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FIENDS INCARNATE.

Sickening Details of a Horrible Lynching in Georgia.

Negro Chained to a Tree, His Ears and Fingers Chopped Off One By One.

And His Body, Saturated With Oil Burned to a Crisp, in the Presence of a Mob Two Thousand Strong.

NEWMAN, Ga., April 23.—In the presence of nearly 2,000 people, who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy, Sam Hose, a negro, who committed two of the basest crimes ever burned at the stake in a public road one and one-half miles from here this afternoon. Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his body. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cooked, it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs.

NEWMAN, Ga., April 23.—Sam Hose, the murderer of Alfred Crawford, and the ravisher of his wife, was burned at the stake two miles from here this afternoon, in the presence of 2,000 people. Sheriff Brown, to save bloodshed, and the destruction of the jail, turned the negro over to a big party of citizens. A procession was quickly formed and the doomed negro was marched at its head through several streets of the town. Upon the public square was reached. Here former Governor Atkinson of Georgia, who lives in Newman, and Judge Freeman, came hurriedly upon the scene and standing up in a buggy, implored the crowd to let the law take its course. The assemblage heard the words of the two speakers in silence, but the instant their voices died away, shouts of "On to Palmetto; burn him; think of his crime," arose and the march was resumed. Mrs. Crawford's mother and sister who are residents of Newman, identified the man. "To the stake," was again the cry, and several men wanted to burn the negro in Mrs. McElroy's yard. To this she objected strenuously and the mob, complying with her wish, started for Palmetto. Leaving the little town, whose Sunday quiet had been so rudely disturbed, the mob, which numbered nearly 1,500 people, started on the road to Palmetto. A line of buggies and vehicles of all kinds, their drivers fighting for position in line, followed the procession, at the head of which, closely guarded, marched the negro. One and a half miles out of Newman, a place believed to be favorable to the burning, was reached. A little to the side of the road was a strong pine tree. Up to this the negro was marched, his back placed to the tree and his face to the crowd, which jeered closely about him. Here for the first time he

WAS ALLOWED TO TALK.

He said: "I am Sam Hose. I killed Alfred Crawford, but was paid to do it. Lige Strickland, the negro preacher at Palmetto, gave me \$15 to kill him." At this a row broke up from the crowd. The intelligence imparted by the wretch was spread among them. "Let him go on; tell all you know about it," came from the crowd. The negro, shivering like a leaf, continued his recital. "I did not outside Mrs. Crawford. Somebody else did that. I can identify him. Give me time for that." The mob would hear no more. The clothes were torn from the wretch in an instant. A heavy chain was produced and wound around his body. He said not a word to his prosecutors, but at a slight of three or four knives slashing in the hands of several members of the crowd about him, which seemed to forecast the terrible ordeal he was about to be put to, he sent up a yell which could be heard for a mile. Instantly a hand grasping a knife shot out, and one of the negro's ears dropped into a hand ready to receive it. He pleaded pitifully for mercy and begged his tormentors to let him die. His cries went unheeded. The second ear went the way of the other. Hardly had he been deprived of his organs of hearing than his fingers, one by one, were taken from his hands and passed among the members of the yelling and now thoroughly maddened crowd. The shrieking negro was quickly deprived of other portions of his anatomy, and the words: "Come on with the oil," brought a huge can of kerosene to the foot of the tree where the negro, his body covered with blood from head to foot, was striving and toting at

his chains. The can was lifted over the negro's head by three or four men and its contents poured over him. By this time a good supply of brush, pieces of fence rails and other firewood had been placed about the negro's feet. This was thoroughly saturated and a MATCH APPLIED. A huge shout upward was spread quickly over the pile of wood. As it flicked the negro's legs, he shrieked once and began tugging at his chains. As the flames crept higher and the smoke entered his eyes and mouth, he put the stumps of his hands to the tree back of him and with a terrible plunge forward severed the upper portion of the chains which bound him to the tree. His body held to the tree only by as far as the thighs, lunged forward, thus escaping the flames, which roared and crackled about his feet. One of the men nearest to the burning negro quickly ran up and pushing him back said: "Go back and push him back; he had the seat would have lost his seat had he not done so." The crowd, which was composed of the disjunct links of the chain. The road for a distance of half a mile on each side of the burning negro was black with convoyances and was simply impassable. The crowd surrounded the stake on all sides, and none of those nearer than 100 feet of the centre were able to see what was going on. Yell after yell went up, and the progress of the flames was commended to those in the rear by shouts from the eye witnesses. The torch was applied about half-past two, and at three o'clock the body of Sam Hose was limp and lifeless, his head hanging to one side. The body was not cut down. It was cut to pieces. The crowd fought for places about the smouldering tree, and with knives secured small pieces of his carcass as did not fall to pieces. The chain was severed by hammers, the tree was chopped down and with such pieces of the firewood as had not burned were carried away as souvenirs. The negro's heart was cut into several pieces, as was also his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics satisfied their more fortunate possessors with "extraneous" bits from the small pieces of bone worth 25 cents, and a bit of the liver crisply cooked and sold for 10 cents. As soon as the negro was seen to lead there was a tremendous struggle among the crowd which had witnessed his tragic end to secure the souvenirs. A rush was made for the stake, and those near the body forced against it and had to fight for their freedom. Knives were quickly produced, and soon the body was dismembered. PALMETTO, Ga., April 24.—The body of Lige Strickland, a negro preacher, who was implicated in the Crawford murder by Sam Hose, was found swinging to the limb of a persimmon tree within a mile and a quarter of this place early today. Before death was allowed to end the sufferings of the negro his ears were cut off and the small finger of his left hand was severed at the joint. These trophies were in Palmetto today. On the chest of the negro was a piece of bloodstained paper attached by an ordinary pin. On one side of this paper was written: "New York Journal—We must protect our latitudes." The other side of the paper contained a warning to the negroes of the neighborhood. It read as follows: "Beware of all strangers. You will be treated the same way." The mob is still on the hunt for other negroes, and probably more will be lynched. One report says they have killed Albert Sewell, a very offensive black man.

A VANCOUVER FRACAS!

City and Federal Government Disputes the Claim to an Island.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 24.—A sensation was caused today by the arrest of Theodore Ludgate, the representative of Stewart & Wells of Chicago, and the workmen he took out to Dead Man's Island to build a saw mill there. Messrs Stewart & Wells, the representatives of a Chicago syndicate, obtained the lease of the island from the department of militia at Ottawa, but the city claims the island. Mayor Garden warned Ludgate that he would not be allowed to proceed with the work. Ludgate publicly announced that he would start the work of clearing the island this morning. The mayor ordered the police force out, and when the Chicago party arrived they were warned off. They persisted in landing, and were arrested as trespassers. The case will come up in the police court this afternoon.

FREE AT LAST.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 24.—The Canadian liner Gaspesia arrived here today, convoyed by the sealer, Kite, after being eighty days from Paspébiac, sixty-five of which she was frozen in ice floes in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Gaspesia is considerably damaged through being nipped among the floes. Her rudder being disabled, she was steering by means of spars.

PARLIAMENT.

The Estimates Brought Down By Hon. Mr. Fielding

Show How Utterly False Were the Promises of Retrenchment Under Liberal Rule.

The Oil Barons Have More Friends in the Cabinet Than Have the Maritime Farmers and Fishermen.

OTTAWA, April 21.—This was government day in the commons, and as the ministers had nothing ready for the house adjourned after a session of fifteen minutes.

In the senate this afternoon Hon. Mr. Ferguson enquired if the government steamer Stanley made a special trip between Pictou and Georgetown on Sunday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of conveying Frederick Peters of Victoria to Prince Edward Island, and if a special train on the Prince Edward Island railway from Georgetown to Charlottetown was run on the same day and for the same purpose. If so, by whose orders were these special services rendered and at whose expense.

Hon. Mr. Scott said the minister of marine authorized the Stanley to convey Mr. Peters across either on Saturday or Sunday, he being a member of the Prince Edward Island legislature. Mr. Peters was absent from the last session of the legislature and would have lost his seat had he not been there in time. He had no knowledge of any special train. Mr. Peters said his fare.

Senator Prowse pointed out that Mr. Peters had been a resident of Prince Edward Island and had gone to British Columbia to live. He had left his constituency unrepresented last session and now wanted to get to the island to save his seat. He did not think the government had any right to put its hands into the treasury to pay for a special trip of the Stanley and special trains. It was indefensible extravagance.

When Hon. Mr. Fielding moves the house into supply, Mr. McNeill will offer an amendment to the statements of Mr. Chamberlain and other imperial statesmen in favor of imperial preferential trade, and asking the colonies to make propositions in that direction. He said that the proposals were "And this house has rejected the speech from the throne containing no intimation that the government have, in response to these repeated advances by the imperial authorities, made any attempt to secure for the colonies a preferential treatment in the markets of the United Kingdom, which would be of invaluable value to the farmers and other producers of Canada, would set in motion a great tide of immigration to our shores, people the vast wheat areas of the west, enhance farm produce in the other provinces, promote the unity of the empire, and especially deliver it from dangerous dependence upon a foreign power."

OTTAWA, April 24.—Answering Mr. Bell of Pictou, Hon. Mr. Blair said that the Canada News Co. had a three years' contract for the privilege of selling papers on the intercolonial, and paying \$12,000 for that period, \$11,100 in cash and \$1,000 in advertising. The same company paid \$300 a year for the news stand privilege at Halifax and \$500 a year for the same privilege at St. John.

Replying to Mr. Powell, Hon. Mr. Blair said that 400 men were employed by the intercolonial shovelling snow on or about the 18th of February, the date of the provincial election. Mr. Blair stated that the snow fall on that occasion was unprecedented. The cost of shovelling was \$1,400.

Mr. Pope asked some questions about the appointment and dismissal of Mr. Harris, late manager of the intercolonial. Mr. Blair's reply in full is as follows: "Mr. Harris's services were dispensed with after some months' experience that, though an active, capable, energetic officer, he showed a lack of judgment in his method of dealing with the public in connection with the business of the office, which led to unnecessary friction and dissatisfaction. Upon leaving the service he was paid six months' salary as a retiring allowance, having rendered valuable service in connection with the agreement made with the Grand Trunk for the use of terminals in Montreal and of their line from Montreal to St. Rosalie. Mr. Harris was in the government employ from November, 1897, to August, 1898."

Hon. Mr. Sifton explained that the mounted police force in the Yukon numbered 264. Mr. Davis of Saskatchewan moved his resolution that oil should be on the free list. This western member, who supports the government, contended that the oil duty was a great injury to the west, and that it enabled the Standard oil people, who had bought out the Petrolia industry, to make undue profits of three quarters of a million.

Mr. Fraser of East Lambton (liberal) who represents one of the oil districts, protested against the abolition of the protection on oil. He claimed that if oil were made free the Canadian industry would be placed in danger and a large number of men would be thrown out of employment. He read testimonials to prove that the Canadian oil was better oil than American.

Mr. Ellis supported Mr. Davis' motion, stating that \$600,000 worth of oil paid \$400,000 duty, or 66 p.c. This duty ought not to stand. It was paid by farmers, fishermen and others, who could not use gas or electric light as a substitute. The tax was especially oppressive in the maritime provinces, which last year paid \$150,000 duty on \$180,000 worth of oil. He said Hon. Mr. Fielding, as a maritime man, ought to be willing to remove this oppressive tax.

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved that the debate be adjourned. He said the tariff should be dealt with as a whole and the house would do well to make no declaration until the budget was brought down.

Mr. Davin opposed the amendment, advising Mr. Davis to divide the house in order that the government might learn what the opinion of parliament was. Six o'clock.

OTTAWA, April 24.—After dinner the members of the liberal platform on the subject of coal oil.

Mr. Beattie (conservative) of London, said that both governments had made mistakes in reducing the oil duties. The charges of duty had reduced the price received by the producers for crude oil without reducing the price to the consumer.

Mr. Johnston (liberal), the recently elected member for Lambton, made his maiden speech in favor of protection to the oil industry.

Mr. Oliver (liberal) of Alberta, said he on the whole supported the conservative tariff policy, but was not so enthusiastic about it as to think it could not be improved. He maintained that oil being an article of general consumption by the poorer people, ought to be taxed a little lower than the average, or say 20 per cent, instead of 40.

Mr. Richards (liberal) for Lisgar, said that the understanding in Manitoba when he was a candidate, was that if the liberals won there would be no duty on oil or farm implements. He thought the government might abolish the duty and give a bounty instead.

Mr. Monck (conservative) of Jacques said in his campaign Mr. Laurier had made a campaign speech commending protection on oil. Mr. Monck had himself agreed to advocate abolition of the duty.

After further discussion, Mr. Davis closed the debate, still insisting that oil should be free. Being a good party man, he said that he would accept Mr. Fielding's motion to adjourn. This occasioned derisive laughter, which increased when Bergeron, Davin and other opposition members stood up to demand a recorded vote.

Mr. Fielding's amendment was carried by a vote of 68 to 39. League, Snodgrass and Monck supported the amendment. Beattie and Craig, government supporters, voted for the amendment. Davis, Richardson and Oliver caused laughter by supporting Mr. Fielding.

Mr. Ellis was asked, but took occasion to explain to the house that if he had voted he would have voted against the amendment. After some discussion on the question of seeds, grain and lins in the Northwest, the house adjourned.

Hon. Mr. Fielding explained that the budget speech will be made next Tuesday. Before the house rose, Mr. Fielding submitted the estimates for next year.

THE ESTIMATES. The total expenditure estimated in this first draft for 1899-1900 is \$41,825,000 for current account, and \$4,788,000 for capital account. The proposed increase in current expenditure over the current year is \$356,000. There is a nominal decrease in capital expenditure, but these accounts are usually largely deferred to the supplementary estimates.

The increase in the public debt charge is very large, namely, \$421,000, and \$270,000 additional is to be spent on the Yukon. The savings bank interest is charged at three per cent, showing that Hon. Mr. Fielding has changed his mind permanently as to reduction in the rate.

The civil government salaries increases are \$19,000. In 19 cases in the civil service payments are to be made notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the civil service act. Mr. Mulock carries off the honors of the previous year of \$75,000, for experimental farms; \$40,000 instead of \$30,000 for agriculture and dairying, and puts on a new item of \$20,000 for an illustrating station. There is a decrease from \$80,000 to \$60,000 for advances for milk and cream at dairy stations, and one of from \$85,000 to \$70,000 in the cold storage appropriation.

The immigration expenditure is increased from \$258,000 to \$350,000, the addition being in "contingencies and general expenses." Militia pay and allowances are slightly increased. The annual drill is raised from \$300,000 to \$400,000; military properties, from \$131,000 to \$164,000; the Royal Military College, from \$55,000 to \$70,000; the cartridge factory, from \$50,000 to \$103,000; defence of Esquimaux, from \$75,000 to \$109,000. Monuments for the battlefields of Stoney Creek and Burlington call for \$2,000.

\$586,000 charged to capital is to be spent on artillery and fortifications, as against \$381,000 this year. Dr. Borden provides for 12 days' drill of the entire militia. The appropriation for militia clothing is increased from \$150,000 to \$250,000. The railway department's proposed capital expenditure includes \$445,000 for increased accommodation at St. John; \$100,000 for strengthening iron bridges; \$20,000 for air brakes; \$5,000 for new machinery at Moncton; \$15,000 for enlargement of engine houses, and \$24,000 for rolling stock. The total amount of the intercolonial capital expenditure is \$941,000. Canada—charged to capital; amounts to \$2,824,000, the largest item being for the Stouffville, Gallops, Trent and Wolland canals. The sum of \$554,000 is to be spent on the St. Lawrence ship channel. Chargeable to income are \$12,000 for Halifax drill hall, \$15,800 for the Kentville building, \$12,000 for the Liverpool building, \$3,500 for the Windsor building, and \$1,900 for a drill shed in that town. New Brunswick has only the Marysville building, \$4,000. Mr. Tarte will spend \$100,000 on public buildings at Ottawa. HARBORS AND RIVERS. New Brunswick—Bathurst—Repairs to wharf, \$1,000. Bathurst—Church—Wharf, \$3,000. Campbellton—Repairs to Ballantyne wharf, \$750. Charlottetown—Reconstruction and repairs to Custom House wharf, \$6,000. Clifton breakwater—Crested block stone talus and repairs, \$5,500. Digby—Repairs to wharf, \$1,500. Digby—Repairs to Ballantyne wharf, \$2,500. Main River Bridge—Wharf, \$1,200. Richibucto—Pier repairs, \$4,000. River St. John—Including tribunes, \$16,000. River St. John—Dredging between river and Grand Lake, \$1,500. St. John harbor—Negro Point breakwater, \$5,000. St. John harbor—Hydrographic survey, \$500. St. John harbor—Repairs to and extension of protection works at base of Fort Dufferin, \$800. St. John harbor—Extension and repairs to protection work, \$2,400. Total for New Brunswick, \$59,750. Prince Edward Island—China Point, \$1,500. McGe's pier, \$1,500. Minitigash—Harbor works, \$1,900. Minitigash—Breakwater, \$1,800. New London—Repairs, \$350. General repairs to piers and breakwaters, \$3,000. St. Peter's bay—Pier, \$500. Souris—Knight's Point breakwater, etc., \$18,000. Summerside harbor—\$30,000. Total for P. E. Island, \$68,450. OTHER ITEMS. The appropriations for the Queen's statue is increased from \$7,000 to \$12,000. No changes are yet proposed in the mail subsidies. In the light-house service, the salary of F. J. Harding, St. John, is increased from \$1,400 to \$1,500. There is an apparent decrease in the salaries of the inspectors and overseers from \$55,000 to \$70,000. Administration salaries in the Yukon are increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The mounted police in the Yukon will cost \$500,000, or \$150,000 more than \$350,000 in the current year. The sum of \$40,000 is to be spent in surveying all Canadian railway routes to the Klondyke. \$38,000 worth of new plant is to be put in the printing bureau. An additional \$15,000 will be voted for future expenses of the International Conference. The salary of the Nova Scotia post office inspector is raised to \$2,500. A vote of two thousand dollars is asked for the widow of John Campbell, railway mail clerk, New Brunswick division, who was killed in a railway accident in 1893. NOTES. The minister of finance gives notice of two important government bills to-night. One is to implement the promise last year when the Sons of England incorporation bill was before parliament, viz. that the ministry at this session would introduce a bill affecting fraternal societies in general. The title of the proposed measure is "Respecting the incorporation of benevolent societies." The bill will be closely scrutinized, representatives of the different fraternal organizations having been enquiring about the measure already. The other bill is to amend the insurance act. It proposes to furnish a means whereby companies may be incorporated by letters patent, instead of having to come to parliament for incorporation. WOODSTOCK. WOODSTOCK, April 24.—The mayor has been in communication with Mr. Carvell, M. P. P., with regard to having the bill to allow the town to take stock to the extent of \$50,000 as a pulp mill or other enterprises altered so that instead of taking stock the town may give a bonus of a certain amount to any company starting such an enterprise. This is a result of negotiations now going on between parties in the town and an agent of a party of capitalists willing to engage in the pulp business. A deputa-tion is ready to start for Fredericton at any time, but Mr. Carvell does not think that it will be necessary for them to go. If the deputa-tion goes it will consist of the mayor, H. P. Blair, Alex. Henderson and Hugh Hays. The circuit court opens here tomorrow, Judge Landry presiding. The Presque Isle express this afternoon was delayed some time, the track near Caribou being under water. This afternoon fire broke out in the attic of Mrs. E. K. Jones' house. After some difficulty in getting at the fire the flames were easily subdued. The damage was not at all heavy. DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Mrs. Sullivan—The grocer charged me 30 cents a pound for this macaroni. Mrs. Mulligan—That's too high. A man had to eat half a dozen pounds in order to get his money's worth.—Judge.

St. John, Halifax, Boston and Montreal Markets

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NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 18.—The Maritime Electrical Association held its annual session here today. A half dozen papers of interest to the members of the profession were read. Tonight a banquet was given to the visitors by the Halifax men. T. G. McMillan of Truro will erect a big pulp mill on the Salmon River, Colchester county. The civic campaign is well under way. Mayor Stephen held the first of a series of public meetings tonight. He will be followed in the same line by ex-Alderman Hamilton, who is pushing him hard.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 19.—The board of trade today unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Dominion government to erect a new post office building in this city. At present the customs and post office departments are in the same building, and merchants claim that it is utterly large enough for one department. The board also decided to telegraph the Ottawa authorities to secure for Halifax the same regulations as to customs permits as was formerly in vogue here, which would be greatly beneficial to the city. The board recently made the same regulations for the Halifax authorities to secure for Halifax the same regulations as to customs permits as was formerly in vogue here, which would be greatly beneficial to the city.

WOLFVILLE, April 15.—The annual reception of the Atholton Society of Acadia was given in College hall on Friday evening. J. W. Fortis and the Rev. Canon, president and vice-president, received the guests. At present the customs and post office departments are in the same building, and merchants claim that it is utterly large enough for one department. The board also decided to telegraph the Ottawa authorities to secure for Halifax the same regulations as to customs permits as was formerly in vogue here, which would be greatly beneficial to the city.

HALIFAX, April 17.—The marriage of Frank J. Curry, formerly of Wolfville, his mother being, in the second wife of the late Dr. Brown, took place recently at St. John's. Mrs. Curry was Miss Bertha O'Neil, a large number of guests were present and the girls were costly and numerous. At the nineteenth annual meeting of the young ladies of St. John's, which was held at the home of the Rev. Canon, the Rev. Canon, president and vice-president, received the guests. At present the customs and post office departments are in the same building, and merchants claim that it is utterly large enough for one department. The board also decided to telegraph the Ottawa authorities to secure for Halifax the same regulations as to customs permits as was formerly in vogue here, which would be greatly beneficial to the city.

HALIFAX, April 21.—Nathan Griswold was drowned in Bedford Basin this afternoon, a squall striking his boat in sight of his home in the Dartmouth side. Griswold is out of Dorchester, having served a term of two years for a burglary committed within six months of his marriage. For three years the Griswold family, father and sons, have from time to time been in and out of Dorchester penitentiary. A brother is now in Dorchester, and several of them are dead. The unfortunate man who was drowned today was 26 years old. An instance of red tape at the Victoria general hospital was furnished tonight. Patrick Leblanc, a sailor from a schooner, broke one of his arms. The hospital ambulance was telephoned for and arrived. The injured man rose to get on the conveyance, when the official in charge said that if the sailor could stand he could walk to the hospital or get on his own team, and he drove off. A cab was then obtained and the wounded man got three blocks of the ambulance, which drove off empty.

EXTENDED TO ALL.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Assistant Secretary Melick of the war department has issued an order extending the immigration laws of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

BOWLED OUT.

The Government Do Not Want a Secret Ballot, and Led By Attorney General White, the Mass of Its Supporters

Side-tracked Mr. Hazen's Resolution Declaring that the Election Law Should Be Amended in This Regard.

In the local legislature on Thursday, Mr. Hazen, seconded by Mr. Melanson, moved his secret ballot resolution. Mr. Hazen said he thought it was desirable to have a secret ballot for provincial elections similar to that now in use in dominion elections. There was no secrecy about the present system, which had originated forty years ago, when the conditions were different. Today there were so many large corporations, factories and railway companies that there was not the same freedom of choice as formerly. In nearly every civilized country the secret ballot has been adopted. He thought the principle was one that must commend itself to the house, especially to liberal members, as the secret ballot was an essential plank of liberalism everywhere. It was a well known fact that under the present provincial law employees were not able to vote at all times according to the dictates of their own conscience, for that would mean loss of their employment. He believed the resolution was one that found favor everywhere in the province. He referred to the case of the coal miners, irrespective of party politics. If carried by the house he would not regard it as a party triumph.

Hon. Mr. White said the liberal party was sometimes accused since its accession to power of borrowing the policy of the conservatives. The resolution of the hon. member indicated that he had become a convert to liberal modes of thinking. The present dominion ballot became law under a liberal government. He (White) did not wish to be understood as favoring the repeal of the present dominion ballot. It was sometimes the case that an existing law should not be repealed, though if it were not in existence it ought not perhaps to be enacted. If it was proposed to repeal the present local ballot some serious and substantial arguments that would over-balance the expense and inconvenience of the change should be shown. The hon. member was taking a great risk in laying down as the foundation stone of his proposed law that the voter should be enabled to exercise his franchise in fraud and deceit. (Applause.) Would the hon. member's resolution, if carried into law, dispense with employer's seeking to use their influence? Not at all. Its avowed purpose would be to enable the employer to vote one way after making his employer believe he was going to vote another. Such a law would be unwise, almost immoral. The hon. member intimated that laboring men were less free in the exercise of their franchise than they were forty years ago. There never was a time in the history of the province when the laboring man was as free and independent as he was today. This was a day when laboring men bound themselves together and were a power in the land. Forty years ago the voter went to the ballot box and openly and above board declared for whom he voted. There was no secrecy about it. It was not with a view to greater secrecy, but for greater expedition and convenience that the present system was adopted, which is a secret system if the voter wishes that it should be. Was there any less influence then than there is now? Under the old ballot corruption was almost unknown.

Mr. Hazen—You had a very different electorate then.

Hon. Mr. White—If the electorate is not as good as it was, then it is because our present system has degraded it. How can you expect a man to exercise his franchise in an independent man fashion when the law encourages him to vote in fraud and deception? Would any one venture to say that under the present dominion secret ballot, elections are less corrupt than under the present law? The reverse is the case. There may be other arguments that could be advanced in favor of a change, but the hon. member's argument was not sufficient. It did not require a great deal of penetration to discern why the hon. member introduced his resolution at the present time. The effect of its passage would be a declaration of admission on the part of this house that they were returned at an election where the voters were intimidated. He could quite well understand that the hon. member, under his party light, would not be satisfied with the present law, nor any other law under which they received so disastrous a defeat. He could well understand why the hon. member wished to create the impression that the system was radically wrong. But if the hon. member in the exercise of his new liberal zeal sincerely desired to effect this supposed reform, he should have chosen a time to introduce it when it would be free from any such imputation and could be considered on its merits. Although the (White) would not ask the house to vote against the resolution, he felt that it was a matter requiring very careful consideration. The matter of expense alone was one that should make the house hesitate. He would, therefore, move, seconded by Mr. Parsons, that further debate and consideration of the resolution be adjourned to this day three months.

Mr. McKeown said he thought when this motion was presented that some good reasons would be urged for the adoption of so vital a change. The hon. leader of the opposition could not dissent from the motion from a certain suspicion of political inference. It was all very well to allege high ideals and to cover up political designs with a cloak of phariseism. The house was not unaware that subsequent to the recent election the opposition supporters and press had made certain

grave and startling charges. He had hoped the hon. member would have ventilated those charges today, so that they could either be substantiated or disproved. A great deal of latitude is customarily allowed defeated parties in explaining their defeat, but there should be some limit to the gravity and frequency of such charges. He would like to ask the hon. member (Hazen) whether or not any alleged circumstance that took place on election day in St. John had moved him to introduce this resolution? No man was innocent or silly enough to say that the hon. member had moved this resolution from motives of abstract idealism in politics. Political parties do not move along these lines. When they introduce reforms they are rather influenced by a desire to further their political fortunes. It was difficult for him (McKeown) to believe that such intimidation prevailed as the hon. member had indicated, and he was here to say distinctly and positively, and to challenge contradiction from any quarter—that there were any grounds connected with the election in the city of St. John that would justify a motion of this kind. The remarks had been well made that it was impossible to corner human ingenuity. There were still lingering in the air the echoes of fraud in connection with the election. He did not get the impression that the hon. member had altogether forgotten the scandal that took place in the county of Queens under the ballot system the hon. gentleman now wished this province to adopt. Had the history of our own provincial affairs ever been obscured by such a transaction as that? It was incumbent upon the hon. member to show that there was some preponderating advantage of the dominion ballot over the present local ballot before he could ask the house to make this change. From his (McKeown's) experience, it had never been the case that the introduction of the ballot was observed any better under the dominion act than under the provincial act. The attorney general was quite right in saying that the foundation of the ballot system should not be laid in the quicksands of fraud. The present system had worked well for forty years. Why change it now? The passage of this resolution, as the hon. member well knew, would be a practical admission of guilt on the part of the hon. members returned at the last election. He was prepared to meet at any time and place any statement of misdoings or of fraud in connection with the recent election in St. John so far as he was himself concerned.

Mr. Osman said it was not a pleasant thing for hon. members to turn around and abuse the bridge that had carried them safely into the house. In his own county he had never heard any objection to the present law. In fact, he had most emphatic evidence in his possession that the present system was satisfactory. He produced a letter he had received from a very old and valued friend, who was so hearty in his approval of the election that he commenced by thanking God:

"MAPLE GROVE, Feb. 27, 1899.

Dear Mr. Osman—How thankful we all are to God for the great victory gained over our political foes. You laid to rest Napoleon FECK's pretensions on the battle field. They met their Waterloo and their bones are now bleaching on the battle field. Foster, Hazen, Stockton and company have been swept from the earth by the storm of public opinion and they are sunk deeper than the buried cities of Meropis and Pompeii, and buried beneath the ashes of a New Brunswick vesuvius. They sleep their last sleep. They have fought their last battle, and no earthly trump can wake them again to glory. They have fallen like the leaves to rise no more. So be it and so it is. Amen. (Great laughter and applause.)

Mr. Shaw said he had been considerably surprised to hear the attorney general argue that it would be fraud and deception on the part of the voter if he voted according to the dictates of his own conscience instead of that of his employer. A man who would seek to enforce his employer's vote against his wishes deserved to be deceived. He thought the principal reason why the government was unwilling to have the resolution carried, was that it would operate as an admission that the recent election was largely carried by bribery, intimidation and fraud. A guilty conscience needs no accuser. His (Shaw) (McKeown) denied most emphatically that he used improper influences in the St. John election. He (Shaw) was not prepared to say that he had, but he would say that if the hon. member's statement was correct, he was the most belted man in St. John today.

Mr. McKeown—I think I am.

Mr. Shaw—For I never heard so much said about a candidate using threats and intimidation of all kinds as was said about my hon. friend. I think he ought to move for a committee of inquiry. (Laughter.) I was told that in a speech delivered at a ward meeting in a building owned by Mr. Murphy, the hon. member stated distinctly that any man who voted against the government candidates would be dismissed.

Mr. McKeown—What is that man's name?

Mr. Shaw—I will tell you privately. I do not care to name him publicly without authority.

Mr. McKeown—Whoever it was, he made a most false statement.

Mr. Shaw—He said that you said you wanted it distinctly understood that the name of any man who voted against the government ticket would be handed to the minister of railways and his dismissal recommended.

Mr. McKeown—I think if the house gets the benefit of his statement it ought to get the benefit of his name.

Mr. Shaw—I am not authorized to give his name. I will tell you, but I want his consent first.

Mr. McKeown—He was pulling your leg.

Mr. Shaw—I think not. I also heard that the hon. member was exceedingly active in influencing government employees how to vote. I think he had a slight altercation with Dr. Stockton on that account, during election day. It was generally reported

that he used a great deal of intimidation. I can clearly see that the government is unwilling to adopt the secret ballot because it would not be to their advantage.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the opposition always seemed to think it necessary to impute unworthy or improper motives. Who was necessary, and the hon. member shown for his change? Had he shown that any more secrecy would be obtained by adopting the dominion ballot? Had he shown any injury done to any person? He simply thinks something should be done because his party was defeated. There was today more secrecy under the election system of New Brunswick than under any other system, because while under the dominion system the voter has to mark his ballot in a particular room and the ballot is afterwards handed by an official under strict supervision, he can mark or write his ballot at home, fold it and place it in his pocket, and nobody can interfere with him when he deposits it. All this talk in the press was simply to mislead the people—idle talk and windy sentiment. He would move for a resolution that the labor, or minister of the crown, could make a voter show his ballot unless he wished to. Because some other provinces used some other system, was it reason why New Brunswick should adopt it? Some hon. gentlemen seemed to think that they should look to Australia, Canada or Ontario for legislative authority, that nothing could be produced in New Brunswick that was any good. We should rather stand by our own institutions and uphold our own laws because they are based upon intelligence. Talk about the poor man's money, that is the worst independent man in the country. He was not intimidated. He was able to hold his own at public meetings and in every other way.

Mr. Shaw—If you give him \$5 he won't.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Well, you would give him \$10 if you had it. The hon. gentleman knew perfectly well how elections were run, and that there was more bribery in dominion elections than in provincial elections. He regretted to learn that St. John was a very corrupt constituency, and that the hon. member was a member of the party in the province where no North bribery was employed as in Northumberland. The candidates run their elections there on their stumps. (Laughter.) If a candidate wished to run a pure election in any county, he was not to be hindered. The system of New Brunswick as well as under other systems. If a voter wished to keep his ballot secret, he could do so as well under the New Brunswick law as any other. He had yet to learn that many voters were not intimidated by reason of the fact that some of them, to give expert testimony, and several weeks of the time of the house I am satisfied would be taken up, so I informed those hon. members if an agreement could be come to, honorable alike to the chief commissioner and myself. I was certainly willing to be a party to it. I appreciate the position the hon. chief commissioner takes. I would like to say to this house, and every one who has followed the campaigns in the country will agree with me, that on no occasion did I impute political dishonesty to the hon. chief commissioner. I desire to state that I did not, during the late campaign or at any time, charge the chief commissioner with personal dishonesty, while maintaining, as I still maintain, that as a result of the course adopted by him of letting the contractors without tender the province had paid two prices and in some cases even more than that for permanent bridges. The hon. member's statement in respect to this house that the investigation of April instant I did not intend to impute personal dishonesty or corrupt motives to my hon. friend, the premier and chief commissioner, and if any time charges were made in respect to the construction of such bridges as I may be advised or think necessary in the public interest. (Applause.) I think the arrangement come to is one honorable to the chief commissioner and at the same time honorable to myself, and I would like to express the wish here that, as I believe in the withdrawal of this matter from the committee, the chief commissioner is actuated by exactly the same motive as I am, namely, a consideration of the convenience and personal interests of the members of this house, that the press favorable to the opposition in the province will make no reflection upon the chief commissioner or in consequence of the course he has taken. (Applause.)

HON. MR. EMMERSON.

It is with pleasure that I rise to make acknowledgement to the words and expressions that have just fallen from my hon. friend. Having, as he says, no intention of imputing to the chief commissioner, in any way, dishonest or corrupt motives, it is creditable to him that he has taken the opportunity of thus expressing to the house and the country in a manly and most generous way his views and feelings with reference to the matter, and while he has given expression to the desire that his friends throughout the country will not, in consequence of the understanding reached in any way reflect upon my course as a public man or private citizen, I am certain that I would be remiss in my duty, as well as in my inclination, if I did not express the wish that my friends would accord to him the same treatment. My hon. friend has certainly taken a manly course in giving expression to his withdrawal of any imputation against myself as the

chief commissioner of this province. I have pleasure in making this acknowledgement personally. I also feel that in view of the statement my hon. friend has made and in view of the charges which are reported on the journals of the house, which were made on the 18th, that it would be but right and fair that the statement which he has made and the statement which I have made in this house should appear on the journals—in the very records in which the original charges appear. If that is done I would certainly feel that there would not be any necessity for a further investigation during this session, and my hon. friend having withdrawn his charges, there is no necessity for the committee further proceeding with the reference which was made to them. I would, therefore, if it would be proper, as I think it would be under the rules of the house, move, seconded by Mr. Hazen, that these statements should appear upon the journals. (Applause.)

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As one member of this house who took the responsibility of presenting to the leader of the government, as well as to the leader of the opposition the great inconvenience that it would be to the members of this legislature to continue in session for what might be said to be an indefinite time at this season of the year, I pointed out that in this house, as far as I could observe, were gentlemen who represented the most important interests in our province, the lumbering interest, the farming interest, and many other interests that needed their personal attention at the opening of the summer season, when the material interests of the province can only be prosecuted, and feeling that in my own case, because I was only speaking for myself, that it would be a matter of very serious moment indeed with respect to the public undertakings that I have on hand, you can fully understand, Mr. Speaker, how fully I appreciate, and venture to state my fellow members do also, the statements just made by the leader of the government and the leader of the opposition. (Applause.) I am sure you will agree with me that the statements are alike highly honorable to both of these members. I am sure that the house will feel that these statements will be considered in after years a record in the history of provincial government. While we may differ in our views with respect to the policy of the government, while the leader of the opposition may feel that he is in a position to prove the charges with respect to the cost of these bridges, yet how gratifying it is to find that he has so manfully stood up on the floor of the house and withdrawn—yes, repudiated the idea that there was aught personally dishonest charged against the leader of the government. (Applause.) In view of the agreement entered into, I feel that I am not assuming too much when I tender, if I may be permitted for using the term, the thanks of this legislature for the statements made to us today, and I hope that the unanimous approval of this legislature will be given to the agreement which has been entered into between the hon. gentlemen this occasion. (Applause.)

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BY AGREEMENT.

Hazen Holds Over His Bridge Charges Till Next Year

Because All Members of the House Wish to Get Home as Soon as Possible,

And the Investigation Might Keep Them At Fredericton for Six or Eight Weeks.

FREDERICTON, April 22.—After routine Hon. Mr. Emmerson said, before proceeding further with the business of the house I desire to make reference to the investigation now before a special committee of this house relating to the construction of permanent bridges. Intimations have been made to me by many members of the house that at this late day in the session the investigation might well stand till the next session of the house. There is one feature of the charges which affect myself and myself, I understand the hon. leader of the opposition charges me with personal dishonesty in the discharge of my duty as chief commissioner, and I feel that such imputations should not rest upon me longer than the earliest possible moment when they can be investigated. Beyond that I fully appreciate the desire of hon. members to get released from their legislative duties, and would be willing to meet their views if it were possible to do so. In case the matter stands over the committee would be discharged. I make this statement in view of intimations which have been made to me. (Applause.)

MR. HAZEN.

I desire to say that when I made these charges on the 18th to the house I made them in good faith, with the intention of producing my witnesses before a committee, and was, and am still, prepared to do so. However, intimations have been made to me, and by many members of this house, to the effect that at this season of the year they would be suffering a very great loss if compelled to stay here any greater length of time. To investigate these charges properly many witnesses would have to be examined, some of them to give expert testimony, and several weeks of the time of the house I am satisfied would be taken up, so I informed those hon. members if an agreement could be come to, honorable alike to the chief commissioner and myself. I was certainly willing to be a party to it. I appreciate the position the hon. chief commissioner takes. I would like to say to this house, and every one who has followed the campaigns in the country will agree with me, that on no occasion did I impute political dishonesty to the hon. chief commissioner. I desire to state that I did not, during the late campaign or at any time, charge the chief commissioner with personal dishonesty, while maintaining, as I still maintain, that as a result of the course adopted by him of letting the contractors without tender the province had paid two prices and in some cases even more than that for permanent bridges. The hon. member's statement in respect to this house that the investigation of April instant I did not intend to impute personal dishonesty or corrupt motives to my hon. friend, the premier and chief commissioner, and if any time charges were made in respect to the construction of such bridges as I may be advised or think necessary in the public interest. (Applause.) I think the arrangement come to is one honorable to the chief commissioner and at the same time honorable to myself, and I would like to express the wish here that, as I believe in the withdrawal of this matter from the committee, the chief commissioner is actuated by exactly the same motive as I am, namely, a consideration of the convenience and personal interests of the members of this house, that the press favorable to the opposition in the province will make no reflection upon the chief commissioner or in consequence of the course he has taken. (Applause.)

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SURPRISE SOAP

Pure hard Soap lasts long, lathers freely.

5 cents a cake.

ST. JOHN SOAP MFG. CO., St. John, N.B.

PLUTON'S WRECK.

It is Literally Riddled With Six Pound Shot.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 21.—The wreck of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer, Pluton, which was sunk in the battle that resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron was discovered yesterday about three miles west of Morro Castle, in eight fathoms of water. It was found by divers from the Yankton, who made a thorough inspection, finding the hull lying on the port side, and with no indication of having been struck by a heavy shell, as was originally reported. The vessel, however, is badly stove and literally riddled with 6-pound shot. Evidently the Gloucester did her work well that day, for the Pluton is utterly ruined and no attempt will be made to raise her.

LIBERAL VICTORY

Brockville Captured by Means of Ballot Box Stuffing and Corruption.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., April 26.—The liberals won today's election, but only by practicing corruption on a scale unequalled in Canadian politics. The conservatives have evidence of a ballot box stuffing. In one Brockville ward a man was detected presenting a bogus ballot. There is other evidence that other than legal ballots were in circulation. The liberals held a great demonstration as soon as the result was known.

MR. COMSTOCK'S majority is given as 395, with three polls to hear from, which will reduce the majority.

The vote was as follows:

White Comstock	754	1079
Brockville city	436	483
Ellisburgh town	313	190
Kitley	1,508	1,752
Totals	2,508	2,522

Majority for Comstock, 249.

COMMERCIAL UNREST

In Jamaica Caused by a Threatened Discriminating Tariff on the part of the U.S.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 21.—The despatch from Washington referring to the tariff here discriminating against American trade continues to excite the public and is creating a feeling of general unrest in commercial and industrial circles. In the legislature Mr. Burke, leader of the representatives, voiced this feeling, feeling denouncing discrimination against America, and urging that the threatened retaliation meant ruin. The Jamaica newspapers express the hope that the threat of retaliation from Washington will compel the secretary of state to withdraw the tariff. Joseph Chamberlain, to permit negotiations for a reciprocity treaty.

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SPANISH ELECTIONS.

MADRID, April 23.—The senatorial elections for the new cortes were held today and passed off tranquilly throughout the country.

They resulted in giving the government a larger majority in the senate than it had secured in the chamber of Deputies. It is asserted, in different reliable quarters, that the attempt of Don Carlos to raise a loan on the security of his Italian and Austrian estates has failed.

ARRIVAL OF MANITOBA.

HALIFAX, April 23.—The steamer Manitoba, from Liverpool for St. Johns, Nfld., and Philadelphia, before reported off Cape Race in distress, arrived tonight under her own steam. She was not disabled, but she laid several days outside the ice on the Newfoundland coast seeking an entrance to St. Johns, which she failed to find. She will sail here and probably discharge her St. Johns cargo for transshipment to its destination, and then proceed.

LOCAL

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Urging Dominion Government to Buy Canada Eastern Railway.

A Lot of Bills Advanced a Stage and Business Being Rushed Through.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 19.—Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill to prevent the profanation of the L.C.R.'s day; Hon. Mr. Emmerson, to amend chapter 66, Consolidated Statutes, University of New Brunswick; Hon. Mr. Tweedie, to authorize the town of Chatham to issue debentures to provide water and sewerage in said town; Mr. Shaw, in the absence of Mr. Purdy, to amend s. 53, Victoria, chapter 67, as well as a bill to enable the city of St. John to obtain information with reference to assessable property.

Mr. Hazen presented his inquiry with reference to Succor Brook bridge, Queen's Co. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the teachers were four in number: Anderson and Gay, \$300; Chas. W. Anderson, \$250; Wm. How, \$248; Daniel E. Smith, \$250. He asked the tender of Chas. W. Anderson was the offer to put in cedar abutments instead of hemlock for this amount of \$250. He had accordingly awarded the tender to Mr. Anderson, thinking that it was cheaper and more in the interest of the province.

Mr. Hazen presented his inquiry as to whether the amounts named in the public reports gave the full cost of the Mill Cove and other bridges named. Were there still any unpaid balances due for super-structures of any of these bridges?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said as far as he could gather from the secretary of the department and from the records the amounts given in the public work report gave the full cost of super-structures of the bridges named, excepting the Four Mile bridge, concerning which he would state that there was a claim for extra work to the amount of \$300. This was brought to the attention of the house last session, and it had been frequently urged that the claim of Mr. Fraser should be paid. As to the Nelson Palmer bridge, the cost of inspection had, he thought, been paid since the accounts of the year were closed. With respect to the Bayard bridge, \$50 towards the cost of inspecting the superstructure had been paid. He knew of no unpaid bills due for the superstructure of any of these bridges except the one named, and he was informed by the secretary and treasurer of the department that no amounts had been paid on account of the superstructure of any such bridge since the close of the fiscal year, with the exceptions named.

He was under the impression that there was an amount not adjusted upon the Blackville bridge, but was not certain as to that. He knew of no other claims. Mr. Hazen inquired what items of expenditure were included in sundry disbursements of \$735.45, in the public work report for 1897. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said this matter was inquired into the same day before the public accounts committee, and that he had been given a statement with respect to this item of \$735.45. One item was \$497.57, paid to Mr. Hindes, inspector of sub-structures. Alfred Holmes, for sundry expenses and inspection, had been paid different amounts aggregating \$183.83. He thought that related to clearing out the river. Then there were some items of expenditure made by the chief engineer, Mr. Wetmore, for taking soundings and employing men for that purpose, amounting to \$75.45. This made the total of \$735.45. He did not think that any portion of the cost of flooring or painting the bridges were included in this sum.

Mr. Hazen gave notice of motion for Friday asking for a statement in detail of payments from October 1st to March 23rd, not included in the statement of warrants issued during that period, nor in the statement of payments made by the board of works department during that period already laid on the table of the house. Mr. Todd committed a bill to amend and consolidate Act 36th, Victoria, chapter 183, incorporating the town of Milltown, and several acts in amendment thereto. Progress was reported with leave to sit again, and on motion, Hon. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Todd, the bill was referred to a special committee for further consideration.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill to amend the probates court act. Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill in further amendment of the liquor license act of 1896, which was agreed to. Hon. Mr. White committed a bill to amend chapter 119 of the Consolidated Statutes, which was also agreed to and the house adjourned.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 20.—Mr. Venolt, from the standing rules committee, and Mr. McKeown, from the municipalities committee, submitted reports. Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill further amending the general mining act. Mr. Humphrey moved, seconded by Mr. Glaser, for a statement by the chief engineer giving the estimated weight of the metal in each of the three spans of the substructure of the Kingston bridge, now under construction.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that while willing at all times to furnish every possible information that was in the public interest, he could not consent to comply with the present motion, as it would not be in the public interest that he should do so. The bridge was under construction, and it was not desired that the contractors should know what the government's estimate of the weights of the span was. There could be no objection to giving the information when the bridge was completed. The contract for the bridge was not at so much per pound.

Any one desirous of getting a fairly correct estimate of the weight of each span might figure it out from the plans and specifications—work out the strains—but it was not desirable that the estimate of the government engineer should be known to the contractors before the work was completed. Mr. Hazen said he failed to appreciate the position taken by the leader of the government. His (Emmerson's) statement that the weights could be figured out from the plans and specifications answered his declaration that it was not in the public interest that the contractors should know the weights. The motion was lost on division, but the names were not called for.

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Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill in amendment of and in addition to the towns incorporation act, 1886. Mr. Carvell re-committed the bill authorizing the town of Woodstock to take a vote of the ratepayers of the said town on the question of taking stock in a pulp mill or other industry to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. He explained that he had this bill stood over so as to hear from the Woodstock authorities. He had heard and his information was that the council did not feel like incurring expense in sending any one here to support the bill, and he would therefore leave it to the house to deal with the bill as they thought best.

On motion of Hon. Mr. White, progress was reported. Mr. Robertson committed the bill in addition to certain acts relating to public slaughter houses in the city and county of St. John, which was agreed to with amendments. Mr. Humphrey gave notice of inquiry: Have contracts been let for any other steel bridge super-structures than the Kingston bridge? To whom has such contract been let? What is the length of each span and the estimated weight of metal in each, and the total cost of each super-structure? Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, April 21.—Mr. Shaw rose to a question of privilege. He was represented in the official report of yesterday's debate as intimating that the independence of the poor man could be bought for \$5. What he had said was a remark made to the hon. provincial secretary across the house, that if he (Tweedie) gave the voter \$5 he would like to see how he voted. He exonerated the reporter from any wish to misrepresent him. There were other classes of people that could be bought just as easily as the working man.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he was rather surprised to hear the hon. member say the working man could be bought. The hon. member's remarks were taken down in shorthand, and he was satisfied the reporter put down the words used as he understood them. He hoped the hon. member would be more cautious in future. (Laughter.) Mr. Shaw—The government has probably found out by this time that nearly every man has his price.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—We have not tried yet, but we can get you when we want you. (Laughter.) Mr. Carvell made a report from the special committee investigating certain bridge expenditures stating that Robinson, a member of such committee, having stated to the committee that he was a stockholder in the Record Foundry Machine Co. did not think he should remain a member of this committee. It had been moved by Mr. Vanlot, seconded by Mr. Gibson, that in view of Mr. Robinson's statement to the hon. member, the matter be referred to the hon. member, Robinson, to be relieved of such duty on such committee, and that some other member of the house be appointed in his place; and the committee also requested permission to sit during the sessions of the house.

Report was accepted, request complied with, and Mr. Speaker appointed Mr. Mott a member of such committee. Mr. McKeown, from the municipalities committee, and Mr. Burchill, from the corporations committee, submitted reports. The former committee reported against the law further amending the laws relating to the levying and assessing of taxes in the city of St. John. Mr. Humphrey, seconded by Mr. Shaw, gave notice of motion for statement in detail of all debentures issued by the government from 1st October last to the 23rd day of March.

Mr. Hazen presented his motion for a statement in detail of all amounts paid by government on account of public service from Oct 1st to the 23rd March, not included in the statement of warrants. No statement of payments by board of work department laid on the table of the house. Hon. Mr. Tweedie, from the municipalities committee, submitted reports. Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill to amend the probates court act.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill in further amendment of the liquor license act of 1896, which was agreed to. Hon. Mr. White committed a bill to amend chapter 119 of the Consolidated Statutes, which was also agreed to and the house adjourned.

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relating to the value of real and personal property of the St. John Sulphite Co., at Mispec, St. John Co. for taxation purposes, which was agreed to with amendments. Mr. Shaw committed the bill relating to the appointment of sheriffs or chamberlains of the city of St. John, and to the appointment of constables for the said city, which was agreed to with amendments. House then adjourned.

FREDERICTON, April 21. Bills were introduced as follows: By Hon. Mr. Dunn, respecting the protection of game, and by Hon. Mr. White, amending the public health act of 1898. Mr. Shaw withdrew the bill amending the laws relating to the levying and assessing of taxes in the city of St. John, owing to the opposition against it and the fact it had been reported against by the municipalities committee; and Mr. McKeown withdrew the bill providing for submitting to the electors of the city of St. John the propriety of the common council of said city making a grant towards holding an exhibition in said city.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed the bill relating to the making and issuing of debentures by municipal and other incorporated bodies; also the bill in amendment of and addition to the towns incorporation act of 1886, which was agreed to, the latter with amendments. Mr. Dunn committed the bill further amending the general mining act, which was agreed to with amendments. Mr. Thompson committed the bill to revise and continue the act incorporating the Fredericton, Gibson and Marysville Electric Railway Co.—Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed the bill to authorize the town of Chatham to issue debentures for providing a water and sewerage system for said town.—Agreed to with amendments. Mr. McKeown, in the absence of Mr. Purdy, committed bills amending chapter 53, Victoria, chapter 67, and to enable the city of St. John to obtain information with reference to assessable property. Both were agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Humphrey made his inquiry: How many contracts have been let for any other steel bridge super-structures than the Kingston bridge? To whom have such contracts been let? What is the length of each span and the estimated weight of metal in each and the total cost of each superstructure? Mr. Emmerson said he could not understand the inquiry as it read. Mr. Humphrey said he meant the close of the fiscal year. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he thought the Brookway bridge had been contracted for before the close of the fiscal year, and that was so then there had been no contract let since other than for the Kingston superstructure.

Mr. Melanson gave notice of inquiry: Have tenders been asked for the building of a bridge in the parish of Acadville in the county of Kent? How many tenders have been received for the building of said bridge? What was the amount of each tender? To whom was the contract awarded, and at what price? Mr. Melanson gave notice of inquiry: Is it the intention of the government to grant further and by what petition? Solomon Woodworth, Ralph Colpitts, Solomon Woodworth, and ten other ratepayers of the county of Albert, praying that the bill giving power to Albert municipality to make loans up to \$10,000, and the bill offering inducements to industrial establishments might not pass and become law.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson presented a like petition from Wm. C. Downey, Levi Downey, Solomon Steeves and 350 other ratepayers of said county, and a like petition from Geo. Barnett, A. Steeves, John F. Beatty, D. C. O'Connor, A. O. Hanley, James McTucker, George W. Kilham, G. W. Tucker; and about 500 other ratepayers of said county. Adjourned.

INDICTMENT DISMISSED. NEW YORK, April 19.—The indictment charging Roland B. Molnueux with the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams was today formally dismissed by Justice Williams in the supreme court. The order which he signed to dismiss is very short, and gives as the reason for the dismissal of the indictment that it was found on the evidence. The order provides for the submission of the case again to the grand jury. Asst. Dist. Atty. Osborne said that Justice Williams' order did not provide for the discharge of Molnueux from prison.

MORE BRITISH BRUTALITY. The football team of Oxford University is now in Austria to play several matches. We do not know whether the introduction and popularization of this game is an advantage. It is a brutal pastime, which tends to animalize the players; and just as it suits the "boxing" Englishman, so we think it will not suit the continental man with his more refined tastes.—Hirsh (Stadpaed).

WEAKNESS FOR BOMBARDING. It is remarkable how the English are always the first in the field when there is a little bombarding to be done in some part of the world. Just at present the doughty Anglo-Saxons are endeavoring to demolish Apsa, a little place with 300 European and a few hundred native inhabitants.—Allgemeine Zeitung (Vienna).

OFF TO THE STATES.

A Large Emigration from the Eastern Townships.

The Movement to the South Is Very Large This Spring.

SHERBROOKE, April 20.—The rush of French Canadians to the United States which for the past year or two has been less marked than formerly, and which it was hoped and believed by some was on the wane, has been renewed this spring with a vigor which promises to surpass all previous emigrations. Sherbrooke may be considered the gateway to French Canadian emigration to the states and every train that arrives these days from the north, east and west brings dozens of families bound for the states of New England. The Boston and Maine has been obliged to add several extra cars to its evening express and it is estimated that over one thousand emigrants have been conveyed across the border over this road within a week. The Central Quebec and Lower St. Lawrence districts contribute by far the greater portion of the out-going Canadians, while Fall River, Lowell, Manchester and Salem are the chief points of destination.

A marked feature of this emigration is the evident intention of families to remain in the states. The travellers are not composed of young men and young women seeking work for a few months or a year in the manufacturing of the American cities, but of whole families, with their household furniture and effects. They apparently have no intention of returning after they have earned a little money, to their Canadian homes. Father, mother, children and relatives, make up the groups which may be seen at Union Station every night.

A man appeared at the ticket office yesterday to purchase tickets for his family, which consisted of wife and twelve daughters. The oldest of the girls was eighteen. At the beginning of the war with Spain, the Boston and Maine emigrant trains were headed northward, and hundreds of French Canadian came back to their native land. The hard times in the states previous to that time also brought many home, and it is two or three years since there was any serious rush of Canadians to the south from this point.

Returning prosperity across the line, however, has renewed the drain upon Canada's population. FROM ANOTHER POINT. FARNHAM, Que., April 20.—If some of the liberal members of parliament who make the assertion that the exodus has ceased would linger about the Canadian Pacific railway station here almost any evening the several trains are departing, they would find that their statements lack accuracy. Nearly every ticket agent in the Eastern Townships will be able to give statistics in regard to the number of people who continue to find their way to the New England factories that would be simply appalling.

The exodus has not ceased, more's the pity. Every week nearly every local correspondent of the county papers has among his items that John Smith or Maggie Brown left on such and such a day for Manchester, or Springfield, or some other great factory centre.

Among the French people, who are making their way away from the English-speaking portion of the population, it is usually the young men or young women. They cannot afford to study a profession or enter into business for themselves. They are compelled by force of circumstances to earn their own living as soon as they leave school. "Situations" are scarce at home, so they are absorbed by the mills of Massachusetts. (Bras D'O' Gazette, April 19.) Peter Campbell and daughter of Arichat left for Boston recently, where they will reside in future. A great many young people are leaving Inverness for the United States. A number left Brook Village for Boston recently.

John A. Molnueux of Claverhouse left last Thursday for Boston, Mass. Too bad to see so many of our young people going away. James F. McDonald of Dunvegan while on his way to Boston last Tuesday called on his many friends at Lake Umbagog to bid them adieu. Angus Ferguson of Frambois and John A. McLeod and D. K. Morrison of Lower St. Esprit left for the Hub last Monday. Alex. Murray, W. A. Boyd and Angus W. McDonald left Salem for Boston on the 14th inst. They will be much missed from the several societies of which they were active members. Mrs. Murray, who left Tuesday morning for Boston, was given a surprise party by the young people of Salem Road on the evening before she left. (Charlottetown, April 19.) Misses Florence and Annie McClelland and Master Willie McClelland leave today for Montreal, where they will in future reside with their uncle, Daniel Buchanan, formerly of Long Creek, Lot 65, P. E. I. Wilbert Dockendorf, son of Benj. Dockendorf, North river, left home about a week ago for Boston, has succeeded in securing employment.

P. E. ISLAND. CHARLOTTETOWN, April 21.—Attorney General McDonald gave notice in the house of assembly today that the government of Prince Edward Island was prepared to enter into an arrangement with the dominion government for the building of a bridge for railway and vehicles across the Hillsboro river, on which the city of Charlottetown is built. If the federal government will build this bridge the Prince Edward Island government are prepared to pay into the federal treasury \$12,000 annually. The bridge would be a toll bridge.

SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court at Fredericton delivered the following judgments Friday morning:

Ex parte David Grant—Rule nisi for mandamus commanding Jas. Kay, police magistrate of Moncton, to issue a summons in a civil suit without having his fees paid in advance. Ex parte Anson, Miller—Rule refused for certiorari to remove proceedings on review had before county court judge of Westmorland in suit of Nason Stevens v. Anson Miller. Ex parte St. John Railway Co.—The chief justice stated that, the court being divided, the rule for an attachment against Mr. McLean, and for sequestration would be refused.

Ex parte Minnie Wilbur—Rule refused for certiorari to remove conviction for keeping a disorderly house, for chief justice and Judges Hamilton and McLeod; Judges Landry and Vanwart dissenting. Ex parte Margaret Bentley—The like. Ex parte Michael P. Doyle—Rule refused to remove conviction for Liqueur contrary to provision of Liquor License Act.

Queen v. Wells, ex parte Moncton Sugar Refining Co.—Rule absolute for certiorari to remove an order made by county court judge of Westmorland setting aside garnishee proceedings. David L. Welch, estate—Appeal from probate court of Westmorland allowed with costs; chief justice dissenting. Ex parte Aaron Geldart—Rule absolute for certiorari to remove an order made by clerk of peace of Westmorland discharging William C. Hoar from custody.

Ex parte Duncan Stevenson—Rule refused for certiorari to remove a conviction made by police magistrate of Moncton for unlawfully pointing a firearm at Annie Pearson; Hamilton dissenting. Ward v. Hall—This was a special case, involving construction of a covenant in lease. The court held lessee was not entitled to payment of compensation. Ex parte Ingraham, two cases—Rules discharged for certiorari to remove Scott Act convictions. Ex parte Weyman—Rule discharged for certiorari to remove Scott Act conviction.

Prince v. Flood—Appeal from St. John county court, allowed with costs. Pittfield v. Young—Rule refused to set aside verdict for plaintiff and enter a verdict for defendant. Budd v. Sherwood—New trial refused in a trespass case tried in Kent. Ex parte J. Francis Rice—Rule refused for quo warranto calling upon Plus Michael to show cause by what authority he exercises function of secretary treasurer of Madawaska. The following common motions were made: Queen v. John Nevill ex parte Roger Flanagan—J. H. Barry moves for rule nisi to quash Scott Act conviction; rule nisi. Ex parte William L. Anderson—Thos. Lawson moves to make absolute rule nisi for certiorari to remove an order of discharge made by Judge Wilson; rule absolute.

Queen v. Municipality of Queens, ex parte John Gale—J. R. Dunn moves for rule absolute to quash resolution appointing a Scott Act inspector; rule absolute. Ex parte Edwin C. Lockett—J. R. Dunn moves for an attachment against Charles P. Weyman and Daniel Mott for disobeying order of chief justice, staying all proceedings under a resolution of Queens county council appointing a Scott Act inspector; rule refused. Ex parte Edwin C. Lockett—J. R. Dunn moves for rule nisi for certiorari to remove Scott Act convictions; refused.

Queen v. Municipality of Restigouche—J. H. Barry moves for rule absolute to quash assessment; rule absolute on Mr. Mott filing consent. The last case on the docket, Mayberry and Rogers, appellants, and Hunt et al. respondents, was then taken up. Thos. Lawson supports appeal from St. John county court; C. J. Coster, contra; now before the court.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE. WASHINGTON, April 21.—The department of state has been informed by the consul at San Salvador that the city of San Vicente had recently suffered from severe earthquakes, and that no telegraphic communication could be had with that city, which was reported in ruins. Enough, however, is known to show that help was necessary, and a committee was formed to raise subscriptions for immediate relief. The shocks were also felt in San Salvador.

The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and today's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight. WASHINGTON, April 22.—From a despatch received by Secretary Long from Admiral Dewey today, it is evident the latter is still in the dark respecting the whereabouts of Lieut. Gilmore and party of the Yorkton, who, it is thought, were ambushed and captured by a party of Filipino prisoners near Balere. The admiral says he is endeavoring to ascertain the situation of the lieutenant and his party.

A NEW WEAPON. VIENNA, April 21.—The military papers announce the invention of a fifteen-barrelled quick firing rifle, carrying fifteen cartridges at a time and firing 45 per minute. The weapon has been successfully tested at the imperial arsenal.

AMERICANS

BADLY BEATEN.

Seven Officers and Men Killed and 44 Wounded.

Col. Stetsberg of the 1st Nebraska Regiment Shot Dead While Leading a Charge.

The Filipinos Fought Bravely Behind the Trenchments, But Were Finally Driven Out. MANILA, April 23, 9.30 p. m.—In an encounter with the Filipinos today near Quingua, about four miles northeast of Malolos, seven Americans were killed and 44 wounded. The following were killed: Col. John M. Stetsberg of the 1st Nebraska regiment, formerly of the sixth cavalry. Lieut. Lester E. Sisson of the same regiment. Two privates of the Nebraska regiment. Three privates of the fourth cavalry.

Most of the wounded belong to the first Nebraska regiment. The Filipinos retreated with slight loss. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The following message, signed Otis, regarding the fight at Quingua, was received at the war department, dated Manila, April 23, and addressed to the adjutant general: "A reconnaissance on Quingua, a place six miles northeast of Malolos, made by Major Bell and troop of cavalry this morning, resulted in contact and battle, in which four battalions of infantry and four pieces of artillery became engaged. Enemy driven from strong entrenchments at Quingua with considerable loss. Our casualties quite severe."

MANILA, April 23, 9.30 p. m.—The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful fight. The insurgents had a horse shoe trench, about a mile long, enclosing a rice field, on the edge of a wood. Capt. Bell, with forty cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost, one of his men was killed and five wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, the fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men, who were carrying a comrade, were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden. Captain Bell sent for reinforcements, and the body of the killed cavalryman, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Bradford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches.

The Americans lay about eight hundred yards from the trenches behind fire furrows, under fire for two hours. Several men were struck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up. Finally the second battalion arrived, and then Col. Stetsberg, who had spent the night with his family at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. He decided to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards from the breastworks. Lieut. Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of intrenchments, a "rifle back." The Nebraska regiment lost two privates killed and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter.

The Americans carried the second trench with small loss, and are holding the town tonight. Col. Stetsberg had won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiments, and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although during his first colonelcy the volunteers, who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops, thought him a hard officer. The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest sustained by any regiment, and today's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men, who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—From a despatch received by Secretary Long from Admiral Dewey today, it is evident the latter is still in the dark respecting the whereabouts of Lieut. Gilmore and party of the Yorkton, who, it is thought, were ambushed and captured by a party of Filipino prisoners near Balere. The admiral says he is endeavoring to ascertain the situation of the lieutenant and his party.

A NEW WEAPON. VIENNA, April 21.—The military papers announce the invention of a fifteen-barrelled quick firing rifle, carrying fifteen cartridges at a time and firing 45 per minute. The weapon has been successfully tested at the imperial arsenal.

RISE

SOAP

Soap

Soap

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ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertisements. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MAREHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 26, 1899.

THE BRIDGE CHARGES.

Mr. Hazen has withdrawn his bridge charges for the present session in deference to the expressed wish of the members of the house, who, having about completed their legislative work, are anxious to return home as soon as possible.

Mr. Hazen's explanation in the spirit in which it was made, and both the leader of the government and the leader of the opposition assured the house that they would not in any way attempt to make party capital out of the postponement of the investigation until the next session of the legislature.

THE INTERCOLONIAL EXTENSION.

Mr. Blair gives notice of a resolution for the purchase of the Drummond railway, which is now operated under a rental of \$54,000 a year. The purchase price to be paid is \$3,600,000.

If the country is finally and permanently committed to the operation of the Drummond and Grand Trunk lines to Montreal, it is obviously better that this scheme of purchase at \$3,600,000 should be completed than that the lease at \$54,000 should be continued.

Before the Drummond purchase is completed a new deal with the Grand Trunk should be made. If the government is going to be so generous as to bring an equal share with the Grand Trunk in the cost of the road, while enjoying less than a quarter of the use, it should do as it has now done with the Drummond people and pay a lump sum equal to half the assumed value of the property.

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THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.

The output of cheese in New Brunswick was considerably larger last year than in the preceding one. The Hon. Mr. Labllois anticipates a future increase during the season which will shortly open. The total cheese exports from Canada last year were less by over 200,000 boxes than in the year previous, when the total was 2,586,413 boxes.

NO SECRET BALLOT.

It was to be expected that any change in the provincial ballot system would not commend itself to Mr. H. A. McKeown. On the evening after the late election Mr. McKeown made a speech in which, according to the Telegraph's report, he thus expressed himself:

He spoke of one feature of the contest—the fact that government employees, the men holding office, had voted against them in many cases. He had been astonished as he noticed that in the ward where he worked, it was a matter for serious consideration by the liberal party.

Mr. McKeown worked in Victoria ward, where a great many railway employees voted. In the remarks quoted there is a frank admission that the ballot is not secret, and an unflinching declaration that the party in power should make support of that party the condition of any man's employment in the public service.

more flagrant corruption, and violation of the rights of the people. What a law or system does not absolutely prevent the evil at which it is aimed should not move the attorney general to agitate for the substitution of a worse one.

The speech of Hon. Mr. Tweedie was characteristic. He began by charging the opposition with impugning motives, and immediately proceeded to impute unworthy motives to Mr. Hazen, in the face of the latter's declaration that he desired his motion to be treated irrespective of party politics. Mr. Tweedie has discovered that an elector can get a ballot, take it home, mark it, fold it up, and then go and vote.

With the aid of a complainant following, the government has postponed for a time a reform that is needed, and upheld a system that in its working out, is a disgrace to the province.

MANITOBA AND THE FRENCH.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has declared that the Manitoba school question has been satisfactorily settled. This view is not shared by the Roman Catholic bishops of Manitoba and the Northwest, who are probably a better authority. In a collective letter to their colleagues of Quebec province, they ask financial aid for the Northwest separate schools, and add these significant observations:

"The public and separate schools, where they exist, have in certain places but a precarious existence. Yet do not ignore, venerable lords, that the school question is far from being definitely settled in Manitoba, and even in the Northwest, in conformity with the principles of our faith and the simple rules of equity and justice. Faithful to the protection granted by the Holy See, we wait in the hope that our imprescriptible rights will some day be restored to us in their integrity."

In the face of this letter, Sir Wilfrid's boasting is sadly out of place. He is flatly contradicted by the bishops. But the western bishops may be puzzled out a much more ambitious programme, and one in which they will no doubt have the cordial sympathy of Sir Wilfrid and his master, Mr. Tarte.

The Hon. Frederick Peters, though a resident of British Columbia, is still a member of the P. E. Island legislature. That body is now in session. Mr. Peters came across the continent, and arrived last Sunday afternoon in Charlottetown. He took his seat in the legislature at the opening on Monday, and on Wednesday made a speech on the address. On Friday, according to the Guardian, he left again for British Columbia. Mr. Peters has to perfection the grit knack of holding on to office.

An era of railway building in China has created an enormous demand for lumber from British Columbia, and mills are working overtime to fill orders.

Mr. Comstock, the new grit member for Brockville, is a native of the state of New York.

Many of Our Students

Purchase a 12 month certificate, covering both business and shorthand courses. As the average time for either course is 3 months, students who are diligent and energetic should have both diplomas at the end of 12 months.

Remember, our Shorthand is the Isaac Pitman, and our Business Practice the latest and best, and we hold the right for its exclusive sale.

Catalogues to any address. S. KERR & SON.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death occurred at one o'clock Saturday morning of Dr. J. C. Hatheway, one of the best and most respected citizens of this city. Dr. Hatheway was born July 31st, 1820, at Burton, Sunbury county, came to St. John when very young and here received his early education, which he afterwards completed at the Baptist academy, Fredericton.

Dr. Hatheway took considerable interest in Masonic affairs, receiving his Masonic light in St. John, lodge in December 1853, and in due course advanced to the F. C. M. M. In the succeeding years he filled many important offices. He was created a Sovereign Prince in the Rose Croix 18th degree on the 28th Oct. 1870, and received the 32nd degree of A. and A. in the Harrington Consistory on Nov. 3, 1873.

Mr. Hatheway compiled and published a pocket manual of the craft known as the "Key Stone," which is the grand lodge, and was elected to instruct in the secret work on account of his familiarity with this ritual. The deceased leaves two sons and five daughters. The sons are Dr. Canby Hatheway and W. H. Hatheway, and the daughters are Miss Amelia Augusta and Mrs. G. W. Fairweather of this city, Mrs. F. A. King of Toronto, Mrs. S. J. Robertson of Brooklyn and Mrs. A. M. Baud of Halifax.

A. A. Mabee, sash and door manufacturer and builder, died at his residence, Adelaide road, on Saturday morning after an illness of several months of a gripe, which in the latter stages developed into heart failure. His end was without pain. Mr. Mabee, who was one of St. John's most upright and most esteemed citizens, was in his fifty-third year. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mr. Mabee was a native of Kars, Kings Co., and was of loyal descent. His father was the late Abraham D. Mabee. A. A. Mabee had been engaged in business in this city over half a century. His first venture was in partnership with Mr. Westmore, since deceased, after which he was employed as foreman for several years with Simon Hawes City road. His present business on Main street was established in 1877, and has been successfully conducted ever since that time. As a citizen, Mr. Mabee was a diligent and thorough workman, and up-to-date carpenter, such as the Main street Baptist church, Hillcrest hotel at Redhead, the Cook's bank terrace on Macdonough's street, Thos. Cogger's new house on Rockland road, and many of the Woodman's point cottages on the river. At the time of his death he was a member of Court Loyalist, I. O. F., and was also a Royal Forester and member of the New Brunswick Ecclesiastical Council. In religion he was Free Baptist, and a regular attendant of the Victoria street F. B. church.

Daniel Monahan, who for many years did business on Dock street, died at the residence of his daughter in Charlottetown, Mass., last week. He had been in bed for some four years ago. Mr. M. leaves several children including one son, Daniel, in St. John. He was 87 years of age.

The death occurred Monday afternoon, after a lingering illness, of Mrs. Thomas, who was for over half a century in St. John. Mr. Thomas had a record of which any man might have felt proud. Never during all the years that he acted as pilot on vessels entering the port did the vessel of which he had charge receive any accident. Mr. Thomas was respected by all who knew him, and he was a favorite among the shipping people. He left a widow, four daughters and two sons.

Robert Coleman, clerk in the water commissioners' office, died on Monday morning after a brief illness from congestion of the brain. Mr. Coleman was a worthy citizen, and his death will be sincerely regretted. Mr. Coleman was born in the West Indies sixty-four years ago. His father was a soldier in the British army, and while a mere lad Mr. Coleman enlisted and served his full period of twenty-one years, rising to the position of sergeant. He retired with a pension at the end of his time, settled down in St. John, and for nearly thirty years filled a position as clerk in the water commissioners' office. Mr. Coleman continued his connection with the service by joining the 52nd Fusiliers and for many years was sergeant. He was also active in the different Catholic temperance and fraternal societies, filling many positions. For a long period he was financial secretary of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, and at the time of his death was captain in the Uniform Rank, A. O. H. Sergeant Coleman leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. J. Walsh of the north end, and two sons, living in the States.

NEW FOUNTAIN AT FERNHILL.

J. R. Ruel has presented to the Fernhill Cemetery company an elegant fountain of iron and bronze, six and one half feet high, canopy top and basin, supported on four iron pillars. It is being erected in the section of Fernhill where the avenue from the Marsh road enters the open, near the residence of Supt. Clayton. That portion of the cemetery has been graded up and trees planted along the avenue, and with the new fountain will be very attractive. Mr. Ruel's generous gift will be highly appreciated.

MANCHESTER'S TONIC Condition Powder. A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and composed from the purest drugs and selected ingredients, without alcohol or any other harmful or deleterious material.

KINGS CO. ALMS HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir—in your issue of Wednesday morning there appeared a short note concerning the proposed making certain insinuations against the caretaker of the Kings Co. alms house which savor both of presumption and falsehood.

Along with the other members of the board of commissioners, I have visited this institution several times, and am quite satisfied that the charges made by the Norton correspondent cannot be sustained. The food provided is far superior to that to which most of the inmates have been accustomed, and is equally as good as that maintained in the institution as a rule willing to provide. As a matter of fact I have heard different parties criticizing our regulations in this very respect and suggest that the bill of fare is better than is necessary. The food is well prepared, and the instructions of the commission have been faithfully carried out.

PRINCE RUPERT DISABLED.

The East D. A. R. Steamer Met with a Mishap—en-route to Digby Yesterday. The D. A. R. steamer Prince Rupert did not arrive from Digby on Monday evening till 10 o'clock. The steamer was detained in consequence of an accident to one of her paddle wheels, which occurred in the morning on the way over to Digby. None of the officers or crew are able to tell just how the thing happened, but some of the arms in the paddle wheel on the port side were broken and some of the floats rendered useless. This occurred when the boat was about seven miles from Digby Light. The injured paddle wheel was disconnected, and the boat ran to Digby with the other paddle.

THE VETERANS MEET.

The surviving veterans called on in April 10th, 1899, to meet in the hall to meet the threatened Fenian invasion, held a reunion at Hatt's Cafe Monday evening. Those present were A. F. Street, Andrew Lipsett, J. D. Perkins, A. D. Thomas, Fred Coy, Thos. Smith, Thos. Sampson, Wm. Lockhart, James Ruel and P. J. Todd. The guests were Mayor Beckwith, Major Henry, Dr. Bridges, H. C. Rutter, Wm. McGunn and E. J. Payson.

A STRONG PROOF.

The appointment of Baron Russell of Killowen as Lord Herschell's successor on the joint high commission should be accepted in this country as a strong proof of the desire of the British government to contribute by every means in its power to a just and amicable settlement of all the questions in dispute.—New York Tribune.

VICTORIA'S FRENCH SABBATH BREAKING.

(Westminster Gazette). We find in a report on Sabbath observance just presented to the Free Presbytery of Londy by the Rev. Eves Macdonald of Oban, this statement: "The Queen and royal family, it is deeply to be deplored, have not set us a happy example in the people's manner of Sabbath observance. Her Majesty's recent journey to France and arrival on Sabbath day must have been a grief to every enlightened Christian subject of her own, and very pernicious in its influence over the giddy and foolish French."

MARINE MATTERS.

Schooner Francis Schubert, Capt. Starkey, at Bath from Philadelphia, carried away flying jibboom. Steamer Rochester, Capt. Cox, from Mobile via Norfolk for Liverpool, has passed Lough Foyle, supposed with machinery slightly damaged. "Chase Wrecking Co." have started to float the "Belle" wrecked at Vineyard Haven in November last. The cargo will be taken out and re-shipped to New York. Yessel's hull in excellent condition.

C. W. Brundage of Oxford is now loading his winter's cut of deer—over one million feet of Londonerry station for Halifax, having sold them to George McKean of St. John. James W. Swan of East Westport had the contract for winter at Folly Mountain, two miles from Londonerry station.

Capt. Patrick McLachlan has the frame up for a schooner of about 110 tons registered at Parrador, this season. At Port Greville, H. Eldredge & Co. have a small schooner well advanced. Captain J. E. Pettit of the building a large schooner. These are the only vessels in course of construction on the whole range of the Parish. Capt. McKie, who was yesterday from Newcastle-on-Tyne in ballast, this morning, strong northeast, and northeast winds. She crossed the Banks in the afternoon. The temperature of the water was 55, which indicated a heavy ice in the vicinity. She passed through a lot of loose ice of Canada. The Micmac came out in ten days. Capt. Osborn was 120 days in the passage from St. John to Melbourne.

THE MILLS.

Stetson & Cutler's mill at Indian-town started its season's work on Saturday. Jordan's mill having completed its winter's cutting, will be closed down for a fortnight for necessary repairs, after which it will start up to its full capacity. New machinery, including an edging machine, will be put in. The difficulty at Cushing's mill has been settled, the men giving it to their employers' terms.

QUICK DESPATCH VIA THE C. P. R.

A car load of flour was wired for from St. John on the afternoon of the 14th inst. The car arrived in St. John on the 19th and was delivered on the 19th inst. This is the usual time taken for carriage of freight from Toronto to St. John via C. P. R. The time from Montreal is thirty-six hours.

A CONSTABLE'S NEW SCHEME.

A Fairville constable took an original means to collect a bill owed to a Carleton merchant. Knowing that the infant child of the debtor was to be buried at Cedar Hill cemetery on Friday afternoon, the constable went there. He waited until the religious ceremonies were over, and then as the grave-diggers finished their work he started to serve the papers on the grief-stricken parent. The latter took to his heels, but was soon overtaken and captured. The sad affair caused great indignation among the spectators.—Globe.

Jarvis, the man who was missed from an emigrant train near Truro some days ago, has turned up at his home in Upper Canada.

FREE

A Library of SIXTY BOOKS, New, Startling, Sensational, Interesting and Complete. This offer is made for the purpose of introducing SCOTT'S STOMACH AND BILE PILLS.

The whole 60 books absolutely free to those who buy a box of Scott's Stomach and Bile Pills by mail. A reliable remedy for palpitation, pain about the head, brain pressure, sluggish circulation, and all complaints arising from derangement of the heart, constipation, sallow skin, biliousness, etc. Scott's Stomach and Bile Pills Make Bony Cheeks. For sale at drugists. Send 50 cents to the Scott's Medicine Company, Kingston, Ont., and receive the Pills and Books free. Send 1 cent postage stamp for full list of books.

Recent Arrivals

When on WEEKLY the NAME which the that of the it sent. Remembe Office mus ensure, pro request THE SU issuing we WEEKLY S tation of a Martine please ma

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Application Vassie, James Patrick, Edw thur R. Me Vassie & Co \$57,000 in \$10 business now by John Vas

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CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

Evangelist King capped a number of converts at Marble Cove on Sunday.

Str. Angers, bound from Philadelphia for Parreboro, passed up the bay Saturday.

There were nine marriages and 35 births reported to Registrar Jones last week.

The Prince Rupert brought over a large lot of mayflowers from Digby on Saturday.

Tug Dirigo left Saturday for Fredericton to look after the swinging of the boom near there.

Andrew Ruddick's zephyg, in process of construction on the Strait shore, is almost ready to receive its engines.

Wm. Hatfield, charged with cutting and wounding Maurice Breen, was admitted to bail on Saturday in two sureties of \$1,000 each.

At last week's marine examination Capt. J. A. Carlson, of the H.M.S. Albatross, received a certificate as second mate.

In the vicinity of \$100 was netted by the benefit performance at the institute for the children of the late Edward Cassidy.

John C. Carr, brother of Rev. A. F. Carr, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Campbellton, has been elected a circuit court judge of the State of Michigan.

The catch of lobsters in the bay amounts to nothing in comparison with former years. A leading dealer said on Friday that over-fishing had ruined the industry.

Wm. Pugsley, Albert Palmer and Henry Conwell returned on Saturday from a shooting and fishing trip up the Nerepis. They brought back some duck and wild geese and a few fish.

The death occurred at Boston last week of Henry Colgan, formerly of this city, of heart failure. Interment took place at Calvary cemetery. Deceased was a brother of David Colgan of this city.

Rabbi Rabinowitz, the new rabbi for the Jewish synagogue, arrived on Friday from Bridgeport, Pa., and was welcomed at the station by a number of his congregation.

Engineer Jameson, who built the C. P. R. elevator at Carleton, has been engaged to construct the I. C. R. elevator for which he prepared the plans. Work will be commenced at once.

Ten burial permits were issued last week, two for consumption and one each for old age, measles, spina bifida, natural causes, cerebral hemorrhage, cerebro spinal meningitis, congestion of the lungs, and cerebro spinal sclerosis.

James, eldest son of James Mountt of Chatham, died from exposure, March 5th, near Tealin Trail, 75 miles from Telegraph Creek, on March 5th. He left Nelson, B. C., in March, 1898, for the Klondyke. His parents had not heard from him since July last.

Application has been made by Wm. Vassie, James A. Seeds, Arthur Kirkpatrick, Edward H. Henry and Arthur R. Melrose for incorporation as Vassie & Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$37,000 in \$100 shares, to carry on the business now owned and controlled by John Vassie & Co.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

About twenty-five men commenced work yesterday morning clearing away for the erection of the new I. C. R. elevator. A portion of the old car shed, about two hundred feet in length, is being torn down in order to make room for the elevator. The other parts of the shed will be used as workshops and for storage purposes. The contractor's plant will arrive in a very few days and will be installed in the premises. Eventually, the whole of the old building will be destroyed.

The discussion became rather heated in a short time. Mr. Spence, who was accused by some of the members of being strongly disposed to help the government out of the difficulty, made some admissions which seemed to be a considerable departure from his previous programme, and especially from his representations to the government.

When Mr. Spence urged that prohibition should be enacted by the provinces Mr. Henderson put to him the pertinent question whether it was any more right for the rest of Ontario to impose prohibition on unwilling Toronto than for the rest of Canada to impose prohibition on unwilling Quebec. Mr. Spence evaded this question by stating that there were

The Opening of Navigation. Is close at hand, and we are showing a Large and Complete Line of Dress Goods and Linings, Skirts, Wrappers, Shirt Waists (black or colored), Velveteens, White and Grey Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Prints, Tickings, Flanelles, and a large assortment of Table Linens, Towels at all prices, Curtains, Poles, Carpets, Floor and Table Oilcloths, Tweed Suitings, Top Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, AND A FULL LINE OF MEN'S WEAR. SMALL WARES A SPECIALTY. SHARP & McMACKIN, 335 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. (NORTH END).

OTTAWA LETTER.

Dominion Alliance Struggle With the Prohibition Problem.

White Apostle Spence Bows Down Before the Shrine of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Henderson, M. P., holds that as the Government is an impassable obstacle in the Road, The Only Thing To Do Is To Remove That Obstacle.

OTTAWA, April 21.—A rather interesting parliament was held yesterday in the railway committee room to deal with the question of prohibition. Mr. Douglas, Mr. Spence, the Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, Mr. Featherstone of the Royal Templars and a few other lights of the prohibition party were present, together with such members of parliament as chose to appear as prohibitionists. That tried and venerable apostle of prohibition, Senator Vidal, occupied the chair, and the first business was the reception of a report of the sub-committee. Mr. Flint's report was accepted, and Mr. Douglas moved a resolution based thereon.

Mr. Douglas moved that as the government said that the vote on the prohibition bill would be a fair test of its effectiveness, while strongly maintaining the desirability of total national prohibition, he resolved, that at the present time the temperance reform would be materially aided by the enactment of legislation upon the following lines: "1. That it be totally prohibiting, so far as the constitution permits, the importation, sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in any province adopting or bringing into force such an act by a vote of the duly qualified electors."

Mr. Richardson, who, like Mr. Oliver, is a supporter of the government, thought it would be a great mistake if the alliance should weaken in the case. This body had always stood as the advance guard of prohibition. The adoption of a principle short of that of the justifiable refusal of prohibition by the government, would be a distinct halting of the flag. The alliance should line up the members of the house and line up the people afterwards. The people could exact pledges from the candidates and every one who broke his pledge should be a marked man. But himself, he desired to give effect to the will of the people in regard to prohibition, and he did not know that they would have done so. They voted, as the people in the other provinces, and he was not going to do anything to weaken the alliance.

Senator Vidal protested against the assumption that the plebiscite had been asked for by the temperance people, and that they had asked that it should be taken at a time when the people were not called to the polls on other issues. He declared that the temperance people had no responsibility whatever for the plebiscite, and had nothing to do with it except to make the best of it when it was given.

Mr. Featherstone, who represented the Royal Templars, the W. C. T. U., and some other temperance bodies, explained his position. He wanted to get all the prohibition possible now, but he did not think he would be justified in endorsing a backward movement. He was of the opinion that both parties were seeking their own advantage more than the cause of temperance, but he had apparently more serious objections to the course of the present government because he held that it had violated its pledge. He had always been a liberal, and was a member of the Reform club, but he proposed to vote against the Laurier party at the next opportunity on account of Sir Wilfrid's treachery in this matter.

Mr. Henderson of Halifax, who, it may be remarked, is not a supporter of the government, explained that in his view prohibition under present circumstances was impossible, for one obvious reason. This government, which controls the present parliament, had declared that nothing less than a plebiscite would be accepted as a preliminary to prohibition. That was an impossible vote. The government was, therefore, an impassable obstacle in the road, the only practical thing to do was to "remove the obstacle."

Mr. Bell, the new member for Prince Edward Island, spoke at considerable length. Mr. Bell believes that the minister of justice is wrong in his opinion that the provinces have the power to prohibit the liquor traffic. He takes his opinion as a constitutional lawyer, and says that Mr. Bell's opinion is that no private member has the power to introduce a measure in parliament which will affect the revenue as a prohibitory bill would do. He is also of the opinion that the parliament cannot pass a law prohibiting

the shipment of liquor from one province to another, as the B. N. A. act declares that the products of one province may be freely admitted into other provinces.

No objection was taken to this last dictum of Mr. Bell, though one would think that it was upon at least to disallow. The obvious intention of the Union act was to prevent the levying of duties by one province against another or in the interest of one province against another. It must be surely doubtful whether it is intended to apply to cases in which general regulations for the good government of Canada prevent the traffic in liquor in a part of the country. Mr. Bell had his way, however, and went on to argue that since no one but the government had power to act in the matter it was the duty of the prohibitionists not to antagonize the government. Mr. Cochrane, who is given to plain speaking, observed that Mr. Bell evidently wanted a measure that would help the government and do no good to anybody else.

The time for closing the meeting arrived, and nothing had been done. Taylor, the conservative whip, claimed that the sub-committee appointed to draw up a plan on which all could agree, had failed to do it, and moved that the matter be referred back. Members of the sub-committee were disposed to protest against this, explaining that they could not produce a resolution upon which they themselves could agree. Meanwhile Mr. Spence and the other advocates of Mr. Flint's scheme were pressing for a vote, while others were asking for an indefinite adjournment. Finally the chairman, who proved quite unable to cope with the tumult that arose, being an elderly man with a voice not as strong as it used to be, determined to submit the question whether the vote should now be taken. Mr. Spence as secretary undertook to count the votes. Three times the question was put, three times Mr. Spence counted, and three times his arithmetic was disputed. Mr. Logan, who counted the votes in the room, though he voted with Mr. Spence, disagreed with his count, and a suspicion grew that Mr. Spence was padding the returns. However, the chairman on the third occasion accepted his finding and decided that the vote was carried by a majority of one.

The same thing occurred in the vote on Mr. Ganong's amendment. The vote was taken by a show of hands, and Mr. Spence pronounced the number 17. Some others thought they saw 18, but after two or three counts 18 was accepted as the right figure. Mr. Spence counted 18 in the negative, while Mr. Taylor maintained that there were 17. There was a good deal of shouting back and forth, and some demanded that a new teller should be appointed. Mr. Cochrane and some others intimating in rather severe terms that Mr. Spence was doing some tall counting in order to help the government out of a hole. But that count was not the main point. Mr. Spence counted eighteen again, and this vote was not seriously questioned. In the negative he reported 17, while everybody else made it either 18 or 19. Finally Mr. Spence admitted that he had refused to count the vote, alleging that the owner of the hall, Mr. McMullen, who supported the motion, arose and announced that he himself had made a majority against his side. The result was that the motion was declared lost and the alliance had arrived at nothing. Mr. Taylor and a number of the supporters of the Ganong amendment thereupon announced their intention of departing, without further ceremony, and proceeded to carry out the programme, but those who remained arranged for another meeting in the evening, inviting the sub-committee to meet in the meantime and arrive at something.

The evening discussion took a rather wide range, bringing in some of the most difficult questions of the manufactured liquor. It was concluded that that part of the subject better be left alone, as most of the Ontario members held that if the manufacture of liquor was to be allowed at all in the dominion, it might as well be permitted in Ontario, where it was now carried on, as to have it confined to Quebec. One of the speakers said that if Quebec was to be allowed to continue the liquor trade for one was not so selfish as to prevent Ontario supplying the commodity. The meeting found that great difficulty would arise if it proved that the shipment of liquor from one province to another could not be stopped. Finally a wide motion was passed affirming a general principle, and a committee was named to which was given the extensive contract of working out the details. This is the resolution as it now stands:

"That in view of the refusal of the government to accept the plebiscite as a preliminary to a national prohibitory law, and the fact that with one exception every province and territory has recorded a substantial vote and a large majority in favor of such legislation, your committee, while urging prohibitionists to maintain their agitation for total prohibition, believes that at the present time the temperance reform would be materially aided by the enactment of legislation upon the lines hereinafter set out, namely: (1) An act totally prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in any province

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5,000 Bushels Oats

Banner, Siberian and Early Goshland Seed Oats, also Ontario and Provincial.

CANADIAN and WESTERN TIMOTHY.

Clover, Corn, Peas, Turnips, and Garden Seeds.

JAMES COLLINS.

208 and 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

adopting or bringing into force such an act by the duly qualified electors; (2) Voting upon the question of the bringing of such legislation into force in any province to be at the time of the holding of a general election, in order to save expense and secure the largest possible vote upon the question; (3) Such legislation, when adopted by any province, to be irrevocable for a period of time long enough to ensure a fair test of its effectiveness." S. D. S.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

THE FAR WEST.

A Late New Brunswicker's Fortune—Lovers in Death.

VANCOUVER, April 23.—Sir Hibbert Tupper left this afternoon for Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. James Russell of this city are said to be heirs to a million dollars bequeathed by an almost forgotten relative, Mr. Miller, a late lumber king of Miramichi, N. B.

AT BRITAIN'S OPTION.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (via Galveston, Tex., April 23).—President Zelaya has granted an option, in force until Jan. 1, 1900, to Charles N. Collier, British consul at Managua, or to any company he may organize, to purchase the railway and workshops of Nicaragua, with the workshops pertaining to them, for the sum of \$500,000, pesos (silver).

INDIANTOWN NEWS.

The steamer Hamstead, which went up river on Friday, did not return Saturday, as was intended. A big run of ice made navigation dangerous and the boat laid over.

Stetson, Cutler & Co.'s big mill at Eggtown started sawing Saturday, after receiving a thorough overhauling. The start was delayed for some few days on account of a lack of logs, which were locked in the bay by the ice.

Emery Sewell's logs have made a start for the up-river booms and will force through as soon as possible. Messrs. Glasier's boats are all ready for the season's work, and will go up the river just as soon as there is any chance of their getting through.

Capt. Porter's steamer Star will run as usual on the Washelmeok route. The steamer has been carefully overhauled and is as bright as a new button. Although it will be some little time before the ice runs out of the lake the Star in the meantime will run to the Narrows, or as far up as she can go.

The steamers May Queen, David Weston and Victoria will be the last of the river boats to leave winter quarters. The Queen and Weston laid at their Indian town wharves all winter and have been put in first class shape for the season's work. The steamer Victoria is being painted at Marble Cove and looks better than at any time since she was built.

Helen, the five-year-old daughter of Pilot Bart Rogers, was frightfully burned at her father's home, Brittain street, Sunday evening. The child was playing about the kitchen, and Mrs. Rogers having occasion to go to another part of the house, left her alone for two or three minutes. On her return to the kitchen, Mrs. Rogers found the child's hair and clothing in flames. It is supposed the little one's hair caught fire from a lamp in which her mother had left a pair of curling tongs. The flames burned the hair almost completely off the child's head, and her clothing was entirely consumed. Mrs. Rogers called for help, and John McGonagle, who owns the house in which the Rogers family resides, assisted her in extinguishing the flames. Drs. Sheffield and Disher, who were called in, did everything possible to alleviate the sufferings of the child, and later on she was sent to the hospital. The little one's face is fearfully burned, as are also her neck, left arm and the front part of the body. The physicians have very little hope for her recovery.

Mr. Rogers is out in the pilot boat Howard D. Troop. About a year ago a young son of Mr. Rogers was drowned at Lower Cove almost opposite his father's home.

ST. ANDREWS, C. O. F.

On April 21st R. J. Stuart, organizer for the Canadian Order of Foresters, organized a court at St. Andrews, N. B., and installed the following officers: J. P. C. R., Judge M. N. Cookburn; C. R. R., E. Armstrong; W. C. R., B. A. Cockburn; R. S. Spence, Farmer; F. S. Albert, Thompson; T. P. G. Hanson; Ch. Burton; R. W. A. Mahon; con., Wm. J. Chapman; S. W. J. Cammings; J. W. Thee; Holmes; S. B. Horace; G. W. B. Frank Kennedy; ex-physician, Dr. H. D. Grimmer; finance committee, M. Maxwell, J. W. Peacock, F. Stinson; auditors, W. A. Robertson and Amos Greenlaw. The court will be known by the name Brunswick and will meet the last Tuesday in each month.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. April 21—S.S. Mianca, 1,588, Meikle, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, J. H. Scammell & Co. bal.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Barbados, March 30, bark St. Paul, Skilling, from Pernambuco, J. G. B. & Co. bal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At New York, April 21, sch. Evolution, Fitzpatrick, from Santiago, J. G. B. & Co. bal.

At Ship Island, April 21, bark Tuskan, Pennant, for St. John, J. G. B. & Co. bal.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

After Some Debate the House, By Unanimous Vote

Adopts Hon. Mr. Tweedie's Resolution Urging the Dominion Government

To Take Over the Canada Eastern Railway as Part of the Intercolonial System.

At the meeting of the House of Representatives, held on Monday, April 25, 1892, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following business was transacted:

MEMORANDA.

In port at St. John, April 25, bark Altona, Collins, for New York, loading.

SPOKEN.

Ship Cumberland, Irving, from Ingleton, for St. John, April 25, 10 A. M.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TOMPELSONVILLE, N. Y., April 19.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that a fixed red lantern light has been established on the wreck of the bark Santa Maria in the harbor of Tompelsonville, N. Y.

PORTLAND, April 19.—Notice is hereby given of the following changes in the regulations of the Light House District of Portland.

MARRIAGES.

ARTHURS-ARMSTRONG.—In the Silver Falls Methodist Church on April 25, Rev. W. B. Tennant, James E. Arthurs to Alice M. Armstrong, both of Silver Falls.

DEATHS.

COLEMAN.—In this city, on April 25th, Robert Coleman, aged 64 years, (26th and New Brunswick streets, 1892).

FREDERICTON.

Death of the Relict of John Pickard, M. P.—Cathedral's New Organist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 24.—Word was received in the city today of the death in New York of Mrs. Pickard, widow of the late John Pickard, for many years York's representative in the House of Commons.

At the York county court this morning David Weston pleaded guilty of the charge of assault upon Constable Currie of Nashvauke, and was sentenced by Judge Wilson to a fine of \$15 or ten days' imprisonment.

Fred Blair of Chatham, N. B., is to be the organist at the Cathedral. He assumes his duties next Sunday.

St. Manchester City, from this port via Halifax, reached Manchester Monday.

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To Take Over the Canada Eastern Railway as Part of the Intercolonial System.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 24.—Mr. Melanson asked for particulars as to the proposed bridge in the parish of Acadieville, Kent Co.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I would say that tenders were asked for twice. The last time four tenders were received, viz.: From L. J. Wathen, \$260; Abraham Venitt, \$300; Solomon Allen, \$255; Irvine Anderson, \$385. The contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer, S. Allen.

Mr. Melanson inquired: Is it the intention of the government to grant further aid by way of bonus to any of the flour mills which have already received assistance?

Hon. Mr. Labliss—I would reply that the flour mills that have received aid got all the law provides under the act for the encouragement of agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to aid towards holding provincial and county agricultural exhibitions throughout the province. He explained that the bill authorized the government to grant aid to exhibitions throughout the province to an amount not exceeding \$5,000 in any one year, subject to such conditions as the lieutenant governor in council may impose.

Mr. Legere, in the absence of Mr. Johnson, introduced a bill to continue the act incorporating the St. Louis, Richibucto and Buctouche railway.

Mr. Humphrey, seconded by Mr. Shaw, moved for a detailed statement of all debentures issued by the government from October 31st, 1890, to 31st of March, 1892.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—the information will be furnished without the formality of an address.

Mr. Hazen said that the chief commissioner had promised on the 15th instant to submit returns containing the following particulars: (1) With reference to certain bridges. When might he expect that return to be brought down?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—The return will be brought before the house right away, probably in a day or two.

Hon. Mr. White committed a bill to amend the act respecting fisheries which was agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Dunn committed a bill respecting the fisheries of New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. White said that the report of the committee appointed to confer with the Dominion government in reference to the fisheries question was laid upon the table early in the session and it would appear from that report that there was some doubt as to the extent of the jurisdiction possessed by the government. How far the province and Dominion respectively possess these rights, one against the other, and how far they possess them concurrently as to some fishing rights still remains in doubt. This doubt exists particularly with reference to those fisheries within the three mile limit below low water mark. There may be some doubt as to the fisheries between low water and high water mark. It is very desirable to have a bill framed that will fully cover the fishing rights of the province, and it will be readily understood that in the somewhat uncertain state of the law it is a matter of no small difficulty to frame a bill that will reach the fisheries we have power to regulate, and at the same time that will not transgress beyond the line to which we have no power to act and thus render the bill ultra vires. This difficulty the bill was intended to overcome. Whether it would accomplish it or not would doubtless be ascertained hereafter. It was absolutely necessary, however, to provide for the regulations of fisheries; the matter could not be allowed to remain in the state in which it was. The bill was intended to amend the act in relation to the fisheries, and it would be a consolidation of the provisions with reference to surface fishing, and all other fishing laws of this province are without any change embodied in the bill. Power is given for the government to make almost any conceivable arrangement with the Dominion. It could not now be told just what course it was desirable to follow. Some hon. members had expressed a fear that section 3 would take away proprietary rights. That section was as follows: "The grant by patent, legal construction or implication of the bed of any navigable water or of any lake or river in New Brunswick, whether such patent has been issued before or after the passing of this act, shall not be deemed to confer any right of fishing is expressly granted by such patent, be deemed to carry or include the exclusive right of fishing in the navigable waters which cover or flow over the land so granted, any statute law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

He did not think there was any case existing in the province where property rights in the stream had been given in the case of navigable waters and lakes. If there was, this section would certainly take away the exclusive right. He did not think that any case of stream could be called navigable, though what was navigable and what was not was now somewhat doubtful in law. Until recently it was supposed that navigable waters meant tidal water, but some recent decisions had thrown doubt upon this point.

Mr. Thompson—Why not change it to read "tidal waters"?

Hon. Mr. White—I think it is well to adhere to language that will give

us the benefit of the decision of the court.

Mr. Hazen—If seem to me that section 3 should be changed so there would be no doubt about its meaning. It is well known that riparian owners have the exclusive right to the middle of the stream. I think it is doubtful whether this bill will not take it away.

Hon. Mr. White—Well, that don't refer to navigable waters.

Mr. Hazen said that small streams were navigable water. Take for instance the Nepisiquit river. Logs are driven down and logs boats are carried up and down. The old definition of navigable water was only tidal water was exploded long ago. This section would take away from these people the proprietary rights they have there.

Mr. Lawson said the same argument would apply to the Tobique river. On that river are valuable fishing rights held for twenty or thirty years by the owners of land, and he would fear that this section would interfere with them and would deprive them of their property. He thought the bill should be made perfectly clear on this point.

Mr. Russell said the bill would take away valuable proprietary rights in Charlotte Co. which had been bought and paid for years ago.

Mr. Hazen would consider navigable water merely the water navigable by boat. It might apply to small lakes. He thought the riparian rights of owners on small lakes and rivers would be very much jeopardized.

Hon. Mr. White said the definition of navigable waters was very much in doubt. Perhaps the section had better stand over.

Mr. Mott regarded the section as dangerous. On the section of the Resolvoire river between the tide-way and Metapedia the proprietary rights would be absolutely taken away. It was within his recollection that steamboats had run there. In any case he would confine the sections to grants issued hereafter.

Mr. Hazen thought the section should be struck out altogether.

Mr. Carville thought the section was directly opposed to the ruling of the supreme court in the case of Venning v. Steadman.

Hon. Mr. White—Well, we will let that section stand.

Mr. Speaker thought the bill should stand over till next year. In the meantime the provincial government should provide a passport for the fishery which was within Charlotte county and learn something with respect to the subject of the fisheries.

After further discussion and the passing of 44 sections the house took recess.

Bill to incorporate the St. Croix Water Power was recommended to be withdrawn at the request of the promoter, Mr. Todd, as the St. Croix is an international river and the bill would encroach on international rights.

After recess, the bill respecting fisheries was further considered.

Mr. Lawson strongly objected to sub-section 2 of section 45, which made it "compellable" for defendants to give evidence. He thought this was against every principle of British justice and shocking to any man's sense of right. Was the house going to make an offence against the fishery much more easily prosecuted than the highest offences known to law? If he allowed that bill to go through without raising his protest against this section, he could count the votes he would receive upon the hands of the fishery men and other fish laws should not be passed, by the legislature, for a passport for fishery laws. He moved, seconded by Mr. Carville, that the words "and compellable" be struck out.

Mr. Carville thought the section would lead to wholesale perjury.

Mr. Hazen thought informers, who received one-half the fine would lay information on no evidence, but upon the bare suspicion that the defendant would convict himself. He thought this would lead to a large amount of perjury.

Hon. Mr. White said for compelling offences under the Canada Temperance Act it was compellable for the parties accused to give evidence. The principle, therefore, was not an innocent man.

Mr. Lawson's amendment was then put to the house and carried.

Progress was reported upon the bill with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted returns in answer to motion number 9.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill to amend the act in relation to the municipal corporation of Fredericton to effect temporary loans. Mr. Todd, a bill to authorize the town of St. Stephen to take the Imperial Manufacturing Co., Mr. Barnes, a bill to authorize the municipal council of Kent county to lease the public wharf at Richibucto; Mr. Thompson, a bill to amend the act in relation to rates, taxes and assessments in the city of Fredericton; and Mr. Osman, a bill to authorize Albert municipality to grant exemption from taxation and bonuses in certain cases.

Hon. Mr. Dunn committed the bill to amend the general mining act, which was agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed the bill to amend chapter 68, Consolidated Statutes, University of New Brunswick.—Agreed to.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to further amend the law relating to sewers and marsh lands.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed the bill to amend section 39 of the municipalities act.—Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced the appropriation bills.

HON. MR. TWEEDIE

made his motion respecting the advisability of the Canada Eastern railway being acquired by the Dominion government, and made a part of the intercolonial railway system. He said it were not so late in the season he would have asked to have the matter deferred, as he was somewhat indisposed. Some hon. members might think the resolution went beyond the jurisdiction of the house.

As a general principle it was well to have the matter referred to the federal government should be left to that government to deal with, but in this

What is



Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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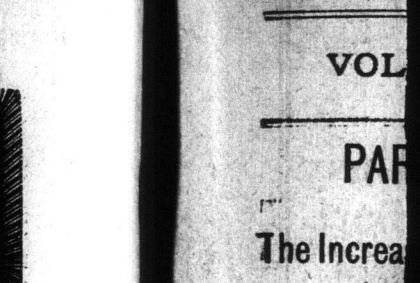
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PROVINCIAL NEWS

RICHMONTO, April 12.—Ephraim Fine lost a valuable horse on Monday morning. He was coming up from the beach when the horse broke through the ice and perished before assistance arrived.

Kingston expects a big building boom this summer. Some ten houses are to be erected there during the coming season.

The funeral of the late Alfred Mundle of St. Nicholas River, took place on Monday. Rev. D. Fraser conducted the services.

FAIR HAVEN, Deer Island, April 17.—It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mrs. Frank Calder (nee Miss Patience N. Doughty), which occurred at her residence on Thursday, April 14, at 10 o'clock.

MEMPHAMOOK, April 19.—The students of St. Joseph's college are enjoying a holiday today, the occasion being the visit of the Rev. Fr. Dion, C.S.C., provincial of the Holy Cross order in Canada. At 8.30 a. m. the faculty and students assembled in the refectory hall, formally to welcome the reverend visitor to their college home.

COLE'S, Queens Co., April 18.—Mrs. J. A. Mann of St. John has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. E. M. Armstrong of Thornetown, and returned to town today, accompanied by her sister.

HOPEWELL CAPE, Albert Co., April 17.—Capt. Hopewell, who will again command the schooner Victory, Alden Peck of Hopewell will be his first officer. Capt. Amos Joyce, who has been first mate in the Annie E. Bliss, is here ready to resume command of the E.V. Glover. His brother, John Joyce, has taken his place on the Bliss.

ST. ANDREWS, April 26.—Mrs. Russell Bradford has fitted up her house for the accommodation of summer visitors. The house is in a central and convenient location, and from the windows an unobstructed view of the harbor is had, as well as of the neighboring coast of Maine.

ST. JOHN, April 26.—The fishery protection steamer Curlew, looking as neat as a new pin, made her first appearance for the season in the harbor on Tuesday. The general Capt. Pratt looking resplendent in the gold trimmed and buttoned uniform, was heartily greeted by his numerous friends when he came ashore. The steamer sailed again yesterday for the fishery stations.

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WOLFVILLE, N. S., April 19.—The Essex Masons are represented at Wolfville by St. George's lodge No. 2, P. A. M., the second oldest in the province, having held their charter for 101 years. On Friday evening they took possession of their new hall in the McKenna block. It is a large and beautifully fitted up, and has no equal in a lodge room outside of the city.

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THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

ST. JOHN MARKETS. In the country market larger supplies have been received since the 15th inst. In cured meats, hams from P. E. Island are offered at a price lower than prices have been ruling here. Creamery butter from Montreal has lately been placed on the New Brunswick market at lower than the prevailing rate.

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HORSE FURNISHINGS.

We carry the largest and best assortment of HORSE FURNISHING GOODS in the Maritime Provinces, and make a specialty of the following articles:



Be Sure and Work the Horse.

H. HORTON & SON., 11 Market Square, St. John, N. B.

EVERY CAN OF THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS. The different kinds of work they are intended for are indicated by the names on the labels. In house paints alone there are thirty-five colors, all of which you will find in our list. Write to us we will send color cards, colored plates of painted wood, glass, and other designs for painting your dwelling if you send a photograph of it, all without cost to you.

F. A. YOUNG, 736 Main Street, North.

SAMOA.

British Cruiser Porpoise is Crippling the Rebels.

Michael Davitt asserts that all the trouble is due to English intrigues and the London Missionary Society.

LONDON, April 21.—According to a letter received here today from a British naval officer at Apia, dated March 18, the British cruiser Porpoise, Captain Sturdee, in order to cripple the rebels, cruised around the coast of Upolu, burning villages and carrying off all the boats of the natives.

OTTAWA, April 21.—Third New Brunswick Regiment.—To be captain, Lt. B. Armstrong, vice S. D. Crawford, appointed quartermaster, 4th April, 1899.

CHINESE IGNORANCE. Bitter Hostility Being Shown Towards Foreigners—Their Latest Approved Weapon.

PEKIN, April 21.—The reactionary attitude of the Chinese government towards foreigners is creating for them an intolerable situation which cannot be prolonged.

WILL BE ENORMOUS. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21.—There is a project on foot to erect a \$15,000,000 steel plant here.

IRISH POET DEAD. LONDON, April 21.—Michael Hogan, the Irish poet, who visited the United States about 1880, is dead.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS. Canadian Dept., 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

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