r Infants phine nor substitute astor Oil. y use by ing Sour a relieves latulency. Stomach Castoria

apted to children rior to any pre-Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corinnow along the of the Pelopenands of acres of New Corinth and the Corinth of begin his work city. Now the with the archeoare at work digover spots trodhe great Gentile

er archeologists, vork of exploring of the long ago. bye, rejoin our rk again on our

VEWS. to Rev. Allan W.

one to Albert

Rev. Allan W. to Waterford as e he found the in a rather nonhas by request Fredericton gone hurches in Albert Mr. Smithers ford he had sucether a large and tion, caused a mfortable rectory ther ways made own district and fine congregation iere a neat little t, and how much

those among whom the future. The success our appreciation of cept the accompany-tishes of one and all.

ed the following

y that the rev ing replies, and from a people going to a field d be greatly inand to yield to ir correspo v field of labor. eached an adthe Methodist

Cry for DRIA.

UNCTION, June occurred among at Sand Brook. e three remain

Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you

"Star" 13 har woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co., A. J. Machum, Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

ored man, who seized her by the arm

to the police station, and Chief Clark

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon

Michael at Bugtown, who is evidently

about twenty-four years of age, came

and later on from Digby. Shooting

seems to have been his forte hitherto.

When arrested McMichael had on a

suit of clothes he borrowed from an-

ternoon. He had removed his mous-

tache in the meantime. He is a bad

one, from what the police say about

Last evening the police found the

money taken from Mrs. Meahan, some

MONCTON.

Ready for Patients.

tercolonial Trains Thursday.

sent Capt. Hastings and Officer Greer and Capt. Jenkins and Detective Ring

eluded his pursuers.

to look after the man.

MY PRIVATE STOCK: "Usquebaugh Cream" Old Scotch

A perfect blend of the oldest, purest and finest Highland malts, \$5.75 per single gal., or \$10.50 per case of one dez. bottles. Each dozen contains two imp. gals.

Whiskey.

It is the purest of pure whiskies. Remember the price \$5.75 per gal. or \$10.50 per case No charge for jar or case. Securely packed and shipped in any

Family Wine List Sent on Application Goods shipped immediately on re-celpt of order. Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in

M. A. FINN. 112 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N.

MURDERED BY HIS SON.

Daniel Murphy of Woodstock the Victim of

WOODSTOCK, June 7.—News comes \$8, in the possession of a colored wo-from Blaine, Aroostook county, of a man named Cosman, who is a domestic fearful murder, the victim being a at Indiantown. The Cosman woman Woodstock man named Daniel Mur-phy, who worked this winter and spring in the Victoria hotel.

MONCT Some weeks ago, Murphy, who is a

man of about fifty years of age, moved to Blaine on a farm. He had been separated from his wife, but a re-union was effected. His son Daniel Murphy, jr., also worked for a while in the stable of the Victoria. He is sixteen or seventeen years old. It appears from what can be learned that Seventeen Wedding Parties Travelled on Ina family row occurred near midnight and that young Murphy murdered his father with an axe, and frightfully mutilated the body afterwards. He

father with in axe, and frightfully mutilated the body afterwards. He then made his escape.

Today Officer Enwless and another of the Houlton police force came to Woodstock in search of the murderer Lawless and Constable Manfarlane of Woodstock started up river this afternoon. One report around here is that young Murphy was seen here during the day, and another is that he is on a raft coming fown river. The Woodstock police are folining with the Houlton men in trying to locate the murderer. The curdered man was a quiet and inoffensive character, but the son had a bad reputation when here.

HOULITON, Me., June 8.—Daniel P. Murphy; the youthful Marsh Hill patricide, was brought/to Houlton jan tonight from Woodstock, N. B., where he was captured this afternoon by Town Marshal Gibson and J. C. Milmore.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mrs. Meahan Held Up on Marsh Road and Pocket Book Taken—Colored Man Named McMichael Charged with the Crime.

Probably the people of St. John would have been shocked a week ago if if thad been suggested that such a thing as a highway robbery would be attempted in the town. But the thing

thing as a highway robkery would be attempted in the town. But the thing was attempted yesterday morning, and the man who made the attempt succeeded in capturing the prize he sought. Mrs. John Meahan, who was on her way to the cemetery, was approached on the Marsh Road by a colthing as a highway robbery would be attempted in the town. But the thing

INTERPROVINCIAL RIFLE MATCH

The Nova Scotia Team Wins-P. E. Island Men Did Not Turn Up.

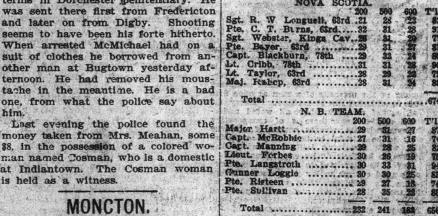
SUSSEX, June 9 The thirteenth annual maritime match was shot morning. New Britishick, and New Scotia teams only attended. The ab-sence of the P. E. Island team was greatly regretted.

The weather was fine and most distrable for good shooting. Great 1 the man hurried away.

Mrs. Meahan, who was not at all side of the shooters there was a injured, returned to Kierstead & attendance. The firing at the first White's store and told them what had range, 200 yards, was exciting throughnappened. The negro was then in the out. The teams shot in pairs, and on the first round the Nova Scotians won field in the rear of the store, and Mr. by seven points. In the second the Kierstead went out, hoping to catch him. Others joined in the chase, but New Brunswick team reduced this by two, but in the third round Nova Scothe colored man forded the creek, which was some four feet deep, and tia gained one. In the last round, New Brunswick gained five points and finished the range two points behind News of the affair was telephoned

the Nova Scotians The shooting at the 500 yards range was brisk and the Nova Scotians finshed with three more points to their eredit, making their total five ahead of New Brunswick.

Capt. Jenkins, Detective Ring and Officer Covay arrested Charles Mc-A feature of the shooting was score made by Private Sullivan of St. the man wanted. McMichael, who is John. He made the possible 35. The 600 yards range resulted here from Fredericton about nine years ago. He has served at least two terms in Dorchester penitentiary. He was sent there first from Fredericton



ORDINATION AT JOHNSTON.

On Sunday morning, the 5th inst., The New Hospital Completed and Now the bishop of Fredericton held an ordination in St. John's church, parish Rev. Hiram A. Cody, B. A., a native of that parish, was advanced to the priesthood. Mr. Cody is at present in charge of the parish of Greenwich. There were also present at the above service the Ven, Archdeacon Brig-stocks of St. John; Rev. C. A. S. Warneford, rector of Johnston: Rev. C. P. Hanington, rural dean; Rev. E. A. Crawford; Rev. D. W. Pickett and Rev. A. J. Cresswell. The day proved very fine and the church was filled with a large and reverent congrega tion. The singing was hearty and the whole service exceedingly impressive. St. John's church has been lately much improved in appearance within, by a sheathing of spruce on the side walls and on the ceiling. Other needed improvements are to follow. At the service held in the evening the Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke, whose presence in the parish was much appreciated, preached an excellent sermon, which was listened to attentively by a congregation almost as large as the morning one. All regret to learn that the rector of Johnston, Rev. Mr. Warneford, is in poor health, but it is hoped that the rest he is about to take will restore his health and that he may be enabled to continue his good work for many years to come in this difficult yet important parish.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The returns of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the ten days ending the 31st May shows the immense increase of \$102,000. The following are the items:

From May 21st to May 31st—

\$710,000 For the same period the Grand Trunk ystem shows an increase of \$3,460, as fol-

ings 22nd to 31st May-

# B. Methodist conference, is spanding the stammer in Illilaboro and will practice his profession there. W. H. Jouan of Turtle Greek, though only fifty-five years of ago, has seen six generations, his great-grandmother, grandmother, self, and children and grand children. Mr. Jouan's father died last year at the ege of 92, and as he himself is a well preserved man, the chances are that he will see at least one generation more. Word from Cape Haytien Says the

Word from Cape Haytien Says the only a short time will be needed to bring Santiago to a starvation basis. United States Has Got Santiago.

The Insurgents Supplied a Map of the Harbor, Showing Position of Cape Verde Fleet.

All Cables to be Cut—The Merrimac Said to Still Block the Harbor Entrance.

WASHINGTON, June 9.-It became | day afternoon, talking with a corres parent this afternoon that the war lepartment, through the energetic efforts of its censors, has succeeded entirely in its purpose to keep the movements of the United States troops a ecret. At the close of the day it was mpossible to learn here the whereouts of the United States troops which has been for weeks gathering command of Gen. Shafter in

Stories of the appearance of a myserious warship in Cuban waters floated through the navy department during the day. The officers quickly condemned them, declaring that if the boats were Spanish they were nothing more than small armed launches if transports convoyed by such fine runboats as the Helena and Bancroft. But when these stories reached the war department they were received in a different spirit. Nothing is more helpless in warfare than an unarmed troop transport full of soldiers. She would fall an easy victim to the smallest gunboat, and the soldiers knowing weakness in this respect, loath to undertake to cross the Florida straits until these disagreeable itors have been removed from pathway. Without respect to the character of the strange craft said to be dodging the blockaders at Havana, they will be removed ey will be removed from the scene derstood that Sampson has been made acquainted with the situation and ce, as it is unwill be expected to redeem his promise to provide safe conduct to the arms when called upon. He has an ample force to conduct the operations at Santiago to a successful issue and

still spare vessels of any power desirable for use in the Florida straits. It was pointed out today by a naval officer that the admiral since the arrival of the marine battalion on the Panther, has at his disposal what he may regard as a sufficient force men to carture Santiago, even before the troops arrive. The eight hundred marines on the Panther added to the marines already with the fleet, would make a total of about ofteen hundred make a total of about fifteen hundred men. Without impairing the efficiency of his ships, Admiral Sampson could spare a thousand blue jackets for a landing party and with this total force of 2,500 men, if the insurgents who have been armed by the United States government, do their share it seems possible for their share, it seems possible for Sampson to capture Santiago at short notice. There seemed to be a very decided air of expectation this afternoon among the officials who are ac-

a conclusion that an engagement of some kind was expected today. Steady progress is making upon the ships under construction by the government at the several navy yards, as revealed by the monthly report from the various yards to chief constructor Hichborn. On the battleahead, having the Kearsage and Kentucky 59 per cent advanced towards

Rowan, 26 knots, building at Moren Bros.', Seattle, 98.5; the Dalghren, 30 knots, building at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., 73 per cent.; the T. A. M. Craven, 30 knots, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., 50 per cent; the Farragut, 30 knots, Union Iron Works, Cusly, a cable boat was sent to find Bailey, 30 knots, Gas Engine & Power Co., New Jersey, 21-2 per cent.

The submarine boat Plunger, build-

pondent of the Associated Press from the despatch boat Dauntless. Pointing toward the gray walls of Morro Castle, where Lieut. Hobson and his prave men were said to be incarcerated, the commodore spoke as fol-

"History does not record an act of iner heroism than that of the gallant men who are prisoners over there. I watched the Merrimac as she made er way to the entrance of the harbor and my heart sank as I saw the perfect hell of fire that fell upon those levoted men. I did not think it possible one of them could have gone hrough it alive. They went into the jaws of death. It was Balaclava over gain, without the means of defence which the Light Brigade had. Hobson led a forlorn hope, without the power to cut his way out. But fortune once more favored the brave, and I hope he will have the recognition and promotion he deserves. His name will a tellive as long as the heroes of the world that.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 9, 40 p. m.-A man who arrived here today in a schooner from Turk's Island, one of the Bahamas and about 110 miles north of Hayti, said it was reported there on Tuesday that San-tiago de Cuba had been taken by the on between Cane

Haptien and Cubit is still interrupted.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Saturday, June 4, via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, June 6, 9 a. m.—Every effort is being made to cut off Santiago de Cuba's connection with the outside world, and it is believed that within forty-eight hours there will be a practical accomplishment of the design.
Since Sunday last, when Commodore Schley caught Admiral Cervera's fleet trying to quietly leave the harbor and headed off the attempt, thus probably solving the war problem, it has been the policy to so surround the city and harbor that no assitance, either in supplying arms or ammunition could reach them.

After driving the Spanish fleet into a more protected position in the har-bor, by the bombardment of Tuesday, Commodore Schley opened communi-cation with the insurgents eighteen miles from Santiago to the east. They were urged to obtain, if possible, the names and number of the vessels of the fleet inside the harbor, as the contour of the land at the entrance made it impossible to accurately determine by a view from the American fleet, quainted with the government's plan of campaign that almost warranted just how many vessels of the Spanish

squadron were there. On Friday afternoon Lieut. Sharp of the Vixen went to the place of rendezvous and received from the insurgents a map of the harbor, showing the entire Cape Verde fleet, with the exception of the destroyer Terror, inside and close up to the city under the protection of the guns mounted ships, the Newport News people are on Blanco battery at the northern extremity of the harbor.

The ships there, according to their chart, are the Cristobal Colon, the Vizcaya, the Almirante Opendo, the completion, and the Illinois 46 per cent.

Cramp & Sons report the Alabama 53
per cent along, and the Union iron

Maria Teresa and the Reina Mercedes works have progressed 38 per cent (destroyed by the American warships with the Wisconsin.

Ten torpedo boats are now actually under construction and have been completed to the following extent: The information gave Commodore Schley great satisfaction. great satisfaction.

With Admiral Sampson's arrival Farragut, 30 knots, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, 80 per cent.; the Davis and Fox, 22.5 knots, Wolff & Sewicker, Portland, Oregon, 88 and 82 per cent.; respectively; the MacKenzie, 20 knots, Charles Hillman, Philadelphia, 99 per cent.; the Stringham, 30 knots, Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., 48 per cent.; the Goldsboro, 30 knots, Wolff & Sewicker, 7 per cent.; the Bailey, 30 knots, Gas Engine & Power within two miles of formidable forti. within two miles of formidable forti-fications on shore, and strange to say, The submarine boat Plunger, building at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, similar in many respects to the Holland, is said to be 72 per cent.

Since Sunday last, when Cervera's squadron was bottled up by the flying squadron, nothing has gone in and the arxiliary cruiser St. Paul captured about four thousand tons of coal con-signed to the port. It is believed that

#### **NOVA SCOTIA NEWS**

HALIFAX, June 7.—The Allan str. Corean, Captain Stewart, arrived to-day fom Liverpool via St. Johns, Nfid. On the ship were one hundred and eighty-one petty officers and men-ofwar sailors drafted from Portsmouth to the North American squadron. immediately after the Corean was dockmediately after the Corean was dock-ed the jolly sallors were taken off to the flagship Renown in the ship's cut-ters. Capt. Stewart reports heavy ice-bergs on the Newfoundland coast as far as one hundred and fifty miles east of St. Johns.

At Yarmouth, Hon. L. E. and Mrs. Baker celebrated their silver wedding yesterday with a grand reception. Over three hundred guests paid their respects to their host and hostess. The officers of the Yarmouth S. S. Co. presented a handsome silver and gold bon-bon dish. The City band played during the afternoon and evening. It was the most brilliant and successful

"at home ever held in Yarmouth. The election for vacancies in the Windsor municipal council took place today. Messrs. Douglas and Shaw defeated Drillio and O'Brien.

At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Royal Arch Masons of Nova Scotia held in Lunenburg today, satisfactory reports were presented. Dr. Trana-man of Halitax was elected grand high priest, and 3. M. Doull of Amherst was elected king.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 8.—Governor Howlan of P. E. Island was a pas-senger for Boston by steamer Halifax tonight...

Negotiations for the sale of the Spanish bark San Ignace de Loyala, lying in the harobr, have fallen through and her crew has been dis-

of an action for assault and false imprisonment against Capt. Bjornstad by John A. Lindquist, one of the three imprisoned segmen. The case was taken before Justices Dowlin and Copp. 1s. M. Townshend, Q. C. appeared for the defendant captain. Hon. A. R. Dickey for the plaintid seamen. The evidence given, in brief, was that the three scamen had no complaint whatever to make as to their treatment on board the bark. On Friday, May 27th, they asked the captain for \$2\$ spiece so that they could go and have a time on above at Bale Verte. This the captain refused to give them, whereupon the men said that if there was no pay he would get no work out of them. The plaintiff said he had sarned the money and it was due him. The plaintiff, produced papers showing nite years service. The defendant captain produced the ship's articles signed by the plaintiff, a clause in which read that none of the crew should, in case of any misunderstanding on board the bark, be alowed to go to any foreign court for law, but settle apy misunderstanding on the return of the bark to port where the articles were made out. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

AMHERST, June 9.—The marriage took place last evening at the residence of Humphrey Trevice, East Ledicester, of his daughter, Lidda M., to Arthur F. Caussidy, merchant; of \$t. John. Rev. Dr. Steele that hand of the convential well and orange blossoms and carried a magnificent bounded in cream silk, embroidered with pearls, with the convential well and orange blossoms and carried a magnificent bounded by Miss Lilly Ccleman of Amherst, who was testentily attifed in a white tress with yellow rights and the strength of the valley. She was attended by Miss Lilly Ccleman of Amherst, who was testentily attifed for an extanded trip to the Annapolis Valley, returning to \$t. John, where they will retide.

At the residence of Robert Coates, Nappan, on Tuesday, Miss Laura Stiles, granddar they of John F. Smith of Amherst and Beeter Railway! To.

Mrs. Moore, who has been visiting her son, F M

HALIFAX, June 9.—The withdrawals from the government savings bank in Halifax for May were \$58,190; deposits only \$28,976. For the first week in June the difference is still greater. At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Masonic Grand Lodge at Lunenburg today, T. B. Flint, M. P., was re-elected grand master; C. R. Smith is deputy grand master; Hon. William Ross, Halifax, was re-elected grand secretary, and Geo. M. Douall, Amherst, was elected grand lecturer. Annual dis was chosen as the next place of meeting.

of meeting.
Isaac Miller of Indian Road, Hants, committed suicide this afternoon nearthis own residence. His lifeless body was found hanging to a tree. His wife and J. C. Gass of Shubenacadie, who have the proposed to be there in business, dis-



The 1898 Model "Jubilee" is bound to be more Jopular than any wheel in the market. Why pay it's for a wheel when you can buy one for 1800 Just how one and buy one for 1800 Just how one and buy one for 1800 Just how one and buy one for 1800 Just how one as good. Guaranteed by us, Strictly

The 1897 "Jubilee" was a great suc
The 1898 Model "Jubilee" is bound to be more Jopular than any wheel in the market. Why pay it's for a wheel when you can buy one for 1800 Just how long Santiage can stand besigning is a matter of conjecture. Three weeks ago it was claimed the body. Deceased had been dearly morning the big guns were fired to be there in vusiness. discovered the body. Deceased had been dearly morning the big guns were fired to be them, although in the early morning the big guns were fired to be them. Just how long Santiage can stand besigning is a matter of conjecture. Three weeks ago it was claimed to be the thody. Deceased had been dearly morning the big guns were fired to be them, although in the early morning the big guns were fired to be them, although in the early morning the big guns were fired to be them. Just how long Santiage can stand besigning is a matter of conjecture. Three weeks ago it was claimed that how so it was claimed to be the thody. Decessed had been dearly morning the big guns were fired to be them. Just how long Santiage can stand besigning is a matter of conjecture. Three weeks ago it was claimed that he sold of as good value.

The 1897 "Jubilee" was a great suc
The 1898 Model "Jubilee" and J. C. Cass of Shubenacadle, who may be a street. The surfly morning the big guns were fired to be them. Jubilee was a matter of conjecture. Three weeks ago it was claimed that he sold of a spood value.

The 1897 "Jubilee" was a great suc
The 1897 "Jubilee" was a great suc
The 1897 man in many sespects to the H

#### OTTAWA LETTERS.

Senator Ferguson Lends the Government a Helping Hand.

Text of Premier Laurier's Letter Suggesting that the Pope Should Interfere in Canadian Affairs.

The Adjournment of the Bogus Prosecution Enquiry a Decided Triumph for Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper-The Matter Will be Gone Into Fully Next Session.

OTTAWA, June 3.—The government is not building any Yukon railway by subsidy to Mackenzie and Mann and will not allow any one else to build one. Two or three bills before parliament were withdrawn yesterday on the announcement of Mr. Blair that the house would be called upon to pre-vent the chartering of any road mak-ing connections with the United States bounday. Two of these charters were sought by companies wishing to build by the shortest route from the Lynn canal. One of these is Hamilton Smith's company. The other was a company whose charter was sought in the house by Mr. Gillies, M. P. Either of these was willing to build a road to the deep water terminus, to meet the Yukon river hundreds of miles below the point where the Stikine railroad would have met it. Either of them was willing to deposit a quarter of a million dollars as a guarantee that it would go on and build the road without government aid of any sort. The government has decided that it will not allow such charters to be given. Yet we shall perhaps be told that the senate is responsible for the failure to establish railway communication with the Yukon. As a matter of fact. however, the senators only delayed the construction for a few months, because Mackenzie and Mann are construct ing the road for which the country was asked to pay four million acres of picked Yukon gold lands.

The position of the government in the present action is perhaps not unstatesmanlike. It was unstatesmanlike and unbusinesslike to fling away those gold lands for what amounted to nothing, but having failed in that, there is something to be said for the action of the ministry in heading off railway charters before the coming convention with the United States. It may be worth something to the United States to have this route thrown open, and if the privilege can be made an asset in the coming negotiations, it is very proper to preserve it.

As there is no railway there is a natural desire on the part of transsort of monopoly over the wagon ros The railway committee is dis The railway committee is disposed to guard the Yukon people from these monopolies. A company applied for a charter to construct a land route by way of Lake Bennett, and charge tolls thereon. There appeared before the committee a man from the Yukon who has something to do with transportation. He claimed that he and other were already using the route, which he says, the company proposes to acquire, improve and hold for its own use. He represented that over part of the distance it would be impossible to have more than one wagon road. Th company applying for the charter was and had been promoted by Col. Dom ville, whose son is one of the direc committee the question was narrowed down to the issue whether a toll road should be permitted. The committee decided in the negative, and the Dom

Before this letter is printed it may perhaps be known what action the government will take regarding the senate amendment to the franchise bill. There are many amendments on ring to Prince Edward Island. Sena-tor Ferguson, who is a much more clear healed and accurate man than Sir Louis Davies, was able to show the minister of justice that the bill as framed could not be made to fit in with the provincial system in that province. He made the case so clear that Mr. Mills was the first to propos an amendment to some of the clau Other clauses the minister of justice prorised to amend at his leisure, and two or three he regarded with doubt.

Probably Senator Ferguson did n mean it, but the amendments which he suggested and which were accept ed cut the way from under the fee of the minister of justice later in th day. After four or five suggested changes had been adopted. Senator Miller offered his amendment in favo of an appeal from the reviser to the county court judge in cases where the provincial law did not provide such an appeal. There was nothing revo tionary in the proposal. Sir Wilfrid had himself favored a general system of judicial revision. He said that it was already enforced in Quebec an Ontario, and he hoped the other pro vinces would adopt it. Therefore it clear that there is no objection to the object to the senate taking action in regard to the franchise, for his whole party in the senate had voted in favor of taking action only a few years ago. He did intimate that the senate ought not to amend the oill, but sh either accept it or reject it. But the senator from Prince Edward Island had caught him very neatly on that point by securing his consent to a number of previous amendments.

the government would not accept Sen-ator Miller's amendment, which was supported in a very strong speech by at the very principle of the bill and interfered with provincial control. It was shown to him that on half a dozen

natters the government had already orfere with provi ontrol. But Mr. Mills wanted to draw the line somewhere, and he drew it at this point. Sir Mackenzie and Mr. Ferguson pointed out that the conser-Ferguson pointed out that the conservative party in the house of commons had recognized the right of the majority to change the franchise system and had endeavored to assist in making the bill as good a measure as possible. The opposition leaders in the senate declared that they had no other motive than to improve the me as far as that could be done. They ommended the solicitor general for his fairness and his disposition to ac cept suggestions from the other side of the house. The government declined, however, to accept this one, and it was carried by a vote of 34 to 16. Two or three conservatives, including Mr. Baird and Mr. Poirier, voted against the amendment on the ground that the refusal of the government to accept it might mean rejection by the commons and the withdrawal of the bill, together with the plebiscite.

Mr. Mulock is in a more conciliatory nood than he was last year, or at the eginning of this session. At first he would not hear to the proposition that his superannuation bill should only apply to future appointments. The argument was strongly made that those now in the service should be left subject to the conditions on which they joined it, but the government would not admit the justice of this claim. Yesterday, however, the admission was made and the bill was so amended on the motion of Mr. Mulock himself. The opposition need not be too proud over this achievement. It was not they alone who accomplished it. A good many liberals have been pressing the government against Mulock's proposi-tion; most of them privately, but one or two, Mr. Ellis for instance, on the ficors of the house. Mr. Ellis put the matter as a question of good faith and of contract, and no doubt his argument had due weight. Then there was the pressure of the junior clerks themselves, including all the young men appointed since the change of govern ment. As is well known, the ministers have found places for a good many hundred friends of theirs, and these were anxious to be put on as good a footing as the older civil servants.

Mr. McMullen put in an angry pro-

test. Mr. McMullen, who backs the

ministers up as well as he can, had supported Mr. Mulock in refusing this concession. The postmaster general made it without consulting Mr. Mc-Mullen, and the member for Wellington had somewhat the same feeling that took hold of Jonah when Nine veh was not destroyed after he had prophesied against it. So Mr. McMulen waited for his opportunity, and when Mulock proposed that the government should pay four per cent. interest on the deductions from salaries under the new system, McMullen proposed that the rate be three per cent. H could not see why a civil servant should get more interest than a Savings Bank depositor. Mr. Foster pointed out to him that even his own amendment offered the civil servant a half per cent. more, and Mr. Mulock exterest exactly, but was also a slight contribution on the part of the government, much less than is paid unler the present system. It was sh also that while the Savings Bank depositor can deposit if he likes and withdraw when he pleases, the civil servant is obliged to pay whether he esires it or not. For five minutes Mr. McMullen looked round the chamber for a seconder, rather hoping that none would appear that he might avoid the vote. But Rogers, the patron, was not disposed to allow one man to occupy the lonely eminence of rescue. The vote stood, McMullen and Rogers on one side and all the rest of the members on the othr. Each of the two prevented the other from adopting Mullen contra mundum" would have sounded well. But Rogers spoiled it.

The judges' bill called out more disrussion than had been expected. It lid not dawn upon the house until Mr Foster explained it that the measure increased the cost of administration by some \$27,000. Apparently it does not increase the efficiency. It provides more judges for large districts like ber as before in small and scattered districts where it is said the courts have very little to do. The ministers. and especially the solicitor general, admit that a reorganization and redistribution of the judges would make this expenditure unnecessary. But they say that the provinces alone can make these changes and they do not do it, therefore the dominion must appoint more judges and pay more bills. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Cas-grain, Mr. Foster and others object o this, claiming that if the province will not adjust their judicial system mically they have no right to sk parliament to meet the additional ost. However, the bill goes,

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper divided the house with the usual party result on the question of retiring county court judges at the age of 75. This bill does not touch the judges of other courts in that way, but singles out the county court judges. Sir Charles holds hat while it may be right enough to apply this rule to judges who are to e appointed, it should not apply to se now on the bench. The result of it is, however, to create two vacan-cles at once in Ontario and provide for two or three more within a year or two, while it will provide vacancies in the other provinces before the next general election.

whoop would have been sent up against such a project if the late gov-ernment had devised it. Cameron of for short, would have flourished his omahawk and started out on the war path. But Cameron of Huron on the war path no more. On the slight eminence that overlooks Pile-of-Bones-Creek he will sit and smoke those everlasting cigars of while he draws a salary as lieuter governor of the Northwest. For him here are no more attacks on the poor

Mr. Tante's jamboree from his Indian cool. For him there are no more ction courts, where the judge shall say that he ought to have been discome will Cameron howl out his stor-my superlatives against the members who sit in the house with commissions in their pockets. All this session Cambeen sitting and voting, and during the last half of it at least he had this judgeship in the inner pocket of his coat. He has left, and with him gces the most furious denouncer of corruption that ever corrupted a constituency, the wildest advocate of the nce of members of parliament who ever sacrificed his own inlence. And far away in Prince Edward Island sits the Hon. David Laird, studying over the promise made to him of this same governorship which he will now never see. 6. D. S.

OTTAWA, June 4.- The minister of justice declined to accept some of the amendments proposed by Senator Ferguson to the franchise bill, as well as the one proposed by Senator Miller in regard to the appeal to judges from the revisor. But some of the suggestions of Mr. Ferguson Mr. Mills was very glad to accept, and he ought to have been grateful for them all. It would have been good enough party litics for Mr. Ferguson and his coland for Mr. Martin and Mr. Macdonald in the other chamber, to have allowed the bill to go through without any Prince Edward Island amendment. The result would probably have been the disfranchisement of every human being in Prince Edward Island and the production of a beautiful object lesson of the industry and capacity and care of the minister of marine. It would also have been shown how illogical and unbusinesslike is the attempt of the government to fit on to a general election system the various laws and devices in operation in

It happens that Prince Edward Island alone of the provinces has no electoral list and in its local elections does not use the ballot. Now the franchise bill proposes to adopt the callot and certain election methods, but through carelessness and by rea-son of the difficulty of fitting together a lot of different conditions the bill as drawn did not provide for working the ballot properly with the Island sysem. In the commons Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Martin pointed out that clauses in reference to the voters' lists had no meaning so far as Prince Edward Island was concerned, because there was no voters' lists. The solicitor general, who worked like a beaver over his awful task, made an effort to straighten things out, and Sir Louis Davies, whose loose habits of thought are better adapted to reckless attack than to constructive legislation, confused the matter with various suggestions. But when the bill reached the senate there still remained notwithstanding a number of provisions excepting Prince Edward Island, One clause which seemed to include that should be registered before he could get a ballot. This section would shut out every man in Prince Edward Island from the polls. Mr. Mills was and give the Prince Edward Islanders a chance for their lives, or at least for their liberties.

Then came another snag. In Prince Edward Island, in the case of a scrutiny after a provincial contest, there is no difficulty in setting aside illegal votes. The voting is open, and if it found that some one has voted who has not the right, it is only necessary to examine the poll book, discover how he voted, and strike out the vote. But in the dominion law, where the pallot is introduced there is no such remedy. Under the bill as introduced n the senate, if a question arose in the trial of a petition or a recount ching the qualification of a voter a right to vote. But after that ourt could do nothing about it. The allot would be in the box along with the rest, and nobody would know for whom it was marked. In the other provinces the qualification of the voter s tried and settled by the revising ficer or the court of appeals, if there s one, and therefore the appearance of a name on the list is a proof of the qualification. In Prince Edward Island in provincial elections every man omes in and votes subject to object tion and of course to subsequent en-quiry. The bill makes objection and subsequent enquiry impossible.

Senator Ferguson offered an amend ment to meet this case. It provided that if any person desired to vote whose right is questioned on the ground of qualification, and if objection is taken, the deputy returning and shall place opposite the name the voter a corresponding number. In this way if the vote is proved to be bad it can be traced and deducted from the count. This amendment Mr. Mills did not accept, though he has ot shown how he proposes to get

Then there is the case of "special which is an institution pecuthat system voters in one district who have a qualification also in another. eposit with the returning officer in their own district votes for candidates in all the other places where they have qualifications, and these votes are transmitted to the district where they ng and counted there with the thers. The franchise bill before rarvotes shall be polled in the dominion as in the provincial elections. But it provides no method by which thes cial votes can be taken account of uson suggests that the bill be amendd to provide that in the province Prince Edward Island, as elsewhere, all votes shall be given personally. Mr. Mills appeared to be grateful for this

Still another difficulty arose over the oaths to be taken at the polls. The hill provides that the oath used in

provincial elections shall be adopted in the case of a man who has occasion to swear that he has not voted before in the same district. Under the form that this bill established the elector would only need to swear that he had not voted in the local electoral district where the poll was held. As there are four or five local districts in some dominion constituencies it would ap-pear that a man might vote severa times for the same candidate. Mr. Mills, who is very profound, but not very quick of apprehension, was induced to see the point of this objection and get himself to work to provide an oath to suit the case. These are some of the corrections which Senater Ferguson has succeeded in making. They were absolutely necessary own province, and if the government or Sir Louis Davies have the instinct of gratitude, they should be devoutly thankful to their opponents, who have kept them from making themselves objects of ridicule from Tignish to

Senator Landry is still amusing himrespondence with Rome. His latest self with the government and its cordiscovery is a letter signed by Sir Wilt id Laurier and addressed to his eminence Cardinal Rampolo, secre-tary of state to the Roman court. This

Eminence—I made known to you, in the month of August last, when your eminence did me the honor to grant me an audience, the happy result whoch the mission of Monesigneur Merry dei Val had accomplished among the Catholics of Canada, and the prefound expression which his high Christian virtues and his talente as a statesman—I say statesman, and the impression is not too strong—had created in all classes of our population. OTTAWA, 30th October, 1897.

Having now returned to my country for several months, I wish to make known to your eminence that, if these happy results are to remain permanent and efficacious, it is desirable, if not necessary, that the mission of Monseigneur Merry del Val should be renewed, or rather continued, and that he should be present in the midst of, us for a more or less prolonged time as the accredited representative of the Holy Sec.

I have established, since my return, that there is among a certain class of Catholics an underhand egitation against the work accomplished by Monseigneur Merry del Val, a work of pacification, concord and union.

a work of pacification, concord and union.

The same reason of state which inspired his holiness in the affairs of France, and which caused him to prescribe to the Catholics of this country the duty of abandoning the old strifes of the past and to accept the state of things agreed upon, has quite as much force in Canada as in France.

Such is the opinion of a great number of the Catholics among us. I admit that it is not the unaulmous opinion; this very divergence of opinion only renders more necessary among us the presence of a man at once firm and conciliatory like Monseigneur Merry del Val, and of one who above all would understand all the danger there is of exasperating the men who are sincere, convinced, and who wish to be faithful to their duty as Catholics, while remaining faithful to what they believe to be their duties as citizens.

May I be permitted to ask your eminence to be good enough to lay these considerations before his holiness, while assuring him at the same time of my profound respect and of my filial attachment.

Accept, eminence, the expression of the of my filial attachment.

Accept, eminence, the expression of the high consideration with which I remain, etc.,

Senator Landry wanted the government to state whether this letter was genuine, but the secretary of state reprovince required that every voter fused to give any information about

up the question of the statement made the secretary of state when Mr. Landry had asked him some questions about Charles Russell's letter. Mr. Scott said: "The hon. gentleman produced a document written to one of the ecclesiastics of the church to which I belong, which I may say if the document is genuine has been purloined from Charles Russell or Cardinal Rampolo. It has been improperly obtained, and it has been obtained in such a way that no gentleman would use it in a matter of this kind." As Mr. Landry was the man who used it in matters of this kind the statement implied hat he was not a gentleman. This nappened two or three days ago, and vesterday Mr. Landry made a statement that the words were an imputaion upon his character which he had in Prince Edward Island it would be a right to vindicate. He therefore ossible to ascertain whether he nad proposed a resolution that "the senator from Statacona has in defence of his own honor a right to ask, and the dignity of the senate requires imperatively that such accusation should be proved or withdrawn. Therefore resolved, that provided the secretary of state do not withdraw such accusation, a special committee be appointed with in-structions to inquire into the facts and report their conclusions to the

> This led to an interesting discusion. Senator Scott seems to have been inquiring into the history of these letters, for he said that he had information from the vatican and also from the government agent in London who wrote one of them, that three letters had been stolen from the vatican. He insisted that this was all private correspondence and should not be used in the house, and was parcularly anxious that there should be no enquiry. Sir Mackenzie Bowell would not admit that this was a private matter. He maintained that etter from the premier and from the agent of the government were renuests for the interference of a forgn power in a public question. It public subject to say that a letter had been stolen, or to charge Senator Landry with improperly obtaining possession of a copy. But if such a charge was made it was the right of the person accused to have it investi-gated. Sir Mackenzie understood that this correspondence was not so se after all, as the letter in question had appeared in print in a pamphlet printed in Rome containing an account of what happened on the school ques-

It seems to be the view of the minsters that these letters and negotia-tions of theirs are sufficiently public to be used where they can do the most olitical service, but that they ought not to be used where the exposure might be to the disadvantage of the ministry.

The adjournment of the bogus pro-secution enquiry is a triumph for Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. Mr. Sifton having distributed something like \$20,-



In the olden times, physicians accounted wise, searched vainly for the Elixir of Life, or the knowledge whereby life might be prolonged. We now know that there is no such thing as an Elixir of Life. But we have learned that life may be prolonged by those who take the right measures.

Any man or woman who will take care of health and take the right remedies for ill health, may live to a ripe old age. When a man feels out of sorts, when he gets up in the morning tired out after a restless night, and goes home in the evening completely knocked out with his day's work, without appetite or ambition, he is a sick man. If he does not take the right remedy he will soon be in the grasp of consumption, nervous prostration, malaria, or some other serious malady.

A man in this condition should at once resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best of all medicines for hard-working men and women. It makes the appetite keen and hearty. It gives sound and refreshing sleep. It tones and strengthens the whole system. It invigorates the heart and nerves. It makes digestion perfect, the liver active and the blood pure. It cures oß per cent. of all cases of consumption. It strengthens weak lungs, and cures bronchitis, spitting of blood and obstinate coughs. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It does not make flabby flesh like cod liver oil, but firm, healthy, muscular tissue. It does not make corpulent people more corpulent. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits. corpulent people more corpulent. Thou-sands have testified to its marvelous merits. Sold by all medicine dealers.

You know what you want. It is not a dealer's business to tell you. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. For paper-covered enclose 31 one-cent stamps to cover customs and mailing only. Cloth-bound 50 stamps.

guilty, tried to get a vindication of is conduct before the particulars of the financial transaction could be ascertained. As the department justice seemed to know nothing about this steal until it was too late to stop it, when Sir Oliver Mowat is said to have declared that the accounts were "damnable," Mr. Howell, who got part of the money and distributed the rest, was sent for. He has given a very loose account of his financial transactions, which appear to include ccommodation drafts and all serts of bills that he could not explain. But Mr. Sifton took three or four days gathering from Mr. Howell a list and details of the crimes which he said were committed by the wicked tories of Manitoba. These were the crimes which Mr. Howell tried to prove on the spot and met only failure. But ne told of them glibly enough, and the committee was supposed to have accepted as hard facts all the charges that the Manitoba juries had contemptuously thrown out. Mr. Howell unfortunately left in Manitoba many of the papers he was asked to bring, and he could sit in the committee and The same day Mr. Landry brought state what some fellow told him about a returning officer and have it accepted, though he held in his hand his own notes stating that the informant was a notorious liar. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper made things rather uncomfortable for Mr. Howell about his notes of evidence, from which could read such choice extracts as he pleased, but which he could not allow any of the committee to see. On the whole Mr. Howell was one of the most insatisfactory witnesses who ever apeared before a committee of the

The committee has not been able to

get the other witnesses, and the case will have to be continued next session.

But the ministers appeared yesterday

in force, and insisted that on the evi-

dence of Howell alone, who pocketed several thousands of dollars, the committee should report that the governnent had done right in employing him. Sir Charles Hibbert did not ask the committee to condemn the government. He only asked that judgmen should be suspended until the trial was over. But the government was here with a majority at its back and bound to use it. The majority would listen to nothing but the statement that Sifton must be vindicated While it seems certain that no minis ter needs vindication more than Mr. Sifton, it struck the opposition that no man was in a worse position to claim it. Least of all was Sir Charles Hibbert disposed to be brow-beaten and bullied by men of the stamp of Mulock and Lister. Mr. McMuller acks the commanding appearance and dignified tone which compels order, and for an hour or two there was a pretty hot time. At one stage Dr. Sproule was claiming the floor when Mr. Lister undertook to divide the space with him. The two were standng face to face within easy reach of ach other. Mr. McMullen was heard to be signifying in a complaining tone vere shouting "order," so that the spicy altercation between the two Ontario members was hardly intelligible. Terrible things may have been said, but they will never be on record. Dr. sproule, however, held the fort. So in the end did Sir Charles Hib-ert Tupper. Whether it was bluff or thether it was serious does not mater, but he gave the governm understand that if they insisted on

passing judgment this session the session would not be ended until the evidence was all in. Mr. Mulock, who had tried to control the situation, ha on several occasio ibility of doing busin face of an opposition which does not want this kind of business to be done. le knew that what Sir Charles Hib pert and Mr. Wood, Dr. Sproule and the others undertook to do in the way of prolonging the session they coul accomplish. So he backed down. Th judgment of the committee is passed, and there will be other es on the Manitoba bogus pro tions besides the persons who instituted them and who got the \$16,000.

OTTAWA, June 6.-The Montrea. Witness is a journal whose devotion to the liberal party is not even ex-

ceeded by its devotion to public morality. Therefore it seems reasonable that Mr. Foster should make use of its observations concerning the Mont-real harbor deal. Parliament has at times made advances to the harbor commissioners of Montreal. Interest has been regularly paid on these advances, and it is proposed now to guarantee a loan for additional wharf accommodation. But the government has imposed a condition on these guarantees that the harror works excuted under them shall be subject to the approval of the minister of public works. Now the minister of public works is Mr. Tarte, and Mr. Tarte gives a large application to his power of review. The purpose of the proviso was that the expenditure should not be such as to imperil the dominion claim for interest. But Mr. Tarte does not take that view of it. He insists that the whole plan shall virtually be made by him. He interposed objections and placed his veto on the plan approved by the harbor board, the board of trade and the shipping men of Montreal. And today he insists that of the proposed expenditure under the guarantee three-quarters of a million shall be expended in improvements in the eastern part of the town.

The shipping men and the harbor board and all the interests chiefly concerned do not want to make such appropriation. The city of Montreal and its trade has to pay the bills, and the authorities there do not want to incur expenditure that they think can give no return for the money paid out. The opinion of the board of trade in these matters is set out in the report of last

Now it is understood that certain influential parties having the sympathy of Mr. Tarte are interested in property at the east end of the city, and that the veto of Mr. Tarte is largely for their financial advantage. This is the charge made by the Montreal Witness which Mr. Foster read the other day. The Witness speaks of "Mr. Tarte's political job," and insists that the city should refuse to have anything to do with it, even though the guarantee be withdrawn. It claims that the city will do better to borrow money on its own credit than to use the dominion credit to get money, nearly half of which Mr. Tarte is compelling them to throw away. The Witness says: "There is financial authority for the statement that the harbor commission could borrow all they need at 31-2 per cent. A loan of a million and a quarter at 31-2 per cent. is more economical than a loan of two million at 3 per cent., three-quarters of a million of which would not be expended economically." And again it says: Mr. Tarte and Mr. Prefontaine are in such haste in rushing through their colitical job that they asked the harnission to commit itself to a project for which no site had been chosen, for which there was no plan, the cost of which has not been estimated, and the commission is asked to bind itself to proceed with the expenditure upon this unplanned, unwhich he brought he discovered were considered work as fast as it proceeds confidential when he got them here. In the central portion of the harbor. and planned and even half executed during the last fifteen or twenty years. There is one thing that was made very plain yesterday, and that is that the government as a whole has not required that the commission should mmit itself to the dock's jobbery. We should judge from Mr. Bickerdike's statement that the premier and the minister of agriculture were opposed to the job, and that Mr. Tarte force the job through."

> Mr. Bickerdike, who is also a liberal and an M. P .P., was one of the delegates to meet the government to talk over the subject. He reported that the minister of agriculture himself had said that he considered the commis-sioners should be free to spend the money where it would be of the greatters Mr. Foster brought up when the harber bill was before the house. Mr. Tarte grow indignant at the quotations from the Witness. He declared that the Witness had treated him in a "shamefully abusive" manner and was grossly unfair. He denied that he had a dollar's interest in the property which was to be used by his command, though no one said he had. He could not deny hat his friends had a large interest in it, and if he had denied it his statement would probably have been accepted with incredulity, in view of a recent concession of his own. A few weeks ago Mr. Tarte on oath declared that he had not told the whole truth in regard to Mr. Greenshields and the purchase of the Tarte organ in Montreal, because if he told the facts the tory press would lie about him. Mr. Tarte proenses to tell the truth in regard to this job, but now we never know how much he is withholding in order to preserve the integrity of the tory

The story repeated by the Witness hat a fine quarrel took place when the delegation from Montreal met some of the ministers in a conference over this transaction seems to be true enough. There were present at that neeting Mr. Tarte, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Dobell of the government, Mr. Bickerdike of the harbor commission, and one or two of the Montreal memers of parliament. The report states that Mr. Tarte insisted that the cast end of Montreal should be considered French-Canadian element, Mr. Fisher out in his word in favor of allowing the Montreal authorities to improve their harbor in their own way. "It is fanaticism," said Mr. guage. "It is fanaticism," said Mr. Tarte, "nothing but fanaticism which prevents you from rendering justice to the French-Canadians whom I rent in the Laurier sovernment, and who nevertheless strongly supported you in Brome. But for them cu would not be a minister or a .nember, and if today you are a member and a minister, you owe it to the French-Canadians. Unfortunately you forget it." Later in the confer-Mr. Tarte is said to have addressed himself to the French-Canadians present with these remarks:
"This, gentlemen, is an example of the fight which I have to make every day

ainst these far the French-Canadia sent in the cabine secret of many a enced by the libera vince." Mr. Foster and proceedings a opinions, which of the statement of Witness was an that when it attac the control of a ma be in charge of an Sir Richard Cartw that he paid no re newspaper attacks. Mr. Tarte seems

well under control own way so far in government toward treal. If Mr. Tarte ing three quarters pledged to constru speaking dock in M harbor board will whether it is need Witness says that ning of an expend end will amount to and will give no reafter Sir Richard's Witness, it again de Witness, it again de conditions "are polit ded not to accommo spend money to seo ciliate political inte Sir Richard, the Witness three years ago w saulted a governme Sir Richard Carty circumstances. The der against those v scheme because he Mr. Tarte, and decl ges of irresponsib Witness are unwort But the job, as the

calls it, will be for Tarte is supreme. look after the San Brome grass. Sir well confine his at line steamships, an ters must consent t Mulock, who has i nost humble minic declared that Dr. ducting himself inner in repeating th Witness without tal corruption. Dr. Si tion to the charge a interesting episode speaker, Mr. Brodeu an authority on rule other day he decided liamentary for one other a gutter snipe found inconvenient opposition members intention of availi this new liberty in thets. On Friday I that Mr. Mulock wa saying that Dr. Spr in a cowurdly man thereupon demanded be called in. Speal discreet in his rulineur and Mr. Muloc pressed his willing Foster and Dr. Sp ince the question by Mr. Brodeur in necessary for purp to determine what hereafter. The spi announced that the Mr. Mulock were James Edgar went this was not an chairman to the spe must be understood as in the chair th decision would ther regarded simply as Mr. Brodeur accepte meekness, but will self open to another stant some bullying

The affair of Mr. not yet settled in was made clear on received a very hand supply provisions fo tirgent practically and without compet asked why there were ed for and was inf was no time for the shown that two-thin amounting to some not yet been taken ter the contract was clear that there was was competition in sitions had been than one person, bu to show that more had been asked to t article. Mr. Bate, tawa man and a tor to campaign fu tender for certain another man was a clothing he could h competitor with Mr. Borden is perhaps di gularly in these m reason to fear that was exerted over whom Dr. Borden overrule. But that more fully in the

to do so.

Once more the go obligation to the se England Benefit Soc posed by Mr. Fieldi tee of the common finance and insura clared that the socie ing high enough rat demanded that the their system as a co same demand of t ters. The Foresters their legislation. land refused and through committee ministers. It then mons over the un gainst the earnes dinisters present. took the ground the gerald had taken committee. They vincing the commi d. It is not certs

on to public mornould make use of erning the Mont-Parliament has at tes to the harbor Montreal. Interest paid on these adproposed now to r additional wharf t the government ndition on these harbor works exshall be subject to minister of pub minister of public and Mr. Tarte eation to his power rpose of the proexpenditure should peril the dominion But Mr. Tarte does of it. He insists shall virtually be interposed objecveto on the plan rbor board, the the shipping men today he insists expenditure unde quarters of a miled in improvements

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and the harbor rests chiefly conto make such anof Montreal and the bills, and the not want to incur ey think can give nev paid out. The of trade in these the report of last

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stood that certain aving the sympainterested in prod of the city, and Tarte is largely advantage. This by the Montreal Foster read the 7itness speaks of l job," and insists refuse to have h it. even though hdrawn. It claims better to borrow redit than to use to get money, Mr. Tarte is comw away. The Witfinancial authort that the harbon row all they need loan of a million 2 per cent, is more an of two million quarters of a milnot be expended again it says: Prefontaine are hing through their ey asked the harcommit itself to a e was no plan, nas not been estimission is asked ceed with the exunplanned, unast as it proceeds on of the harbor, en half executed or twenty years that was made and that is that whole has not mission should dock's jobbery. m Mr. Bickerthe premier and lture were opd that Mr. Tarte ent is trying to

is also a liberal one of the deleernment to talk He reported that ilture himself had red the commisto spend the l be of the great-. All these matght up when the e the house. Mr. at the quotas. He declared I treated him in manner and He denied that erest in the probe used by his one said he had. t his friends had and if he had ent would probted with incredcent concession weeks ago Mr. d that he had uth in regard to the purchase of ontreal, because the tory press Mr. Tarte pro th in regard to never know how ing in order to ty of the tory

by the Witness ook place when Montreal met in a conference ms to be true present at that Mr. Fisher and vernment, Mr. .Montreal mem-The report states ed that the east ld be considered abited by the vor of allowing ies to improv own way. n vigorous lanm," said Mr. anaticism which idering justice ans whom I re er jovernment, strongly supster or a .nemare a member owe it to Unfortuna in the confer-French-Canathese remarks example of the make every day

against these fanatics in the council of ministers to have justice rendered the French-Canadians whom I represent in the cabinet. There lies the secret of many annoyances experienced by the liberal party in the province." Mr. Foster read these reports and proceedings and the Witness's the statement of Mr. Tarte that the Witness was an enemy of his and that when it attacked him it was in the control of a man who should never be in charge of an important newsparer. Mr. Foster addressed himself to Sir Richard Cartwright, who replied that he paid no regard to anonymous rewspaper attacks.

Mr. Tarte seems to have Sir Richard well under control and he has got his own way so far in the attitude of the government towards the port of Montreal. If Mr. Tarte insists upon having three quarters of a million dollars pledged to construction of a French speaking dock in Montreal east, the harbor board will have to build it, whether it is needed or not. The Witness says that this is the beginning of an expenditure which in the end will amount to several millions. and will give no return. On Saturday after Sir Richard's repudiation of the Witness, it again declared that Tarte's conditions "are political jobbery intended not to accommodate trade, but to nd money to secure votes and conciliate political interest." Regarding Sir Richard, the Witness says, "two or three years ago who would have assaulted a government so effectually as Sir Richard Cartwright," under the circumstances. The Witness asks whether Sir Richard insinuates slander against those who opposed Tarte's scheme because he is a colleague of Mr. Tarte, and declares that his charges of irresponsibility against the Witness are unworthy of him.

But the job, as the pious Witness calls it, will be forced through. Mr. Tarte is supreme. Mr. Fisher may look after the San Jose scale and his Brome grass. Sir Richard may as well confine his attention to the fast line steamships, and the other ministers must consent to be effaced. Mr. Mulock, who has become one of the most humble minions of Mr. Tarte, declared that Dr. Sproule was conducting himself in a cowardly manner in repeating the charges of the Witness without taking the responsilility of accusing the minister of corruption. Dr. Sproule took exception to the charge and so led up to an interesting episode. The deputy speaker, Mr. Brodeur, is not much of an authority on rules of order. The other day he decided that it was parliamentary for one member to call another a gutter snipe. This ruling he found inconvenient afterwards, when opposition members announced their intention of availing themselves of this new liberty in the choice of epithets. On Friday Mr. Brodeur ruled that Mr. Mulock was quite in order in saying that Dr. Sproule was behaving in a cowurdly manner. Dr. Sproule thereupon demanded that the Speaker be called in. Speaker Edgar is more discreet in his rulings than Mr. Brodeur and Mr. Mulock immediately expressed his willingness to withdraw the remark. But it was too late. Mr. Gu since the question had been decided did walk a straight line several times by Mr. Brodeur in one way, it was necessary for purposes of precedent to determine what should be the rule Mr. Mulock were improper, Sir this was not an appeal from the chairman to the speaker, but that it must be understood that the speaker v.as in the chair the whole time. His decision would therefore have to be regarded simply as a change of mind (n the part of the presiding officer.
Mr. Brodeur accepted the rebuke with meckness, but will no doubt lay himself open to another one like it the instant some bullying minister asks him to do so.

The affair of Mr. Bate's contracts is not yet settled in parliament, but it was made clear on Saturday that Bate supply provisions for the Yukon contingent practically at his own prices and without competition. Mr. Foster asked why there were no tenders called for and was informed that there was no time for them. When it was shown that two-thirds of the goods, amounting to some \$25,000 worth, had not yet been taken on board, long after the contract was awarded, it was clear that there was nothing in that point. Mr. Borden claimed that there was competition inasmuch as propositions had been asked from me than one person, but he was not able to show that more than one person rad been asked to tender for the same article. Mr. Bate, who is a rich Ottawa man and a generous contributor to campaign funds, was asked to tender for certain provisions, and if another man was asked to tender for clothing he could hardly be called a ompetitor with Mr. Bate. Now Mr. Borden is perhaps disposed to deal regularly in these matters. There is reason to fear that the Bate influence was exerted over other ministers whom Dr. Borden was not able to overrule. But that will be discussed

more fully in the future. Once more the government is under obligation to the senate. The Sons of England Benefit Society bill was opposed by Mr. Fielding in the commit-tee of the commons. The minister of finance and insurance inspector declared that the society was not charging high enough rates to be safe and demanded that they should change heir system as a condition to getting their bill through. They made the same demand of the Ancient Foresters. The Foresters consented and got legislation. The Sons of Eng-refused and got their bill through committee in spite of the ministers. It then passed the commons over the unanimous vote and against the earnest appeal of the ministers present. In the senate committee Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Wood took the ground that Inspector Fitzserald had taken in the commons committee. They succeeded in convincing the committee that the bill ought not to pass, and it was defeat-

right. There are many companies in Canada whose rates are as low as those of the Sons of England, and the Sons of England may claim that an unfair discrimination has been made against them. The government promises legislation next year to put all on and proceedings and the Witness's a level and make them all safe, and opinions, which of course called forth the question is whether the Sons of England and the Ancient Foresters might not have been left with the rest until permanent legislation would put them all on the same level. Sen Ferguson takes the ground that as legislation is to come next year it is not wise to make the vested rights any larger in the meantime than can be avoided. Whatever the rights of the case may be, the senate has shown that it is capable of taking non-partizan action and even of rescuing the government from the consequences of a defeat received in the other chamber. S. D. S.

TROOPING THE COLOR.

The Brilliant Ceremony at the Horse Guards.

The army has its ritual as well as the church. The liturgy of the drill book is about as elaborate and as ornate as the liturgy of the Missal. The ceremonial observed at a royal review, on the consecration of colors, is firing a feu-de-joit, or at a funeral. and in a minor degree during the re-lieving and posting of guards and sentries, is minute and rigid and impos-

But none of all these quite approaches in brilliance and impressiveness the ceremonial of trooping the color, as it is carried out on the Horse Guards parade, to commemorate each succeeding birthday of the reigning sovereign.

In the heart of the kingdom, on a parade ground set in trees and framed with stone buildings of stately if irregular proportions, distinguished by the presence of royalty, and carried out by the picked regiments of the British army, the birthday trooping of the color at Whitehall is to the same ceremony else where what high mass in St. Peter's is to high mass at a procathedral in partibus.

From a military standpoint the ceremony boasts of quite a respectable antiquity. It goes back to the time of powder and the queue; to the sovereignty of George II., and the colonelcy of the Duke of Cumberland. Its origin is not, judged by the

standard of today, so honorable to the officers of the army as a picturesque ceremony deserves to be.

It was, in fact, invented by the duke for the purpose of testing his officers, who were never in a fit state to

go on parade at six o'clock in the morning. Their colonel, therefore, devised this elaborate parade-which compels each officer to march direct to his post in the straightest of straight lines-to reveal to the chief the smallest suspicion of a stagger, betraying the victim of too prolonged potations.

The necessity for such a parade has vanished with a vanished age and its different code of morals. On Saturday the officers who took part in the ceremony, from major the Marquis of Winchester, 1st batalion Coldstream Guards, in command of the escort to Foster and Dr. Sproule insisted that the lieutenant for the color, could and

hereafter. The speaker arrived and announced that the words used by St. James' Park, and the beams of a of \$118 per annum. Capt. J. S. Allen James Edgar went on to remark that the army as it always should shine. About half-past ten o'clock the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge in Guard's uniforms, and the Duke of York as hon, colonel of the 2nd West York militia, preceded by the com-mander-in-chief, and followed by Sir Evelyn Wood and Major-General Burnett, arrived on the parade ground, to the accompaniment of the royal salute. The Prince rode up and saluted the

Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Connaught, with the little Princes Edward and Albert of York, and the Princesses Margaret and Victoria of Connaught, at their windows in the levee room. The ceremony as laid down was immediately proceeded with: The inspection of the line, the marching and

turning of the band and drums, the "troop," the drummer's call, the marching of the escort to the tune of the British Grenadiers, the reception of the color first by the sergeant-ma-jor, then by the lieutenant for the color, the playing of God Save the Queen, as the Queen's color was being trooped, the filing of the escort between the ranks of the guards from left to right, the halt, "the march past," in slow and quick time,

Then at the command, "To your guards—quick march," the Cold-streams, who supplied the color and the Queen's guard for the day, marched off to St. James's Palace with the massed bands and pipers, the royal princes and staff rode away down the Mall, the distinguished visitors melted from window and stand, the Life Guards and Blues trotted off into Whitehall, the Foot Guards marched past the India office and down Birdcage walk, the crowd swarmed over the muddy parade ground, as though nothing out of the common had ever happened there, and the event of the

In the afternoon the Honorable Artillery Company performed the same ceremony on their ground at Finsbury, when Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, Major-General Kelly-Kenny, and Lord Erroll and Captain Weldon A. D. C.'s, attended.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an Bass india missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrin, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, Franch or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mass by addressing with stump, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 220 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

P. E. ISLAND.

Hay Crop Expected to be the Best for Years Good Outlook for Fruit.

Shipping Oats to England-Recent Marriages and Deaths-Temperance Notes - The Churches.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 3.-The prospect for hay is the best for many years. There is hardly any winter killed grass and the late rains have given the meadows a splendid start. Ham Mabou of this city, and formerly with L. W. Watson, druggist, is now in Reed's drug store at Alber-

The closing exercises of P. of W. College took place on Monday. The Anderson gold medal, awarded to the best student, was taken by Louis Brehaut, who made 93 marks. The governor general's silver medal, awarded for excellence in mathematics and science, was won by John F. Robertson. The vice-chancellor's medal, for English, was won by Lem-uel Miller, and the governor general's bronze medal, awarded to best teacher, by Everett Fraser. Everett McIntosh of Victoria read a very pleasing valedictory.

The Rifle League matches opened on Saturday last, and the Charlotte-town teams competed. The first team made a total of 817 points, and the second team 811. In the first team the highest score was 94, by Capt. Hooper, and the highest in the second team was 88, by Pte. E. Crocket.

Moses Byrne, sr., died at North River on the 29th ult., in his 65th year. He was taken to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, this city, and then conveyed to

the R. C. cemetery.

The funeral of the late D. W. Finayson on Saturday last was a very arge one. The Oddfellows, under whose auspices the funeral was held, turned out in very large numbers. The Caledonia club, and the fire department, were also in the procession, which was followed by hundreds of citizens. The bagpipes and two brass bands accompanied the procession. Master Fred White, son of Mrs. Archibald White of Hillsborough

street, fell off a plank on which he was tilting on Saturday, and in some way twisted his arm badly Rev. Alexander Craise of Mount Stewart has returned to his charge after his interesting trip to Nova Scotia, where the Rev. Dr. Gordon of Pine Hill officiated in the very ineresting ceremony recently reported. The bride was Miss Martha Chuggs of Scotland

The body of the late J. P. Wedge, who was drowned at Fifteen Point last month, was found on Sunday and was buried in Mount Carmel The remains of Mrs. Rebecca Far-

row, who died in Boston on the 28th ult., arrived at North Wiltshire for interment on the 30th. Deceased was the maid of honor. The 1 years of age. About 40 bushels of oats were stolen

a few nights ago from the barn of Wm. Dugham of Emerald. Capt. James Walsh, the trusty keep-

sun striving to shine on royalty and has been appointed keeper in his The police court record for May Convictions for drunkenness, seven; for assault, one; violation of liquor act, four; larceny, one, and fourteen for committing nuisances by

riding bicycles on the sidewalks and obstructing the sidewalks with teams. Receipts for month, \$187.87. The barkentine Matilda cleared from Summerside on Tuesday with 24,000 bushels of oats for Great Brit-

ain, shipped by Messrs Lefurgey, and valued at \$11,000. The contract for the repairs and alterations for St. James' Presbyterian church, recently injured by

fire, has been awarded Lowe Bros. Miss Kathleen Frances, daughter of Judge Fitzgerald, died on the 31st ult. aged 17 years The marriage of Fred S. Smith and Miss Evelyne Mary (Luty) Moore, daughter of Theophilus Moore of the

customs department, took place on the ist inst. The bride was supported by Miss Lucy A. Hodgson and Lillian Moore, and the groom by A. E. Smith, his brother, and Garnet W. Moore, brother of the bride. The Rev. W. J. Kirby was the clergyman. The bride was handsomely attired in a heliotrope dress trimmed with white satin, and the bridesmaids were dressed in white trimmed with lace. The presents were very numerous, and silver-ware was in abundance. The fellowemployes of the groom in the London. House remembered them with a valuable silver butter cooler. They were both members of Grace church choir, and will be missed from their accustomed place. They will take up their abode in this city.

On Wednesday last, the 1st inst., the

ordination and setting apart for missionary work in Corea of the Rev. Dr. Grierson took place in Zion Presbyterian church. Dr. Grierson is one of hree candidates chosen by the Presbyterian church of Canada to labor in the Corean mission field. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. W. K. Henderson of Georgetown, and the Rev. D. Sutherland conducted the ordination ceremony by prayer and lay-ing on of hands. Archibald Kennedy presented the candidate with a Bible cn behalf of the Foreign Mission poard. The Rev. A. Sterling address the candidate and the Rev. D. B. Mc-

Leod addressed the people.

The annual meeting of the First Methodist church Sunday school was held on Wednesday evening. The roll showed a membership of ten officers, 42 teachers and 505 scholars. The av-erage attendance of scholars was 317, and the library contains 1,000 books. On Thursday morning, at the residence of A. White, Kent street, Thos. Wilkinson of Alberton was united in marriage to Mrs. Archibald White of this city by the Rev. G. M. Campbell. Ought not to pass, and it was defeated. It is not certain that they were Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. The bridesmaid was Miss Maggie Clary and the groomsman A. Gordon. Hugh Hennesey was fired \$100 and

costs yesterday for violation of the The annual meeting of Grace church Sunday school was held last night.

The roll gave: Officers, 5; teachers, 27; scholars, 322; average attendance, 219; receipts for the year, \$202.87. Holland Gardens, the beautiful residence of Mrs. Wm. Brown, was sold by auction yesterday to Julia C. Wright for \$2,725.

Bark Annie, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday with a full cargo of common Liverpool and Prussian salt for Peake Bros. & Co.

According to appearances the fruit crop on the Island is going to be abundant. All kinds of fruit trees are loaded with blossoms. The Rev. D. McLean has organized

a new temperance society at Glenwood, lot 8. It has no passwords and no initiation fees. Hon. Frederick Peters, with Mrs. Peters and family, left the Island to-day for their new home in Victoria,

Messrs. Rattenbury and Toombs are oading the steamer Annandale with a cargo of 100,000 bushels of oats for Great Britain. She expects to sail about the 10th inst.

BEDEQUE, P. E. I., June 2.-As A. E. C. Holland of Chelton was in the act of bridling his horse last Monday at Centreville, the tether became entangled about Mr. H.'s feet, and the horse suddenly starting, threw him to the ground and dragged him a considerable distance. When rescued the unfortunate gentleman was found to be unconscious, with several bad bruises about his face and body. Frank Lang, manager of the cream-

ery here, has taken the position of manager of the Bonshaw creamery. While in Bedeque, Mr. Lang, by his ability and courtesy, won many friends. His place in the factory will te filled by Jesse Schruman. The rain of Monday came at a time which will ensure a good hay crop.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

PROVINCIALISTS WEDDED.

(Boston Provincialist.) Miss Jennie Wiggins, formerly of St John. N. B., and D. J. Morrison, forner'y cf Loch Lomand, C. B., were married on May 17, at Mr. Morrison's residence, 112 Berkeley street, this city, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The cerenony was performed by Rev. Scott F. Hersey, First Presbyterian minister, Columbus avenue church. The bride was attired in gray silk. She wore wreath of orange blossoms, the conventional tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of bride roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Jamsia A. Wiggins, as maid of honor.

Miss Annie Peers of Lynn, formerly of Nova Scotia, was married to Private Carroll V. H. Burnham, of Company D, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, at Camp Dewey, Framingham, on the 14th ult., Chaplain G., D. Saunders officiating. Private W. D. Montreal harbor, we Schmidt was best man and Miss ed by the board: Blanche Burnham, sister of the groom, the maid of honor. The ceremony took board of trade has received a complace at the regimental headquarters, and almost under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes and the state colors flapping gaily in the breeze. The resiment left the following day for Chickamavga Park, Tenn.

THE PORK PACKING FACTORY.

The establishment of a pork packing factory now seems to be an assured fact. T. L. Hay, James Pender, Capt. Keast, E. H. Turnbull, Dr. Gilchrist and W. L. Hamm, the committe in charge of the matter, met at the board of trade rooms on 7th inst. Dr. Gil-christ was in the chair.

After some general talk it was determined to issue the prospectus of the company forthwith and proceed to select a site, which will probably be on the Strait shore. It was decided to open the stock list and interest capitalists in an investment which the gentlemen interested claim will yield return of at least ten per cent. So far as the country has been canvassed there appears to be no doubt that sufficient hogs can be secured. One gentleman farming in Sheffield offers one hundred pigs a year.

The capital stock of the company is

\$100,000, and work will when \$75,000 is subscribed. The company propose to reserve \$25,000 for the farmer, which can be paid for in pigs.

France is obviously certain whether her great love is for Spanish honor or for American trade. She has a tender regard for the traditions of old Castile, but she is not; indifferent to the persuasive force of Yankee dollars.

In Philadelphia the other day a sighing Romeo, aged 79, eloped with a Juliet of 80. This shows what the unreasoning opposition of parents amounts to in keeping apart two loving hearts.

She—Dossn't Mr. Banks reflect a great deal? He—Yes; you see he's a very polished fellow.—Yale Record.

THE SURGEON FOILED,

Wanted to Perform an Operation.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS RENDERED IT UNNECESSARY.

Too many doctors are too ready to use the knife. Many a one is sacrificed on the altar of a surgeon's ambition to oper-ate who could be saved by the use of Dr. Chase's K.-L. Pills. The case of MRS. W. B. AIKEN, of Zephyr, Ont., is one in point. Her husband says that she had been doctoring with several doctors for Inflammation of the Bladder for over a year.

"The last bottle I got from the doctor he said it that did her no good she would be compelled to have an operation per-formed. I luckily picked up a sample of Dr. Chase's K.-L. Pills in Mr. Dafoe's Dr. Chase's R.-L. Pills in Mr. Datoe's store, and my wife took one pill that night and one in the morning, and she has never felt the least sign of pain since. I will always keep Dr. Chase's Pills in my house for all our family complaints."

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

BOARD OF TRADE

Protest Against Increased Freight Rates to West Indies.

ness, Giving Quantities and Values.

Attention of Shipping Firms Directed to St John-Montreal Harbor and Federal Aid -Other Business Considered.

The board of trade met on the 7th instant. The president, D. J. Mc-Laughlin, was in the chair, and there were also present W. F. Hatheway, A. Spencer, T. H. Hall, Thos. L. Hay. J. A. Likely, F. S. Sharpe, H C. Tilley, C F. Kinnear, E. H Turnbull, W M. Jarvis, J. W. Keast

The minutes of the last meeting

were read by Secretary F. O. Allison and confirmed. The summary report of the proceedings of the council of the board held since last board meeting showed that they had referred the request of the Montreal board, for their endorsement of federal aid to certain proposed improvements in Montreal harbor, to a committee. whose report the council had adopted; that in view of the state of war now existing between the United States and Spain they had instructed the secretary to prepare a circular letter to be sent to the leading steamship agencies in New York and Boston, directing attention to the facilities of this port as a terminal Atlantic port; that the St. John members of parliament had been requested to co-operate with Mr. Copp, M. P. of Digby, in an effort to secure a subsidy of \$2,000 for the s.s. Westport, running between St. John and St. Mary's bay, and that Mr. Ellis, M. P., had replied promising such co-operation; that in response to a request of the commissioner of agriculture, Ottawa, to furnish him with a list of St. John exporters of breadstuffs, farm produce, etc., they had appointed W. F. Hatheway and John Sealy a committee to prepare a list; that the city council had been requested to re-appoint a committee to confer with a committee from the poard relative to municipal taxation; that a committee consisting of W. S. Fisher, W. H. Thorne, S. Schoffeld, W. M. Jarvis, J. N. Sutherland, H. B. Schofield and J. D. Seely had been appointed to attend to the preparation of a pamphlet on the harbor of St. John and the Bay of

Fundy.—Report adopted. The following resolution, submitted by the council on the matter of the Montreal harbor, was read and adopt-

munication from the council of the Montreal board, asking them to endorse the resolution adepted by the Montreal harbor commissioners call-ing the attention of the dominion government to the necessity of carrying out a plan of harbor improvements suitable to the needs of Montreal as the national port of the dominion, and affording the trade and commerce of Canada all the advant-

"Therefore resolved that the council of the St. John board of trade heartily endorses the view of the Montreal board, that as the public works con-templated are for the advantage of the dominion in general they should be assisted by the federal government to such an extent as will prevent any additional taxation of the trade of the

The following is a copy of the circular letter sent out to leading New York and Boston shipping houses: Dear Sir—I have the honor to call your attention to the following resolution passed at a meeting of the St. John board of trade held today: Whereas, the state of war now existing between the United States and Spain may cause the steamship lines, now using United States ports, to seek

terminal ports in Canada; And whereas, the port of St. John possesses all the requisites for the terminus of first class steamship lines, having wharves capable of accommodating the largest steamships, having a depth of 28 feet at low water, elevators and ample wharehous easy of access in all weathers, and direct communication via the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial railways with all points in the United States and dominion of Canada:

Therefore resolved, that this board, through its secretary, give as much publicity as possible to these facts by sending copies of this resolution to the agents of steamship lines using United states ports, and to the press. Should the present state of war ex-isting between the United States and

Spain, or any turn of events arising therefrom, induce your company to consider the advisability of changing your terminal port on this side of the Atlantic, the St. John board of trade trusts that you may consider the advantages offered by the port of St. John as such a terminal port for your

During the past winter the Beaver ine to Liverpool, the Head or Ulster line to Belfast, the Donaldson line to Glasgow, the Furness line to London, Glasgow, the Furness line to London, and the Allan line to London, made St. John their terminal port in Canada, and in addition to these services it is hoped next winter St. John will be the terminus of a line between Canada and Manchester, now being

Any further information you may require in regard to our terminal facilities will be gladly furnished on

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. O. ALLISON, Secretary. A letter was read from the secretary of the London Exhibitions, Ltd., further relating to the Greater Britain Exhibition of 1899, urging that New Brunswick be represented. Canada, the letter stated, had taken 60,000 square feet floor space. No action was taken.

J. N. Sutherland directed the attention of the board to the fact that Pick-ford & Black have advanced their rates of freight to the West Indies. The rates from U. S. ports had advanced, and this was the time, Mr. Sutherland contended, when the Canadian line, by quoting its former rates, should seek to divert business instead of following the example of the American lines.

W. F. Hatheway said the people of Canada should not have to pay a subsidy and then pay higher freights. Messrs. Fisher, Likely and Mc-Laughlin discussed the question, and finally the following resolution, moved by W. F. Hatheway and seconded by . A. Likely, was adopted.

Resolved, that the question of the recent advance of rates by the West India steamship line be referred to the committee on the direct line to the Wst Indies, and that they be requested to write to the government and inform them of the advance; and that they be also requested to ask the government to reply to the letters sent to them previously by the president. Secretary Allison read the following

statement of last season's winter port trade, made up by him from the manifests of steamer cargoes as entered at the customs:

SAINT JOHN BOARD OF TRADE, Winter Exports St. John, N. B. 1898

Grain.	Bags.	Bushels.	Value
Wheat	<b>第</b> 次次是公司的	947 174	\$881,89
<b>Uats</b>	1 100	1 ECE 401	474.86
COLU	Service Control of the Control	551 704	163,32
Rye		139,163	96,38
Rye	1,738	322,363	143,37
			6,37
Buckwheat	200	19,925	3,32
Barley	•••	37,511	16,78
	6.821	B, 583,321	1.791 13
5,821 bags, estimat	ed		
at 3½ bushels p	er		
bag		20,373	
		3,603,694	
		Packages	40.5
Flour and meal	SANTA SEAVER	201 256	568.41
Live stock .		Number.	
Cattle		7.844	414.77
sueep		4 942	24,21
dorses		291	38.42
Lumber.	Sp	Reat	
Deals, boards, etc	ELECTRIC T	753 974	143,78
Other lumber	*******	A \$4000 A 100	51,52
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH	Thomas	
Hay		4,530	50,65
BANK THE TOTAL CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE	P	lanka gola	

.\$4,838,768 The total deal shipments to Europe n 1897 were 244,169,459 sup. ft., in 192 ressels; and to the United States and other foreign countries 96,752,000 sup. ft.—a grand total of lumber shipments for the year of 340,921,459 ft., valued at \$3,938,401.

J. H. MORRISON, M. D. PRACTICE LIMITED TO

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S (0); (0); (0) D) (1) D THE MALUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of "If I were asked which single medicin should prefer to take anroad with me, likely to be most generally useful, to exclusion of all others, I should believe the second with me, and its general applicability to the relief a large number of simple aliments forms best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne 18 THE GREAT SPECIFIC PO DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA CAUTION. — Genuine Chlorodyn Every bottle of this well-known remed

for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOBA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor— DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE Sold by all Chemists at is. 11/d., 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER

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To Robert Love and John F. Love, now or lately of the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, farmers; their neirs and assigns; Elizabeth Ann Mc-Intosh of the City of Saint John, widow; Eliza Dealill, Frederick E. DeMill, Arthur C. DeMill, Emily G. McVane, Alice S. Burpes, William B. DeMill, Allan B. DeMill and all others whom it may concern: TAKE NOTICE that at twelve o'clock noor, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1898, at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, under and by virtue of a power of Saile in a mortgage from said Robert Love and John F. Love to George MeBreairty, dated the 4th day of February, A. D. 1899, recorded as No. 51,316 in Saint John County Records in Libre 34, foile 141, 142 and 142, there will be soid for default in payment of principal and interest secured by said mortgage "All that lot of land conveyed to James Stackhouse, junior, by James Stackhouse, senior, and wife by deed dated the first day of August, A. D. 1862, and in said mortgage described as 'all that certain let of land and premises situate in the neighborhood of the third Looh Lomond, Parish, County and Province aforesaid, and known as the Stackhouse farm, bounded by lands owned by Robert Stackhouse on the south side, by lands owned by the late John Brawley on the western side, by lands owned by William Hayward on the north side, by lands owned by Hugh Ryan on the eastern side, the said lot or tract containing one hundred and ten acres more or less, together with the appartenance."

Dated this 19th day of May, A. D. 1882. th the appartenances."

Dated this 19th day of May, A. D. 1897

J. ROBERTSON McINTOSE

Assignee of Mortgag

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM,

### THE WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 11, 1898.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

A return brought down in the imperial commons a few days ago gives the naval strengths of Great Britain and the leading maritime powers up to May 17 of the present year. The total number of war vessels for each nation includes those building and about to be built, and covers even the four new battleships to be laid down ry Russia this summer. The return shows that England has now 52 bat-

tleships ready for sea, while France has 27 and Russia but 12. Of the British battleships, however, 16 are armored wholly or in-part with muzzle loading guns, while no foreign fleet contains ships armed with so obsolete a weapon. Great Britain's total fleet is put at 472 vessels of all classes, against 397 for France, 288 for Russia 200 for Germany, 111 for the United States and 106 for Japan. The vessels are thus tabulated by the London Daily Mail:

GREAT BRITAIN

GERMANY.

Torpedo boat destroyer, building . ....

Torpedo hoat destroyer, building . ... UNITED STATES.

ede boat destroyers, building . . . .

THE P. E. ISLAND LAW. The Sun a few days ago directed ttention to the new law in P. E. Isand, under the provision of which any utside creditor, who sells goods through a commercial traveller, and

has to resort to P. E. Island courts to collect his claim for goods sold, or for promissory notes or acceptances, must prove at the trial of any action to recover, that the traveler who negotiated such sale had, at the time, a license under the provisions of "An Act to Impose a Direct Tax on Certain Classes of Traders." How this egislation is regarded in the west may be judged from the following crificism in the Monetary Times:

"If the people of Charlottetown, or the island of which it is the capital, choose, like the people of Fredericton and some other places down east, to adopt, and through recent more enlightened years to adhere to, such narrow and antiquated views of trade as to repel visitors and tax people who offer them goods, we can only wonder and wait, but the circular of the Charlottetown provincial treasureffect of this law. "The provisions of said act also apply," he says, "to all creditions seeking to prove claims gainst debtors under the provisions of an act passed during the same ession, intituled 'An Act Respecting Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors," although "the act does not however, apply to contracts entered contra; rule absolute for certiorari. into previous to the passing thereof on house, in Montreal for example, sells a bill of goods to a retailer in Georgetown, Summerside, and the retailer neglects or declines to pay it when due, the authorities of the province will not assist that house to collect its justly due debt because a license to trade had not been paid to the government. This, it seems to us, is something more than merely saying to merchants at a distance: "Keep away from us; we don't want you; we will fine and harass you if you dare attempt to sell us goods." It is virtually helping that debtor to defraud 472 his creditors; because, if the Montreal merchant cannot produce his license the Sumemrside or Georgetown dealer may snap his fingers at him and make him wait for his money.

LEST THEY FORGET.

This is one of the recent provincial

enactments that needs revision."

the correspondent of the Telegraph lature has been dissolved and writs says: "Today was the seventh anniersary of the death of Sir John Mac donald. The first and second annilowers in the house of commons of the deceased statesman, and the third and fourth by the wearing of roses, said to be the favorite flower of the master of Earnscliffe. Today there was not a sign of remembrance."

The purpose to be served by such a paragraph as the above is not very side prepare for an early general elecclear. On the day on which it was written the Sir John A. Macdonald monument at Toronto was decorated with flowers. The ceremonies were conducted under the auspices of the Toronto Conservative Club, and addresses were delivered by J. P. Whitney, M. L. A., Hon, N. Clarke Wallace M. P., Nicholas Flood Davin, M. P., E. B. Osler, M. P., Father Ryan and Mayor Shaw. The "master of Earnscliffe" is not forgotten. He is more than a memory. Even the great liberal party can do no better than adopt. as their own the national policy which

his government inaugurated. The late Alexander Mackenzie, when premier, once made a declaration of policy regarding the guardianship of the treasury, and told of the dufficulty encountered in resisting the assaults made upon it. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, like his great political opponent. has passed away. Of his views regarding the defence of the treasury. there is to lay among his followers, to quote from the Telegraph correspondent "not a sign of remembrance." Imagine Mr. Tarte, or Mr. Blair, or Mr. Sifton, lying upon his arms night and day to prevent in assault on the treasury.

THE SENATE TO THE FRONT.

The last issue of the North American Review contains an article on Rehabilitated Upper Chambers from the pen of Mr. Edward Parritt, an English liberal, who visited Ottawa this session. His opinion of the Canadian senate is shown in the following extracts from his article:

After nearly twenty years of uselessness, the senate has esserted itself, and in regard to at least one of its actions in the session of 1897, drew from some of its hitherto most persistent critics the admission that it had rendered a great public service. Today by reason of its action on the Pilot's bill and reason of its action on the Pilot's bill at on the International Railway bill it senate stands in a better position in the pullit esteem than at any time in its history and whenever the liberals renew the agitation for the abolition of the renate they cannot fall to be met with the precedents of the session of 1897 and 898.

The senate, as the liberals who resent its ction on the Teslin railway bill assert, may ave sanctioned many doubtful bargains ishout question, when the bargain origined with a conservative government. However that may be, if by settlement.

doubtless show, the Testin railway bill cell, are for the senate at Ottawa what home rule bill of 1892 was for the house order.

The house of lords has rewa acts with as much discretion during the remaining three years of the existence of the Canadian parliament as it has done up to the present time it also may rehabilitate itself and belie much that was said and written about it for twenty years onward rom 1878, when the conservatives entered in an unbroken tenure of office which lasted

FREDERICTON.

Provincial General Elections in Prospect-The Supreme and County Courts.

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 8.-The following cases were heard by the supreme court today: LaBelle v. McMillan-Dr. Stockton and John Montgomery moved for a certificate for costs; J. H. Barry contra, not called; motion refused. Ex part LeBlanc-Rule absolute to remove a conviction under the liquor

act on motion of J. D. Phinney, Q. C. attorney general consenting. Ex parte Lynch-Thos. Lawson shows cause against a rule to remove a conviction under the Liquor License Act at the Boundary Line House in Victoria; Carter contra, not called. The applicant was in the state of faine when the summons was served at his dwelling upon his wife: held Ex parte Scammell-Palmer, Q. C.,

shows cause against a rule nisi granted by Judge McLeod to remove an order of the St. John county court judge requiring Fred Scammell to give security for costs; Hanington, Q. C., Ex parté St. John Railway company the 14th of May, 1898." This means against applicant by the city of St. Rule to remove an asse if we interpret it correctly, that If I John, discharged on motion of C. N. Skinner, Q. C., no one appearing for

the railway company. Troop v. Everett was struck off by onsent with leave to re-enter. Frye v. Frye-Earle, Q. C., and J. A. Belyea moved to enter a nonsuit or new trial; Currey, Q. C., contra; now before the court.

In the York county court this after noon Judge Wilson granted a non-suit in John McPherson v. David Wallace on the ground that the questions in dispute had been tried out and decided in a former suit by plaintiff against E. W. Reynolds; Duffy for plaintiff; Bliss for defendant. The criminal case against Fred Jar-

vis for theft is now being tried. J. H. Barry for the prosecution and Mr. Duffy for the defendant. Dr. Quigley is acting reporter of the

surreme court this term. He assured your correspondent today that the last number of the first volume of Carleton's reports would be issued in a few days. The local government are in session

FREDERICTON, June 9.-Tonight's Gleaner says: The public need not be surprised to learn within the next weeks that the provincial legisissued for general elections to be held ernment are now quietly preparing for a contest. Their financial friends have been summonded and sounded, orders in council have been passed under some friends may operate to the government, a programme of "election public works" and a list of subsidies have been prepared. The which have operated to bring the government to a decision to dissolve may be referred to in anothe ssue. In the meantime the opposition

C. E. Veazie of South Norridgewock Me., arrived here this afternoon, and succeeded in convincing the authorities that the unknown man who was found hanging to a tree near Harvey station recently was his father. Joshua Veazie. Mr. Veazie stated that his father resided with him at Norridgewock, and had done so for many years. Three weeks ago he went to Anson, Me., to visit his daughter, Mrs. Rogers, as he frequently did. He left Mrs. Rogers on Saturday, May 28th, to return to Norridgewock, and she supposed that he had done so. C. E. Veazie knew nothing of his father's leaving Anson, and supposed that he was there still, and was consequently greatly shocked last evening upon reading in the Lewiston paper the particulars of the sad affair. Veazie could assign no reason or possible motive for his father's rash and awful The money, notes and papers hidden by him near the place where he hanged himself proved that he was not in financial difficulties. He had a good home with his son, who is a prosperous hardware merchant. Never in his life had he shown any signs of insantity or suicidal intent, and the notives which prompted the aged nan to take his own life is much a mystery as ever. Undertaker George W. Adams obtained the neces-sary authority and made arrangements for having the remains ex-humed and shipped to Norridgewock tomorrow for burial.

The criminal case against Fred Jarvis for theft is still before York county

Argument in Frye v. Frye in the supreme court was concluded this af-terpoon. Earle Q. C., and J. A. Belyea move for a new trial, and Currey, C., and Cochran, contra; court con-

Dayton v. Verrett-This was a replevin case in Madawaska county court. A clain of property was put in and allowed by the judge of that court. The plaintiff being dissatisfled with this ruling, entered the appeal on the special paper, and John M. Stevens, for plaintiff, argued that the Supreme Court Act of 1897, created a new practice in replevin; Slipp, contra, not called on. The court held, Judge McLeod dissenting, that the procedure in appeal in actions of relevin in the county courts was the ne as in other cases, and refused to hear the case on the merits. Motion

dismissed without costs. The Fredericton Y. M. C. A. have ed negotiations for the purchase of Temperance hall from the W C. T. II. for \$2,500. The association will probably not take possession until May next.

Non-concurrence to Some of the Senate Franchise Amendments.

Mr. Mills and Mr. Fielding Discuss the Nova Scotia Act.

Some Tariff Changes Adopted - Mr. Blair Explains About the St. John Harbor Improvements.

OTTAWA, June 7.—This morning on the vote for the Crow's Nest commision Ross Robertson brought up again the case of neglect, cruelty and oppression in connection with these works. He denounced the C. P. railvay in round terms, contending that Vanhorne and his fellow directors could not hide behind the men who cted as their agents in carrying out he conspiracy to steal the labor of ou men was no accident, out was ely an incident, an operation of this conspiracy to defraud. If parlament wanted to find the real crimnals let them go to the railway officers at Windsor station, Montreal, The subsidy obtained last year by the C. P. R. ought to have satisfied the gluttony of the company, but that corporation was not satisfied till it got one hand in the federral treasury and the other in the pockets of railway laborers. Mr. Robertson closed ty demanding that the whole directorate should be brought to the bar of

Mr. Clarke spoke strongly in the same direction, followed by other n embers. Premier Laurier promised an investigation, and observed that the

government was not to brame. Mr. Oliver had said that Deputy Minister Newcombe had been asked by him to see that the inquest on the death of Fraser and Cameron was not hurried off, and that Mr. Newcombe had done nothing.

Sir Louis Davies suggested that Mr. Newcombe be allowed to testify if the charges were made against him. Mr. Clark said he made no charge

against Mr. Newcombe, and Bell, who prought up the matter in the first place, said it was poor business for he ministers to throw the responsibility of their own neglect on the officers of their departments. "I charge the head of the department," said Mr. Eell. I appealed more than once to the department, and wrote on this idatter to the minister of justice himself. He did not even have the courtesy to acknowledge my letter. This item passed after the govern-

nt gave an assurance that an investigation would be made. In the afternoon the house was in supply on the vote for interior and government had not decided whether to pay the expenses on the Canadian side out of the treasury or to deduct a percentage of the award to pay the

costs. If the country paid the whole it would be about \$70,000, less \$8,000 for Great Britain. The sealers course paid their own counsel, Sir Charles Tupper. The United States had already appropriated \$75,000 for the expenses of their side. Sir Louis Davies said the country was fortunate in the arbitration in the counsel ngaged and in the result.

Hon. Mr. Sifton met an obstacle to his vote of \$68,000 for immigration. This money was spent in addition to \$200,000 voted last year. Hon. Mr. Sifton had expended the vote, and went to spend a third more without authority. Hon. Mr. Foster took the ground

that Hon. Mr. Sifton should have got his authority first and spent noney afterwards

The commons was in supply all even ng. Premier Laurier explained that there were two hundred and thirtynine police in the Yukon district. The expenditure for this service during the year ending this month would be in round figures half a million dollars. Mr. Davin asked whether it was true, as reported by the Star, that Petersen had failed in the fast line roject.

Mr. Laurier said he had no informa

Mr. Clarke asked whether a munication had taken place with the home government concerning Senor Carranza of Spain, who seems to be carrying on secret communications of international interest. Premier Laurier said that in mat-

ters of this kind he could hardly be expected to tell all he knew.

The house adjourned at 1.30 a. m. wing passed the supplementary esites for the current year.

The supplementaries for next year will be taken up tomorrow. Hon. Mr. Mulock at this late hour gives notice that he will introduce tonotrow a bill to amend the post office

Hen. Mr. Fielding also brought down two small supplementary estimates. One is for the current year, charged to legislation. It provides a sessions indemnity to Mr. Beattie of London absent through illness, and \$150 which would have been deducted from the in-demnity of Sir A. Caron, absent for eason of injuries. The other items are due to the increased length of the The third estimate for next year is \$68,500, including \$48,500 charged ac emmodation at Levis; \$20,000 for the expenses of the coming joint high ommission at Montreal

THE SENATE.

The senate today was in committee on the plebiscite bill. Senator Sulli-van and Senator O'Donohue opposed the bill and also the principle. Mr. Vidal repeated his declaration that e plehissite was not asked for by the temperance people. He proposed to strike out of the question all mention, of the kinds of liquor, leaving only the words 'alcoholic liquors." Hon. Mr. Scott said that the amend-

would make the bill wholly use-The amendment was lost on divi-

ery of the franchise bill before the house. Sin Mackenzie asked whether the plebiscite vote would be taken in case the franchise bill did not become

The secretary of state did not think the government would submit the question if the franchise bill did not

Sir Mackenzie Bowell stated that the third reading would be postponed, and if the commons did not pass the franchise bill as amended, he gave notice that he would move that the plebiscite vote be taken on the provincial lists, without regard to the franchise bill.

Hon. Mr. Perley asked whether a majority of the vote cast would be considered a decision in favor of prohibition.

Hon, Mr. Mills said the plebiscite

was intended to ascertain if the sentiment was strong enough to enforce the law. The vote might be so small as only to be evidence of indifference OTTAWA, June 8.—At this morning's session the Manitoba better terms resolution passed committee, after a short discussion. The bill placed to the credit of the province 267,026, and hinds over the cash sun of \$321,575 as a refund of interest deducted on account of legislative buildings. The resolution handing over to Manitoba \$200,000 on account of school lands had to be dealt with in these closing hours. The total amount going to the province is nearly \$700,000 This is all part of the Manitoba school settlement, and the end is not vet reached.

The farewell address to Lord and Lady Aberdeen was passed in the commons this morning, on motion of the premier, seconded by Hon. Mr. Fos ter. Hon. Mr. Foster said the governor general was not above criticism and the opposition had strong ground the complaint against the course of Lord Aberdeen. While he agreed with Sir Charles Tupper's views of the governor general's course, he did not allow these matters to blind his eyes to the good qualities and devoted serrice of their excellencies. Most of the afternoon session

occupied with the other Manitoba re sclution, authorizing the government to pay over to Manitoba three hundred cusand dollars from the school funds held in trust by the federal government. Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Fielding explained that this money was required for school purposes in that province.

Messrs Sproule, Borden, Lafiviere, Marcotte and other opposition members objected to this withdrawal of frust funds placed in the care of the dominion. These proceeds of the sale of school lands were intended to remain unimpaired for future generations. The interest only was intended to be used. But it was now proposed to hand the principal sum over to the Greenway government on the eve of

Hon. Mr. Foster begged the government not to rush through on the last marine. On the cost of the Behring week of the session, when two-thirds mbers were away those two bills, which opened up such large questions and seemed to establish preedents of solemn importance. hetter terms resolution seemed to up a revision of the financial terms confederation. The government ought to give parliament time to look into the matter and see how far it

Hon, Mr. Fielding contended that this trust fund ought to be expended for the benefit of the wards, when they were most in need, and that was now After dinner the Manitoba resolution went through committee The solicitor general then took up

the franchise bill. He moved concur-rence in the Prince Edward Island amendments proposed by Senator Ferguson.-Adopted. He moved non-conpurence in the amendment proposing an appeal to judges from a revisor in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, where the local acts do not provide for such appeal. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's motion of non-concurrence gave the reasons that amendments were inconsistent with and subversive of the principle of the bill; that the processes established by the amendments were inadequate and inconvenient, involving a return to the present cumbrous system, and that the adoption of the amendments by the senate after the rejection by the the commons in a matter affecting the election of members of the commons was an improper interference on the part of the other chambers.

Hon. Mr. Foster suggested that as the reasons were new to the house and were not very clear to the members they be printed in the proceedings and discussion be postponed until

After some demur the premier con-

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Borden of Halifax stated that the city council of Halifax had voted \$50,000 to aid in the construction of a grain elevator. He asked whether the government engineer would co-operate with the Halifax engineer or solicitor of a site, and states that he had been asked by the city to urge upon the government the duty of early action. In the absence of Hon. Mr. Blair. Hon. Mr. Fielding said he was glad Halifax was interesting itself in the improvement of the port. The government would be glad to co-operate with the city.

On the item for marine, Mr. Ellis salled attention to the condition of the sailor's graves in the St. John etery. He wanted to know whether the department could not make arrangements with the cemtery commissioners for the care of graves

Sir Louis Davies said the commissloners had offered perpetual care for Hon, Mr. Foster thought the ar-

rangement ought to be made. On the item for trade and com nerce, Hon. Mr. Foster asked Sir Richard Cartwright if he was still of the opinion that the department ought to be abolished. The minister replied, laughingly, that he was beginning to think its name night to be changed to foreign

The house remained in committee till 2 a. m., passing three pages of the

upplementary estimates. Hon. Mr. Mulock's bill for the speedy delivery of letters specially paid merely takes the power to make the regulation, but the postmaster general explained that he proposed to employ fast messengers to deliver speedily in towns letters on which ten cents extra is paid.

OTTAWA, June 9.—This morning Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed nonconcurrence in some but not all the enate amendments to the franchise bill. The reason he gave applied especially to the Miller amendment, prodiding for appeal to judges. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that this amendment struck at the principle of the measure. It took the control of the lists out of the hands of the local auhorities. Moreover, the machinery provided was not adequate. Later in the morning Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that the people had given the government a clear mandate to adopt the provincial lists. The act of the senate was the result of an understanding that the upper house would destroy the bill. Mr. Fitzpatrick asserted that it was an unwarranted interference on the part of the senate.

Messrs. Blair and Fraser following, declared that there was no complaint in their provinces with the local system. Mr. Fraser went on to speak in uch strong language against the senate that the speaker ordered him to withdraw his language.

Mr. Borden of Halifax argued that the Miller amendment did not subvert the principle of the bill, unless the principle of the bill was to prevent a revision. The amendment was so obviously fair and just that he could not possibly see why the government did pot accept it.

Mr. Mills assured the government that there was a real cause of complaint in Nova Scotia. Me maintained that the amendment could not be refused if the government wanted to be

fair. As to the statement of Hon. Mr. Fielding that the people had pronounced against the principle involved in this amendment. Hon, Mr. Field-ing sail he had discussed the matter fifty times in Nova Scotia, but Mr. Mills said he had the typewritten verbatim reports of Mr. Fielding's three eeches in his county, and the franchise act was never mentioned. Mr. Fielding had promised other reforms, such as the aboltion of the flour duty, the reddiction in the cotton duties, the reduction of the expenditure, all of which pledges were broken, but it did not say anything about the franchise. But Mr. Mills said he was not fighting the principles of the bill at this stage. He did affirm that the senate was, conferring a favor on the country and performing a simple act of justice, without attacking the principle of the measure.

Mr. Wartin pointed out that if the amendment of the senate providing that in P. E. Island objected votes might be marked, were defeated, it would be impossible to afford a rem edy for a candidate who is defeated

by illegal votes.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick admitted the need of an amindment, but suggested need in the election act and not in this one

Sir Louis Davies said that his mind ad wavered in respect to this amendment as it was intended to meet an undoubted evil. On reflection he thought that the amendment would produce as many inconveniences as it

After Mr. Davin had shown the inconsistency of the solicitor general's cosition, the motion for non-concurrence was adopted.

On the second reading of the bill to hand over two hundred thousand of school trust funds to the province of Manitoba, Hon. Mr. Foster briefly stated the objections. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied, and Mr. Lariviere objected to the impairment of the capital set aside for school funds. The members were called in, when

the second reading was carried by a party vote of 62 to 82. The bill was dered in committee and reported. The Manitoba better terms bill was end a third time, as was Hon. Mr. Mulock's bill for special post office delivery.

In the ways and means committee Hon. Mr. Fielding proposed a tariff hange. He explained that in the tariff of last year the house adopted a resolution placing rubber belting and rubber cement in a class of rubber goods paying 25 per cent. Through some mistake in copying, rubber beltng in the statute is classed with other belting paying 20 per cent. Mr. Fielding proposed to rectify the mistake by making the duty 25 per cent. as inended. He declined to entertain Clarke Wallace's suggestion that compensation should be given to the manufacturers who have suffered through

Another change was made in the ugar duty. When his proposition to give preferential terms to raw sugar was made, the western members pointed out that the refinery at Vancouver was in a position to use raw sugar from the British colonies in the east, and asked that similar preference be given for sugar from Queensland, Fiji and Mauritius. Tolay the finance minister practically cepted the suggestion by extending a preference to raw sugar the product of any part of the British empire.

The tariff resolutions were adopted. This evening the house was in supply on public works. A long discussion took place on the vote of four thousand dollars for a new harbor in Guysboro county. The talk grew out of the fact that Mr. Tarte's report estimated the cost of \$24,000 and the minister of public works seemed to be ignorant of the location, while Hon. Mr. Fielding confessed that he had never heard of the place before. Several members thought that the money ought not to be voted unless fuller information could be given. It

was finally passed.

Hon, Mr. Tarte withdrew the item of \$5,000 for dredging St. Mary's river, giving no reasons.

On the item for improvement of the upper Tobique River channel, Mr. Ellis id that legislation passed this year naking this river a private stream as a company had acquired the right to build dams across it. Mr. McAllister, speaking on the vote

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for repairs t shipping faci there. The quire and pu wharf, which the public in Hon. Mr. Campbellton On Burt Cl Mr. Foster s in the way, to get the eng able estimate

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provement of the channel, Mr. Ellis passed this year private stream aking on the vote

for repairs to ballast the wharf at Campbelltin, pointed out that better shipping facilities ought to be provided there. The sum of \$8,000 would acquire and put in condition the Mowat Recent Events in and wharf, which was the one needed in

the public interest. Hon. Mr. Tarte promised to visit Campbellton and look into the mat-

On Burt Church wharf \$8,000, Hon Mr. Foster said he know the difficulty in the way, for he had himself tried to get the engineers down to a reasonable estimate of the cost. Hon. Mr. Tarte said he would go

It was after midnight when Hon. M Blair's estimates were reached. Mr. Blair gave details of the new rolling stock. He stated that this equipment Was not intended to replace old stock, but was entirely new, and in conse quence of operating the Drummond and Grand Trunk railways. He could give encouraging results of the recent operations on the line. From July last to April of this year the loss in operation was \$32,500, compared with \$102,-000 in the corresponding period last year. This fine showing was in spite of the greater current expenditure than usual for repairs. As to the St. John terminal works, Mr. Blair explained that there were no adequate facilities for ocean business in connection the Intercolonial, though the city had provided extensive and costly works on the west side, to be used by the

C. P. R. St. John's winter trade in the past few years, Mr. Blair said there was an excellent prospect that the Intercolonial could acquire a large share of the export traffic, especially in consequence of the arrangements with the Canada Atlantic railway. With the proposed vote he hoped to provide a wharf with suitable sheds and elevators. The department had an eye on a property which he thought could be acquired at a reasonable price. Berths for the largest steams could be provided on the side of this wharf, with a smaller berth at the The property had been offered at one hundred thousand dollars. The Dominion Atlantic used the wharf for their steamships, paying \$2,700 a year, to the water. and the government hoped to continu that arrangement after the purchase of the property. It would be neces-tary to do some dredging and make extensions. The amount of \$250,500 asked would not be sufficient for the purchase and equipment about 10.1111 would be all that it was expected to spend this year. The whole cost when

quarters of a million, and it was not hought that more should be asked of them. The proposed elevator would be of 300,000 bushels capacity, which was as far as it was thought proper to go now. The people of Hallfax wanted a larger elevator, and were contributing a sum of money for that purpose. Those explanations were given in answer to questions by Hon, Mr. Foster and other members, but no objection was made to any of the In-

completed would probably be half a

tercolonial appropriations. Mr. Blair got his estimates through the last item adopted being a vote of \$61,000 for the payment of amounts remaining of the New Brunswick Central railway subidies.

Hon, Mr. Fielding said that as the leader of the opposition had been generous and considerate in allowing the estimates to pass, he would consent

Hon. Mr. Foster refused to accept the compliment. He was not tolerant at all, but matters had reached a stage when it was physically impossible for the opposition to do its duty. He had never in his life seen so many objectionable votes forced on at the extreme end of the session. This was simply the worst government to delay business that he ever knew and he would give warning that the like would never be allowed in the future. Hereafter if the government delayed business as they had this year, he would try and keep members enough

here to fight every item.

IN THE SENATE. The senate today, after a long discussion, passed the bill providing for the loan to Montreal harbor commissioners. When the plebiscite bill came up, Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked that the item stand for a third reading until the franchise bill was disposed If the commons refused to allow the franchise bill to become law, it would be the duty of the senate to provide for the taking of the plebiscite

vote on the provincial lists. A long discussion in the senate of the judges bill this evening resulted in the adoption of an amendment proposed by Senator Gowan. This amendment provides that the clause which retires county court judges at seventy-five shall not apply to jud now on the bench, but only to those ereafter appointed. This amendmen

was carried by 18 to 12. Mr. Mills moved that the franchise oill be made the order for tomorrow. Mr. Bowell wanted time to consider and suggested tomorrow evening.

Mr. Mills said he hoped the senate would finish the business tomorrow.

Bowell said there was little hope of it, as the business could not be concluded until a method was found to secure a vote on prohibition, even though the government drop the franchise bill

NOTES.

Hon. Wm. Pigsley, Jos. McQueen, Cliff A. Robinson, M. P. P.; George McAvity and John A. Bowes among the New Brunswickers here to-

A Banker's Experience.

"I tried a bottle of Chase's Syrup of Linsed and Turpentine for a troublesome affection of the throat," writes Manager Thomas Dewson of the Standard Bank, now of 14 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto. "It proved effective. I regard the remedy simple, cheap and exceedingly good. It has hitherto been my habit to consult a physician in troubles of this nature. Hereafter, however, I intend to be my own family doctor."

#### CITY NEWS.

Around St. John.

from Correspondents and Exchanges

it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with you

Bark Levuka, at Capetown from Cardiff, has been ordered to Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Malden City, now on her way see, has been fixed to load deals for E. C. Ireland at 50s.

ate course of six weeks at McGill.

down town. The marine board of examiners have

A. Edwards of the Queen Hotel, Fredericton, has presented the park association with a fine loon. The

At the examinations recently held by W. L. Waring, examiner of engineers, the following persons passed: James S. McCulloch, Chatham, 3rd class; David J. Gulliver, Dalhousie, and Lemuel Winchester, Charlottetown,

The Montreal Street Railway com-Asked whether St. John was con-tributing, Mr. Blair said St. John had had shown unprecedented enterprise in sum of over \$7,000 more is in dispute, providing wharves at a cost of three-

building was insured for \$900 in the Hartford Insurance Co., and is a total

dissatisfaction over the fact that they their June pay until July. This deplorable state of affairs is due to the fact that the government has expended all the funds available to pay sal-

The death occurred at eight o'clock Wednesday morning of Mrs. Issabella Disbrow, relict of Rev. Noah Disbrow of Ontario. The deceased would have been ninety-one years old next Mon-day. She was always very healthy and retained her faculties to the end. Three daughters, the Misses Elizabeth, Louise and Emma Disbrow, survive her. A Sister, Miss May Jane Stanton, also survives her

A cable received Monday announced the death at Liverpool of James Smith, head of the firm of Jas. Smith & Brother. Mr. Smith was a well known Canadian lumber merchant in Liverpool. For a long time he carried n business under the name of James Smith & Co., and was represented here by George McKean. The firm got into inancial difficulties and a new firm

the park Tuesday afternoon, was found at 5.30 o'clock Wednesday afterwhen the child was restored to them last evening by Detective Ring can-not be described. Both father and saw the boy, who seemed little the worse for his long stay out of doors.

One of the volunteer crew of the U. s. steamer Merrimac, so gallantly sunk in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by Lieutenant Hobson, is George F. Phillips. The Boston papers speak of Phillips as a Boston man, next of kin to Andrew Phillips of Cambridgeport. It is said, however, that he is George Phillips of St. John, son of Andrew Phillips of the I. C. R., and a brother-in-law of Charles H. Jackson. When last heard from he was an ngineer on the Merrimac, and his relatives are positive he is the one men-

BOX of Goods that will bring you in more money in one month than anything also in A. W. KINNEY S.J.S. Salem W.C. M. H. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN. | they expect? (Mark 16: 3, 4). How

eth, and was dead; and behold I am

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time

morning, April 9, A. D. 30, and as-cended 40 days later, May 18.

Place.—Jesus showed himself to his

isciples near the tomb in the garden

by Calvary, in Jerusalem, at Emmaus,

Olives near Bethany, whence he

of the resurrection and the 40 days to

8. And they departed quickly from

the sepulchre with fear and great joy;

and did run to bring his disciples

disciples, behold, Jesus met them saying, All hail. And they came and

held him by the feet, and worshipped

not afraid: go tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there shall

11. Now (b) when they were going,

behold, some of the (c) watch came into the city, and shewed unto the

chief priests all the things that were

12. And when they were assembled

with the elders, and had taken

counsel, they gave large money unto

13. Saying, Say ye, His disciples came by night, and stole him away

14. And if this come to the govern-

or's ears, we will persuade him, and

15. So they took the money, and

did as they were taught: and this say-

ing is (f) commonly reported among

16. Then (g) the eleven disciples went away into Galilee into a moun-

tain where Jesus had appointed them.

17. And when they saw him, they

vorshipped him: but some doubted.

18. And Jesus came and spake unto

them, saying, All power is given unto

19. Go ye therefore, and (h) teach

REVISION CHANGES.

epulcher near Calvary, aided by

seph of Arimathea and Nichodemus

Precautions. The Sabbath (Matt.

27: 62-66). In order to prove the resurrection, the death must be proved beyond doubt. In the provid-

ace of God, the centurion testified to

the death of Jesus; the soldiers

pierced his heart; the tomb was new;

and at the request of the chief priests the tomb was sealed and guarded.

The Resurrection-Very early Sunday morning (Matt. 28: 2-4), accom-

panied by an earthquake and by a

The Women at the Sepulcher-Early

Sunday morning (vs. 1, 2).

8. And they.—The women who had

come to embalm him, and had been

old by the angels that Jesus had

10. Tell my brethren that they go

nto Galilee.—Where he appeared sev-

13. Stole him away while we slept

False on its face; for if they were asleep they could not know how Jesus

14. Secure you.-From the penalty

of sleeping on guard, which was

16. The Eleven.—At the same time,

probably the five hundred, mentioned in I Cor. 15: 6, were assembled with the eleven. Into Galilee—As Jesus,

had appointed them (Matt. 26: 32; 28:

17. Worshipped him.-Bowing down

18. All power.—The word means

ower and authority. This was given

In heaven.—The power of God, the power of the Holy Spirit, power over

the angels, power over all spiritual influences. And in (on) earth—Power

as a teacher, as a guide; power to

make all things work together for the good of his cause; power over his

enemies; power over nature.

19. Go ye therefore.—Not wait for

them to come to you. Teach,—Dis-c'rle, lead to Jesus. All nations.—Not

Jews only. The Gospel is for the world. Baptizing them.—As a public

confession of Christ. In the name.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

(vs. 8-15).-When did Jesus rise from

the dead? Who came first to visit the tomb? (Matt. 28: 1). What does

their example teach us about keeping

the Sabbath? What hindrance did

to insure the success of his kingdo

And (a) as they went to tell his

Then said Jesus unto them, Be

alive forevermore.—Rev. 1: 18.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON. LESSON XII.-June 19. GOLDEN TEXT.-I am he that liv-

the ascension.

the soldiers.

(e) secure you.

the Jews until this day.

me in heaven and in earth.

and of the Holy Ghost:

Ver. 16. (g) But the.

into the name.

shining angel.

risen and was alive.

eral times to them.

at his feet in reverence.

while

Commit verses 18-20.

Together With Country Items

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 which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

Dr. Geo. N. Pearson of Sussex has eturned home from Montreal, where he went in April to take a post gradu-

The St. John Daily Sun is sold at the Railway News Depot at Moncton as well as at the other book stores

granted masters' certificates for coast-ing trade to Charles McKein and Fred L. Harvey of Cheverie.

bird was taken to its new home yes-terday morning and immediately took

claim denied by the company. A frame dwelling at Douglas, York

you: and, lo, I am with you alway, Co., owned and occupied by Henry Gill, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, as already stated in the Sun. The even unto the end of the world. Amen. loss. The barns, which were not damaged, were insured for \$250. tell his disciples. (d) Come to pass. Ver. 14. (e) Rid Ver. 15 (f) Was spread abroad.

customs building there is considerable only got one-third of their pay for the n onth of May, and they will not get aries, so the poor civil servant must

Archibald Sinclair leaves on the steamer Damara on Wednesday next for London. He will be accompanied Ly the Misses Sinclair, and the party visiting Girvan, in Ayrshire, Mr. Sinclair's native place. Afterward they will visit all places of interest in the United Kingdom, and will make an extended visit to the continent, returning home in about three months.

was the result. The representative now in the provinces is Edgar Baker of Smith, Tyrer & Co., Halifax.

Louis Welsh, the three year old son f Wm. Welsh of Exmouth street, the strayed away from his mother at from the place where he was last seen by Mrs. Welsh. The joy of his parents nother burst into tears when they

Into the name, the one name of the triune God, to belong to God. Subject: The Resurrection of Jesus.

1. Three Days in the Tomb.—Where vas Jesus buried? (Matt. 27: 57-60). How did his enemies make sure that he was really dead? (John 19: 31-34). Where was Jesus buried? (Matt. 27: 57-60). How did his enemies make sure that there could be no deception concerning his resurrection? (Matt. 27: 62-66). How long was Jesus in the tomb? II. The Story of Easter Morning

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL. MOTHOR.

To Subscribers of the St. John Sun.

> The following Collectors are in the Counties named. Subscribers in arrears will pleased be prepared to pay when called on. H. D. Pickett, Digby and Annapolis

Counties, N. S. I. D. Pearson, King's, N. B. A. J Markham, Northumberland n Galilee, and lastly on the Mount of

R. P. Dykeman, Queen's, N. B. Edgar Canning, Albert, N. B.

The section includes the whole story was it removed? What lesson may we learn from this? Whom did the omen find at the tomb? (Luke 24: 4-6). What message did the angels send? What false report did his THE RISEN LORD-Matthew 28: 8-20 Read Matt. 28; Luke 24; I Corinthenemies spread abroad?

III. The other appearances of Jesus (vs. 16, 17).—How many times did Jesus appear to his disciples? During how many days? (Acts 1: 3). In what places? Describe some of these appearances? Are the proofs that esus rose from the dead abundantly ufficient? Does the work that Jesus is now doing in the world prove that he is living?

What proof did he give in Paul's onversion? (Acts 9: 5). IV. His Last Command (vs. 18-20). What work did Jesus give his disciples to do? What power and authority did he bestow? What promise did he make? What gift did he bestow? (Joel 2: 28-32; John 14: 16-20: Acts 2: 1-12).

V. His Ascension.—Tell the story as Luke records it in Acts 1: 9-11. What change probably took place in Jesus' body at this time? (I Cor. 15: 51-52). Where is he now? (Heb. 1: 3: Eph. 1: 20, 21; Rev. 5: 11-14). What promise of his return have we? (Matt. 16: 27, 28; 24: 27-31; Acts 1: 8-11; Col.

3: 4; I Thes. 4: 15-17). VI. Lessons from the Resurrection of Jesus.—How does the resurrection complete the proof that Jesus was the Son of God, the Saviour of the world? (I Cor. 15: 13-17). What does it teach us about reality of life beyond the happiness. grave? What does it teach us about our resurrection? (John 6: 40; 11: 23; (Rom. 6: 1, 8).

#### JUNE WEDDINGS.

all nations, baptising them (i) in the name of the Father, and of the Son, A large number of friends of the 20. Teaching them to observe all contracting parties were at Centenary things whatsoever I have commanded church Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock, to witness the marriage of Miss Maud Wilson, second daughter of Walter Wilson, Union street, to A. H. McCready, publisher of the Sackville Post, and a well known former Ver. 9. (a) Omit as they went to member of the Daily Sun staff. The scene in the church was a very pretty. Ver. 11. (b) While. (c) The guard, one. The platform was handsomely decorated with plants and flowers. principals entered the church sang,
The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden. Ver 19. (h) Make disciples of (i) The marriage ceremony was perform-The burial—Friday afternon between 4 and six o'clock, in a new Centenary, As the party retired, the organist, Miss Hea, played Mendels-

sohn's Wedding March.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Laura Robinson Wilson, and the groom by his cousin, Fred T. Mc-Cready of this city. The bride was attired in a dress of camel hair cloth, trimmed with purple and gold, with hat to match. The bridesmaid wore a handsome dress of blue silk and

After the ceremony, the bride and groom took the Quebec express for Mcncton, en route for a tour through Nova Scotla and P. E. Island. Many friends were at the depot, and there were abundant showers of rice and

The bride, who is very popular in this city, will be especially missed in Centenary church circles. She was a teacher in the Sunday school, and was active in other departments of church work. Of a literary turn, she was president of the Centenary Cur-Topic club, conducted by the rent young people of the church a year or two since. She was also a vice-president of the Society of King's Daughters and president of one of the local circles. On Tuesday evening the su-perintendent and other officers of Centenary Sunday school waited on the prospective bride at her home and presented her with the following ad-

Dear Miss Wilson—The officers and teach ers of Centenary Sabbath school have learn ed with pleasure of your intended marriag and we have been instructed to convey ! and we have been instructed to convey you their very best wishes for your fut welfare. It is their hope that you may spared many years to enjoy the society your chosen companion, and that life's pa way may be very bright and strewn we heaven's choicest blessings. They sinces way may be very bright and strewn with heaven's choicest blessings. They sincerely regret that it will necessitate the severance of your connection with the school, but rest assured they shall always cherish pleasant reminiscences of the years they have been privileged to enjoy your friendship. We shall miss you in the work of the school, as well as the other departments of church work, to which you always so cheerfully rendered valuable assistance. On behalf of the teachers and officers of the school we would ask your acceptance of the accompanying gift as a small token of their sincere respect, true friendship and good wishes.

Yours in Christian fellowship, JOHN E. IRVINE.

The address was accompanied by yery handsome rattan rocker. The gifts to the bride were many and valuable. That of the groom was a gold watch with monogram on the front case and on the reverse a diamond crescent. From her father she received a check for one thousand dollars. A. R. Wilson and Charles J. Wilson, brothers, gave substantial checks, and Walter H. Wilson, another brother, presented his sister with a beautiful carriage. A handsome plate glass mariel mirror was from James Wilson, an uncle. The family of the groom presented the bride with a very pretty silver service, and Fred T. Mc-Cready's gift was a handsome dinner set. There were many other valuable tokens of remembrance and esteem The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was

an opal ring. The Sun joins the wide circle of friends of Mr. and Mrs. McCready in

#### SEE 900 DROPS THAT THE FAC-SIMILE Avegetable Preparation for As-SIGNATURE similating the Food and Regula-ting the Stomachs and Bowels of -OF-INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Hest. Contains neither Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. IS ON THE WRAPPER e of OLA DE SAMUEL PUCHER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF Aperfect Remedy for Cor tion, Sour Stomach, Dis Worms, Convulsions, Fe ness and Loss of Sleep Fac Simile Signature of Chat H. Fletcher NEW YORK. Gastoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." As See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

vishing them a life of prosperity and

5 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPEB.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at further about our resurrection? (1 Holy Trinity church Wednesday after-Cor. 15: 35-54; Phil. 3: 20, 21). What noch, the contracting parties being J. comfort do you find in this truth? J. Ryan of the post office department of what new life is it an illustration? and Miss Margaret O'Brien. The Rev and Miss Margaret O'Brien. The Rev. J. J. Walsh performed the ceremony. T. J. Ferrie aided the groom and Miss Maher was the bridesmald. The happy couple took their departure by the western train.

> William Wright Hilyard, a younge rother of Messrs. Hilvard Brothers St. John, was married at New York Thursday morning to Miss Anna Morrison Banta of New York. Mr. Hilyard has been in New York for some time engaged in the commercial business as a traveller in New York city. Miss Jessie Hilyard, daughter of Thomas Hilyard of this city and Miss Maggie Shaw of St. John were provincialists present.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., at the Second Springfield Baptist church, ed by Rev. John Read, pastor of Belleisle, people flocked from far and near to witness the marriage of Tal-Queens county, to Miss Myrtle G. Gray, youngest daughter of Squire Justis H. Gray of Springfield, Kings ounty. The church was beautifully ecorated with flowers, one of the features being a bell made of roses, which was suspended immediately over the bride's head. At 4 p. m., the time for the ceremony, the sacred edifice was througed to overflowing. The bride was prettly attired in a dress of creamy white, with veil, and carried a handsome bouquet of roses, and evoked sentiments of admiration from all as she entered upon the arm of her father. Miss Estelle Keirstead was bridesmaid, and looked charming in a dres of olue silk, with trimmings to natch, and carried a large bouquet of illies of the valley. The groom was supported by Ralph M. Huestis. The Rev. Mr. Irvine conducted the ceremony, after which the bridal party and immediate relatives partook of a bounteous supper at the home of the 8 o'clock for St. John via Hampton, whence they will visit provincial towns. The presents were numerous, handsome and useful, showing the popularity of both bride and grocm. Among those who went from St John to witness the happy event were Mr. and Mrs. James Gillis, Mr. and Mrs. George Turnbull and Mr. and Mrs. S.

The home of Jacob R. Pidgeon on lennedy street, Indiantown, was the cene of a happy event Wednesday evening, when Miss Ada V. Pidgeon was joined in Hymen's happy bonds o Harry Woodworth of En l'isher's Prince William street estab-lishment. Rev. J. A. Gordon officiated, and there were present nearly a hun-dred invited grests, chiefly relatives and very near friends. The bride, who was prettily attired in a silver fawn dress trimmed with chiffon and carrying a bouquet, was unattended. After the principals had been pronounced man and wife, the large party sat down to a sumptuous supper, at which the best wishes of the assembled guests were plenteously bestowed on Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth. About nidnight the happy gathering disbanded. Among a large collection of costly wedding gifts, and useful ones as well, the bride and groom received 1 very dainty silver tea service from the employes of Emerson & Fisher, and besides gifts from city friends tokens of regard were received from Upper Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, who are exceedingly popular in many circles of friends, will live with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Pidgeon.

He—Does she belong to the "smart set" here? She—Well, she ought to, for dear knows, she's stupid enough.—Harlem Life.
He (feeling his way)—I—I wish we were good friends enough for you to—to call me by my first name. She (helping him along)—Oh, your last name is good enough for me.—New York Weekly.

"Nev Jersey farmers are rather timid about raising peas this summer." "Why?" "Oh, they're afraid the Spanish will come along and shell them."—Philadelphia North

WANTED.

WANTED—Smart agent to sell an article sold in every farm house. Large or maions paid. A splendid chance to may. LOUIS GREEN, 59 King street, n, N. B. WANTED-Si cally sold in e THACHER WANTED .- A remale Teacher of some experience frict No. 3, Long Island, to commence ing the first of next term. Apply, salary, to PHILIP S, CATHELINE, ary to Trustees, White Head P. O.

R. M. BUCKMASTER, D. O. Will be at the HOTEL STANLEY, St. John, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week during the summer months. Correspondence Solicited.

A BEAR RIVER ROBBERY.

A Bear River, N. S., correspondent of June 9th writes; The store of Clark Bros., the well known merchants of this place, was oroken into this morning about 3.30, and a quantity of shirts, near to witness the marriage of Talmage MacLean of the Narrows, Queens county, to Miss Myrtle G. Gray, youngest daughter of Squire Justis H. Gray of Springfield, Kings front windows. An alarm was raised county. by a resident on the opposite side of the street, and the robber in his flight dropped some of his plunder near the Methodist church. The local detective, who lives near, armed with a revolver and a cross dog, failed to come to the scratch, and the thief escaped. There is no clue to his identity.

AN OLD CITIZEN DEAD.

The death occurred Thursday morning at his home on Mount Pleasant of James Reed, at the advanced age of 36. Mr. Reed was an elder brother of the late Robert Reed, and was born in the north of Ireland. After a shipwreck on the Atlantic in 1820, he arrived here with his parents in 1821, and engaged in the shipping business, and in 1835 in partnership with his brother established the firm of J. &: bride. Mr. and Mrs. MacLean left at R. Reed, which for more than half a entury, or until 1886, was one of the leading firms. Since the firm's retire-ment from business, after their long and honorable career, Mr. Reed has lived quietly at his beautiful home on Mount Pleasant, enjoying the rest which he well earned in his busy life. Mr. Reed was twice married, and his second wife survives him. He also leaves five daughters, four at home and one, Mrs. Inches, wife of Dr. Charles Inches, living at Scribner, Nebraska. There are two sons, one at home and the other in the Northwest Territories. Mrs. John D. Robertson. retritories. Mrs. John D. Robertson is a sister. Mr. Reed was an active member of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, and was a very worthy and highly respected citizen, whose death will be heard of with sincere regret, particularly by older citizens.

WEST INDIA TRADE

(Maritime Merchant.) There is no lack of freight for steamers to the West valles from this port at present, said Geo. Heasley of Pickford and Black.

We have a boat salling for Jameica on the 10th, and another on the 15th, each of which will have quite as much as she can carry.

our ability.

At the present time there is not very much Nova Stotia produce, excepting fish, to be sent, as the market is prestry well cleared of pratores and che'se, but in the course of 5 or 6 weeks we expect to have large quantities of rew farm products offering, which will no doubt remmand a ready market in the islands to the south.

the I. C. R.,

very high star

portion being

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

St. John County S. S. convention will be held in St. David's church on the 21st inst. It is hoped there will be a good attendance of workers, delegates and others from the outlying parishes. Let the superintendents everywhere in our county keep the matter before their schools and in every way seek to deepen the interest.

A SUGGESTION. There are two subjects that should hold an important place in Sunday school teaching and training, namely "Missions" and "Systematic Giving." The interest of scholars should from the first be aroused in the carrying out of our Lord's great commission to "preach the Gospel to every crea ture," and they should be taught that an important step in this great end is the consecration of our means to the service of the Lord. There are evidences that amongst earnest Christians the principle of systematic giving is being more and more widely adopted but the great majority of Christian people are still indifferent or careless in the matter. If the church were fully alive to its duty and responsibility along this line, we would not be called upon to read pathetic appeals from the ome and foreign fields. The hearts of workers everywhere would be strengthened, our sympathy would be substantially proved and our prayers would not be hindered.

We would commend this most important matter, the principle of systematic giving, to the thoughtful consideration of the readers of the col-

Have you ever thought of your service of the Lord, either in the work you do or the money you give as an investment?

What does Malachi 3, 10, or Prov. 3, 9-10, teach?

We are too prone to be taken up with the investments of this world. "All the labor of man is for his mouth, and yet the appetite is not filled."

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasure in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: for where your treasure is there will your heart be also.'

Let us take a purely business view of the matter, and just as we provide for the investments of business provide also from our income for invest ment in our Lord's service. If we do so we shall have a share in the building and extension of His everlasting kingdom. Time will pass away; eternity will stretch before us. Then will our relation to Christ and His work everything; then will we realize value of investments in those things that are real and eternal.

Teach the children the immens value of having an interest in eternal things and the importance of early adopting the principle of systematic giving.

PROVINCIALISTS IN WORCESTER.

C. C. Moulton, late of Fredericton. is doing a good business as agent in Worcester, Mass., of the Incandescent ighting Co. of Boston Miss Georgie McInnis, a graduate of

Prince of Wales college, Charlottetown, is the most successful evening school teacher in Worcester. James Philips, formerly of Charlottetown, controls extensive marble

works in Worcester. His son Frank has gone to the Klondyke. Harry Perkins, formerly of P. E. Island, is the owner of considerable

real estate in the suburbs of Worces W. J. Griffin, also an Islander, is leading Worcester tailor.

E. G. Lander of Halifax, N. S. I still filling the position of bookkeeper for the Worcester Belting company. Among the most successful Nova Scotians in Worcester is T. D. Fletcher. Joseph Fortune, formerly of Mar-

garee, C. B., who has been for some time foreman in the building and repairing department of the city, has been promoted to the position of assistant superintendent.—Provincialist.

While teaching a class in Sunday school recently the teacher asked: What was Noah supposed to be doing when the animals were going into the She received several answers. At last a little girl put up her hand. "what do you say?" "Taking the tickets, miss," said she.-Tit-Bits.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. Substitution the fraud of the day.

Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's.

DRUMMOND DEAL

Road.

A Very Low Offer-Could Have Been Had for \$500,000.

Haggart Would Not Take It, but Blair Agreed to Give Equivalent to Over Two Millions for the Line.

OTTAWA. May 31.-The committee appointed by the house of commons for the investigation of the Drummond county railway deal met this morning for the adoption of its report, Two reports were presented, a majority report, signed by Messrs, lister (chairman), Carroll, Morrison, and McIsaac; a minority report, signed by Messrs. Haggart, Borden and Powell. The minority report is as follows:

The Drummond County railway may be considered as consisting of two portions, the first (hereafter referred to as the old nortion), being ninety and one-half miles in length, and comprising the main line from St. Rosalie to Moose Park, and the branch from Drummondville to Nicoler: the other portion (hereafter referred to as the new part) being forty-three and one-quarter miles in length, and extending from Moose Park to the junction with the Grand Trunk railway at

The following subsidies have been received by the Drummond County Railway company in aid of the con-struction of the old portion up to the 30th day of June, 1897:

(a) From the dominion of Canada.. .. \$287,936 00 (b) From the province of 

In aid of the construction of the new portion, a subsidy of \$3,200 per for forty-two and one-half miles has been granted by the parliament of Canada, but has not yet been received by the company.

FIRST EFFORT TO SELL In 1893 the Drummond County Railway company had unsuccessfully endeavored to dispose of their railway to the Grand Trunk Railway company. On July 1st, 1894, the indebtedness of the former company amounted to \$178,213.65, the greater portion of which was owing to the Eastern Townships bank, of which William Farwell was manager. The larger part of this indebtedness bore interest at 7per cent, and a portion at 8 per sent. At that time 82.81 miles of the old portion had been completed, the remaining 7.72 miles of the old portion were then under construction, and were completed before the 1st of July,

The shareholders of the company, on the 16th of July, 1894, gave to M Farwell the following option: "For and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to each of me in hand

paid by William Farwell of Sher-

brooke, P. Q.: "We, and 'ach of us, hereby give to said William Farwell, a thirty days' option in which he may pay to us the round sum of \$500,000, for which sum, if paid within thirty days, we agree to sell, transfer and deliver to him, or his assigns, the Drummond County railway both main line, branche sidings, rights of way, stations, other

buildings, rolling stock, tools, franchises, charters, bonuses, subsidies, and appurtenances whatsoever exactly as the whole property stands and Further clauses made this offer

cover the whole capital stock and bonds, issued and unissued, free from debts, liens, mortgages with right of way said for. This was signed by the holders of 4,000 shares, all then issued. The option was later transferred by Mr. Farwell to Hugh Ryan of Toronto. The report, after stating this,

goes on: This option was either extended from time to time, or there was an understanding that it might be acted the minister. upon at any time until the end of the year 1894, but as it did not result in the sale of the road a second option in similar terms was subsequently given by the shareholders to Mr. Farwell at the price of \$400,000.

Options were also given to other rersons by the company, but without

MR. RYAN'S PLAN.

The object of granting the first mentioned option was to induce Hugh Ryan, a contractor, to undertake the task of completing the road and afterwards selling it on the best terms possible. From the amount which he would receive there was to be decucted, in the first place, the amount of the option, \$500,000, then the cost incurred by Mr. Ryan in completing the read, and the balance, if any, was to be divided, according to Mr. Farwell, between him and his associates, who were to receive cne-third thereof, and Mr. Ryan, who was to receive twothirds thereof. Mr. Ryan, however, does not remember this feature, says that he was offered the road for

HAGGART WOULD NOT BUY. In consequence of the unsatisfacory service afforded by the Grand Trunk rallway between Levis and Montreal, Mr. Haggart, at that time minister of railways and canals, turned his attention in 1894 to the question of extending the Intercolonial railway to the latter city. He caused an estimate to be made of the cost of constructing such a railway as the Drummond railway would be when completed according to the requirements for subsidy, and made enquiry as to the cost of running rights over the Grand Trunk railway from Ste. proving the railway as in the agree-Rosalle to Montreal and of terminal ment provided. facilities at that city. At a later stage Mr. Ryan opened negotiations with Mr. Haggart for the sale of the Drum-

matter, declined to recommend purchase of the road, and no further negotiations appear to have taken place between the company and Story of Efforts to Sell the any member of the government until the year 1897.

THE GREENSHIELDS' DEAL.

In 1897 the present minister of railways and canals entered into negotia-tions with J. N. Greenshields, the resident of the Drummond County Railway company, for the acquisition of the road by the government of Canada. These negotiations were princirally carried on between Mr. Green shields and Hon. Mr. Blair, but Mr. Greenshields and his associate, Mr. Mitchell, had interviews also the subject with the Hon. Mr. Tarte. minister of rublic works.

Mr. Greenshields has been for many years a very active liberal worker and organizer, and was one of the legal advisers of the liberal party in Montreal. He was also the legal adviser of the Hon. Mr. Tarte, during the progress of the negotiations which resulted in the agreement of May, 1897. between the Drummond county railway company and the government. Hon. Mr. Tarte, purchased for his sons (that is for a company the stock of which except a very few shares is wned by his sons) La Patrie newspaper, published in Montreal. Mr. Greenshields acted as solicitor for the Hon Mr. Tarte and his sons, or for the liberal party, in connection with the purchase, and gave his own cheque for \$20,000 for a portion of the purchase money. The evidence is that this cheque was covered to the extent of \$5,000 on the same day by a cash payment from Hon. Mr. Tarte to Mr. Greenshields, and on the following day by a further payment by Mr. Tarte or his sons to Mr. Greenshields of \$5,000 in cash and \$10,000 in a cheque of cheques. The price to be paid for the newspaper was \$30,000. The balance of \$10,000 was not then paid, but was secured to the vendor by promissory notes made by Mr. Tarte's sons and endorsed by Mr. Tarte and Mr. Greenshields. These notes were subsequent

ly paid by Mr. Tarte or his sons. The moneys which paid for the purchase of this newspaper, were, according to the evidence of Mr. Tarte contributed by his political friends whose names ne declined to give: but he says that no person connected with the Drummond county railway paid any portion of it.

DELAYED EXAMINATION.

The result of the negotiations between Mr. Greenshields and the government is embodied in the agreement submitted to parliament in the session of 1897. These negotiations were carried on and the agreement entered into before any actual examination of the road with a view to purchase, was made on behalf of the government, Mr. Schrieber's previous report was as to the cost of constructing such a road when completed for subsidy purposes. He never saw the road, and his report had no reference to the road as it then Was.

The terms of purchase contained in the agreement of 1897 were briefly as

to construct such extension to the satsfaction of the government engineer, with a maximum grade of 52.80 feet to the mile, and also to reduce the grade on the old portion of the road, namely, at Carmel Hill and St. Francis river, to a maximum grade of 52.80 feet to the mile. The company also covenanted to pay off all existing encumorances. Her majesty agreed to pay to the company the yearly sum of \$70,000, in half-yearly instalments \$35,000 for a period of 99 years, and at the expiration of that period the road was to become the property of the government. Of this yearly sum of \$70,000, \$6,000 represented the yearly rental paid by the Drummond railway company to the Grand Trunk railway company for the use of the latter company's road from Chuadiere to Levis, and the balance of \$64,000 per year for 99 years, represented the purchase price of the Drummond county railway.

The rolling stock, worth from \$60,000 to \$70,000, and the railway supplies and equipment were not covered by this payment, but were to be paid for by the government at a valuation to be agreed upon between the company and

BIG PROFIT IN VIEW.

An annual rental of \$64,000 for period of 99 years on the basis of semi-annual payments, is equivalent to a present cash payment of \$2,094,-192, if capitalized at the rate of 27-8 per cent., the rate of interest which the dominion pays for the money raised by its latest loan. Mr. Schrieber's estimate of the cost of the road if built fully up to the places and specifications of the subsidy agreement is the sum of \$1,535,000. Assuming that the road was built up to that standard it must be remembered that \$650,356 of this amount was received in subsidies. and that the balance of \$884,644 represents all the money which the com pany put into the road. The price of \$2,-094,192 which would have been realized by the company under the agreement of 1897 would have given to the company on this basis a profit of \$1,209,

A MODIFICATION MADE. The above agreement was subject to confirmation by act of parliament. Such confirmation was refus the 25th day of February, 1898, a further agreement was entered into between the governmnt and the company, which contained the following mportant modification of the agreement of 1897:

(a) That it should be optional with er majesty to purchase the entire line (not including rolling stock) absolutely and free from all encumbrances for the sum of \$1,600,000, from which sum was to be deducted all amounts paid, or entitled to be paid, under the Subsidy Act, 60-61 Victoria, chapter 4, and all amounts remaining unexpended or unpaid by the company in im-

(b) That the company should imme diately expend not less than \$100,000 upon such portions of the railway, and mond County railway, but the latter, in such manner as should be indicated after making some investigation of by the minister, and in default thereof

ud that the minister might so expend that sum, or any portion thereof, and deduct the amount from the purchas

Of this sum of \$100,000 it a from the evidence of William McLeod, the government engineer in charge, that the sum of \$65,795 at least, is, in addition to any expenditure required to be made by the company under the

agreement of 1897 These modifications which have been effected in consequence of the refusal of parliament to confirm the agreement of 1897, partially illustrate the

improvidence of that agreement. As above explained, the present value of the annuity or rental for 99 years provided for by the agreement of 1897 is the sum of......\$2,094,192 Under the agreement

of 1898 the government has the right of purchase for the From the latter sum is to be deducted. as above mention. ed, the additional expenditure on the Drummond Counts railway provided for by the agreement of 1898, and

which is estimated

by Wm. McLeod at

the sum of..... 65,795 \$1,534,205 Leaving a difference of ..... \$559,987 Upon the basis of Mr. Schreiber's estimate already referred to the company, having expended of their own monies only the sum of \$884.644, and receiving under this modified agreement the net price of \$1,500,000 in addition to the price of the rolling stock, et:., would have made a net profit of between \$650,000 and \$700,000

A CONTRAST. The sum of \$2,094,192, the present cash equivalent of the annuity to be paid for the completed read, is startling when compared with the valuation of the road on the basis of the option to Mr. Farwell in July, 1894. At that time, as has already been pointed out, all of the 90.53 miles of the old portion were completed with the exception of 7.82 miles, which were then under construction. This option was for the sum of \$500,000, and included not only the road but also the rolling stock and equipment, worth upwards of \$80,000. According to the sworn returns, and the evidence of Mr. Newton and Mr. McLeod, the expenditures made after the expiration of this option, and those still to be made to meet the requirements of the contract of May, 1897, are less than \$685,000. The value of the road when completed, in accordance with that contract would, therefore, on the basis of this option to Mr. Farwell, be less than \$1,115,000.

On the basis of the second option to Mr. Farwell the value would be \$100,-000 less, or the sum of \$1,015,000, which is less than one-half of the cash purchase under the agreement of 1897.

GREENSHIELDS' STOCK.

Still more startling is the comparison of the price under the agreement "The company undertook to extend of 1897 with the value placed upon the its line from Moose Park to the wes- undertaking by the shareholders im-1897. A large proportion of the capital stock of the company was then purchased by Mr. Greenshields at par subject to the indebtedness of the company then existing. The total stock of the company was \$400,000, all of which was paid up stock. Adding all necessary allowances for indebtedness, interest, subsequent cost of construction, etc., the valuation of the completed road would on the basis of this sale be under \$1,090,000.

Mr. Greenshield's actual purchase \$137,600 of the stock at par was not made until after the agreement of 1897 had been entered into. Previously to that he had secured options upon this stock, but these were not exercised until after the government had agreed to purchase.

At a previous date, or before the present government came into power, Mr. Greenshields had acquired \$80,-000 worth of stock for the sum of \$24,-000, and \$50,000 worth of stock for which he gave no consideration beyoud his professional assistance and lis advice and influence as a financier, in furthering the interests of the company. Thus for \$130,000 of stock, or nearly one-third of the company's stock, Mr. Greenshields gave no money consideration beyond the sum of \$24, 000. Upon the basis of the agreement of 1897, Mr. Greenshields would have received from this investment of \$24,-000 a net profit of more than \$400,000 Even upon the basis of this agreement of 1898 ais net profit on this invest-

ment of \$24,000 would be \$240,000. Assuming that the persons who now hold the stock of the company either paid for it in full in the first instance, or acquired it at par, the cash equiv alent of the annuity under the agreement of 1897 would afford a profit of not less than \$1,000,000.

ROAD'S EARNING POWER. The best test of the value of the road is its earning power.

Its average net earnings for the three years ending the 30th of June, 1897, which are the largest annual earnings of the road, were \$33,124. This would represent at 6 per cent. a valuation of \$552,017. The amount expended in the maintenance of the line and buildings, and in the general operating expenses of the railway, have been abnormally small. Were they up to the average per mile of any of the many well maintained railroads of the dominion, there would have been a large annual deficit in the working of the line, even if the "working and repairs of engines" and "working and pairs of cars," which vary according to traffic, were maintained at the present small amount. The chief source of revenue for the railroad has been the lumber traffic, which has been increasing, and until the forests

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are cut away will afford a good source of income. Outside of this the freight traffic and the passenger traffic as well have for the last six years been substantially stationary, according to the evidence of Mr. Newton, and the sworn returns made to the department of railways.

SLIGHT PASSENGER SERVICE. A fairly good idea of the insigniicance of the passenger traffic may be got from the fact that for the ninety and a half miles of railway which have been in operation during the last three or four years, one first-class car and one second-class car have been found ample. This small earning and discouraging prospects for the future perhaps account for the fact that Mr. Greenshields got one-fifth of the total stock of the company for \$24,000, and one-eighth of the total stock of the company for his professional assistsuce and his advice and influence as a fiancier.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION. Considerable evidence has been giv-

en respecting the amount required to

construct the road. This evidence

was chiefly in form of estimates made

by Mr. Schreiber and others, and summaries of the construction account of the company. Mr. Schrieber's estimate, as has been stated, is not of the road as constructed, but as it should te constructed, and is \$558.692 less than the present cash value of the payments to be made for it under the agreement of 1897, but even this estimate, which was made without any personal inspection of the road, your committee regard as excessive. other estimates were mere conjectures, and so widely divergent and so contradictory in results that they are of little value. No details of the construction account previous to 1890 were submitted. In fact, the officers of the company, in their return made under oath to the department of railways, state that they cannot give details of construction. Up to 1890 the construction was carried on without any contract with the company, by Messrs. Church, Mitchell & Fee, the real owners of the road. The returns made by the company to the department of railways, in connection with evidence of Mr. Newton and others, show conclusively that these summaries, whatever purpose they were intended to serve, are no reliable guide, to say the least, in solving the question of cost. While your committee are not enabled to state exactly the cost of the road, they feel satisfied that the estimates as to such cost sumbitted to the committee are excessive.

THE GRAND TRUNK AGREEMENT Evidence was also given before the committee respecting the agreement between the government and the Grand Trunk railway company for running powers over 35 miles of the company's road, between St. Rosalie and Montreal, and over the Victoria bridge, and for terminal facilities at Montreal. The original agreement bears the date the 15th of May, 1897 and was made subject to confirmation thereof by parliament and by the shareholders of the company. Parliament failed to confirm the agreetered into on the first day of Febru ary, 1898, between the company and her majesty.

By the thirty-fifth clause of the original agreement the government agreed to pay five per cent. upon one half of the construction of double tracks between Ste. Rosalle and St. Lambers, for the making of more extensive yard improvements at Point St. Charles, or intermediate points between that point and Bona Venture station, and for the laying of additional tracks between such points, in case the government should determine to use any of such works or improvements. By the thirty-fifth clause of the agreement of 1898 the government pay interest at the rate of four per cent, only; and not upon one-half of the cost of such improvements, but only upon the proportion which the combined engine and car mileage of the Intercolonial railway for the preceding year over such portion of the company's lines upon which such improvements have been made, bears to the total combined engine and car mileage upon such portion. In addition to this her majesty has the option of paying in cash the shares or pro-

portion of the cost so ascertained. Having regard to the probability of such improvements, and to the probable necessity of use thereof by the Intercolonial railway, and to the present low rate of interest, the importance of this modification will be readily recognized, as the combined engine and car mileage of the Intercolonial railway would be only a very small proportion of that of the Grand Trunk

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT.

Another very important modification effected by the agreement of 1898 is that with respect to all traffic originating throughout the company's system of connections west of Montreal, and offered for shipment to any point on the Intercolonial railway or reached by its connections, Montreal shall be the junction point, and the company undertakes to route all traffic destined to points on the Intercolonial railway. In other words, by the terms of the agreement of 1898 the government has the right to have all such traffic from the west handed to the Intercolonial railway by the Grand Trunk railway at Montreal, instead of being conveyed by the Grand Trunk railway to Levis.

Under both agreements with the Grand Trunk railway company the government agreed to pay to the company an annual rental of \$14,000 for the rights granted to the government of the agreements, of which sum \$62, 500 represents the annual rental for the use of the terminal facilities at Montreal, \$40,000 represents the annual rental for the use of the Victoria bridge, and \$37,500 represents the annual rental for an undivided half interest in the line from St. Rosalie to the Victoria bridge.

A CONTRACT.

Evidence was given by Mr. Schrei er as to the rental received by the government from the Dominion Atlantic Railway company for a lease of thirty-four miles of the Intercolonial

railway from Windsor to Windsor Junction, and for running powers over courteen miles of the Intercolonial railway from Windsor Junction to Halifax, and for terminal facilities at Halifax. The Intercolonial railway bears the cost of maintenance and receives one-third of the company's gross earnings over this line. The average net rental received by the Intercolonial railway during the past eight years for the forty-six miles of road and for the use of the terminal facilities at Halifax, which are very extensive, is the sum of \$16,682.50. The Dominion Atlantic railway has a very beavy freight traffic into Halifax over this portion of the Intercolonial railway. The Dominion Atlantic runs six passenger trains daily over the Intercolonial railway between Windsor and Halifax, while the Intercolonial runs only four passenger trains daily over the Grand Trunk railway between St. Hyacinthe and Montreal.

Your committee end avored to obtain such information as would enable an estimater to be made of a reasonable rental for the rights granted by the Grand Trunk railway to her majesty under the agreement of 1897. if calculated upon an ordinary wheelage basis, but were inable to procure

sufficient statistics. Mr. Schrieber's report as to the proposed rental seems of little value, as under his instructions he estimated the rental on the basis of equal user by the Grand Trunk railway and by the Intercolonial railway of such portions of the terminal facilities as would be required by the Intercolonial railway; while the user by the Grand Trunk railway of such portion will be many times greater than the user of the Intercolonial railway.

The published time tables show a daily user of the terminal facilities ty eighty-two passenger trains of the Grand Trunk railway, and by four passenger trains of the Intercolonial railway.

The total number of cars of each railway in and out of the yard at Point St. Charles during the past two months (March and April), is as follows:

G.T.R. I.C.R. March.. .... 53,940 2,171 April.. .. ...... 45,167 2,210 Total.... .... 99,107 4,381

The total number of passenger trains of each railway crossing the Victoria bridge daily is as follows: Grand Trunk, 46; Intercolonial, 4. Freight cars of both railways passing over Victoria bridge and the railroad from Victoria bridge to Ste. Rosalie. G.T.R. I.C.R. March ..... 17,084 2,388

April.... 10,491 2,867 Your committee are satisfied that the rental payable to the Grand Trunk Railway company under the lagreement of 1897 and 1898 is exorbitant; that the rental as well as the payments for betterments and maintenance should all be fixed on the basis of user; and that the payments provided for in those agreements are

enormously in excess of what they

would be if calculated upon such a

MINORITY REPORT.

OTTAWA, May 31.—The special committee of investigation into the subsidies granted to the Drummond County railway and into the negotiations and transactions between the government or any member of it and the Drummond County railway, have adopted their report, after holding thirteen sittings and examining sixteen witnesses and a large number of documents. The report says: "That no evidence whatever was given or offered which affected in the least degree the honor or integrity of any member of the government in connection with the matter. At the close of the evidence Mr. Haggart and Mr. Powell, the two conservative members of the committee present at the sitting, in answer to the chairwan, stated as follows: Mr. Haggart—We never made any charges of corruption. Mr. Powell-Candidly, I never heard anything in the house about corruption.

"That as far back as 1894 Mr. Haggart, late minister of railways, thought it would be in the interests of the country that the I. C. R. should be extended into the city of Montreal. From the evidence given and statements made by conservative members of the committee it is clear that there is no difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the policy of the government in extending the I. C. R. into Montreal, the only difference between parties being the price to be paid for such extension. In 1894 negotiations of an informal character were begun with the then minister of railways, with a view to the sale by the company to the government of the road, expectation of the owners being that they would receive \$2,500,000 cash or \$100,000 a year rental, and under instruction of Mr. Haggart the valuation of the road on the basis of its extension to Chaudiere Junction was made by Mr. Schrieber, who estimated the value at \$1,535,500, but it must not be overlooked that this valuation was made on the reports of others, and not on the personal knowledge of Mr. Schrieber, who admitted that he had not yet seen the road, and the valuation was based on the assumption that the 42 1-2 miles to be completed would be of the same description as the then finished portion, whereas in fact it is now of a standard equal to, if not higher, than the I. C. R. To your committee it seems almost incredible that a great railway such as the I. C. R., which has cost Canada between \$40,000 and \$50,000 per mile, and on the whole over \$55,000,000 should for so long a time have had its terminus at Levis, instead of a great commercial city such as Montreal, where it would be in a position to compete upon equal terms, or nearly so, with the other great railways, and in all probability thereby cease to be a heavy burden upon the taxpayers of Canada. The Drummond County railway is the most direct, cheapest and best route by which to bring the I. C. R. into Montreal. The Drummond County Railway Co. have received subsidies from Canada of \$287,936, all of which appears to have been expended on construction. That portion of the new road between Moose Park and Chaudiere is constructed up to and in some respects superior to the standard of

as against 50 nial. Mr. Wa Quebec no bet County have 000 per mile, figure, the Dr would cost for 132 1-2 miles than it has be tually cost." The report go of the contra County Railw May, 1897, for rental of \$64.00 \$1,600,000: at the nine years the absolute prope

report procee sequence of the being ratified agreement in ary lease from tered into on F the governmen taining a stipu ment should h to purchase th sum of \$1,600,6 he investigat in the event Drumm completed the try only about deal less than company, even to be paid un the amount of the federal go cost of the cor is over \$2,190,00 government's Schreiber, unde and verified by present govern cost of the roa Rosalie to Char and description line then const The price, ther the option only mated by Mr. S by the experie of government v the governmen this read, in another of the road as now mond County co tract with the for its last for

this sum, in all more than absor much better ros -heavier rails a and must ha enough to make tween the estin price. The earn for the nonth o ing, and it is i the I. C. R. ext comes establish rangements cor material and s the earnings at tension. It app government an manifestly in such legislation to sanction the foregoing as th mittee. (Signed man'

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the I. C. R., which is admittedly a very high standard, the rails on suc portion being 70 pounds to the yard, as against 50 and 60 on the Intercolonial. Mr. Wainwright gave evidence that other railways in the province of Quebec no better than the Drummond County have cost from \$17,000 to \$19,-000 per mile, and, taking the lower figure, the Drummond County railway would cost for the construction of its 132 1-2 miles \$2,252,500, a little more

than it has been sworn the road ac-

The report goes on to recite the terms

tually cost."

of the contract with the Drummond County Railway company, made in May, 1897, for a lease at an annual rental of \$64,000, being 4 per cent. on \$1,600,000; at the expiration of ninetynine years the railway to become the absolute property of Canada. The report proceeds as follows: "In consequence of the first agreement not being ratified by parliament a further agreement in the nature of a temporary lease from year to year was entered into on February 25, 1898, between the government and the company, containing a stipulation that the government should have the right or option to purchase the whole property for the sum of \$1,600,000 cash. The result of the investigation clearly shows that in the event of the purchase of the Drummond County railway line being completed the road will cost the country only about \$12,000 per mile, a good deal less than its actual cost to the company, even if you add to the price to be paid under the existing option the amount of subsidy received from the federal government, because the cost of the construction, as sworn to, is over \$2,190,000. The estimate by the government's chief engineer, Mr.

schreiber, under the late government, and verified by his estimate to the present government, of the probable cost of the road completed from Ste. Rosalie to Chaudiere, of the character and description of that portion of the line then constructed, was \$1,535,500. The price, therefore, to be paid under the option only exceeds the cost estimated by Mr. Schreiber by \$64,500, and this sum, in all probability, would be more than absorbed, if we are to judge by the experience in the construction of governmnt works in the past, had the government, irstead of acquiring this read, indertaken to construct another of the same character. The road as now finished by the Drummond County company, under the contract with the present government, is for its last forty-three miles a very much better road than the other part -heavier rails and improved standard and must have cost more than enough to make up the difference between the estimated and the option price. The earnings of the new road for the nonth of March are encouraging, and it is fair to assume that as the I. C. R. extension to Montreal becomes established, and business arrangements completed, there will be a in any way that he had heard. After the earnings attributable to such ex- again: tension. It appears to your committee at an early date. I recommend the foregoing as the report of the committee. (Signed) J. F. Lister. Chair-

BRITISH LUMBER MARKET.

(Timber Trades Journal, May 28.)

(Timber Trades Journal, May 28.)

At the London sales on May 25th, birch from Hopewell Cape sold at 7d; from St. John, 8d; birch planks from St. John, 9 to 12d, as to dimensions; spruce deals ex Platea, £6 to £6 15a, and some 2½ x 7 at £7 10s; ex Halifax City, £6 10s to £6 15s; from Hopewell Cape, £5 15s to £6.

In regard to whitewood an impression seems to prevail in some quarters that owing to the high freights from the spruce ports shippers in the Baltic will be able to maintain prices. These people, however, lose sight of the fact that a large proportion of the lower port spruce comes here on consignment, and is thrust into the public sales as soon as it arrives. If the market is well stocked the mere fact of its having cost more to bring it here will not influence buyers. stocked the mere fact of its having cost more to bring it here will not influence buyers.

Good class wood has already shown a stronger tendency on that account, but this elevation has been confined as yet mostly to the spot market, and in a lesser degree on contract goods of specially favored makes. We believe that if the shipments to this country are fairly moderate, spruce prices will recover, but he advance in freights is out in itself a guarantee of this desired rewill recover, but he advance in freights is not in itself a guarantee of this desired result. No doubt there is a big future for the Canadian wood market, and we can see no earthly reason why a lot of the best description of spruce should not be planed up, for flooring purposes, for which, in our opinion, much of it is serviceable. A cargo of well-assorted spruce flooring would be the precursor of hundreds to follow, and it only requires the ball to be once set rolling for a large trade to develop itself. In our last different," he explained, "and each one can one contains a coupon which reads similarly to this: The —— insurance company will pay to that person who shall be determined by the editors of the —— Magazine to be the nearest living relative of any person found dead as a result of accident with this coupon about his person, properly filed out, the sum of \$1000. There is some of it," sai Lowndes, "but that's enough."

There was dead silence for a moment. The man on the bed had looked up at the beginning of the reading with a little more interest in his eyes,

doubtful prices here and an increased freight to lessen the chances of profit.

At Liverpool—We are glad to record the continuance of a steady business, which, without being in any way large or exciting in its nature, is still of an importance that is agreeable to witness. The carrying companies, such as the railways and canals, are having a better time of it than they had least year at this time, and so long as they are satisfied with their timber traffic returns we may take it that these furnish a sound barometrical gauge that the trade is doing fairly well.

The all title more interest in his eyes, and now the two were grimly regarding each other.

"I suppose you are beginning to be threatened with intelligence concerning my plan," at last observed Lowndes. "You are my cousin—my nearest relative; in fact, my only one, save for some dodo uncle in the west, whom I have never even seen. The rule works both ways. The one dies, inherits

with flouse and saip building, and saw mills continue active.

Amongst the arrivals at Hull is the Simonside (s), from St. John, with 1,060 standards for H. Newsum, Sons & Co., Ltd., and 587 standards for Hollis Bros. & Co.

Cargo is in very nice condition, and in good marketable sizes, so that which is not already sold will soon be disposed of. This vessel on the voyage lost part of her deck cargo.

By the way, you haven't spoken to her yet?" he asked excitedly, leaning forward in his chair toward the bed. "Wardenmember our agreement," he added more quietly, as his cousin shook his head. "Well, what do you think of the idea.""

"You seem, as you intimated, to lave daysted quite a little of your yells blook and the continue of the continue



The spirit of Anglo-Saxon unity pale face has not yet penetrated to the region of the Dakotas. At Pembina, N. D., a few days ago, the British flag was rulled down from the wagon on which it was carried by Canadian visitors from Emerson, Manitoba, and torn to

# THE COMEDY OF DEATH.

By JOHN M. BUCKLEY.

Two men sat in a shabby little den cards. "I thought I'd give you your of a room, one on the bed, the other on a dingy upholstered rocker, out of the seat of which the stuffing seemed perfectly oozing. Both were comely, but as they sat staring gloomily at the ugly threadbare carpet, their limbs sprawling in utter dejectedness, their appearance was decidedly unhand-

The lock on the mantel had just snappel out twelve jerky, unmusical tones, denoting the end of another day. This realization caused one of the men, the one on the chair, to glance up at his compaion to see if he, too, had noticed it.

"It's no use!" he finally exclaimed in a tone of unmitigated weariness. we can't go on this way any longer. The thing's got to be decided some way before that villainous clock strikes

This man's name was Lowndes-Homer A .- and there had been a time attention to the fact.

more sharply. 'We're stranded without a glimmering of hope. Now what kild together on the table, the aggredo you propose? Oh! say something gate sum of their insurance was found for God's sake," he added impatiently, after a moment of silence.

The mass of inert humanity on the level wit hthe younger one facing him.

"Are we once more to indulge in our detailed tirade against existence?" he asked quietly. "Why not sit here till we die of disuse?"

'Just what I expected," Lowndes precisely the mood I want you in. I've thought the whole thing out when you've sat there like a log of wood. Listen now! Do you still care anything for Alice? I thought I'd get your attention by that," he went on, as his companion looked up with a would do, we hang around in thread- at the corners of his cousin's mouth tare trousers and a dearth of them. even, in the hope of inducing a woman to accept a miserable existence with us. You're my cousin, but I've reached a stage where blood runs evenly with water, and one of us has got to leave. When I say that I don't mean of them. to go around the corner looking after matches, but pack up and leave the earth. Commit suicide! I can see the whole world tying crape on its poles for us," he finished with a nasty laugh. During the whole of this the leth-

argy of the bed occupant had continu-

It means death for one of us and con- laid them on the table. Lowndes cut densed prosperity for the other." A slight nod of the 'nan's head encouraged him to go on. "I've just got a dollar and a half to

my name," he continued, and I doubt side by side, with bread as a desirable and necessary quality, we place Alice. Oh, it's time to drop sentiment," he exclaimed, noticing another start of his cousin's shoulders. "I love that girl as much as you do, perhaps more; but we've got to face facts, not ideals. You're thirty and I'm twenty-eight," he went on, "and we're both failures. You know perfectly well that neither of us will ever amount to anything, or be in a position to marry Alice unless some big windfall strikes us."

"Do you see those papers?" he asked

At to the state of trade in Glasgow there is little change to note. Prices of wood goods generally are firm, the stiffness of freights contributing to this. A steady consumption continues, largely in connection with house and ship building, and saw mills

By the way, you haven't spoken to her continue active.

devoted quite a little of your valuable mentality to the arranging of our respective futures," began the other man, with a slight sneer in his tone. "But why bother the poor girl? Supcose both of us leave in the way you iggest without having anything to do with your vulgar coupons. It would be quite simple and settle ev-

erything." He looked across at his cousin with an extremely unpleasant smile on his

Lowndes looked back at him a moment. "I don't know whether you're in earnest or not," he said. "If you are, you're a bigger fool than I am. it paused a second. You'll hear about it soon," he said, "In a day or two, and we'll settle the thing right here

favorite occupation," he said suggestively, "to usher you either out of the world or into prosperity. There was a time when to agree to abide by the result of such a game would have been foreign to us. Shall we play?"

"I suppose so," was the answer, with palpable attenmpt at careles 'How melodramatic we get!" was added nervously. "What do you play?" "We can play poker hands if you like, or simply cut. High man out, or any luck gave you say."

"Oh, we'll cut for the best two in three. That'll give us both a fair show and shorten the agony. Go ahead and shuffle." Lowndes slowly took the cards. His

hands trembled slightly and he quickened his movements to disguise it. "Wait!" he exclaimed suddenly, throwing them down again. "We would beter arrange the details before decision is made. My blood wouldn't long ago when he was proud to call he cold enogh to do it afterward, no matter how it turned out. Help me 'Do you hear?" he queried still with some of these papers.'

When the coupons were clipped and to amount to about \$5,000.

"It is scarcely enough to make much of a lifelong splurge on," commented bed slowly raised its head until on a Lowndes, "but one of us will have enough to visit a decent tailor. If Alice decides to favor the one whom fate permits to knock alone at her door, this money ought to provide one more start. Now, let's decide it. You understand, of course, that the one who loses this game is likewise to lose bust out contemptuously. "And it's his life in some accidental manner. There is to be no hedging after the die is cast."

A nod was the answer. Both men were becoming rather nervous and excited, and their shifting eyes rather nervously avoided each other's gaze. Once more Lowndes start. "Well, so do I. And instead of took up the cards. This time the going off somewhere and cutting our twitching of his hands was quite visthroats as decently unworthy people ible and caused a grim smile to appear "Shall we cut for shuffle?" asked

> He commenced to slip them through his hands in a jerky, unnatural fashion. Once or twice he dropped some

Lowndes.

"I didn't know I had so much feeling left," said he, as he finally laid the pack down on the middle of the table. There was dead silence for a minute, while both men stared straight at each other for the first time since the start. At last Montgomery stretched out his ed, and he neither moved nor signalled hand and made a cut. The card on the material and satisfactory increase in a minute's silence Lowndes began eight of hearts. Lowndes quickly foltop as he turned them up was the lowed and raised a single card. It was in the pockets. There was also a num-

Montgomery shuffled the cards and pen him. instantly and lrew a four spot. His opponent got a six, making the score a long time with his cousin, James V. equal. Lowndes gathered up the cards, and with a perfectly firm hand quickly shuffled them. His nerve had if you have half of that. When it is returned, while his companion was gone well sit here and starve. And growing more and more excited. He seried to realize for the first time what was at stake, and watched the cards a weary sigh. He still felt wretchedly vacantly for some time as they lay in front of him for the third time. He reached out but drew back his hand just before touching the pack. He looked across the table at Lowndes. who was sitting still as stone, and with a half articulated cry buried his face in his hands. Presently his cousin's

quiet voice came to him in tones that seemed miles away. "When you are sufficiently rested," it said, "we will proceed with the

game." Montgomery raised his haggard face. "Have you no feeling at all?" he said brokenly. "I've never been considered a coward before. Not even by you. I'd face a decent death without least hesitation. It's this damnable suspence and uncertainty that makes me lose control of myself."

"If you wish to indulge in any more sentimentalities before we draw again," said Lowndes, sarcastically, after a pause, "I will wait. Otherwise you will please cut."

The continued strain was beginning to tell on both men, and their eyes were unnaturally bright. Montgomery finally reached out, and

with a hoarse laugh that had more of wild beast than man in it, threw an ace over on the table. Lowndes lifted temptuously shook off the top card, displaying a king. "That ends it," Montgomery almost

yelled. "For you—Death, darkness, despair. For me—Life, hope, Alice. We're of the same blood," he went on rapidly, his eyes glittering feverishly, "and I suppose I ought to give up Alice thing.

He stopped, suddenly quieted by his cousin's manner. After the first moment of hesitation, during which his eyes had groped blindly about the room, as if seeking some escape from rthe result, Lowndes had risen and was busying himself with his toilet at the dresser. Finally he brushed his clothes, and putting on his coat and hat, came over to the table again with pen and ink in his hand. Carefully filling out the blanks on the coupons he shoved them into his coat pocket. Montgomery noticed that his face was very pale, but there was no sign of flinching. He raised up just as Lowndes, without allowing their eyes to meet, held out his hand.

"I presume on leaving the world it is the correct thing to bid good-bye to one's relatives," he said, his voice shaking slightly. "We've always got on fairly well together. Let's part friends. I wish you all the joy of—

He walked to the door and opening it paused a second. You'll hear about anyhow."

The next morning he was gone, and Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN and got out a well handled pack of that had come to his lips, threw him-

self on the bed and stared at the celling. He could not realize the significance of what had happened, and found himself wondering whether Lowndes would be in to breakfast. Towards daylight he fell into a restless sleep, full of unpleasant dreams. He thought he was again playing cards for life or death. When he won, Alice suddenly appeared and Lowndes held him while

she cut his throat. When he finally awoke it was broad daylight, and his nerves were in a pitiable state of collapse. He stayed in his room all day, cursing the moment he was born. When night came once more with all its horrible memories he sent out after an opiate and took it with a sigh of relief. This time his sleep was heavy and dreamless.

At 5 o'clock he awoke with a start and heard the down stairs front door close, followed by the sound of hushed voices in the hall. He heard a slight scream in a voice which he recognized as the landlady's, and remembering in a flash the past day and night, realized what it meant. The sensation left him unutterably weak, and when he heard the woman's step coming up the stairs, his heart beat with a force and rapidity that made him think it would

After an interminable age, while he lay gasping for breath, the steps reached the door and he heard the sound of knocking on it. By a tremendous effort he managed to emit a sort of gurgle from his throat. The door flew open, and his land-

lady's horrified countenance appeared in its frame. "Oh, sir!" she burst out, "Mr. Lowndes has been found with his head all mashed to pieces and every bone in

his body broken. Oh, it's so terrible. It can't be true!" Montgomery was conscious of a great sickening sensation that seemed to spread itself all oer his body. He giared at the figure of the woman in the door and it revolved round and

round, getting further and further away. Three weeks later Montgomery was permitted by the attending physician to sit up and read the afternoon papers, beginning with the first day of his sickness. The one he held in his hand contained the following article under a sensational head:

"A horrible affair occurred in West Park early this morning, which resulted in the death of Homer A. Lowndes, aged 28 years, of 181 Nineteenth street. "Some time between dark last night and 4 o'clock this morning Lowndes started to walk across the railroad tridge which crosses the park at the upper end of the drive. Near one end he either lost his balance or threw himself off head first, falling to the ground 75 feet below. On one side of the drive there are massive rocks, and on these the body struck, evidently

square on the head. "As the face and head were badly disfigured, identification was made by a number of visiting cards and letters "Twe got a plan that I think is unthe jack of clubs. A momentary gleam ber of accident coupons signed by that the arrangement between the usual enough to attract even a mum- of triumph lit up his face, but in- Lowndes, which would seem to indigovernment and the company is so manifestly in the public interests that more mental effort in evolving it than before.

Such legislation as may be necessary

> "The body was taken to the address mentioned, where he had boarded for Montgomery. The two men were close companions. The news of Lowndes death was an awful shock to his cousin, who is now critically ill in con-

Montgomery dropped the paper with weak and unnerved, and shuddered whenever he thought of his cousin's ghastly fate.. In a moment he picked up another paper and read:

Sacramento, Cal., March 19.-The will of the late Holmer A. Lowndes, a well known citizen of this city, was yesterday probated in the register of wills office. The document leaves all of his possessions, most of which are collateral and valued in the aggregate at about \$125,000, to his nephew and namesake in an eastern city. The former's lawyers are now investigating the report that the nephew met a violent death from a fall on Wednes

For fully thirty minutes Montgomery lay back in his chair and gazed straight ahead of him, thinking as hard as his poor, bruised brain would let him. Then he quietly dropped asleep. When his landlady came in a little later, he was smiling in his dreams in a way that almost frighten-

ed her. During the next six months Montgomery had very little mental quietude. After the usual amount of red tape, he had found himself moderately well off as a result of his cousin's insurance, and the property from the uncle, which had naturally come to the pack in his hand and almost conafter Lowndes' death, he was sitting at his desk in a handsomely furnished room. Two letters lay in front of him, both addressed in feminine hands. One, he did not recognize, the other was Alice's, and he sat gazing apparently afraid to open it. Owing to the fact that she had seemed and offer to lie in your place. But I to avoid him for the last week or two.

Won't: I'll take advantage of everynever permitting him to be alone with her. Montgomery had decided to settle the matter finally. He wrote her an earnest letter with a touch of his old manliness in it, pleading his case and begging for a speedy answer. And now it lay in front of him. Finally he opened it and spread it out on the

desk. It began in the old, old way:
"My dear Mr. Montgomery: I have
just received your letter and I am so sorry about it. Believe me, I never imagined that you cared for me in that way at all. I know that you have been at my home a great deal since Mr. Lowndes' death, but I imagined it was only because you were lonely without him and needed my companionship. I did not realize what was coming. For your own sake I must be firm and tell you that there never can be any hope. I know it sounds cruel to you, but I never loved any one but Homer, and I can never think of any one else. I want you to let me remain your best friend always. Very sincerely yours,

Alice Elsie Travers. Montgomery sat staring at the signature with burning eyes. So Lowndes had robbed him after all. While he was trying to think the thing out camly, his eye caught sight of the other letter. For the sake of

temporary mental distraction opened it. As soon as he saw the first line his brain gave another throb:
"My dear cousin," it began, "I am delighted to renew our acquaintance though grieved to make a letter of this character its object. You may be slightly surprised to hear from me, having been buried over six months, but to be brief. I found an obliging proxy who consented to carry out our

arrangements on my behalf. "Between one and two o'clock the rext morning, after a day's hard thinking, I was mooning around in the park when I came across a body on the rocks by the drive. In the moonlight I could see that the man evidently had fallen from the bridge. He was dressed like a common tramp, and as his features were pretty well mashed up, a brilliant idea struck me.

"I changed clothes with him. It isn't necessary to go any further. T mmediately got away and didn't hear of the windfall from my uncle for some weeks. While not starving at present, I am not in the most affluent circumstances in the world, and it anroys me to think of my fortune from hich you are deriving all the benefit. I have kept quiet for a half year and would not come to the front again unless absolutely neccessary. Never-theless, I want a share of my money and if I get it, you'll never hear from me again. I am aware that you have the whole amount in bank near you, and I have estimated that you will receive this in time to draw it out before closing time and bring it in person to I, on the 6.10 train. Sometime ago I met a woman who thinks there is some good in me. I think the same about her, to the exclusion of Alice. Accordingly we trust each other. She addressed this letter, and she will be at the station at Ldressed in black with a white feather in her hat. I will give her a receipt

for the money. "I will need \$50,000, which leaves you more than half. H. A. L.' Montgomery emitted a single great groan expressive of his inability to cope with the paradoxes of destiny. He turned the letter over and carefully read it again. Then burying his face in his hands he tried to still the fierce beating of his temples. Finally looking at his watch,

lowly reached one hand out after his FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVIES.

of Her Admirals—Threatens England With Privateers (London Times.) Rear Admiral Dupont, writing tod-

day in the Goulois on French and English navies, says: "The speech of Mr. Chamberlain, the campaign waged against us in the English press, the attacks of the British minister on Russia, the general ill humor of the English merchants, menaced everywhere in their interests, constitute disquieting symptoms which it would be puerile to ignore. The question naturally arises therefore in everybody's mind, is the French navy ready for an eventual struggle with the English navy. As regards the number of ships now available, as regards facility of concentration of for-ces, the judicious choice and the preparedness of naval bases, our inferiority is notorious. Since the application of the Naval Defence Act, our neighbore have doubled their resources by constructing with a feverish haste, They have been able to launch within single year as many as five battleships of from 12,000 to 15,000 tons, eight large cruisers, and twenty-two smaller vessels, so that the disproportion. already great, which existed between the two navies has been enormously incrased. England can now put into line thirty-four battleships of from 9,000 to 15,000 tons, fifty-two large cruisers, and a very large number of smaller vessels, among which should be noted a numerous flotilla of very rapid torpedo boat destroyers. Besides these vessels, twenty older bat-tleships, for the most part remodellel,

this already formidable force. "What have we to set against this array? Sixteen new battleships, eight good coast defence vessels, about ten old battleships of mediocre value, and twenty-three modern cruisers. Rockoning on both sides the vessels that are of no use for service, and taking into account breakdowns and accidents, we may say, on the whole, that the strength of our navy is between a third and a half of that of the English navy. The quality of the similar vessels in both navies is about the same. The English vessels have in general a look of greater strength, they can go greater distances, and their tonnage is greater, which en-ables them to be better armed and equipped. Their guns are well placed, out less powerful at an equal calibre The speed is asually inferior to ours and can be less easily kept up, in spite of the nominal figures to be found in the numerous lists published in both

may be reckoned as a solid reserve to

countries. "In a word, the value of similar types is approximately the same, but we remain in presence of a crushing nuemrical superiority. And our inferiority is increased by the inadequate reparation of stations outside Europe. While England is strongly posted at the outlets of all the great maritime lines of the globe, we are reduced to utilizing a few indifferently placed positions.

"We shall patiently abide our time. and it will certainly come. Meanwhile we shall organize an implacable system of privateering against the trade of our eventual enemy. I know not what diplomatists think of the convention of 1856, but as for us sailors, let the English be assured beforehand that we shall carry on privateering against them, and let them take the ruin of their maritime trade into their

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#### POSITIONS FILLED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL . . .

Full particulars relative to above situations will be mailed with our Illustrated Catalogue any address

The Currie Business University, Tel. 991 St. John, N. B. P. O. Box 50.

GRAND MANAN.

Rousing Representative Public Meeting at Grand Harbor

Addressed by Inspector Carter and Others on Timely Educational Matters.

A large and representative meeting of parents, trustees and teachers assembled at Grand Harbor, Grand Maran, on Tuesday evening, June 2nd, to listen to addresses on educational matters by Inspector Carter and others.

Nearly all the districts on the islands were represented by their teachers and representatives from the school boards, about fifty going down from North Head alone. It was regretted that the hall was not large enough to seat all, and many who went could not get in. This speaks well for the interest taken in school matters on Grand Manan. Abram Dakin was elected chairman.

Inspector Carter, the first speaker called upon, spoke for an hour, re-ceiving the closest attention. He point-ed out that the most important function of the school was character building and the training for future citizenship, and to that end parents should exercise more care in the selection of teachers, with whom they should cooperate more by visiting the schools. He urged trustees to use business principles in engaging teachers, and not to be content with merely putting some kind of a teacher in charge, but to place a higher value upon the work to be done, and secure the best teach-France's Weakness Shown Up by One ers at larger rates of remuneration. It would be an unfortunate time for our schools when the salaries offered failed to induce the best talent to take part in the work of teaching. He asked the teachers to form an asso-ciation, to include as many parents and school officers as possible, and not only to engage in the work of mutual improvement, but to go out and do missionary work in the different districts by holding meetings at intervals. and to take the lead in forming reading clubs and introducing pure literature among the children. Mr. Carter named as an organizing committee T. od, J. C. Carruthers and Archie Caider. The speaker made a feeling reference to the great loss sustained by the county and province by the ath of Hon. James Mitchell, who was a friend and patron of education, and advised the voung men, if they noust go away from home, not to go outside their own country, which ofered better opportunities to energy and industry than any other in the world. The address was loudly applanded at the close.

J. C. Carruthers read a carefully prepared paper on moral training, and P.Girdwood gave a short but excellent ddress upon the duties of parentsand the importance of the teachers" work. T. E. McLeod and Rev. W. S.

Covert also spoke. A most enjoyable musical programme was carried out by Misses Edna Guptill and Marg. Palmer, and Messrs. Covert and Ingalls. Hearty votes of thanks were given Inspector Carter, Prin. McLeod, Lower Harbor trustees and secretary, and those assisting in the music and the chairman. The meeting, which was voted one of the best ever held on the Island, closed with the national anthem.

Catarrh of T " Years' Standing C "ed by Dr. Chase.

I suffered from Catarrh for ten years and was treated by some of the best physicians in Canada. I was recommended by Mr. C. Thompson, druggist, Tilsonburg, to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and can state positively it cured my Catarrha and Catarrhal Sore

Yours respectfully, J. D. PHILLIPS, J. P., Eden, Ont. Witness

#### Children Cry for CASTORIA

ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

GUELPH, Ont., June 7.—At yesterday's session the Hamiston conference of the Methodist church a resolution was passed amidst great entrushasm declaring that the Hamiston conference hasis with delight the reciprocal friendship now manifesting itself between those kindred nations. Great Britain and the United States, and those great Anglo-Saxon nations with their love for free and responsible government, civil and religious liberty may march side by side across the threshold of the twentieth century to bettle against all forms of tyranny, to break the shackles of the oppressed and bless the world with universal and lasting peace.

The andience rose and sang "America," and "God Save the Queen," with much heartiness and enthusiasm.

"Witness," asked the attorney for the defence, who was trying to prove the temporary insanity of the prison-"was it this man's habit to talk to himself when alone?" "Just at this time," came the answer, "I don't recolleck ever bein' with him when he

## GALLOWS FOR HAMAN.

## Sermon by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.

ity are lessons which Dr. Talmage here draws from Mordecai on horseback and Haman afoot, Text-Esther 7: 10:-So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai.

Here is an oriental courtier, about the most offensive man in Hebrew history, Haman by name. He plotted for the destruction of the Israelitish nation, and I wonder not that in some of the Hebrew synagogues to this day when Haman's name is mentioned, the congregation clench their fists and stamp their feet, and cry, "Let his name be blotted out!" Haman was Prime Minister in the magnificent court of Persia. Thoroughly appreciative of the honor conferre he expects everybody that he passes to be obsequious. Coming in one day at the gate of the palace, the servants drop their heads in honor of his office; but a Hebrew named Mordecai gazes upon the passing dignitary with out bending his head or taking off his hat. He was a good man, and would not have been negligent of the ordinary courtesies of life, but he felt no respect either for Haman or the nation from which he had come. So he could not be hypocritical; and while others made Oriental salaam, getting clear down before this prime minister when he passed, Mordecal the Hebrew relaxed not a muscle of his neck, and kept his chin clear up. Because of that affront Haman gets a decree from Ahasuerus, the dastardly king, for the massacre of all the Israelites, and that, of course, will in-

clude Mordecai. To make a long story short, through Queen Esther this whole plot was rerealed to her husband, Ahasuerus. One night Ahasuerus, who afflicted with insomnia, in his sleep tess hours calls for his secretary to read him a few passages of Persian history, and so while away the aight. In the book read that night to the king an account was given of a conspiracy, from which Mordeoai, the Hebrew, had saved the king's life, and for which kindness Mordecai had never received any reward. Haman, who had been fixing up a nice gallows to hang Mordecal on; was walking outside the door of the king's sleeping apartment and was called in The king told him that he had just one who had saved his, the king's life; and he asked what reward ought to be given to such a one. Self-conceited Haman, supposing that he himself was to get the honor, and not imagining irg Christian character was taken as for a moment that the deliverer of the king's life was Mordecai, says: "Why, your majesty ought to make aph for him, and put a crown in him and set him on a splendid herse, high-stepping and full-blooded, and then have one of your princes lead the horse through the streets, erying, 'Bow the knee; here comes a man who has saved the king's life!" Then said Ahasuerus in severe tones to Haman: "I know all about your scoundrelism. Now you go out and make a triumph for Mordecai, the Hebrew, whom you hate. Put the best saddle on the finest horse, and you, the prince, hold the stirrup while Mordecal gets on, and then lead his

What a spectacle! A comedy and they go! Mordecai, who had been dispised, now starred and robed, in the stirrups. Haman, the chancel-lor, afoot, holding the prancing, rearing, champing stallion. Mordecai bends his neck at last, but it is to look down at the degraded prime minister walking beneath him: Huzza for Mordecai! Alas for Haman! But what a pity to have the gallows recently built entirely wasted! It is fifty cubits high, and built with care. And Haman had erected it for Mordecai, by whose stirrups he now walks as groom. Stranger and more startling than any romance, there go up the steps of the scaffolding, side by side, the hangman and Haman, the ex-chancellor. "So they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared

horse through the streets. . Make

Although so many years have since cowardly Ahasuerus reigned, and the beautiful Esther answered to his whims, and Persia perished, yet from the life and death of Haman we may draw living lessons of warning and instruction. And, first, we come to the practical suggestion that, when the heart is wrong, things, very insignificant, will destroy our comfort. Who would have thought that a great prime minister, admired and applauded by millions of Persians, would have been so nettled and harassed by anything trival? What more could the great dignitary have wanted than his chariots and attendants, and palaces and banquets? If affluence of dircumstances can make a man contented and happy, surely Haman should have been contented and happy. No: Mordecal's refusal of a bow takes the glitter from the gold, and the richess from the purple, and the speed from the chariots. With a heart puffed up with every inflation of vanity and revenge, it was impossible for him to be happy. The silence of Mordecal at the gate was louder than the braying of trumpets in the palace. Thus shall it always be if the heart trival will disturb the spirit.

It is not the great calamities of life that create the most worriment I have seen men, felled by repeated tlows of misfortune, arising from the duts, never desponding. But the most of the disquiet which men suffer is from insignificant causes; as a lion attacked by some beast of prey turns

Washington, June 5, 1898.—The doom | alighting on his brawny neek of a few ef arrogance and the reward of fidel- insects. You meet some great loss insects. You meet some great loss in business with comparative com posure; but you can think of petty trickeries inflicted upon you, which arouse all your capacity for wrath, and remain in your heart an unbear annoyance. If you look back most of the vexations and disturbances of spirit, which you felt, were produced by circumstances that were not worthy of notice. If you want to te happy you must not care for trifles. Do not be too minute in your inspection of the treatment you receive from others. Who care whether Mordecai bows when you ass, or stands erect and stiff as a cedar? That woodman would not make much clearing in the forest who should stop to bind up every bruise and scratch he received in the hicket; nor will that man accomplish much for the world or the church who is too watchful, and appreciative of petty annoyances. There are multitudes of people in the world constantly harrowed because they pass their lives not in searching out those hings which are attractive and deserving, but in spying out with all their powers of vision to see whether they cannot find a Mordecai. Again: I learn from the life of the

> vinity and sin are very anxious to have plety bow before them. Haman was a fair emblem of entire worldliness, and Mordecai the representative of unflinching godliness. Such were the usages of ociety in ancient times that, had this Israelite bowed to the prime minister, it would have been an acknowledgement of respect for his haracter and nation. Mordeoai would, therefore have sinned against his religion had be made any obeisance or dropped his chin an half inch before Haman. When, therefore, proud Haman attempted to compel an omage which was not felt, he only lid what the world ever since has tried to do, when it would force our holy religion in any way to yield to its dictates. Daniel, if he had been a man of religious compromises, would never have been thrown into the den of lions. He might have made some arrangements with King Darius whereby he could have retained part of his form of religion without making himself so completely obnoxious to the idolaters. Paul might have retained the favor of his rulers and scaped martyrdom if he had only een willing to mix up his Christian faith with a few errors. His unbendin nsult.

man under our notice that worldly

Fagot and rack and halter in all ages have been only the different ways in which the world has demanded obeisance. It was once away up on the top of the temple, that Satan ommanded the Holy One of Nazareth to kneel before him. But it is not now so much on the top of churches as down in the aisles and the pew and the pulpit that Satan empts the espousers of he Christian faith to kneel before him. Why was it that the Platonic philosophers of early times, as well as Toland, Spinoza, and Bolirgbroke of later days, were so madly opposed to Christanity? Certainly not ecause it favored immoralities, or arrested civilization, or dwarfed the ntellice. The genuine reason, whether idmitted or not, was because the eligion of Christ paid no respect to their intellectual vanities. Blount and Boyle, and the host of infidels hatched out by the vile reign of Charles the Second, as reptiles crawl out of a marsh of slime, could not keep their patience, because, as they passed along, there were sitting in the gate of the Church such men as Matthew, and Mark, and Luke, and John, who would not bend an inch in espect to their philosophies.

Satan told our first parents that hey would become as gods if they would only reach up and take a taste of the fruit. They tried it and failed. but their descendants are not yet satisfled with the experiment. We have now many desiring to be as gods, reaching up after yet onather apple Reason, scornful of God's word, may foam and strut with the proud wrath of a Haman, and attempt to compel the homage of the good, but in the presence of men and angels it shall e confounded. "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall." When science be gan to make its brilliant discoveries there were great facts brought to light that seemed to overthrow the truth of the Bible. The archaeologist with his crowbar, and the geologist with his hammer, and the chemist with his batteries, charged upon the Bible. Moses' account of the creation seemed denied by the very structure of the earth. The astronomer wheeled around his telescope until the heavenly bodies seemed to marshal themselves against the Bible as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. Observatories and universitles rejoiced at what they considered the extinction of Christianity. They gathered ne wcourage at what they on their conquest into the kingdom of nature until, alas for them! they discovered too much. God's word had only been lying in ambush, that, in me unguarded moment, with a sud-

pieces. It was as when Joshua attacked the city of Ai. He selected thirty thousand men, and concealed most of them; then with a few men he assailed the city, which poured out its numbers and strength upon Joshua's little hand. According to previous plan; they fel back to seeming defeat, after all the proud inhabitants of the city had been brought out of their hi and had joined in the pursuit of Jo-shua, suddenly that brave man halted easily around and slays him, yet runs in the fight, and with his spear point-

men bounded from the thickets as panthers spsing to their prey, and the pursuers were dashed to pieces, while the hosts of Joshua pressed up to the city, and with their lighted torches tossed it into flame. Thus it was that down in Bethlehem. Great Felix the discoveries of science seemed to bles because a poor ministr give temporary victory against God preach righteousness, temperance and the Bible, and for a while the church acted as if she were on a retreat; but when all the opposers of God and truth had joined in the pursuit, and were sure of the field, Christ gave the signal to the church, and on which the French kings reigned? turning, they drove back their foes in shame. There was found to be no antagonis mbetween nature and revelation. The universe and the Bible were found to be the work of the same hand, two strokes of the same pen, their authorship the same God. Again: Learn the lesson that pride gceth before a fall. Was any man ever so far up as Haman, who tumbled so far down? Yes, on a smaller scale every day the world sees the same thing. Against their very advantages men trip into disruption. When God brought proud men, it is usually at the moment of their greatest arrogancy. If there be a man in your community greatly puffed up with worldy success, you have but to stand a little while and you will see him come down. You say, I wonder that God allows that man to go on riding over others' heads, and making great assumptions of power. There is no wonder about it. Haman has not yet got to the top. Pride is a commander. well plumed and caparisoned, but it leads forth a dark and frowning host. We have the best of authority saying that "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." The arrows from the Almighty's quiver are apt to strike man when on the wing. Gollath

who is down cannot fall. Vessels soudding under bare poles do not fee the force of the storm, but those all sails set capsize at the sudden lescent of the tempest. Again: This Oriental tale reminds is of the fact that wrongs we prepare for others return upon ourselves. The gallows than Haman built for Morde cal became the prime minister's strangulation. Robespierre, who sent so many to the guillotine, had his own head chopped off by the horrid instrument. The levil you practice on others will recoil upon your own pate. Slanders come home. Oppressions

come home. Cruelties come ho

shakes his great spear in defiance, but

the smal lstones from the brook Elah

make him stagger and fall like an ox

under the butcher's bludgeon. He

You will yet be a lacky walking beside the very character on which you expected to ride others down. When Charles the First, who had destroyed Stafford, was about to be beheaded he said, " Ibasely ratified an unjust senteince, and the similar inustice I am now to undergo is a sensible retribution for the punishment I inflicted on an innocent man." Lord Jeffries, after incarcerating many innocen and good people in London Tower, was himself imprisoned in the same place, where the shades of those whom he had maltreated seemed to haunt him, so that he kent crying to his attend ants: "Keep them off, gentlemen, for God's sake, keep them off!" The chickens had come home to roost. The body of Bradshaw, the English judge, had been ruthless and cruel in decisions, was taken from his splendid tomb in Westminster Abbey, and at Tyburn hung on a gallows from morning until night in the presence of jeering multitudes. Haman's gallows came a little late, but it came. Opportunities fly in a straight line, and just touch us as they pass from eternity to eternity, but the wrongs we

do others fly in a circle, and however

the circle may widen out, they are

sure to come back to the point from

which they started. They are guns that kick! Furthermore, let the story of Haman each us how quickly turns the wheel of fortune. One day, excepting the king, Haman was the mightlest man in Persia: but the next day, a lackey. So we go up, and so we come down years in the same circumstances. Of these who, in political life twenty years ago, were the most prominent how few remain in conspicuity. itical parties make certain men de their hard work, and then, after using them as hacks, turn them out on the commons to die. Every four years three is a complete revolution, and about five thousand men who ought certainly to be the next president, are chamefully disappointed; while some who this day are obscure and poverty-stricken, will ride upon the shoulders of the people, and take their turn at admiration and the spoils of office. Oh, how quickly the wheel turns; Ballot boxes are the steps on which men

come down as often as they go up. kkk heda tlbNd flu.pfl, q Wzi vbgkq Those who were long ago successfu in the accumulation of property, how few have not met with reverses, while many of those who then were straitened in curcumstances now hold the bonds and the bank-keys of the na-tion. Of all the fickle things in the world, fortune is the most Every day she changes her mind, and woe to the man who puts any confidence in what she promises or proposes! She cheers when your go up, and she laughs when you come down. Oh, trust not a moment your heart's affections to this changeful world Anchor your soul in God. Christ's companionship gather satisfaction. Then, come sorrow. gladness or defeat, riches or poverty, honor or disgrace, health or sickness, life or death, time or eternity, all are

yours, and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's. Again: this Haman's history shows us that outward possessions and circumstances cannot make a man hap-py. While yet fully vested in authority, and the chief adviser of the Persian monarch, and everything that equipage and pomp and splendor of residence could do were his he is an object-lesson of wretchedness. There are today more aching sorrows under crowns of royalty than under the ragged caps of the homeless. Much of seated in the street at her apple-stand is happier than the great bankers. The easily around and slays him, yet runs in the fight, and with his spear point-meuntains of world honor are covered roaring through the forest at the fing toward the city, thirty thousand with perpetual snow. Tamerlane con

querer half the world, but could not subdue his own fears. Ahab goes to btdsick, because Naboth will not sell him his vineyard. Herod is in an agony because a little child is born down in Bethlehem. Great Felix tremtime of Louis the Twelfth to Louis the Eighteenth was there a strawbottomed chair in France that did not sit more solidly than the great throne Were I called to sketch misery in its worst form, I would not go to the dark alley of the poor, but up in the highway over which prancing Bucehali strike the sparks with their hoofs and between tatuery and parks of stalking deer. Wretchedness is more bitter whtn swallowed from gemmed goblets than from earthen oitcher or pewter mug. If there are young people here who are looking for this position and that circumstance, thinking that worldly success will bring peace of the soul, let them shatter the delusion. It is not what we get, it is what we are. Daniel among the lions is happier than King Darius on his throne. And when life is closing, brilliancy of worldly surroundings will be no solace. Death s blind, and sees no difference beween a king and his clown, between the Nazarene and the Athenian, between a bookless hut and a national library. The frivolities of life cannot. with their giddy laugh, echoing from heart to heart, entirely drown the voice of a tremendous conscience which says: "I am immortal. The stars shall die, but I am immortal. One wave of enternity shall drown time in its depths, but I am immortal. The earth shall have a shroud of flame and the heavens flee at the glance of the Lord, but I am immortal. From all the heights and depths of my naturt rings down, and rings up, and rings out the word 'immortal.' " A good conscience, and assurance of life eternal through the Lord Jesus Christ are the only securities.

The soul's happiness is too large craft to sail up the stream of worldly pleasure. As ship-carpenters say, it draws too much water. This earth is bubble and it will burst. This life s a vision, and it will soon pass away. Time! It is only a ripple, and it breaketh against the throne of judgment. Our days! They fly swifter than a shuttle, weaving for us a robe of triumph or a garden of shame Begin your life with religion, and for its greatest trial you will be ready. Every day will be a triumph, and death will be only a King's servant calling you to a royal banquet.

In olden time the man who was to receive the honors of knighthood was required to spend the previous night fully armed, and with shield and lance to walk up and down among the tombs of the dead. Through all the nours of that night his steady step was heard, and, when morning dawned, amid grand parade and the sound of cornets the honors of knighthood were bestowed. Thus it shall be with the good man's soul in the night before heaven. Fully armed with shield and sword and helmet, he shall watel and wait until the darkness fly and the morning break, and amid sound of celestial harpings the sou shall take the honors of heaven amid the incumerable throng with robes o snowy white streaming over seas of

Mordecai will only have to wait for his day of triumph. It took all the preceding trials to make a proper background for his after succ The scaffold built for him makes all the more imposing and picturesque the horse into whose long white mane he twisted his fingers at the mounting. You want at least two misfortunes, hard as flint, to strike fire Heavy and long-continued snows in the winter are signs of good crops next summer. So, many have yielded wonderful harvests of benevolence and energy because they were for a long while snowed under. We must have a good many hard falls before we learn to walk straight. It is on the black anvil of trouble that men hammer out their fortunes. Sorrows tak up men on their shoulders and enthrone them. Tonics are ntarly alway: bitter. Men, like fruit trees, are barren, unless trimmed with shar knives. They are like wheat-all the better for the flailing. It required the prison darkness and chill to make John Bunyon's dream. It took Delaware ice and cold feet at Valley Forge, and the whizz of bullets, to make a Washington, Paul, when he climbed up on the bench at Melita, shivering in his wet clothes, was more of a Christian than when the ship struck the breakers. Prescott, the historian, saw better without his eyes than could ever have seen with them. Mordecai, despised at the gate, is only predessor of Mordecai, grandly mount-

GEO. KEE SERIOUSLY INJURED. Geo. Kee, who looks after the lights at the I. C. R. yard, was seriously injured about six o'clock on the 7th inst. He was lighting one of the switch lamps near the foot of Dorchester street when he fell to the ground, a distance of some fifteen feet. Ollie Irvine and the driver of one of the shunting engines found Mr. Kee lying across the rails and removed him to a shed, where Dr. Andrews saw him. The physician ordered his removal to the hospital, to which institution he was taken in the ambulance. Kee was unconscious for many hours, in fact he only began to regain consciousness about midnight. Dr. Andrews is afraid concussion of orain will result. The extent of Mr. Kee's injuries it was impossible to get from the hospital that night. Mr. Kee, who is foreman of No. lose company, is well known, especially in the north end, and the accident was heard with deep regret by all firemen.

#### Children Cry for CASTORIA

#### SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

June 7.—Bark Brilliant (Nor), 721, Ellepsen, from Laverpool, W M Mackay, salt.
Coastwise—Scha Beulah Benton, 36, Matchell, from Sandy Cove; Keuron, 22, Taylor, from Clementsport; stmr Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning; scha Lillie G, 78, Alexander, from Alma; Anna K, 14, Gibson, from fishing; Restless, 25, Graham, from Sandy Cove.
June 8.—Sch Sea Bird, 30, Andrews, from Thomaston, A W Adams, bal.
June 8.—Sch Ther, 1125, Delisie, from Montreal via Hallfax, Schofield and Co, general. Ship Oharles, 1456, Cosman, from Capetown via Barbados, F E Sayre, bal.
Bark Dronnigen (Nor), 1043, Martensen, from Belfast, bal.
Bark Transatlantic (Nor), 579, Pedersen, from Antwerp, W M Mackay, bal. Arrived. from Belfast, bal.

Bark Transatlantic (Nor), 579, Pedersen, from Antwerp, W M Mackay, bal.

Sch Georgia E, 88, Barton, from Belfast, J W McAlary, bal.

Sch Maggie Miller, 92, Granville, from Saleni, J W McAlary, bal.

Sch W H Waters, 120, Belyea, from Boston A W Adams hal. Sch Three Sisters (Am), 275, Price, from Soston, J E Moore, bal.
Sch Beulah, 80, Wasson, from Thomaston-Sch Beulah, 80, W Adams, bal. Son Bediash, 30, wesson, from IndinastonA W Adams, bel.
Sch Cora May, 124, Harrington, from Boston, N O Scott, bel.
Coastwise-Schs Maud, 23, Mitchell, from
Depay's Cove; Satellite, 26, Perry, from fishing; May Bell, 76, Carter, from Alma; Ollo,
92, Glaspy, from Digby; barge No. 443, Warnock, from Parrsboro; Maudie, 25, Beardaley,
from Port Lorne; Nine Blanche, 30, Crocker,
from Freeport; Citizen, 46, Woodworth, from
Bear River.
June 9-Str Damara, 1145, Paterson, from
Lordon via Halifax, 3chofield and Co, gen.
Bark Stella Maris, Grenwolde, from Ayr,
W M Mackay, bel. W M Mackay, bal. Sch Winnie Lowry, 216, Smith, from Boston, D J Purdy, bal. Sch Speedwell, 82, Barnes, from Boston, J Sch Speedwell, 82, Barnes, from Hoston, 3 M Driscoll, general. Coastwise—Schs Gertie H, 32, Thompson, from Sandy Cove; George J Tarr, 60, Hay-den, from fishing; Hope, 34, Hudson, from Arnapolis: Violette, 11, Longmire, from Dig-by; Harry Morris, 98, McLean, from Quaco. Cleared.

Cleared.

June 7.—Coastwise—Schs Hustler, Gesnar, for Bridgetown; Roland, Roberts, for Parraboro; str Beaver, Potter, for Canning; sch Hazelwoode, Farris, for Louisburg.

June 8—Str Petunia, Owen, for Bordeaux, Str State of Maine, Colby, for Boston.

Sch Lunnette, Warner, for Lubec, Coastwise—Schs Elliza Bell, Wallin, for Beaver Harbor; Bear River, Woodworth, for Port George; Maud, Mitchell, for Hampton; Hess, Cassidy, for Musquash; Satellite, Perry, for Westport; Glad Tidings, Cristopher, for Hopewell Cape.

Sch—Sch—Swallow, Branscombe, for Boston, J E. Moore.

Coastwise—Schs Georgia, Odell, for Hillsboro; Beulah Benton, Mitchell, for Weymouth; Forest Flower, Ray, for Margaretville; Allo3, Trahan, for Belleveau\* Coean Bird, McGranahan, for Margaretville; str Tiber, Delisle, for Sydney.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived At Halifax, June 7, str Corean, from Liverpool, with goods and passengers for St. John. John.

At Parrsboro, June 3, barks Arnguda,
Isaacksen, from Bristol; Asta, Carlsen, from At Chatham, June 6, bark Orneyo, Lister, At Charham, June 6, bark Ornevo, Lister, from Rotterdam.
At Point du Chene, June 4, bkin Protester Linter, Andersen, from La Rochelle; 6th, bark Heimdat, Hansen, from Liverpool.
At Charham, June 7, bark Onward, Dam, from Dublin,
HALIFAX, NS, June 8-Ard, bark Longet,
Sorensen, from Baltimore, Ireland, brist
Stella, Nellsen, from Fajardo, PR; sons Vari
ezuela, Day, from Porto Rico via Liverpool,

N S; Nannie C Bohlin, Bohlin, from Glou-cester, and cleared for Banks.

At Hillsboro, June 7, sch Helen M, Hat-field, from St John, and cleared for Moncton At Campbellion, June 7, bark Concurrent Cleared

At Newcastle, June 4, bark Charles Bal. Bie, for Larne.
At Parreboro, June 3, bark Sophie, Dahl, for Manchester. or Liverpool.
At Chatham, June 7, sch Clayola, McDade, for New York.
Salled, str Idaho, Forth, from New York for Hull, having repaired; Halifax, Pye, for At Richibucto, June 7, brigtn Hamlet, Killingstad, for Preston; bark Fleich, Fossum,

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived At Barbados, June 3, bark Calcium, Smith from Oporto, and sailed 4th for Turk's Le-land, where she will load for Philadelphia. At Port Spain, May 25, tark N B Morris, Stewart, from Rio Janeiro (to load for Dela-At Barrow, June 4, str Ardova, from New castle, NB, At Barbados, May 19, bark Brazil, from Macelo, and sailed 21st for New York.

From Capetown, May 13, ship Theodore H Rand, Morris, for Barbados. PENARTH, June 8.—Sid, str Framfield, for Sydney, C B.
From Calcutta, May 26, bark Andorinha,
Morgan, for New York. June 5, bark Vega, Karrisson, for Miramens.

From Earbados, May 21, schs Mignonette,
for Quebec: A M Gibson, for Porto Rico, to
load for port N of Hatteras.

> FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Boston, June 5, bgt Champion, Anthony, from Bear River; schs Decona, Berry, from Apple River; Klondyke, Wyman, and W K Smith, Smith, from Belleveau's Cove; Uranus, McLean, from Fredericton.

At Perth Amboy, June 3, sch Anita, Melene, from New York.

NEW YORK, June 7—Ard, sch Rewa, from St John. ed, schs Carrie Belle and Adelene, for VINEYARD HAVEN, June 7-Ard, schs George L Slipp, Charles L Jeffrey, Hattie Muriel. Passed, schs E Merriam, from Ponce, PR; Blomidon, from Antigua or Boston; John J Hauson, from Wasnington for Weymouth; John E Coyle, from Philadelphia.

EASTPORT, Me., June 7—Ard, sch E and G, W Hinds, from Boston.

Sailed, sch Willie D, for Parrsbore.

Passed, schs Alice T Boardman, from Boston for Calais; Emeline G Sawyer, from do for co. for co.

At Buenos Ayres, June 2, bark Madeline, Amero, from Yarmouth.

At Norfolk, June 6, schs Shenandoah, Gibson, from New York; Ira D Sturgiss, Kerrigan, from do.

At Delaware Breakwater, June 6, str Kelvingrove, Ryder, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, June 8.—Ard, schs S Sawyer, from eastern port; Surprise, from Calais; W M Emerson, from Bangor; Alaska, from Rockport; Bertha Maud, and Flash, from St. John.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 3—Ard, sohs Nellie Eaton, from Edgewater for Calais; Reporter, from Port Johnson for St John; Nellie Watters, Granville, and Annie Harper, from Providence for do. At Darien, Ga, June 6, bark Hector, from Port Talbot. Port Talbot.

At Weversou'b. Mass, June 7, seh Roy, Gilchrist, from Frederiction.

At Perce, June 5, brig O Blanchard, Briard, from Cadiz.

At Maceic, May 9, seh Exception, Barteaux, from New York.

At Rio Grande do Sul, April 17, brig Alice Bradshaw, Lauro, from Cadiz via Montevideo. At Perto Plata, May 29. brig Irma, Taylor, from New York for Sanchez.

At Perth Amboy. June 7, bark L M Smith, Harvey, from Carteret.

Port Greville; I V Dexter, for Liverpool and Bridgeport.
At Darien, Ge, June 5, ship Warrior, Kitchen, for Liverpool.
At Wilmington, June 6, sch Annie Bliss, Harris, for Boston.
At Philadelphia, June 6, Sirocco, Reid, for Paranagua via Dilmington.
At New York, June 7, bark Luarca, Starth Car Paranagua, Start att, for Pernambuco; sehs Turban, Bulford, for Bermuda; Walter Müller, Sarton, for St John; Rewa, McLean, for St John; Valetta, Wittaker, for St John.

At Nassau, May 24, sch Helen E Kenney, Courell, for Persacola (and salled 25th.)

Salled. From New Haven, June 3, sch Erie, Brown, From New Haven, June 3, sch Erie, Brown, for New York.

From Perth Amboy, June 5, sch Adelene, McLennan, for St John.

From New York, June 5, schs Allan A Mc-Intyre, Romeo, and Otis Miller, for St John.

STONINGTON, Conn., June 7—Salled, schr Irene, for St John.

BORDEAU, June 2—Salled, bark Bretagne, for Lattley. for Halifax.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 7—Sailed, son Two Sisters, from New York for Sack-ville, N.B.

ROCKPORT, Me, June 7—Sailed, sch Riv-

ROCKPORT, Me, June 7—Sailed, sch Riverdale, Jrquhart, for St John, N B, From Hart Island Roeds, June 6, sch Clotilda, Mallett, from New York for Cayenne. From Cadaz, May 31, bark Astrid, Green, for Pacpeblac. From Oporto, May 31, bark Florida, Evensen, for Pugwash. From Rottsrdam, June 2, sch Avena, for Canada.

From Riga, May 31, bark Zanrah, Mathieset, for Amorica. From Darlen, June 6, ship Warrior, Kitchen, for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, June 8.—Sid, sch D J Melanson, for Yarmouth, N S. CITY ISLAND, June 8.—Bound south: Schs Temperance Bell, from St John, N B, via New Rochelle.

BORDEAUX, June 4.—Sid, brig Katarin, for St John N B. RDEAUX, June 4.-Sld, brig Katarin,

BORDEAUX, June 4.—Sld, brig Katarin, for St John, N B. Sailed, str Prince Edward, for Yarmouth, N S; brig Aquilla, for Port Mulgrave; scha C W Dexter, for Grand Manan; Abbie K Bentley, for Port Greville, NS; Pleasant-ville, for Shelburne, NS; Frank W, for Dorchester, NS; Viola May, Fred C Holden, Josie, Mabel E Gross, Kate L Perry, Ripley, Irez, Eldora and Multonomah, for eastern ports; Gypsum Queen, for Windsor, NS. Passed, schs Irene, from Stomington for St John; Allan A McIntyre, from New York for do; Calabria, from do for Windsor; Stella Maud, from Port Johnson for Fredericton.

Trom Porth Amkoy, June 7, sch Anita, Melene, for Summerside, FEI.

From New York, June 7, bark Robert Ewing, for Rio Grande do Su I tand anchored in the roads); Luarca, Starratt, for Pernamburc, sch Eric, Brown, for Hallfax, N. B.

From Rio Grande do Sul, April 20, brig Electric Light, Edwards, for New York. From Hamburg, June 4, Respit, for She-From Rio Janeiro, May 15, ship Ruby, Rob-ins, for Barbados. From Rosarlo, May 4, bark Florence B Edgett, McBride, for Boston.
From Bordeaux, June 2, bark Bretagne, Michael for Halifax.
From Perhambuca, May 18, brig Moss Gien, Hire, for Barbados.

Passed Malin Head, June 3, str Ardova, Smith, from Newcastle, NB, for Barrow.
Passed Sydney Light, June 6, strs Turret Age. Brady, from Montreal for Sydney; Luisbark, Gould, from Montreal for Sydney; Luisbark, Gould, from Montreal for Sydney; Argo (Nor), Jensen, Fleetwood for Sydney; Argo (Nor), Jensen, Fleetwood for Sydney; Passed down at Reedy Island, June 4, sch Syanara, for Norfolk.
Passed Dunnet Head, June 4, atr Loughtes Holine, Milliken, from Montreal via Sydney, CB, for — Passed Sydney Light, June 7, atmrs Bruce, Delaney, from Placentia for Sydney; Propatria, Henri, from St Pierre, Mid, via Sydney for Halifax; Cacouna, Whalen; Coban, Fraser; Turret Bay, from Montreal, all for Sydrey; Turret, Nisbitt, and Gleetlands, Coulliard, from Sydney for Montreal.

The reported salting of the ship Canada MEMORANDA The reported salling of the ship Canada from Norfolk for Rio Janeiro was an error. Str Kelvingrove, at Delaware Breakwets-June 7 from Liverpool, has been ordered to

June 7 from Liverpool, has been ordered to New York.

Passed Dover, June 5, bark Kings County, Wilhelmsen, from London for Sydney, CB.

Passed City Island, June 7, bark Robert Ewing, from Rio Grande do Sul.

Passed Cape Race, Nfid, June 4, str Glen Head, Keinedy, from Chatham, NB, for Belfast: Cunaxa, Grady, from Newcastle for Dublin, 6th, str Mourne, Adken, from Belfast for St Jclu.

In port at Barbados, June 26, barks Cuba, C W James, Caron, for Montreal (loading); Endymion, Booth (Jischarging); sch Jelem M Atwicod, Watts, for orders.

Passed up at Delaware Breakwater, June 7, bark Bowman B Law, from Westport for Philadelphia.

SPOKEN.

Ship Record, Getson, from Ship Island for Liverpool, May 15, lat 23, lon 80. Bark Ancyra, Stuart, from New York for Shanghai, May 22, lat 37 N, lon 70 W. Bark Droningen, Martinsen, from Belfast for St John, May 15, lat 43, lon 15.

Bark Ontario, from Boston for Montewideo, June 3, lat 41.27, lon 60.20.

Bark Pensacola (Ital), Pellerano, from Genoa for Miramichi, May 19, near Cape Antonio. tonio.

Bark Artisan, Lyrch, from Rio Janeiro for Pensacola, June 2, 218 miles from New Orleans bar.

Park Ruth, from Liverpool for St Margaret's Bay, May 29, lat 49.15, lon 19.

Sch Americana, Smith, from Rosario for Falmouth, June 1, lat 50 N, on 23 W.

Ship Marabout, from Mobile for Buen's Ayres, June 5, lat 31.15, lon 78.50.

Bark Omero, from Rotterlam for Miramichi May 29, 1875 (1) Bark Omero, from Rotterdam for Miramichi, May 28, lat 41, lon 44.

Bark Gia Batta Repetto, Schraffino, from Genoa for St John, NB, June 1, lat 36 N, lon 4 W.

BIRTHS.

LEWIN .- At the home of A. Edwin Lewin, No. 287 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass., at 11.50 a. m., June 5th, a daughter, weight 3½ lbs.

IRWIN.—At Golden Grove, St. John Co., N. B., June 4th, to the wife of R. H. Irwin,

MARRIAGES.

ASSIDY-HERICE—June 8, at East Leicester, Cumberland Co., N. S., by Rev., D. A. Strele, Arthur F. Cassidy of St. John, N. B., to Lida May, daughter of Humphrey Herice.

ACURACKEN-CAMPBELL.—At the residence of the basis of the Page 11 of the Page 1

McURACKEN-CAMPBELL.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Farville, on June 7th, by Rev. Arthur S. Morton, James McCracken to Jessie, daughter of the late Andrew Campbell.

McMULLEN-SCOLEY.—On Tuesday, May 31st, by Rev. James Allon, M. A., pastor of Sherbourne Street Methodist church, at the residence of the bride's father, 35 Wilton Crescent, Toronto, Ida Louise, daughter of E. S. Scoley, to W. E. McMullen of St. John, N. B., formerly of Toronto.

RYAN-O'BRIEN.—At Holy Trinity Church, on June 8th, by Rev. J. J. Walsh, Jeremiah J. Ryan to Margaret O'Brien, both of this city.

SARGISON-DRISCOLL-At the residence the bride's father, June 3, 1898, by the Rev. D. B. Bayley, B. A., John Sargison of Irish Settlement, Kings Co., to Miss Ellen Driscoll of Belleisle, Kings Co., N. B.

DEATHS.

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