the disease, on some it is just beginning to take, and all with the exception of Sir Richard are more or less affected.

Mr. Heyd comes from Brandon, a great manufacturing centre, and while he disclaims the title of protectionist, he talks just the same as those who profess to be protectionists. He is a liberal and supports the government, but will like it better when it keeps out Michigan carriages and other United States goods which compete with Brandon industries. When this prohibition is accomplished, the tariff will still, according to Mr. Heyd, be a revenue tariff with incidental protection. But it is evident that the incidental feature is the most important for him.

For many years Wentworth was represented by a tall and sturdy farmer, Mr. Bain. They made him speaker of the last parliament after good service to the party as chairman

of the agricultural committee. Mr. Bain was somewhat unctuous in his manner, but he was persuasive and well informed and almost the ideal person to persuade a country constituency that the country was not as well governed as it ought to be. At the close of the last parliamentary term Mr. Bain's occupation as a reformer was gone. The constituency which he had persuaded to condemn extravagance and high tariff continued to condemn them. That is how it happened that Mr. Smith, who is also a very clever and well informed speaker, representing Wentworth, sits on the opposition side. Mr. Smith discussed the tariff from a farmer's standpoint reviewing incisively, and in a practical manner, the shortcomings of the government from a farmer's point of view. Mr. Ralph Eaton, from Nova Scotia, happened to meet Mr. Smith, and naturally they fell into conversation over matters of fruit exportation, since Wentworth like Cornwallis is a great fruit country. A few hours later Mr. Smith was reminding the government of the enormous loss occasioned through the failure to provide transportation for fruit in proper vessels. He had the whole records of the losses occasioned by want of ventilation on subsidized ships. Then he reminded the government of the decline in net tonnage of the shipping this year, and of the number involved in Fisher's claim that he had provided a chain of cold storage warehouses for dairy products clear across the country. This chain is not visible to the farmer's naked eye.

Ex-Attorney General McKinnon of Prince Edward Island steered clear of the tariff but commanded the minister of agriculture for the development of the butter and cheese industry, especially in Prince Edward Island. Mr. McKinnon might have explained who began this regeneration of his province. But that was not his job. He lives in them still. His speech ignores most things that have happened since. If the minister of trade and commerce had dwelt in a cave far from the haunts of men, only receiving an annual message in the shape of an \$8,000 cheque, he could not be more oblivious to recent history. It is true that Sir Richard does not know of the Pierpoint Morgan trust, or the war in Africa or the expansion of the United States or any event in the world that has occurred in the last few years.

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It was rather a singular confession that Mr. Charlton made, when he said that though he was persuaded that the tariff ought to be raised and though he saw that the people demanded it, he begged Mr. Mackenzie to send out through the country a number of trained speakers to persuade the people that the tariff was high enough, and to postpone the election until the conversion was complete. Mr. Charlton thinks nothing is too good for a farmer's representative, and took occasion in his budget speech to state what he said when he was dining recently with the governor of Ohio. It was not the same remark that the governor of North Carolina made to the governor of South Carolina, but referred to the price of mowing machines.

Mr. Charlton several years ago had a debate with Mr. Cartwright, somewhere down at a farmers' meeting in western Ontario. He made one short speech and Mr. Charlton two long ones. He was in favor of the English markets and against commercial union, while Mr. Charlton was in favor of the continent to which he then belonged, and was an ardent foe of protection. Abel says that the time was when Mr. Charlton's late speech was a profound success. He says that the conversion of the North Norfolk branch began with that debate in the Grange. After many days he discovered the bread which he then cast upon the waters.

About ten years ago a Northumbrian coin miner came to this country and proceeded to Vancouver Island, where Mr. Dunsmuir, father of the present premier, was operating mines. The young man went to work but having a mind for other things, he followed the example of several other talented miners, and gave himself to the work of the ministry in the Methodist church. It is stated that for a year or two he preached as a minister on trial, when he came into hostile contact with the discipline which requires a probation to remain unbroken. Then he separated from work of the church and became an officer of labor associations at Nanaimo. The ultimate result of it all is that Ralph Smith, after a session in the British Columbia legislature, sits in the house of commons as one of the members for the west and special representative for the cause of labor. It was suggested that he would be made a federal minister, and is now a member of the cabinet. It is the old story and if Mr. Charlton, who sometimes preaches, should go out and make a political sermon he would take for his text the passage that tells how the antediluvians went about buying and selling and marrying and planting and building down to the very day that Noah entered the ark. If this government is swept away in the deluge that Mr. Charlton sees sweeping down he at least will not be to blame. He has lifted up his voice and testified.

S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 22.—Mr. Edward cuts some 200,000,000 feet of lumber on the Ottawa river and its tributaries. As remade in a previous letter, he takes no stock in protection, and continually warns the ministers that he will not support them if they do not mitigate the present tariff. The ministers are not thrown into panic by these announcements, and Mr. Edwards continues to support them without the mitigation. In this debate he followed Charlton with sit at his right, while another free trader, Mr. Ross of Victoria, occupied Mr. Charlton's other flank. Mr. Edwards pours much earnest rebuke upon the member for North Norfolk, who does not seem to mind, and is perfectly willing that the lumberman should have his full share of enjoyment. Mr. Charlton is a pretty big lumberman himself, but he has some knowledge of other things.

A quarter of a century ago one of the most famous and rising men in the Kootenay was Mr. Casey of West Elgin. He appeared in the early '70s, was once selected to move the reply to the address, and seemed to have a fair chance for the front benches. A graduate in honors of Toronto University, a man of good appearance, having abundant means, and a charming wife, owning a beautiful home and farm in his riding, everything appeared to be in his favor. Moreover, he had talent and fluency. Perhaps he talked a little too much. If his mouth was open much of the time, his hand was always open and his heart too. He was a man who is making his way in the political world. When the change of government came, after his long eighteen years of vigorous opposition, his chance was gone. Other men went into the ministry and though Mr. Casey sat in the eighth parliament, he was chairman of no committee, and could not be called one of the leading men. Unfortunately investments left him no longer opulent, and his party had more use for other people.

West Elgin had been made a grit hive and the grit machine is that neighborhood sought for a new candidate. But West Elgin for provincial elections is not so much of a hive, and it was there that Mr. Preston and his friends carried through that brilliant local campaign which terminated with the famous "hug the machine" despatch. In this election outside scalawags were employed to stuff the ballot box after they had been appointed under assumed local names to hold the polls. It was a misfortune of the machine that it did not know when its work was done, and when the time

will contain pictures of the souls of Mr. Fielding, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Sifton and the other dozen ministers and their supporters all undergoing the kiln drying process. The souls of farmer protectionists will now be transferred to cold storage.

The story which Mr. Charlton tells of his efforts to make protectionists of Mr. Mackenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright is pathetic. Sir Charles Tupper has often described the time when Sir Richard, in 1876, having concluded to raise the duties from 17 1/2 to 20 per cent, was terrorized by a Nova Scotia delegation, headed by the present esteemed governor of the province, who told the premier that if they made the tariff higher the whole grit membership from the maritime provinces would go against them. Mr. Charlton says this is the solemn truth, and he confesses that he was the man who persuaded Mackenzie to make the advance. Mr. Charlton had gone among the people. He saw the rising tide. He wanted to escape and to save the government. The handwriting on the wall was discerned by him when Mackenzie was scared by Mr. Jones to scare him and the conservatives courageously took up the protectionist programme.

This accounts for the appearance of Jabel Robinson who was a patron and had the support of the conservative party in the campaign. He slipped in through the three-cornered fight, and is a fairly good supporter of the conservative policy, though he will not vote for Mr. Borden's amendment because he says Mr. Borden is not a Canadian living abroad, showed that 1,400 people left Canada in the year ending March, 1901. The United States census shows that the number of Canadians living in that country in 1890 was \$80,000, and in 1900, 1,181,000. In 1900, 18 per cent of native born Canadians were living in the States, and 82 per cent in Canada; while ten years before the number in Canada was 8 per cent and the United States 17 per cent.

S. D. S.

OTTAWA, March 24.—Those who have read Pope's Life of Sir John A. Macdonald may remember a letter written by the late Hon. George Brown, shortly before confederation was accomplished, in which he spoke of the parliament and departmental buildings then approaching completion. Mr. Brown said that the buildings would be more than sufficient for the Dominion of Canada, for fifty or one hundred years to come. He seemed to be quite scandalized at the extravagance of building so extensively, and he said that he would now go in for completing the buildings in good style, on the ground that the government might as well be hanged for an old sheep as a lamb.

It did not occur to Mr. Brown that before a dozen years his friend, Mr. Macdonald, would be obliged to add to the western building a wing

much larger than the building itself, or that in another dozen years the Wellington block on the other side of Miramichi stone, would be required. Since that house was built a large and ugly brick structure at Nepon Point has been erected for the Printing Bureau, and Mr. Tarte has added a new interior wing to the parliament building. Moreover, the department of the interior is renting a large building on Metcalfe street, the department of agriculture a part of another on Sparks street, and still another on the geological survey as a branch thereof. While this project has some adherents, it hardly commends itself to the judgment of reasonable people who understand the workings of the geological survey. No doubt the survey has its shortcomings, and under Dr. Selwyn its practical value was not as large as it should have been. But, of late years, it has been in pretty close touch with the practical work of mining and prospecting, and its economic value has been much increased without sacrifice of its scientific work. While the survey is essentially scientific, it is far from being merely academic, and every mining man knows that he can obtain valuable information from the work of the geologists and other explorers. Wherever there is mineral wealth, discovered or hidden, the explorers of the survey are found. They have been pioneer surveyors and prospectors. They were first in the Yukon, early in the Rockies, and have long been dealing with the Lake of the Woods and the Lake Superior region. They have been all around Hudson Bay and across and re-crossed the Labrador country. The work that they have done has prepared the way for the mining prospector or else warned him against useless expeditions. It is true that there has been too much delay sometimes in the publication of maps, and that this delay has occasionally been due to uncertainties or differences of scientific opinion. But under the present acting director this evil has been abated, and information is now available as soon as it can be expected.

This leads up to a mention of the agitation in favor of the establishment of a mining bureau for all Canada, with the geological survey as a branch thereof. While this project has

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itself to the judgment of reasonable people who understand the workings of the geological survey. No doubt the survey has its shortcomings, and under Dr. Selwyn its practical value was not as large as it should have been. But, of late years, it has been in pretty close touch with the practical work of mining and prospecting, and its economic value has been much increased without sacrifice of its scientific work. While the survey is essentially scientific, it is far from being merely academic, and every mining man knows that he can obtain valuable information from the work of the geologists and other explorers. Wherever there is mineral wealth, discovered or hidden, the explorers of the survey are found. They have been pioneer surveyors and prospectors. They were first in the Yukon, early in the Rockies, and have long been dealing with the Lake of the Woods and the Lake Superior region. They have been all around Hudson Bay and across and re-crossed the Labrador country. The work that they have done has prepared the way for the mining prospector or else warned him against useless expeditions. It is true that there has been too much delay sometimes in the publication of maps, and that this delay has occasionally been due to uncertainties or differences of scientific opinion. But under the present acting director this evil has been abated, and information is now available as soon as it can be expected.

The provinces which have mineral wealth have their own departments or bureaus of mines. It is not the business of the dominion to interfere with the provincial affairs to the extent of establishing a rival department. If we had a department and minister of mines or a mining bureau, it would have very little power of administration.

It could not impose or suggest mining regulations, it could not issue licenses except for dominion unorganized territory, it could not collect royalties, and would probably be found in continuous strained relations with local authorities. The work that the dominion can do is to continue general exploration and research on a scientific and economic basis, placing at the disposal of the provinces and the country at large the results of its observations, gathering and maintaining here collections of educational value, showing to the world outside what the mineral wealth of Canada is like in extent and character, and keeping in line with other countries in the purely scientific aspects of its work.

It is fair to say that the staff of the geological survey comprises as fine a body of men as can be found anywhere. Some of them have a continental reputation, some are young and will yet obtain recognition. All are honest, active and energetic workers, receiving moderate incomes in proportion to their attainments and devoting to the public service their talents, energies and enthusiasm more from the love of their profession and the desire for knowledge than from the financial reward. Several of them have refused much higher salaries in private employment which would have limited their activities. So far as can be learned, no cases have occurred where geologists and other members of the geological survey staff have made use of their knowledge for personal gain. If they discover a mine they do not get anything out of it. The information is given to the public and every man has an equal chance in exploiting the newly discovered wealth. No doubt there are men in the survey earning less than \$2,000 a year who could have received many thousands by giving private information to promoters. But up to this time no such scandals have been discovered, and the strict rules of the survey that no member of the staff

will gain very largely, and English sales to Canada in a five-year period nothing at all.

Again Mr. Clarke does not agree with Sir Richard Cartwright concerning the census. He shows that the municipal returns in Ontario give as large an increase in the first five years of the decade as in the last five. He points out that Prince Edward Island, which gained 300 population in the decade ending ten years ago has lost 5,000 in the last ten years; that the whole maritime provinces, outside of Cape Breton county, have gained less in the last ten years than in the previous ten. He calls attention to the fact that Mr. Cote's circular in respect of French Canadians living abroad, showed that 1,400 people left Canada in the year ending March, 1901. The United States census shows that the number of Canadians living in that country in 1890 was \$80,000, and in 1900, 1,181,000. In 1900, 18 per cent of native born Canadians were living in the States, and 82 per cent in Canada; while ten years before the number in Canada was 8 per cent and the United States 17 per cent.

Now all this profit we get already. We are not such fools as to pay the English coiner, public or private, the face value of all the new coin he makes for us. We buy the silver and the other metal, pay the coiner for his work and keep the profits for ourselves. I find on turning up the auditor's accounts for 1900 that roughly speaking a half a million dollars' worth of silver coin was brought that year into the country. The profit on that was 55 cents on the dollar, and Canada got it all. We paid the manufacturer \$15,000 for his work and whatever profit he got goes into the pockets of that 55 cents. There was also a considerable importation of copper coin on which the profit was relatively less because the cost of coining was larger in proportion. Leaving that out of the consideration, we find that Mr. Fielding would have calculated on a profit of \$275,000 on silver coinage for that year, which would allow him \$75,000 for work and still leave a handsome return. But a proper calculation would allow him only the profit to be made out of the manufacturer's job of \$15,000. How can we make \$75,000 a year out of that?

There is no profit in minting gold, for gold coin is worth no more than gold bars. Mr. Fielding admits that the total profit is to be measured out of silver. Now silver is not coined every year so extensively as in the year mentioned, and I think it will be found that we are only paying on an average six or seven thousand dollars a year for doing that work. Probably two or three men in a year would do the whole of it. This is not a very large job for a \$250,000 building, and if we add copper coinage, which can at the most yield a manufacturer's return of \$20,000 expenses to be paid out of that, we do not have very much out of our \$75,000 a year. Therefore it appears to be much better policy to build a museum now and allow the mint to remain until we need it—if ever we do.

This leads up to a mention of the agitation in favor

shall hold any interest in mines or minerals is observed.

If the geological survey needs to be strengthened on its economic side that can be done, but it would be a great misfortune if the organization which has been built up by many years of faithful scientific work and which includes some of the best talent of the country, should now be made to play a secondary part to a mining bureau, or any other establishment.

S. D. S.

THE COW THAT PAYS BEST.

By F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

The question as to which is the most profitable cow, is one that cannot be decided in any arbitrary manner. There are so many circumstances and contingencies to be taken into consideration, that after all it is safe and written on the subject, each man must decide the question largely on his own judgment. He will find it necessary to consider the nature of his farm; the suitability of his buildings and implements; the cost of hired help, if such is required; the proximity of a good market for his finished products, and many other details. The comparative advantages of beef-growing and dairying would probably be the first point considered by a farmer who was just about to make start in cattle raising. Men who have had long experience in either of these lines, are not likely to change to the other line, unless they do so in their routine, in variety and management of crops, in buildings and equipments, without a good deal of deterioration. The beef-cow question can be carried on with a small expenditure for labor and utensils, it is perhaps true, and it certainly does not require the constant attention to business that dairying entails.

Next comes the question of breeds. It will, I think, be generally conceded by fair minded men, that there is no "best" breed. Every breed has its admirers, and every breed has its detractors. Men who have had long experience in either of these lines, are not likely to change to the other line, unless they do so in their routine, in variety and management of crops, in buildings and equipments, without a good deal of deterioration. The beef-cow question can be carried on with a small expenditure for labor and utensils, it is perhaps true, and it certainly does not require the constant attention to business that dairying entails.

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The others may equal the Shorthorn in milk production, but surpass them under certain conditions, but the superior milking qualities of the Shorthorns, and particularly of the grades, have given them an almost popularity in our favor. Where feed is plentiful, and the country not too high or broken, they are likely to prove satisfactory beefers, and in addition will produce a fair amount of milk. The Jersey is a good grade, and this breed can be procured for grading purposes, is also an argument in its favor. Breeders of the other sorts are comparatively few, and therefore for the time being, we will confine ourselves to a brief discussion of the Jersey.

At Joggins Mines, March 29, sch Geo L. Slipy, coal, for St John.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived.

At Bermuda, March 22, str Beta, McKenzie, from Halifax; for Jamaica (and laden); 26th, str Trinidad, Fraser, from New York.

At Manchester, March 25, str Manchester Trader, Parry, from St John.

LIVERPOOL, March 25, str Lake Ontario, from Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 22—Arr'd, str Tunisian, from Liverpool for St John.

At Halifax, March 31, str Parisian, from St John.

Cleared.

At Joggins Mines, March 29, sch Geo L. Slipy, coal, for St John.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived.

At Bermuda, March 22, str Beta, McKenzie, from Halifax; for Jamaica (and laden); 26th, str Trinidad, Fraser, from New York.

At Manchester, March 25, str Manchester Trader, Parry, from St John.

LIVERPOOL, March 25, str Lake Ontario, from Philadelphia.

LONDON, March 28—Strd, str Carlisle City, from Halifax and St John.

CAPE TOWN, March 28—Arr'd, str Nemesis, from St John, and ordered to Port Elizabeth.

At Cape Town, March 19, bark Undaunted, Davidson, from Chelmsford; 21st Echo, Belgrave, from Astoria; 29th, str Lord Orkney, from St John, and ordered to Port Elizabeth.

At Manchester, Mar 25, str Manchester Trader, Parry, from St John.

At Demerara, March 18, sch Onora, from Liverpool, 13th, sch Mascot, from London, N. S.

At Turks Island, March 14, brig W. E. Stowe, Matson, from Porto Rico; 16th, (and sailed) from Lunenburg, NS; 18th G. Anderson, Zinck, from (do) and sailed 17th for Lunenburg, NS; 17th, sch Peeries, Kinley, from Jamaica, (and sailed) 18th for Lunenburg, NS; 19th, Leopold Hobb, from Porto Rico (and sailed 22d for Lunenburg, NS); sch John J. Snow, Stevens, from Eastport via St John, (to sail about 29th) for New York.

Sailed.

From Barbados, March 14, ship Harold Hansen, from St John; 15th, sch Victory, for Harbor Grace; 18th, str Actor, Donald, for Trinidad; bark Mentor, Larsen, for Martinique; bark Trusty, Dixons, for St John.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26—The LightHouse Board has sent out the following notice:

Chesapeake Bay, main ship channel, Maryland-Poplars Island Shoal buoy, No. 20, a red iron spar buoy, was reported missing on March 24.

Hampion Roads, Virginia—Crumps Buoy, No. 5, a black second class can, reported March 20, was replaced March 21.

Long Beach, Calif., March 21—Creek Flats buoy, No. 3, a red spar, was reported March 25 and will be replaced as soon as practicable.

PORTLAND, Me., March 26—Second class buoy, a red and black horizontally striped iron spar buoy, No. 21, from McNeills Ledge, Owl's Head, was replaced March 24.

Office of the Lighthouse Inspector,

Portland, Me., March 26, 1902.

(Herring Gut, Maine.)

The Sisters Buoy, No. 5, a black spar, reported adrift February 7, has been replaced.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

March 27—Sir Concord, 16th, Webbs, from Glasgow, Schofield and Co, general cargo.

28th—Sch William Jones, 24th, McLean, from Boston, R. O. Elkin, hal.

Sch Harry Knowlton, 27th, Stewart, from St. John, V. Y.; Gregory, bal.

Sch George, 23rd, Longmore, from Mobile, J. W. Smith, pitch pine.

March 29—Sir Banta (Nor), 44th, Pedersen, from Montego Bay, Ja., D. J. Seely and Son, fruit.

Sir Manchester City, 37th, Forrest, from Port George, via Halifax, Wm. Thomson and Son, general cargo.

Coastwise—Sch Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from Bear River; Klondyke, 7th, Willigan, from Parrsboro; Mildred K., 28, Thompson, from Westport; L. M. Ellis, 34, Lentz, from New Bedford; T. B. Bal, 44, Abraham, from Annapolis; Evelyn, 26, Cassidy, from Annapolis; Packet, 44, Longmore, from Bridge town; Bear River, 37, Woodworth, from Port George; Helen, 62, Mills, from Ad-george; Head; Hattie, 37, Parkin, from Port George; Grace and Ethel, 15, Ingwers, from Grand Harbor; Minnie, 12, Ossinger, from Tiverton, 20th; 28th, Sch Superior, 238th, Thompson, from Liverpool, Troop and Son, general cargo and passengers.

Sir Edmund, 6th, Vipond, from Liverpool, via Halifax; Wm. Thomson and Son, general cargo and passengers.

March 31—Sir Grange, 12th, Seely, from St. John, via West Indies via Halifax, Wm. Thomson and Son, general cargo and passengers.

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