

PARLIAMENT.

More Light Cast on the Drummond Railway Scandal.

Even Ross Robertson Says He Does Not Exactly Understand Mr. Blair.

House Will Take a Vacation Next Week Until Thursday—Is a United States Citizen—Yankee Sleeping and Palace Cars.

OTTAWA, May 18.—When the order of the day was called by the speaker, Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the adjournment of the house in order to bring to the attention of the house the extraordinary delay in calling the public accounts committee to transact business. The house now had been in session two months, but this committee has not yet been called by D. C. Fraser, the chairman. Two important matters that of bogus prosecutions in Manitoba and the inquiry into Colonel Domville's use of the care of arms allowance, were not completed last year and were postponed to this session. It was then resolved that these investigations would be taken up at the first available moment this year. But, though Mr. Foster and other members have tried to get the committee called, no meeting for business has ever taken place, and none is called before Friday of this week. Sir Charles Hibbert, after pointing out this state of affairs, proceeded to a strong arraignment of the government, especially of Mr. Sifton, in regard to the Manitoba bogus prosecutions. His speech occupied the afternoon sitting, and was continued in the evening.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. McMullen, Sproul, McNeill, Foster, Davies, Wallace, Fraser and Borden of Halifax.

After midnight a motion to adjourn was lost on division. The house went into committee on the Drummond railway, but a motion was at once made by the opposition to rise without the house adjourned.

Before adjournment, Hon. Mr. Laurier, replying to Mr. Clarke, said that arrangements had been made between the government and Mr. Fortin, as a result of which the insolvency bill will not be introduced with this session.

Mr. Ellis' bill about canned goods requires that the weight of the contents be stamped or marked on the package.

The militia orders contain the following items: Lieut. C. D. Unkles, 5th East, has received first class certificate for long term course at Yale school of instruction.

The following paragraph in the orders issued today, has some bearing on the position of Colonel Domville: "Officers who are affected by regulations and orders, part I, para. 35, as regards tenure of command, and by para. 45, as regards retirement for age, will be considered as upon leave of absence from the dates applicable in each case, pending the official announcement in Canada Gazette."

OTTAWA, May 17.—Replying to Mr. Foster, the postmaster general said: "Mr. Abner Smith was on the first of May removed from his position as postmaster at Rustigornia, Sunbury county, N. B., because of his taking an active part in party politics, which is regarded as inconsistent with the proper discharge of his official duties. There has been no other complaint made against him. He was in office since 1874. The action complained of having been established beyond any reasonable doubt, an investigation would have been quite unnecessary to determine the facts, and therefore no such unnecessary procedure was had."

To Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Hon. Dr. Borden explained that D. C. F. Bliss was in 1894 appointed second class clerk at \$1,400 a year. Afterward he was appointed to another position at a higher salary. In December in 1887 this office was abolished, and Mr. Bliss became again a second

class clerk at \$1,400. In May, 1898, he was also made transport and supply officer to the Canadian forces in the Yukon. His pay is seven dollars and eighty cents per day and expenses. This is double the ordinary pay of his rank, being the same increase as allowed to other Yukon officers. Major Bliss is a son-in-law of Mr. Costigan.

To Mr. McDougall, Hon. Mr. Blair stated that freight carried by the C. P. R. during the year ending March, 1899, was 1,853,331 tons, which is 308,000 tons more than for the previous year. Freight receipts were \$2,138,040, an increase of \$450,000.

A discussion took place this afternoon on a motion of Mr. McCleary respecting grain elevators and shipping facilities at Port Colborne, on the Welland Canal. The subject led up to a discussion of transportation matters generally as between land and water routes from the great lakes to the St. Lawrence.

Mr. McMullen moved the second reading of his bill to amend the civil service act by making it impossible for an officer to take pay for extra or other services in addition to his regular salary. After some discussion Sir Richard Cartwright asked that the debate be adjourned, as the finance minister was thinking over a reorganization of the civil service. Sir Richard expressed the opinion that the more responsible and capable members of the service were not paid as high a salary as they ought to have.

The debate adjourned and so did the house before eleven o'clock.

Hon. George E. Foster has been asked by the Canadian Club of New York to deliver their Queen's birthday address before that society on the evening of May 24th.

An arrangement has been made by which Hon. John Costigan moves from the seat he has been occupying among ex-ministers, and will henceforward have at the table beside Mr. Mills of Annapolis, and other of the front opposition row.

The body of Rev. Dr. Carey was taken tonight to St. Catherine's, where burial will take place.

Frank B. Ellis of St. John arrived here today.

A long and stormy meeting of the banking and commerce committee took place this morning. The Canada Life Assurance Association has a bill before the house removing its head office from Hamilton to Toronto. It is also proposed to give those policy holders who hold policies of five thousand dollars or over the right to elect six of themselves to the directorate, the shareholders electing the other nine. Mr. Barker of Hamilton, representing dissentient policy holders, asked for the restoration of an old clause which was in the Canada Life charter during the first thirty years of its life. By this clause it was provided that no shareholder would be allowed to cast more than forty votes at an annual meeting. He also asked that policy holders be allowed to attend annual meetings and discuss the policy and conduct of the directorate. The discussion turned largely on the advantages and dangers of "one man power" in insurance companies, Senator Cox having, as alleged, acquired control of the Canada Life. S. H. Blake appeared on behalf of the present administration of the company. When time for adjournment was reached only the preamble of the bill

had passed and no decision had been reached on controversial points.

OTTAWA, May 18.—The discussion of the Drummond Railway bill occupied the whole of today, after questions. It was opened by Mr. Haggart, who following the example of the minister of railways, reviewed the whole series of transactions connected with the contract. Mr. Haggart was willing to accept the responsibility for the Intercolonial traffic bargain with the Canadian Pacific. This bargain was made when the Intercolonial was being built at Halifax and the government desired to induce the C. P. railway to transport export business from Boston and New York to a Canadian port. Haggart admitted also that in 1894 he had thought of extending the line to Montreal and had thought of the Drummond road in the connection, but he made no offer to do so, and did not accept an offer of \$500,000. He mentioned the offer only to Messrs. Robertson and Mr. Foster, strongly opposing the latter's rather favorable, but not good terms could be made. The late government remained in office two years longer and saw no reason for re-opening the question, but Mr. Haggart knew that the road was offered to others for \$400,000. Mr. Haggart calculated that the seven million dollars capital charges involved in the Grand Trunk and Drummond purchases would be sufficient to construct and double track a road from Lewis to Montreal, including the cost of a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montserrat equal to the C. P. R. bridge at Lachine and would leave a million and a half for construction of terminal works at Montreal. Then the government would have the whole road and bridge and terminus, instead of sharing them with the Grand Trunk, and the road would be double tracked and improved. After quoting Mr. Tarte's statement about Greenfields' help to purchase the Patrie (newspaper) for Tarte, Mr. Haggart said that though he never had charged corruption against the minister, yet the whole Drummond affair certainly did "smell of corruption." The original bargain was so bad as to prove that the men who made it were either fools or else received some inducement for their conduct. Referring to Mr. Blair's criticism of Mr. Haggart's L. C. R. management, Mr. Haggart referred to information received from officers in the department, the ex-minister said that the permanent officers had some advantage over the evanescent heads of the department. Some day it would be Blair's turn to go and see how far he would get his successors with "favours of corruption" and have few good words for their departed head. Mr. Blair's friends had bitterly assailed Mr. Haggart for purchasing the Harris property at St. John, but Blair was not only using that land, but making larger expenditures for the same.

Mr. Haggart showed that Blair had demonstrated his incapacity by increasing the Intercolonial deficit to \$200,000, though he had charged everything possible to capital. These capital charges, he said, were not being withstanding the former's declaration of his colleagues that capital expenditure ought to be closed. He (Haggart) had always been willing that all money earned by the Intercolonial should be spent on it. He never demanded that it should make money, but an expenditure of \$200,000 to capital account would not be agreeable to Ontario members. The result of the first year's operation of the Drummond railway was concealed from the public, Blair asserting that no separate account could be kept. Mr. Haggart asserted that separate accounts could be produced, and showed that Sir Oliver Mowat virtually promised in the senate that such statement would be prepared. Mowat said that the Drummond line would be leased, as an experiment, and if it were found by returns of business that it was profitable, it could be purchased.

Mr. Blair was somewhat disturbed by this and stated that he was not responsible for statements made to the senate.

Mr. Haggart concluded after dinner and was followed by

AULAY MORRISON of New Westminster, who was a member of the Drummond committee last year. Mr. Morrison argued from the evidence of the manager of the Grand Trunk, and of Farwell, Greenfields, Newton and other Drummond railway people to prove that the line cost as much as Mr. Blair is paying for it. He condemned Mr. Hag-

gart for not going on with the idea he had at one time of extending the Intercolonial to Montreal, which, in Morrison's opinion, was necessary to the prosperity of the Intercolonial.

Mr. Morrison devoted his speech to an analysis of the evidence taken last year to support his assertion that the Drummond railway cost more than the price to be paid by resolution of the house. He denied that the Drummond road was ever offered for half a million. Mr. Morrison charged that in this word, or one syllable of the said report signed by Haggart, Borden and Powell was founded on fact or evidence. Haggart had in that committee declared that he charged no corrupt transaction, and yet had come again to parliament, asserting that the whole negotiation savored of wrong and corruption.

Mr. Haggart, interrupting, said that he has made this statement last year; that he never withdrew it, and was prepared to repeat it now.

Mr. Morrison proceeded to censure Mr. Haggart for his evidence on oath, and that it was contradictory, and that it gave a completely false impression to the judges to call him down. In closing, Mr. Morrison congratulated Mr. Blair on his good bargain, and expressed the opinion that the 65 of the Intercolonial benefits was paid.

ROSS ROBERTSON, independent conservative, said he did not agree with the opposition leaders on the question. He would be only too glad if Mr. Blair should be able to "strive up" Mr. Van Horne, and objected to the longer use of the Intercolonial as the milk cow for the C. P. R. Mr. Robertson approved the extension to Montreal and thought the price seemed high, it was much lower per mile than the figures at which the Canadian Pacific was allowed the other day to bond one of its Kootenay lines. He (Robertson) did not know what he meant by Blair's sometimes he talked like an archangel and almost made one believe that he was the liver of souls from the bondage of monopoly. So far not much but kind words had been got from him, but even that was more than his colleagues would give to people who had grievances against the C. P. R.

MR. BORDEN of Halifax took up Mr. Morrison's statement that no part of the minority Drummond report was in accord with the facts, and soon led Morrison to substantiate the statement that as a whole it was not justified. Mr. Borden then proceeded to justify the report, particularly in respect to Greenfields' assistance to Tarte in the matter of the purchase of Patrie. Since Mr. Morrison had brought the matter up, Mr. Borden said he felt justified in making the house that Tarte confessed to an attempt to receive the house in regard to this transaction.

Since Morrison had lectured the opposition members as to their duty, Mr. Borden suggested that Morrison might have seen his own duty better than to vote two years ago for the purchase of this railway at a price half a million dollars higher than the price now to be paid for it. Mr. Borden contended that the proper basis of purchase was the commercial value of the line. But even on this basis, Mr. Borden would not be nearly as high as the proposed purchase price, if the subsidies were deducted, as in that case they ought to be. On the basis of the company's offer of five years ago, the price ought to be no more than \$1,115,000, making the highest offer. On the basis of the price of stock purchased by the company, it would be impossible to bring the price up to a million. On the basis of its net earnings, it was worth \$500,000 on a six per cent basis. On any of these bases, the proposed price of \$1,000,000 was highly excessive.

Mr. Borden, who had not finished at midnight, moved that the committee rise, after which the house adjourned.

THE SENATE. In the senate today, Hon. Mr. Primrose asked whether the government was aware that Captain Norwood, Yukon mining inspector, was a Nova Scotia citizen. Norwood left Nova Scotia when a mere boy and did not return till three years ago. He might be a good whaling captain, but knew nothing about mines. He evidently had a pull with the ministers.

Hon. Mr. Scott said Senator Primrose made improper remarks, but confessed that he did not know whether Norwood was a Canadian citizen.

NOTES. The banking and commerce committee this forenoon passed the Canada Life bill substantially as drafted by the directors of the company. All amendments proposed by Hamilton members were voted down, but one was adopted authorizing the shareholders to locate the head offices as they may in future decide, and another, proposed by Mr. Foster, giving policy holders of \$5,000 and over a vote for directors instead of \$5,000. Mr. Laurier, replying to Mr. Wallace, said that the programme of the international commission has not been changed since the commissioners left Washington. It was true, as then stated, that substantial progress in negotiations were made on all questions but the boundary. It was found that no progress could be made on this question, and it was withdrawn from the discussions.

Mr. Fielding stated in reply to Dr. Montague, that the government had decided consideration of the bill to regulate insurance rates in benevolent and fraternal societies would be postponed until next session. Last year Mr. Fielding opposed the legislation asked by some of these societies on the ground that the government would take up the matter itself this year. Mr. Bergeron brought up the question of the grounding of the Gallia. Sir Louis Davies said it was not the

fault of the route or the department. The Gallia was a long way on of her course. Davies added that his latest advice led him to fear the ship would not be easily got off.

Mr. Foster is asking for correspondence concerning the purchase of the Canadian Eastern railway.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier gives notice that the house will take a vacation next week until Thursday. Wednesday is a holiday, and it is proposed to make up one of the other lost days by sitting on Saturday.

Mr. Clarke of Toronto will ask for details of the purchase of sleeping and parlor cars by Mr. Blair from United States firms.

REV. DR. CAREY DEAD. God's Finger Touched Him as He Slept.

His End Came Peacefully and Without the Slightest Warning to His Family.

A Brief Sketch of the Venerable Baptist Clergyman's Life, Work and Labors—For Over Twenty Years He Occupied St. John's Pulpit.

OTTAWA, May 18.—This evening the sad intelligence was circulated that Rev. Dr. Carey, recently pastor of Brussels street Baptist church, St. John, was dead. His death took place this forenoon, but it was not known to his family for some hours afterward.

Dr. Carey had been suffering from acute indigestion and was lying down. He was staying with his daughter, Mrs. Tyrell, whose husband is now in the Yukon. This morning he was lying down, and when some members of the household went to see how he was, he was supposed to be asleep. Mrs. Tyrell had the same impression when she went to his room afterward. She discovered later that he had died some hours before the fact was known. Strange to say, he had arranged to conduct the funeral service for the late Mr. Campbell, a prominent member of Dr. Carey's former congregation in this city.

The deceased clergyman had a host of friends in this city, as he was several years pastor of the First Baptist church here. This was immediately before his last St. John pastorate.

A few days ago the marriage of Dr. Carey's daughter to Dr. Gibson took place here. Dr. Carey has been in Ottawa since then, renewing old friendships, and was a frequent visitor to the press gallery in the house of commons.

The Rev. George Montgomery West Carey was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 10th, 1839, received his early education at the Moravian village, Gracchill, near Belfast, and when a small boy came out to Canada with his parents. He attended the Grammar school at Vankleek, entered the University of Rochester, New York, took the degree of B. A. there and proceeded to graduation in theology and to M. A. in course. He was admitted M. A. ad eundem in Acadia College, N. S., and to the same standing in the Baptist College, Toronto.

Dr. Carey held the certificate of President Harper of the University of Chicago for having successfully completed the advanced course in Hebrew. In 1864 he was made D. D. by Acadia.

Dr. Carey was ordained to the ministry after his graduation and became pastor of the Queen street Baptist church, St. Catharines, Ontario. Subsequently for 15 years he was pastor of the German street Baptist church, St. John, and then went to Liverpool, G. B., in response to a call from Princess Gate Baptist church, remaining there nearly four years. Returning to Canada, Dr. Carey filled pastorates in Brantford, Ont., and Ottawa, and then came back to St. John, having received a unanimous and urgent call from the Brussels street Baptist church.

On Sunday, April 2nd, Dr. Carey preached his farwell sermon in Brussels street church, closing a ministry in this city of almost twenty-one years duration, during which, to use his own words, he had "endeavored to hold up Christ as the chief among ten thousand, as the altogether lovely, as the only one to be admired, as the only mediator between God and man."

On Tuesday, April 4th, Dr. Carey left for Ottawa, there to seek, as he said, a needed rest, but as it proved, to enter into that great rest which remained to the people of God.

In the earlier years of his ministry Dr. Carey entered the public lecture field quite frequently, adding considerably thereby to his reputation as an orator and a thinker. His lectures on John Bunyan and His Times, Saint Patrick: Conditions of Success, The Making and the Ministry of Money, etc., are still remembered with pleasure by many St. John people.

Dr. Carey married Mary, the youngest daughter of the late John Killmaster of Port Rowan, Ontario, at which place it was the doctor's intention, had his life been spared a little longer, to have taken up his permanent home. He leaves three daughters, Mrs. Gibson of Ottawa, Mrs. Tyrell, wife of the noted government explorer, now a mining expert and mineralogist at Ottawa; Mrs. Whitman of Cape Breton, whose marriage took place only a few weeks ago. One daughter, the wife of Dr. Shank, died about two years ago in the Western States.

The bereaved widow and children have the deep sympathy of a host of friends in St. John, Ottawa and in fact wherever Dr. Carey was known.

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"HOLD BACK NOW!"

The Advice of the Hon. A. G. Jones to Canada

In the Matter of Pacific Cable Construction and the Financial Responsibility Thereof.

HALIFAX, May 18.—Hon. A. G. Jones, who represented Canada on the Imperial Pacific cable conference, appointed by the British, Canadian and Australian governments, to report on the project, and which was held in London in 1896, told the Sun correspondent today, that he was exceedingly disappointed at the action of Great Britain in partially drawing back from the original understanding, under which that government was to bear a considerable portion of the cost of the undertaking. He attributes this to the hostility of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Canada's interests in the Pacific cable, he says, are those of national sentiment and not commercial benefit.

Mr. Jones commented severely on what he states is a fact, that the British government knew in 1893 that the proposed cable would not be allowed to connect with Hong Kong and Singapore, and yet carelessly kept the information from the conference, and it was only made public a few days ago. Mr. Jones advises Canada to hold back now and await better terms from Great Britain.

JOINT COMMISSION Will Probably Meet Again in a Few Months.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—As the result of a conference held at the foreign office in London between Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambassador Choate, the last named acting under direct instructions from Secretary Hay, it can now be predicted that the high joint commission to adjust issues between the United States and Canada will re-assemble during the coming summer or early fall. This outcome is not yet positively assured, but Mr. Choate's report of the exchanges at the foreign office certainly convey great encouragement to the officials here and warrant the expectation that negotiations may be again taken up with some prospect of reaching an agreement between the two branches of the commission.

It can be stated that if the commission re-convenes it will only do so upon a complete abandonment of the old basis, which proved to be unsuitable to the erection of a complete agreement, and our government will have some sort of assurance in advance of the nature and degree of the concessions that may be expected from the other side, the lack of which it is said caused the failure of the first negotiations.

Senator Fairbanks, the president of the American branch of the commission, was at the state department in conference with Secretary Hay, respecting the outcome of the London meeting, and is now convinced that the commission can be re-assembled on a new basis.

There is a touch of humor in the fact that the River Clyde, the premier shipbuilding river in the world, should build its biggest battleships for a foreign power, and that power Japan, the coming Britain of the east.

Read the Semi-Weekly Sun.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Conservatives Glad to Know Just Where Costigan Stands.

The Member of Five Conservative Cabinets, He Enjoyed the Spoils of Victory,

And Looked Well After His Own Flesh and Blood—Some Grits Do Not Welcome Him With Open Arms.

OTTAWA, May 12.—In the absence of a session yesterday, political interest centred around the interesting statement of Hon. John Costigan announcing his withdrawal from the liberal conservative party. The opposition members find in this declaration a considerable relief from embarrassment. Whatever strength Mr. Costigan brought to the party when it was in power, it can hardly be claimed that he has been of much assistance to its fortunes since June, 1898. During this session especially he has been giving the rank of his old party to the government party, and there is a natural feeling that since his hostility is to be met, it is much more convenient to have him fighting in the opposite side than to be discharging his fire in the flank of his old party. No feeling of bitterness finds expression. In his political career Mr. Costigan has not made many enemies. It was not his habit to attack political opponents, and though possibly his political associates did not always fare quite as well at his hands, it was always recognized that Mr. Costigan was not given to personal ill feeling.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Costigan was understood to be a supporter of the conservative party. For fourteen years Mr. Costigan held a cabinet position and was at the head of a department. Whatever may be his present feelings towards the conservative leaders, he never declined office at the hands of any of them. He was a minister under Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowden and Sir Charles Tupper. He was the associate of the ministers whom he now accuses of wrecking the party. Whatever high opinion even his friends may entertain of him, there is no man who doubts that Mr. Costigan would have been successful in other parts of the country. But it is the peculiarity of statesmen of his class that their influence passes away when their party loses power and they themselves are left without patronage.

Sir Charles Tupper in a public interview refers to the papers read in the house the other day by Dr. Roche, one of the members for Manitoba. In a previous letter to the Sun the full benefit was given of Mr. Costigan's statement on that occasion. It is not worth while to reopen the question further than to say that the government which has shown a considerable severity towards many officers appointed by their predecessors displayed the opposite tendencies in this particular case. Mr. H. A. Costigan has been suspended in consequence of certain irregularities. His father says that they were nothing worse, and in the absence of proof, other than Mr. Christie's statements, this view may be accepted. But it is certain that many officers appointed by the late government have been turned out of office with far less excuse than could be given for the dismissal of Mr. H. A. Costigan. Mr. Costigan was not dismissed, but was transferred to the control of the Ottawa office, and is now in the line of promotion to a higher position.

Hon. John Costigan has a son-in-law also in the public service. He was appointed about ten years ago, taking the place of another officer whose salary was \$800. That place, which is said to be not one that calls for signal ability, Mr. Armstrong still holds. But the salary is now double what it was when he took the position. It was in Mr. Costigan's department, and through generous promotion had reached a fair position in the beginning of 1896. In the memorable period when the late ministry was short-handed Mr. Costigan's son-in-law had his salary largely increased. He said that two increases have been made by the present ministry, the last one on the eve of the New Brunswick election. And another son-in-law of Mr. Costigan was in the militia department, and got into some trouble which led to his retirement. Today he holds a very excellent position in

connection with the force in the Yukon. These circumstances may not have had as much effect with Mr. Costigan as some suppose, but perhaps it would not be unfair to speak of them according to Mr. Fielding's formula, as "contributory causes" to Mr. Costigan's present attitude.

At least it is true that the present government have treated Mr. Costigan's relatives and appointees with far greater leniency and generosity than they have shown to other members of the civil service. These particular civil servants are probably not more capable or more devoted to their duties than many who have received promotion except a promotion somewhat backwards. The circumstances are mentioned because they are themes of discussion in connection with Mr. Costigan's recent declaration. What the future may have to offer it is impossible to predict. Mr. Costigan has according to the liberal party all that he can do for it now. Whether the liberal party can do any more for him remains to be seen; also it will be interesting to observe how far the conservative portion of the element in the population with Mr. Costigan claimed to represent can be transferred by him to the grit fold.

It is also interesting to hear the remarks made by old-time liberals. One of them in conversation said that politics were after all a species of warfare, with changing fortunes. He thought that an officer in the army who had enjoyed the spoils of victory when his side won ought to be content to stand the losses of defeat. It struck this old-time liberal as a somewhat ungenerous proceeding for one who had been a sharer in the good fortune of his party when it was victorious to march over to the enemy in the hour of their victory. While it is true that the cause of defence is not a personal interest, there are others who have the feeling that the grit ranks are full enough of people who desire to have their friends rewarded and that the advent of Mr. Costigan will reduce the chances of some who deserve more from the present government. When Mr. Costigan speaks of his leaders in a disparaging way they seem surprised that it should have taken him so many years to discover their weakness.

The conservative party is not wrecked. When Mr. Costigan says it is he means nothing more than that it has been defeated. No member of the conservative party did more, according to his ability and influence than Mr. Costigan. His position of prominence to its action on the school question. Whether that action was wise or unwise it was for the time disastrous. The skillful use made of the question by Sir Wilfrid and his party, their varying attitude to suit varying circumstances, was the cause of their accession to power. The late government felt that a constitutional necessity was thrust upon them. Mr. Costigan urged that this necessity would also be attended by political advantage inasmuch as it would strike the conservative party with the element which he particularly represented. The leaders of the conservative party have never disowned their responsibility for the course taken, though it alienated many friends. But it is somewhat remarkable to affirm that Mr. Costigan should be the first prominent man to desert his late associates on account of the disaster which followed the action of which he was the most ardent advocate. It was somewhat surprising that Mr. Costigan should be now found transferring his influence and assistance to the statesmen who attacked him by attacking the measure which Mr. Costigan believed to be the chief duty of the conservative party to promote.

OTTAWA, May 13.—The ministers are not obtaining the supply from the house with undue precipitation. Mark Twain speaks of a newspaper man in Constantinople whose journal had a circulation of 15 copies. The man was asked why he printed so few copies, and he replied that he had great deliberation. Opposition members are voting supplies at about the same rate of speed. The discussions are on items which are easily assailable, but it must be admitted that the immediate purpose might be served with fewer observations. The ultimate object is not announced, but perhaps it would be safe to say that the government will not get the estimates through with alacrity until something more is known of the redistribution bill. At the close of last session when two or three important bills, a number of railway subsidies and a heavy assortment of supplementary appropriations were brought down in a bunch, Mr. Foster made an announcement. He pointed out that the important legislation to be part of their important legislation to the last hour, after most of the members had gone home, and declared that if he should be alive and in his place next year, this thing would not be allowed to happen. The ministers would probably hasten business for this year if they would bring down their important legislation at once. The ancient and time honored recourse of parliaments is to withhold supply from government until grievances are redressed. This is also a recourse for an opposition which can only protect itself by checking the vote of supply until the intentions of government are disclosed.

It happened yesterday that the estimates before the house were open to attack. Sir Louis Davies, who is not unpopular with the opposition, and who keeps his temper well under fire, was not as explicit in his explanations as some of the members who attacked him. He was probably because the minister of marine was not himself acquainted with the details of the vote which he proposed. His position is also weak from another cause, in which he has the sympathy of his colleagues, most of whom are of the same position. When Sir Louis took office he announced his intention of carrying on the services of his department for less money than his predecessors had expended. Now it happens that during the last decade and a half, the amount of marine has been in the control of careful men. Mr. Foster

and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper are not given to extravagance and always keep a careful watch on the outlay in their departments. Mr. Costigan was perhaps not so particular, but his control of the marine department was brief and the traditions as to expenditure were maintained.

So it happened that when Sir Louis Davies having made it his particular business to criticize the extravagance of the department of marine, assumed that he was going to manage it for less money, he found that his contract was too much for him. But in his haste he reduced the vote last year so that it was rather lower than the amount required in previous years. For next year he asks a large additional sum, apparently more than has usually been expended under conservative ministers. When confronted with the smaller vote of last year, Sir Louis, while the snow is big on his heart, humbly confessed that he did not take money enough. He is asking for a large supplementary vote to help him out in this current year, and as was said above, wants a bigger appropriation for the year that will commence in July.

Sir Louis offers an explanation to the effect that the Aberdeen will be run next year at the expense of the general light-house and ocean and fishery service. She was so managed this year, though the vote was taken on the assumption that her outlay would be charged to fishery protection. Sir Louis says that the transfer of these vessels to the general light-house and ocean and fishery service, does not imply increased outlay. But when asked whether the vote for fishery protection will be cut down by the amount that the vote for light-house and fisheries in the negative. So the matter stands. At the present moment Sir Louis's career as an economist and reformer is somewhat under a cloud.

Coming down to matters of detail, attention is called to some rather high charges for supplies. Mr. Taylor and Dr. Sproule found difficulty in understanding why the \$2.50 a barrel would be paid in St. John for potatoes supplied to the landward by Mr. Cotter. In Mr. Taylor's part of the country \$1.50 per barrel for turnips would be excessive. Nor is it clear to him and Dr. Sproule that \$5.00 per barrel should be paid for apples, or \$2.40 per bushel for peas, or \$2 for beans. The Ontario members are prepared to supply provisions and freight them to the maritime provinces at half these prices, and market quotations in St. John would seem to indicate that some of the charges were 100 per cent higher than they ought to be.

Mr. Ellis offered defence. He quoted the price of potatoes per peck in St. John to show that \$2.50 a barrel was high. Mr. Taylor, however, suggested that the prices he quoted, referred to new potatoes in July. Mr. Ellis rather excited the envy of the western farmers by stating that in the maritime provinces the prices paid for potatoes were not so high. He suggested that the prices he quoted were not excessive. He supposed that the captain of the ship must have been struck with the appearance of a fine barrel of apples some time in the spring and that \$5.00 might not be too much to pay for such a fine article. It was pointed out that baking powder was not usually sold at fifty cents a pound, and Mr. Macdonald of Prince Edward Island could not understand why Sir Louis should pay higher prices for cheese, condensed milk, baking powder, and other products of Prince Edward Island when bought at Souris than was paid by his agent for the same goods in British Columbia after they had been carried across the mountains. Mr. Macdonald does not object to the purchase of goods from the gentleman at Souris who protested his election, but he could not justify the payment of double prices even to so good a party man.

Hector MacJougall of Cape Breton finds that \$5, \$7 and even \$7.50 has been paid for flour for Sir Louis's fleet when other people were buying it for \$3 or less. They want to be paid for the payment of \$6 for coal bought at Sydney, when the regular price was less than half that much.

Sir Louis admitted that it is perfectly allowable to criticize these items and explained that the purchases were all made from supporters of the government when other things were equal. Further questioning elicited from the minister the fact that other things were not equal. The opposition members agreed that Sir Louis is like King Arthur. All his own friends in preference to Tories at the same price. But Sir Louis admitted that the conservatives were not allowed to quote prices at all. By confining the opportunity to his own friends he frequently escapes a comparison altogether, and the party men made their own prices apparently with excellent profit to themselves, as when the Souris gentleman above mentioned obtained 30 cents a gallon for kerosene oil.

Mr. Taylor sought to encourage Sir Louis in his career as a reformer by moving a reduction of the vote to the former standard. Then it became pathetic to witness Sir Louis's perturbation. He drew a ghastly picture of neglected light stations and misplaced buoys. He told how ships would run ashore in the darkness, and how corpses of maidens fair, lashed to drifting masts, would be strewn from Antioch to Montreal. There were tears in his voice as he pictured the happy home which would be desolated and the scenes of horror which would be witnessed if Mr. Taylor should cut down the vote of the marine department, or reduce the price of baking powder. He said that the Tory who was hardest on worse than that of the King of Egypt in olden times. He suggested that if the minister was really so concerned for human life, for the reputation of Canada, for the safety of the coast, and credit to the nation, he might accomplish his humane purposes by cutting down the profits on his friends' potatoes and beans. It was the two-priced grocer and not the peevish opposition who would be responsible for the scenes of carnage that were

present in Sir Louis's glowing, but morbid imagination. In their end no explanation was given of the mysterious transfer of expenditure from one department to another with the effect of increasing the outlay in one place and leaving the other where it was before.

We shall still have peace at any price, and in spite of Dr. Sproule's criticism, Sir Louis will go on buying groceries as Mr. Emmerson buys his bridges. The Doctor points out that the department of marine buys mushrooms at big prices notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Fielding has placed mushroom spawn on the free list.

There was some disagreement between the minister of marine and Mr. Macdonald of his own province concerning the permanence of employment in the fishery protection service. Mr. Macdonald seems to have heard of some partisan dismissal, but Sir Louis says that he keeps all his men and employs them year after year. The dispatches have given a fair amount of information in respect to the permanent employment of a naval reserve. This scheme as stated in a previous letter was outlined by Sir Louis at the meeting of the British Empire League. It seems that the discussion with the imperial authorities is still going on, and there is hope that a contribution of Canadians to imperial naval defence will soon be arranged. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, when minister of marine, made some attempt to begin the movement to keep the Canadian fishermen and other young men trained on the sea from offering their services to the United States navy. The fishery protection cruiser constitutes a sort of navy of our own. The men on board these vessels are trained in methodical habits. They have some ideas of drill and are accustomed to neatness and to regular habits. This training naturally disposes them to withdraw from ordinary seafaring and to enter the regular service. Sir Hibbert fears that if employment is not found in winter for these young men they will enlist in the service of our neighbors. Probably before the session is over we shall hear more of this scheme for establishing training stations for marines and the equipment of a Canadian naval reserve.

It will be seen that the Grand Trunk has no share in the disadvantage of longer routes. It will receive as much on goods which it delivers to the Intercolonial or receives from that road as it does on traffic entirely its own. The Intercolonial will have to do its through business at half price or less. Mr. Blair must be an ungenerous able minister if he can make the traffic pay on these terms.

The minister claims that he has done what was possible so far as the through business for export and very little import business, so that no test has yet been applied to the value of this business as a producer of revenue for the government. It is, however, a business which has been conducted at a much greater loss than Mr. Blair admits. He says that in the eight months ending first of March the receipts equalled the expenditure, while during the four months beginning last March and ending with July there was a deficit of \$138,000. These twelve months include the exact period in which the Drummond railway was operated with the Intercolonial, so that the first year's operation of the Intercolonial net deficit according to Mr. Blair's own showing of \$138,000. It is true that the minister puts in a claim of an extra expenditure during the four months from July to August. But he stated that this extra expenditure was made then instead of later in the year. In any case it would have been during the twelve months, and the only result of anticipating it was that the balance for the early part of this current year is better. Mr. Blair has deferred the expenditure to July and August. He would have had a deficit of \$150,000 by the first of last March, instead of an even balance. In any case he seems to have done within that particular twelve months only a fair year's maintenance work and to have accumulated a deficit as above mentioned.

It is true that the minister now tells how difficult it is to make an arrangement of that kind pay during the first year. But as was shown in a recent letter, he stated to the house when he brought down the arrangement that the first year's operation would produce a net revenue of \$200,000 instead of a deficit of half that sum. The minister is apparently half a million lollars out in his calculations for the first year. It remains to be seen how far out he will be when he undertakes to carry through traffic at half price.

The ministers are developing a taste for literature. While the house was in supply on Friday it was discovered from the contingent fund account was loaded with a considerable number of interesting books purchased by ministers for use in their offices. The parliamentary library is available for all government employees, but it seems necessary that the ministers should have some particular books constantly at their elbow. It is found, for instance, that every minister but one has bought a copy of the public expense of a work called *The Four Owns*. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper observed when the item was under discussion, that while Sir Oliver Mowat was minister of justice his colleagues were willing to take their law from him, but the moment the law fell back to the office everyone of them invested in *The Four Owns*. Sir Charles Hibbert says that many laymen have been led astray by these compendiums, which are very unreliable legal guides. He thinks it would be almost better to take legal opinions even

from the than to go reliable as out that I self in the and who of which Sir that the in himself. How something, and a simultaneous ministers in legal m became leg ment. In this o that M legal matte ters of co leagues. H revise the said that m from aro tally innoc Another I ministers s gely is on tions, which ministers a ard Cartwo called Footl they are a quotations of a of Mr. Pat Quotations beautiful Mr. Borda that they themselves at the exp have an u opposition, also sugges were procu llamentary made avail opposition in the disc that such in gurgite the minist he would t. Sir such quotat of the ster. Then ister of cu "am satis cille him to \$5,000 a ye \$7,000. An Paterson's fury signi in scemw intereste ation of wh was too y quotation is common plication of a grove, in of the Lat "mors equ cheerful re Mr. Richar versus Kiehl Tarte, who the torties of the writs, phrases as Mr. Sifton making a man ever Blair is p his moment short extra "do ut des Among o which the department Pearee, a an antic dition of Queen as the loyal li "The Old B cently muc year's oper of the Intercolonial study of a government considerably "The Dictio must be a Mr. Rog whose busi ally to ex honest Can to the pub such thing "it will be should not lic." There of Mr. Rog fear of his to the subf cal persist transaction Rogers had amount of such sugges rminatio actly what

Earl of Staff

LONDON: Strafford J. Colgate, York city stantly kill Bar by the The par the platf London. ed at a h deny fell body, dec taken to awaits the morn morning 5 than Par then appar evening f given inst should not of her abe While o last Febr Queen, and his co a source -sily-eight

Ch. CA

Ch. CA

Ch. CA



Highest in quality—a pure hand soap for laundry purposes and general uses. That word Surprise stamped on every cake guarantees the highest quality.

St. Crisp Soap Mfg. Co., St. Stephens, N. S.

the rate per mile in order to compete with shorter roads, and the whole loss is borne by the government. Now it is well known that the rates for beef cut down towards the lowest living point. The great railways make most of their money on local and non-competitive traffic and carry on their through business with a small margin of profit. We can imagine how much the government will make on through traffic at one half the ordinary long distance rate.

Then there is another remarkable provision. It is agreed that the amount assigned to the Intercolonial as their return for through operation from Montreal to St. John shall be no more than the rate charged by the Canadian Pacific between the same points. That is to say, the Intercolonial agrees to make rates for 740 miles equal to those made by the Canadian Pacific for 480 miles. Furthermore, the Intercolonial agrees to charge no more for freight from Montreal to St. John than the Grand Trunk charges from Montreal to Portland, a distance of 283 miles, or considerably less than half the length of the Intercolonial. The rate to Halifax is to be a little higher than that to St. John. The difference is found objectionable to Halifax and the agitation there may have the effect of making a Halifax rate of \$40 rather the same as the Portland rate for 293 miles. If the rates were the same to Halifax the Intercolonial would be receiving about one third as much as the Grand Trunk gets for performing the same service as through traffic borne by the two roads.

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...a pure hard...  
...and general...  
...stamped...  
...the highest...  
...St. Stephen, N.B.

...to compete...  
...the whole loss...  
...Now it...  
...the rates for...  
...trunk lines have...  
...the lowest liv...  
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...most opinions even

...Earl of Stafford...  
...Run Over By An...  
...Express...  
...Train.

...LONDON, May 16.—The Earl of...  
...Stafford, who married Mrs. Samuel...  
...J. Colgate, in Grace church, New...  
...York city, last December, was in...  
...stantly killed this evening at Potter's...  
...Bar by the Cambridge express.

...The earl was standing upon...  
...the platform awaiting a train from...  
...London. When the express approach...  
...ed at a high rate of speed, he sud...  
...denly fell forward upon the rails. The...  
...body, decapitated and mangled, was...  
...taken to the nearest hotel, where it...  
...awaits the coroner's inquest.

...Lord Stafford left London this...  
...morning for his country seat, Wroth...  
...am Park, Barnet, Herts. He was...  
...then apparently in good health.

...The Countess of Stafford left this...  
...evening for Potter's Bar, having...  
...given instructions that her daughter...  
...should not be informed of the cause...  
...of her absence.

...While on duty at Windsor Castle...  
...last February, as an equestrian to the...  
...Queen, the earl was seized with a fit...  
...and his condition had ever since been...  
...a source of anxiety. He was in the...  
...sixty-eighth year of his age.

from the present minister of justice...  
...to go to a source so utterly un...  
...reliable as this. It was also pointed...  
...out that the minister of justice him...  
...self is the only member of the cabi...  
...net who did not buy this book, from...  
...which Sir Charles Hibbert argues...  
...that the minister has more confide...  
...in himself than his colleagues have...  
...in him. However this may be, there...  
...is something significant in the panicky...  
...and simultaneous rush which all the...  
...ministers make for some slight guid...  
...e in legal matters as soon as Mr. Mills...  
...became legal adviser of the govern...  
...ment.

In this connection it was pointed...  
...out that Mr. Mills is not consulted...  
...on legal matters and especially on...  
...matters of contracts made by his...  
...colleagues. He did not draw up or...  
...even revise the Yukon contract, and...  
...it is said that in the various legal...  
...documents brought down Mr. Mills...  
...is totally innocent of any participat...  
...ion.

Another literary work in which...  
...the ministers seem to have invest...  
...ed largely is one called Practical...  
...Quotations, which cost \$8 a volume...  
...to some ministers and \$12 to others. Sir...  
...Richard Cartwright bought one which...  
...is called Practical Quotations, but...  
...whether they are the same as the...  
...Practical Quotations does not fully...  
...appear. Mr. Borden of Halifax got...  
...hold of a copy of Mr. Paterson's...  
...volume of Practical Quotations and...  
...read a number of beautiful extra...  
...cts, mainly in Latin. Mr. Borden...  
...reaches the conclusion that the...  
...ministers have fortified them...  
...selves for political controversy...  
...at the expense of the public and...  
...thus have an unfair advantage...  
...over the opposition, and Sir Charles...  
...Tupper also suggested that if...  
...these volumes were procured for...  
...the purpose of parliamentary...  
...debates they should be made...  
...available for both sides if the...  
...opposition was to have any show...  
...at all in the discussion. Mr. Borden...  
...admitted that such quotations as...  
..."rari nantes in gurgite vasto" were...  
...invaluable to the minister of...  
...marine, and therefore he would not...  
...object to the publication. Sir Louis...  
...Dartmouth could apply such...  
...quotations as this to the question...  
...of the extermination of the lobster...  
...ster. Then in the book of the...  
...minister of customs occurs the...  
...quotation, "jam satis est," which...  
...might reconcile him to the fact...  
...that he only gets \$5,000 a year...  
...when his colleagues get \$7,000.

Another quotation in Mr. Paterson's...  
...volume reads "sound and fury...  
...signifying nothing," and again...  
...in somewhat the same sense "vox...  
...et prateria nihil," the personal...  
...application of which quotation Mr. Borden...  
...was too polite to make. A Latin...  
...quotation to the effect that the sea...  
...is common to all, has a distinct...  
...application to an international...  
...controversy now pending. The...  
...reference of the Latin poet to the...  
...fact that "mors equo pede pulsata," etc., is...  
...a cheerful reminder to the premier...  
...that Mr. Richardson is not the only...  
...universal kicker. "Aut Caesar aut...  
...Nihil" is a favorite quotation of...  
...Mr. Tarte, who, having been nullus...  
...among the Tories has become Caesar...  
...among the critics. Sir Richard...  
...studies such phrases as "quantum...  
...mutatus ab illo." Mr. Sifton's...  
...debate is directed to a maxim...  
...to the effect that "no man ever...  
...became suddenly rich." Mr. Blair...  
...is pressed for time, and gives...  
...his moments of literary leisure...  
...to such short extracts as "quid pro...  
...quo" and "do ut des."

Among other interesting works...  
...which the ministers are stocking...  
...their departmental rooms are...  
...Debret's Peerage, a useful work...  
...to which they are anticipating...  
...interesting additions. "The Life...  
...and Time of Queen Victoria" is...  
...taken as a valuable contribution...  
...to the royal literature of the...  
...departments. "The Old Regime" is...  
...a volume apparently much sought...  
...after, and Sir Charles Hibbert...  
...rather favors the study of that...  
...work by the present government. He...  
...also commends the consideration...  
...of the minister of the interior...  
...called "The Dictionary of Our...  
...Faults," which must be a rather...  
...ponderous volume.

Mr. Rogers, the patron member...  
...whose business it is to object...  
...generally to expenditure on behalf...  
...of the honest Canadian farmer, objects...  
...to the publication of these items. "If...  
...such things have to be done," he...  
...says, "it will be well at least that...  
...they should not get to the ears of...  
...the public." There appears to be in...  
...the mind of Mr. Rogers a wholesome...  
...fear of his constituents, and a...  
...dislike to the publicity which the...  
...auditor general persists in giving...  
...to the small transactions of the...  
...government. Mr. Rogers had to...  
...undergo a considerable amount of...  
...unpleasant nagging over this...  
...subject, and he afterwards maintained...  
...that he seemed to say.

S. D. S.

NOBLEMAN DEAD.

Earl of Stafford Run Over By An Express Train.

LONDON, May 16.—The Earl of...  
...Stafford, who married Mrs. Samuel...  
...J. Colgate, in Grace church, New...  
...York city, last December, was in...  
...stantly killed this evening at Potter's...  
...Bar by the Cambridge express.

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...Queen, the earl was seized with a fit...  
...and his condition had ever since been...  
...a source of anxiety. He was in the...  
...sixty-eighth year of his age.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Eight Officers Arrested at Pretoria Charged With High Treason.

Were Enlisting Men for the Purpose of Rebellion—The Roster Included Two Thousand Names—Opinions of Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain.

JOHANNESBURG, May 16.—A number of men have been arrested here on the charge of high treason. CAPE TOWN, May 16.—The Argus, of this city, today publishes a despatch from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal or South African republic, saying that E. W. Reitz, the secretary of state, confirms the report that a number of unusual arrests have been made there and that it is rumored that the prisoners are British officers.

PRETORIA, May 16.—The officers arrested are: Capt. Patterson, formerly of the Lancers; Col. R. F. Nichols; Lieut. E. J. Tremlett; Lieut. C. A. Ellis, lately a private detective at Johannesburg; Lieut. John Allen Mitchell, formerly of the Horse Artillery; former Sergeant Fries, R. P. Hooper and Nichols. No one of them has been in the employ of the British South Africa Chartered Company.

It is stated that the commissioner of police, who had the affair in hand, had been working up the case for four months. Mr. Reitz, the secretary who effected the arrests, received his instructions last week and secured the necessary warrants yesterday. The executive of the Transvaal is sitting in secret session this evening considering the arrests.

JOHANNESBURG, May 16.—Further warrants have been issued. It is asserted that the officers already arrested were also preparing to organize a corps in Natal, the British colony, between the Orange Free State and the Indian Ocean, to assist the projected movement at Johannesburg.

CAPE TOWN, May 16.—According to advices from Pretoria, the charge against the prisoners is that, while staying in the Rand privately they were really engaged in enlisting men for the purpose of rebellion when they were ready to give the signal. It is stated that the enlistment roster included 2,000 men, and that a number of incriminating documents were found at the time the arrests were made.

LONDON, May 16.—Cecil Rhodes, the former premier of Cape Colony and resident director in South Africa of the British Chartered South Africa Co., by which he was recently elected president of the South African league, informs the Associated Press that he has heard nothing regarding the arrests in the Transvaal and did not think that too serious significance ought to be attached to them. No information had reached him from South Africa, he asserted, that could lead him in any way to anticipate or explain the arrests.

The news caused considerable excitement among the members of the house, but little disposition was manifested to credit the rumors of a rebellious conspiracy. PRETORIA, May 16.—The British agent in charge of affairs, Mr. Conyngham Green, had an interview with President Kruger this afternoon and expressed regret that men who had worn the Queen's uniform should be concerned in such a movement. President Kruger replied that he would not believe the prisoners were British officers until it had been proved, adding that he hoped the affair would not interfere with the proposed meeting between himself and Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner for South Africa.

PRETORIA, May 17.—The seven alleged revolutionaries who presented the appearance of ordinary loafers, were arraigned this morning in court and were charged with the capital offence of high treason. They were remanded for fortnight. Sworn affidavits allege that two thousand men have been enlisted for military service, and that it was intended to arm them in Natal, to return them to the Rand, and, at a given signal, to seize and hold the fort of Johannesburg for twenty-four hours, pending the arrival of British troops.

The press says the government regards the matter as an unfortunate local incident, which will not affect the general political situation. The government also confirms the report that the arrangements between President Kruger and the governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, for a meeting at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, are nearly completed. The president's proposed reforms will be presented to the Rand prior to the meeting. LONDON, May 17.—In response to inquiries made in government circles the correspondent of the Associated Press here was told today that the statement that the men arrested at Johannesburg had acted under instructions from the British war office was "too absurd for refutation."

ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY. Messrs. Douglas and Ross Formally Licensed at Yesterday's Meeting.

The St. John Presbytery met in St. Andrew's church on the 16th instant at three o'clock. Judge Forbes, moderator. There were present Rev. Messrs. Fotheringham, Boyd, McIntosh, Gratz, Foster, Campbell, Ross, Fraser, Rainnie and Messrs. Woolf and Malcolm. The home mission committee reported that the following arrangements had been made for summer supply: W. A. Ross appointed to Fort Kent; Chas. Myers to Three Brooks; A. M. McLeod to Baillie; J.



Nervous Prostration

The utter collapse of the body, which accompanies nervous prostration impresses one with the supreme importance of the nervous system. Just think. There could be no feeling, no sensation, no action, no breathing, no circulation of the blood, no growth, no life, without the nervous system. There could be no sympathy or harmony among the different organs of the body. The body would be nothing more than a "dead mass" over which the brain had no control.

Exhausted by disease, overwork, or worry, the nerves become weaker and weaker. Their cry for proper nourishment is made known by nervous headaches, and dyspepsia, brain fog, loss of energy and ambition, confusion of the mental faculties, fear to venture, irritability, sleeplessness and despondency. These are the signs of approaching nervous prostration—the signs of starved and exhausted nerves.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Is prepared from the last and favorite prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, and is his greatest scientific discovery. It nourishes the starved and exhausted nerves back to health and strength, and inspires new confidence and ambition in the weak and exhausted. It does not stimulate; it does not give false hope; it creates new brain and nerve cells to replace those wasted by disease, overwork and worry. It makes the blood rich and pure, and sends through the body the thrill of new life and vigor, which imparts energy and strength to every organ of the body. It restores pale, weak men and women to robust health.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cts. a large box, at all dealers, or sent post-paid, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," on receipt of price by

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

MARCHAND ALIVE.

The Major and His Officers Will Receive Royal Welcome Home.

PARIS, May 16.—At a cabinet council held today, the minister of the colonies, H. Guillaud, communicated to those present the contents of a telegram received by the governor of Jibouti from Major Marchand, saying the mission was in perfect health and would arrive at Jibouti on May 16. The despatch added: "At the moment of our arrival at the end of our journey across Africa and the termination of three years spent in the accomplishment of the task entrusted to us, the chief of the mission and his officers beg you to renew to the government and their military chiefs the assurance of their respectful devotion and of the spirit of discipline and obedience which three years spent in the bush has been unable to alter."

The ministers decided to grant the request to officers asked for by Major Marchand, and they also drew up a programme of the fetes to be given in France in honor of the African traveller. Major Marchand will be officially received at Foulon by the naval prefect and delegates from the ministry of marine, and the ministry of the colonies. On his arrival in this city he will be met at the railroad station by representatives of the ministry of war, the ministry of marine, the ministry of the colonies, the president of the republic and by a committee of the military club. The minister of marine will place his carriage at the disposal of Major Marchand. It will convey him to the ministry of marine, where a lunch will be served. The same evening a reception will be given in the traveller's honor at the military club. The minister of the colonies will also hold a soiree in his honor.

On the following day a commemorative medal inscribed, "Marchand mission—from the Atlantic to the Red Sea," will be presented to the members of the expedition. GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL. Five Thousand Dollars a Year for Forty Years for the Dry Dock.

The local government were in session this city on Tuesday morning and afternoon. In the morning the heard President D. J. McLaughlin, Manager Chas. A. Everett, James McAvity and Alex. Macaulay of the Exhibition Association with regard to a grant for this fall's exhibition. It was decided to make a grant of \$5,000 towards the show, the prize list to be subject to approval by the governor in council. It will be left with the directors of the association and commissioner of Agriculture Lablouis to determine upon the prize list.

The government agreed to give \$5,000 a year for forty years to the dry dock scheme, provided the promised assistance is given by the imperial federal and city governments. The dock must be constructed and ready for use before the provincial grant can be obtained, and the dock itself must be approved of by the government on the report of engineers.

The common council committee laid before the government at Fredericton a proposition for the extension of the wharves at Sand Point. The government yesterday decided to make a grant of \$1,000 a year for twenty years towards the same upon certain conditions. The wharves must be constructed and approved of by the government on the report of engineers. The plans must be approved yesterday decided to make a grant named by the St. John aldermen at Fredericton must be expended on the works before the grant is available.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND. Is essentially a monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and infusions are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 50 per box, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, 75 per box. No. 10, 100 degrees stronger, \$1.00 per box. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. A 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible druggists in Canada. Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists, and W. G. Wilson, St. John, West.

RAISED THE JACK.

HONG KONG, May 16.—Part of the British troops sent into the disturbed territory near here, have returned, after taking possession of Kow Loon city. The Chinese garrison was disarmed, the British flag was hoisted without disturbance and fifty men of the Welsh Fusiliers regiment were left to garrison the town.

No news has been received from the Hinterland expedition.

THE PERIL OF COWARDICE.

(From Judge.) Perhaps if the thousands of China had butchered several million Christians the powers would be afraid to partition its possessions. This is what the Sultan has done, and the desire of the powers to possess him and seize his real estate is equally great. If China might develop as a fighting power, instead of being an angel of peace through either principle or cowardice, it would win more respect and be far happier.

PORTLAND DISASTER.

Weather Was Not Such as to Prevent a Prudent Captain Going to Sea.

PORTLAND, Me., May 15.—Captain A. M. Miles of Hancock, Me., master of the tug Mars, which lost two coal barges off Cape Cod in the hurricane that wrecked the Portland, testified that the storm came on suddenly, about midnight. At 7 o'clock, the hour of the Portland's sailing, there were no indications of a storm.

Capt. Chas. Foster of Provincetown said he was in the harbor at seven o'clock and saw no indications of a storm. About 10 o'clock the weather was thick, and looked like an approaching storm.

Steamboat Inspector Geo. A. Pollister and Jas. H. Merritt testified regarding their last inspection of the Portland. She was in good condition and fully equipped.

Chas. F. Williams, the company's Boston agent, recalled a conversation that took place between him and Captain Blanchard in regard to the weather and offered in evidence telegrams and maps relating to the weather that day. Capt. Blanchard said he was satisfied that the wind was shifting to the northwest, and that he should sail at 7 o'clock. The statement was telegraphed to Captain Pollister at Portland, but the latter said he should not leave port with steamer Bay State till 9 o'clock.

Geo. B. Dudley, freight cashier in the Boston office, corroborated the testimony of Agent Williams. Several master mariners and others testified that the weather indications at 7 o'clock that night were not such as to deter a prudent captain from putting to sea with a steamer of the Portland class.

Capt. L. B. Hatheway and Wm. H. Harrington, who were at Thatcher's Island that night, and saw the Portland pass about 9.30, said she seemed to be making good headway. The weather was not unusually threatening at that time.

Capt. M. M. Hogan and Seaman Patrick Doherty of the schooner Ruth Martin, which was caught in the hurricane off Cape Cod, sighted a white steamer a mile and a half away, about daybreak Sunday morning. They were afraid of foundering, and hoisted signals of distress, but the steamer did not appear to see them.

CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

LONDON, May 16.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town says that the negotiations for a meeting between President Kruger of the South African republic and Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, and British high commissioner for South Africa, regarding the grievances of the Outlanders in the Transvaal, have culminated finally in an arrangement for a conference which will probably be held at Cape Town.

TRINITY RECTORSHIP.

The j.w holders and parishioners of Trinity church met in the school room to hear the report of the committee appointed in April. C. F. Kinnear was in the chair and H. L. Sturdee acted as clerk.

The sub-committee to whom the matter had been delegated by the wardens and vestrymen, reported through their chairman, J. H. McAvity, that they had caused notices of the vacancy, caused by the death of Archdeacon Brigstocke, to be published in various papers, and in response had received applications from and in behalf of those who were willing to accept the position.

The committee had made diligent enquiry as to the ability and standing of these applicants, but believed that the time at their disposal was insufficient to obtain satisfactory information, and asked that further time be given them to pursue the enquiry, and named the 27th of June as a suitable time to give their report.

It was moved by C. P. Clarke and seconded by L. A. Currey that the report be adopted. The motion was carried after a thorough discussion and the meeting adjourned.

NEW GOVERNMENT STEAMER.

(Charlottetown Examiner.) The new steamer being built by the department of marine and fisheries in the yard between Poole & Lewis' and Pease's No. 2 wharves, will be launched about the 27th of this month. She is being built 36 feet between perpendiculars, with a 19 ft. beam and 8 ft. hold. The contractor for the hull is John White of O'Leary, and Bruce Stewart & Co. are supplying the engines and boilers. The machinery is guaranteed to give her a speed of 9 knots an hour continuously, at sea. The engines are to be about 35 nominal horse power. It is expected that the steamer will be altogether finished the first week in July, when the agent of the department here will take charge of her, to supply the lighthouses, etc., and after the needs of the marine branch of the department are filled she will be handed over to the fisheries branch and will be employed in the protection of lobsters in the Strait of Northumberland.

PEITITION FOR A WHARF.

A petition addressed to Hon. Mr. Tarte is being circulated and generally signed around town, says the Moncton Transcript. According to the petition a large number of vessels and steamers of all sizes go as far as Hopewell Cape with ballast to load with lumber for the English market, and there is at that point a fine anchorage basin in which they can ride at anchor at all times of tide. The petition sets forth that a ballast wharf there is now completely filled with ballast, but is clear of water when the tide is one-quarter out; this makes the wharf useless. It suggests that the wharf be either extended or a new one built a few yards farther up the river, where the bank is very steep and the water is deep enough for an anchorage basin at low tide. The fact that the Albert railway does not touch the village nor come to Moncton is pointed out as a reason for asking Mr. Tarte to take such steps as will result in building a proper wharf at Hopewell Cape, and also for facilitating steamboat traffic between Moncton and these points.

WHEN WON'T VOTE.

(Ottawa Citizen.) A return made by the city clerk of Toronto shows that there were but women in that city who were entitled to vote at the last municipal election; of these only 1,676 availed themselves of their right.



CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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

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

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.

Henry A. Austin has bought the C. A. Stocker property at Mount Pleasant for \$8,500.

The tea which enjoys the confidence of its patrons is Union Blend. A key in every pound package.

Grain freights have advanced to \$8.41-82 and the market is firm. This is a big jump.

Bark W. W. McLaughlin has been fixed to load number at Annapolis or Yarmouth for Buenos Ayres at \$10.50, if Rosario \$11.50.

Two white swans arrived by Dominion Express yesterday from the Pacific coast, the gift of the mayor of the city of Victoria, B. C., to the St. John Park Association.

Bangor lumbermen are still complaining of the scarcity of vessels and they say that there is considerable delay in filling orders of account of the fewness of schooners.

Mrs. Turner of Harvey, Albert Co., the last surviving sister of the late lieutenant, died on the morning of the 13th inst., in her 82d year, after a severe illness of nearly six months.

A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of Dr. W. Lewis, Amherst, on Monday night, when Miss daughter, Miss Annie, was united in marriage to Frank Miller of that town.

On Thursday morning last a young man named Wallace, son of J. T. Wallace of West Gore, died at the Sherman house, Truro. He was on his way home from California, where he had been for ten years.

The new O'Neill's patent sweeper, which is to be used in the depot, has arrived. In construction and mode of work it is almost a miniature of the ordinary street sweeper, a revolving brush doing the work.

Says the Campbellton Enterprise: "Streams are high and logs coming into the boom. There are now over five million in the boom." A Bathurst letter says: "The drives are all out now. This is earlier than any previous season."

The funeral of the late William Oddy took place at Hampton Wednesday afternoon, and a large number of people followed the remains to the church-burying ground, where the body was interred. The services at the parish church were conducted by Rev. C. A. S. Warnford.

Wm. Robinson of Newcastle, N. B., has been engaged in carriage making there for many years, and is now a man in age, approaching 70. He has always been reported more or less slow pay, but of late more so than usual, resulting in several recent judgments, and he has now assumed Monetary Times, Toronto.

On Saturday last, at Edmundston, while a son of Anthony Lucas, aged about five years, was playing on the ferry boat with some other children, he fell off into the river. The children called for help, but before aid could reach him he was drowned. The body was recovered within five minutes, but all efforts to bring back consciousness were unavailing.

Says the Truro Sun: "Last evening we were pleased to hear from our enterprising townsman, T. G. McMullen, M. P., that the pulp mill project is bound to go on; that in June or July, or just as soon as the water is supposed to be at its lowest point in the Salmon River this summer, preparations for the erection of the works will begin near Union, about five or six miles east of Truro."

Str. Anaxo, now loading deals here for Ireland, comes back for another cargo.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

HORSELESS CARRIAGE. (Chatham World.)

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller rode down from Millerton on Saturday in Mr. Miller's horseless carriage. The run was made at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, though the carriage had to be stopped several times to allow frightened horses to pass. There is something uncanny, to the eye of a horse, in a top buggy bowing along the road without visible means of propulsion. Mr. Miller says he can run it at the rate of 25 miles an hour. It is driven by a gasoline motor that is entirely out of sight.

BUILDING IN DORCHESTER. A Lorchester letter says: The old copper mines, which opening 14 or 15 years ago caused a great boom here, but which have been closed for a number of years, are again to be opened. The property, which was sold under an order issued by the supreme court for the payment of the company's debts, has been re-purchased and new buildings will immediately be erected thereon.

Dickie Bros. of Middleton, who have been carrying on a boot and shoe manufacturing business on a small scale during the winter, intend erecting opposite their store during the summer, a large tannery and boot and shoe factory.

Humphrey Bower's mill on Wood-lawn street is being rapidly pushed forward, and in the course of a month or so will be completed.

Str. Anaxo, now loading deals here for Ireland, comes back for another cargo.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF

GENERAL AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Gentlemen's Furnishings and House Furnishings

Is now complete in every particular.

The following is a few of our Special Lines:

Ready-to-Wear Figured Alpaca Skirts - \$2.55

Underskirts - From 60c to 2.25

Best Quality Honeycomb Quilts - 95c., \$1.60 2.00

CARPETS, OILOLOTHS, LINOLEUM, STRAW MATTING, CURTAINS.

CURTAIN POLES COMPLETE 25c

SHARP & McMACKIN,

325 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. S. (NORTHEND).

A DEEP MYSTERY.

Either Suicide or Murder at the Falls, Thursday Afternoon.

A Man Leaps or is Pushed from the Bridge into the Swirling, Seething Rapids.

His Comrade Jumps into a Team and is Driven Rapidly Away - The Story as Told by Eye Witnesses to the Sun.

The Suspension bridge was the scene of a tragedy, Thursday afternoon, which in the mysterious circumstances that surrounded it and the cold-blooded heartlessness displayed, surpasses anything that the falls, that spot which seems to have a deadly fascination, have ever witnessed.

Two men, evidently strangers in this vicinity, went together to the middle of the bridge. There is a sudden splash, and struggling arms are raised from the swirling water. The comrade watches the fated man as he is borne away by the swift flow of the tide. He raises no outcry, but walks calmly to the end of the bridge, steps into a carriage and is driven away, with but a glimpse seen of his features. Such in short is the story of the tragedy enacted about half-past three yesterday afternoon.

The question that presents itself now with the most pressing force is: Was it murder? Or was it suicide of the most deliberate sort, with a friend so stupefied either by drink, by fright or by both as to be incapable of raising an alarm?

Opinions vary upon the question. Some assert with the utmost confidence that foul play can account for the peculiar circumstances which attend the case. Others with equal force claim that it was a case of deliberate suicide, accompanied, they admit, with the strangest circumstances.

The tragedy was not witnessed, though the principal spectator was only a little child of about 8 years, sharp and bright for her age, but yet so young that it is possible certain circumstances might escape her childish vision, and others might be confused in her memory.

It is the daughter of James Mc-Masters, a resident of the "Strait Shore road."

Yesterday afternoon about half-past three, Mrs. McMasters, accompanied by her little daughter Marnie, and her son, a bright boy some years older than his sister, started to go to the home of the children's aunt on Harding street, in Fairville. It was the necessity of crossing the bridge and the possibility that unattended the little girl might come to some grievous harm, that led Mrs. McMasters to accompany the children.

The boy ran on ahead and was the first one to see the mysterious two men, one of whom was to meet death in a tragic form. He had crossed the bridge and had reached the gate-way in the fence that surrounds the asylum, when he met the two men. They were talking together and the tones of one were so loud that he could hear them distinctly.

One said to the other, "I am going to jump over."

"The answer made by the man's companion was inaudible to the boy, and he paid no further attention to the pair, who proceeded along toward the bridge. As they neared it, however, he saw the man, Thorne, passed over toward Fairville, and the men stopped him and obtained a match.

He noticed that they seemed to be considerably under the influence of liquor, and he is also the only one, with the exception of Mrs. McMasters, who is able to give a description of the pair.

The man who was so shortly afterwards borne into eternity by the flowing tide, was tall, somewhat slim, dressed in dark clothes, wore on his head a Derby hat, and was of a dark complexion, with a dark mustache. The companion was short and thickset, with sandy moustache, freckled face, soft felt hat, and spotted grey tweed suit.

Mr. Thorne, after supplying them with the matches, drove ahead and the pair moved on to the centre of the bridge, keeping to the lower side. Here they were passed by Mrs. McMasters and Marnie.

Mrs. McMasters was wearing a sailor hat, which, on account of the wind, she had considerable difficulty in retaining upon her head. This interfered to some extent with her view of the men, but little Marnie, with the inquisitiveness of youth, turned her head and watched the pair. They kept close in by the railing and this is Marnie's story of what followed:

"When we passed the men I looked around to see what they were doing, and the man in the dark clothes he put his feet through the holes (the apertures) in the railing, and the other man stood near him and jumped through."

Mrs. McMasters heard the splash and quickly turned around and saw the man leaping out through the railing, while the head of his dark companion rose and disappeared in the eddies which whirl in fury at the foot of the bridge. His hands were thrown up either in a mute appeal for help, or in a vain attempt to stem the strength of the awful current.

The startled lady turned upon the unconcerned companion with the exclamation: "My God, what has happened?" to which the man answered, with a coolness either born of liquor or a reckless disregard for life: "Oh, he is just swimming."

The startled lady turned upon the man and the question was asked of the companion: "Can you do nothing to save him?" and the answer came

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100 DROPS. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Facsimile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher NEW YORK. 35 Doses - 35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Be sure you get the real thing. See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

A HEAVY LOSS. The proprietors of the fish packing factories at Bale Verte and Port Elgin met with a heavy loss Saturday. The large factory at Port Elgin collapsed and about a thousand dollars worth of fish were ruined. The factory, which is about a hundred feet long, was filled from the peak with fish, a weight of several hundred tons. The last of the fish had been hung up the previous day. One end of the building only fell in, but about 500 barrels of fish were practically destroyed. They are in one great mass, and the greater number of them will be fit for nothing. Some of them may be sold for lobster bait, but as the majority of fishermen have laid in their supply of bait, these 500 barrels will be almost an entire loss. The herring season will soon be over, so that it is not likely the fish can be replaced this season.

REDEEM THE PLEDGE. If we have ever sold a Fit-Reform garment that failed to earn its full cost in service, no matter when the transaction, the purchaser is bound in justice to give us a chance to redeem the pledge of satisfaction by the maker that goes with every sale. No statute of limitation with Fit-Reform garments. Tell us the facts about any that you have bought from us that have misbehaved. We are here to make it good. Suits and Overcoats, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20. Trousers, \$3, \$4, \$5. Your money back if dissatisfied. The Fit-Reform Wardrobe, King Street, Corner Germain. SCOVIL BROS. & CO. Proprietors and Sole St. John Controllers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

A TEACHER'S DIFFICULTIES.

By Miss A. Livingstone.

A Paper Read Before the St. John Primary Union.

(Concluded.)

the opening to prevent distracting other classes.

In a properly graded school the work must of necessity be easier than where such is not the case, but sometimes it happens that a teacher cannot put the scholar where he belongs because he would feel insulted if placed where his mental capacities or rather his scholastic attainments placed him.

I know of a case in a point where two boys, who must have left school about the second or third grade, were placed in a class consisting of grade 9 boys and others of shrewd business tact. It was truly painful when their turn came to read for the teacher, not only to pronounce the difficult words but to go over three or four words and wait to hear its repetition, and not even then correctly. The words were unknown to them, their vocabulary limited. In a case of this kind they could not be put in a primary class, so although a difficult matter to make the lesson as interesting to them as otherwise might be, it is best to let them remain or they would become discouraged and leave.

To the honor of the other boys they never find out that they are superior or took the least notice of their defects. Fortunately such cases are exceptional.

Lastly, the teacher in her class. The children of our modern primary schools are not sufficiently taught to memorize. The pendulum has taken too great a swing from the cramming of the past. We use bright, pretty and ingenious material to help us in our explanations. The children are pleased. They listen and enjoy, but the teacher does all the work. We reach the heart, but often neglect the head. We must not stop short of a development of all the powers. They must memorize, think, feel and act; find opportunities to express their thoughts and feelings or our teaching has been in vain.

The lesson should be carefully and thoughtfully prepared; the lesson mapped or planned out. Too often this may be hurriedly attempted almost at the last moment, the teacher depending upon some impromptu inspiration to help her through her class. Such a course can only result in very indifferent teaching, and it would not be very hard to understand why such a teacher might complain of want of order. Two or three restless children can demoralize all the others under unfavorable conditions. The teacher should enter his class with the determination to accomplish specific ends—to teach the dominant truth of the lesson, and his constant and highest aim should be the salvation of his class. The lesson has by interest and prayerful thought become part of his inner life. He does not forget it nor require to make an embarrassing search for his notes or lesson helps before his class. Neither must he teach too much or too little. By teaching too much more information and truth is forced upon him than he can assimilate, or if we teach too little the scholar is left struggling with difficulties which should be removed at once. A wise and searching process of questioning at the beginning excites a most wholesome inclination to ascertain what they already know and the defects and inaccuracies of their knowledge. To insure success the teacher must have absolute attention; the teacher must establish proper local relation between himself and his class and between the scholars themselves. Sometimes it may be necessary to isolate one pupil from another if they are apt to promote disorder. The eye is a great motor power, and restless ones may be thus controlled. If the teacher has this to govern he cannot have his eye upon his lesson "Help."

The voice is another wonderful power in managing pupils. How easily can we express sorrow, indignation, pity, hope, etc. If we find a naturally restless or dreamy listener try a running fire of questions.

During the lesson ask for recapitulation, and at the close let the scholar do this work, and so give back what he has been taught, giving the teacher a chance for the final review of the whole lesson.

How often many a teacher finds that

the carefully planned lesson seemed to receive so rude a shock that it scarcely looked like the thoughtfully worked-out plot in his study. Indeed I know of one instance where a teacher was so impressed with the necessity of a personal appeal to her class that not one word of the lesson was taught that day, and yet results of that day's talk made a more lasting impression upon their minds than hundreds of lessons regularly given.

"There is a destiny that shapes our ends, Rough hew them as we may."

Sometimes we find in some primary classes the children are not all anxious to drop their contributions into the collection plate, wishing to reserve it for some little dainty. Such cases are rare. A kindly hint for many little misdeeders is often all that is necessary to bring the pupil to have a proper regard for his behavior. More time should be spent in becoming familiar with the books of the Bible. The lesson sheet has almost banished the Bible and Testament from our schools, and I think a determined effort should be made to have the Bible brought into the class, and yet the children bring the week to find some proof, not too difficult. Many have no connected idea of the events of the Bible, and manifest a truly deplorable ignorance about some of the most interesting historical events of the order of the books.

The following incident from the life of Prof. Henry Drummond will show that the boy is "father of the man." He was at school in Strirling, a lad of 12 years of age. The Rev. James Robertson, a famous preacher to children, was holding a service for all the Sabbath schools of the town in Drisdale United Presbyterian church. The Free North school was the last to arrive, and the church being already crowded, one class was arranged on the pulpit stairs, and Henry and two other boys were taken into the pulpit itself. Mr. Robertson began his sermon by saying that the Bible is like a tree, each book a branch, each chapter a twig, and each verse a leaf. "My text is on the 39th branch, the 3rd twig and the 17th leaf. Try and find it for me." Almost immediately Henry slipped from behind him and said, "Malachi, third and seventeenth. 'Right, my boy; you take my place and read it out.' Then from the pulpit came the stately voice: "And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels." Mr. Robertson laid his hand on the boy's head and said: "Well done, I hope one day you will read my place and read it out."

It is only two or three weeks since it was announced that many parents gave up the whole responsibility of teaching religion to the Sunday school teachers, who have only from 20 to 25 minutes once a week, and perhaps a not too attentive class to lay the only foundation of what biblical knowledge the child might attain, and the child of today is the teacher of tomorrow. Some time might be taken by the superintendent in drilling the school in finding scenes presented in the Bible, a two-fold aim in view. The lesson sheet may be good enough in its place, but too often we find that the children have not read the connecting link between last Sunday's lesson and today's. The events narrated in the Gospel of St. John are like a string of pearls—if one is missing the whole chain suffers.

Many difficulties will clear away by a closer relationship between the teacher and parent, and it is astonishing how rapidly the doors swing open to his touch. A visit to the child's home will make us understand the child's blessings or his temptations. There we see the influences which help or hinder us in our work. We can see the parents, who are the home influences, the trials and the difficulties of the child's every-day life, and by securing the co-operation of the parents and interesting them in the preparation of the Sunday school lesson a valuable assistance has been secured.

For the last two quarters our lessons have been taken from St. John. There we have seen the only perfect Teacher, teaching as "never man yet spoke." Yet some of the scholars ever and anon showed their lack of comprehension of the divine truths, and one who had shared in all the divinely inspired lessons remained obtuse, self-willed, a miser, a thief, a traitor. Let us not then be too discouraged if sometimes we find our imperfect fall to accomplish all that we expect.

"Let not your hearts with anxious thoughts be troubled or dismayed. But trust in Providence divine. And trust My gracious aid."

"I to my Father's house return; Here I am sure my Father stands And glory manifold abounds Through all the happy land."

"I go your entrance to secure, And your abode Regions unknown are safe to you, When 't, your Friend, am there."

"Thence shall I come when ages close, To take you home with me; But such as I conduct and guide, Shall see My Father's face."

WHAT SHOULD BE THE AGE AND ABILITY OF PRIMARY GRADUATES?

A Paper Read Before the Superintendent's Reunion by Miss Emma C. Colwell.

The importance of the primary department cannot be over-estimated. Indeed, it has been called the prime department. Webster defines primary as first in dignity or importance, chief, principal. Then, as relating to schools, he says, "Preparatory to something higher." Because of this we must have thorough organization, systematic teaching and excellent discipline in our primary departments.

The work of the teacher is two-fold: First, to help the children to receive Christ; second, to train them for Christ.

Let us consider for a moment our first aim. In our early years we are most susceptible to impressions, good or bad. Then how careful we should be in our dealing with these young souls. We do not want to teach a baby religion that the child will have to change as he grows older. He needs the real thing now, presented so that he can get hold of it in a clear, simple, loving way. But he cannot get hold of anything outside his own experience. So we must bring everything into touch with that which he knows about. We must illustrate with the things around him and with the incidents that are a part of his own life. We must teach Jesus Christ—loving, gentle, mild, ready to forgive, pardon, forgive. We must teach the principles of the doctrines of Christ, and the child will be able with advancing years to go on to maturity in Christ, even as he matures physically.

Second—To train the children for Christ. We all know the advantage of good discipline. Heaven itself will have wonderful order, so the Book of Revelation teaches. I believe in the transference of the finest and best educational methods from the day school to the Sabbath school. Therefore I believe in a graded primary department.

More efficient teaching can be done when the children are arranged in small classes according to age. We have to make age our basis here. Of course the teaching must be supervised by the head of the department. Perhaps the lesson taught by the head and reviewed by the assistants. Or again, it may be taught by the assistants and reviewed and the practical application made by the primary superintendent. No rule can be laid down. We only suggest. But there must be a plan of work, and we must work on our plan.

One very great hindrance to systematic teaching, and hence to systematic promotion, is the lack of time in some primary departments. In some schools (whether from choice of the primary teachers) or because the superintendents do not realize the importance of the work and the needs of the primary department remains with the main school for the opening or closing exercises, or both. This is almost waste time. The little folk get tired with exercises that are above them and in which they cannot take a part. Then the primary teacher is left with a certain amount of remaining twenty-five or thirty minutes. Respite—discipline is at an end or almost so. Who can interest tired children? Too short a period is left for teaching the International lesson, the prayer, the song, the roll call, the benediction. Next let us aim to get a good, regular system of division or grading and supplementary lessons and many of the difficulties of promotion will be removed.

Then I would have systematic promotion with the movement of the main school, not when ever you think you have a class ready for the main school, or one too large for the primary department.

The age of the graduate? This is difficult to fix. Some schools fix eight, some nine, and others ten. With a course of supplementary lessons which are taught gradually and systematically during, let us say, five years, the child will, in most cases be ready for promotion at nine, especially when he knows he will receive a diploma or some other mark of honor.

But the ability of some children, to learn, is so much greater than others that some may be ready before this.

In my own department several children mastered the course at seven and eight.

I consider the child ready for promotion when he can read in the Second Reader in the day school, and has successfully mastered the supplemental work of the department.

With promotion day fixed for January, the child must be ready five months of good drill in reading from the Second Reader.

On the other hand, I would not keep a pupil in the department too long, because of his inability to learn. After the child has been working one at interest if kept with what he would call "babies."

Dr. Hurlburt has said that promotion cannot be entirely regulated either by age or education.

In every well-arranged day school the teacher has to read carefully and thoughtfully, and read and study ways of working to bring about desirable results. Let us bring this plan for working into our Sunday school. We should plan more thoughtfully and carefully for the soul interests of the children, and realize the importance of those merely physical or mental.

Then let us be thorough, let us be conscious of the far-reaching effect of our work and we will never leave the little ones to start for a higher level, or give it in such a way that they will lose the best.

May the Master help us to take the hands of these little ones and place them in the hands of the dear Saviour, who has said: "Suffer the little ones to come unto Me."

SACKVILLE.

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At last the fishermen have succeeded in landing some new mackerel, and the result is that the prices of the old fish are weakening.

About 2,000 barrels of new fish were landed in New York last week. Some new mackerel have been received here from the provinces, but the amount thus far has been limited. Large mackerel are worth 25 cents each at retail hands, and 25 to 30 cents at retail. Old salt mackerel are held nominally at \$21 per bbl. for medium 3's, \$22 for medium 2's, and \$24 to \$28 for No. 1. Codfish are firm and higher. Wholesalers quote large dry bank at \$4.75 to 5; large pickled bank, the same; and large shore and Georges, \$6 to 6.50. Pickled herring continue quiet. Nova Scotia split are worth \$9 to 7, and fancy Scatter, \$7 to 8. Box herring are steady at 12 to 15c. for medium scaled and 11 to 13c. for No. 1. Sardines are still very firm notwithstanding the opening of the packing season at Eastport and Lubec. Canned lobsters are scarce and very high. Plats are held at \$1.10 to \$1.30 and uprights at \$3 to \$3.10. Fresh lobsters are more plentiful and are cheaper, the quotations placing boiled at 14c. and live at 11c.

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BOSTON LETTER.

Business in a Very Satisfactory State at Present.

Rose Crane, of Northumberland Co., Gets a Big Verdict in a Breach of Promise Suit.

Deaths of Former Provincials—Advertising the Tobacco—The Spruce Lumber Trade is Steady—The Fish Market Quotations.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, May 14.—The country districts of New England have been afflicted with numerous forest fires during the past few days, due to the remarkably light rainfall this spring. In several places in Maine and New Hampshire villages and farm property have been in danger, while the destruction of the destruction of mills and miles of valuable timber lands has been enormous. Many buildings have been burned in Maine and on Friday the town of Falmouth, near Portland, was in peril. The flames in that village destroyed a tract of about twenty square miles.

Business in this part of the republic is very satisfactory at present. The woolen manufacturing industry is about the only source of complaint. The iron trade would be booming but for the fact that the moulders of New England are on strike for more wages. The strikes in the cotton mills of the Pawtucket Valley, R. I., the Foxcroft mills of Norwich, Conn., York of Saco, Me., and Cohasset of Dover, N. H. have been settled.

It is stated in Newport, R. I., that Queen Victoria will confer a decoration upon John H. Harar, owner of the yacht Sagamore, for rescuing Capt. Gordon of the Nova Scotia brig Caspian, his wife and daughter and six of the crew. The Caspian was dismasted while on a voyage from Halifax to Jacksonville, Fla. Capt. Gordon belongs in Georgetown, N. S.

The two graduates which control the sardine factories of Maine are to secure part of their fish in Nova Scotia. Steamers are to be used to supply the canneries.

John Wagner, a Nova Scotian, was sentenced to six months in the Woburn reformatory for assaulting a man who had given employment to Wagner's wife. Wagner was endeavoring to carry his wife off when her employer interfered on the ground that the woman did not desire to leave the premises.

Mrs. Mary E. Ross of Sharon, charged with murdering her husband, John Ross, formerly of Truro, April 28th, was given a hearing yesterday. She was held in \$500 bonds for the grand jury. The woman is out on bail and will probably be acquitted.

Miss Rose J. Crane of Fairley, Northumberland Co., N. B., was awarded a verdict of \$5,000 in a breach of promise suit against Patrick J. Riley, a Lowell merchant, last Tuesday. She asked for \$25,000.

The plant line steamer Halifax will begin direct sailings to Charlottetown tomorrow. The Halifax will call at Halifax and Port Hawkesbury.

The judicial commission of the Boston presbytery, which has been investigating serious charges against Rev. Wm. G. McLeod of Charlottetown, has not yet made public its report. McLeod was formerly of Charlottetown, and a member of the First Baptist Church of that city for some time. A warrant was issued for his arrest some time ago, but nevertheless a large number of his former parishioners believe in his innocence.

There is a good demand for tonnage just now, and all the shippers are doing a good business. Two five-masted schooners were launched at Bath, Me., last week.

Yesterday's issue of Greater Boston, a popular magazine devoted to residents of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, which is published here by John J. Lane, a leading New England editor, contains a page article on the Indians of the Tobique Valley and adjacent territory in New Brunswick and Maine. From the standpoint of the tourists' associations, the article ought to be of considerable value to the St. John river region.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Bickers, sometimes called "Sally Jack," an Indian woman of Medford, died on Thursday. She was well known in marine circles. She was born at Pilot Cove, N. S., and at one time lived at Indiantown, St. John.

The following from the provinces were in this city recently: F. A. Rankine and Mrs. Rankine, St. John; G. E. Martin, St. Stephen; Dr. William Cameron, J. B. Sait, Mrs. G. Hunt, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Waters, Halifax; S. G. Chamberlain, Truro; J. H. Ritchie, Ruggles, Annapolis; E. C. Whitman and Mrs. Whitman, Canoe; W. H. Doty, Yarmouth.

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Y. M. C. A.

The Annual Meeting and Reports of the Year's Work.

Election of Directors and Trustees—Votes of Thanks—The Financial Showing.

The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held on 16th inst. in the parlors of the association building. The president, Geo. A. Henderson, occupied the chair, and there was quite a large gathering of members.

Mr. Henderson, in a few words, gave some interesting facts relative to the year's work.

Reports were then submitted from committees by the following gentlemen: Physical culture, Frank White; boys' work, D. Donald; religious work, C. E. Macdonald, educational work, J. Clawson; room and library, L. P. D. Tilley.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., May 12.—The pick up drive, under the management of Sewall, is here gathering up the scattered logs.

Butcher and wife of St. John are the guests of the Woodville house.

John B. Worden of this place has oats that are up to three inches.

The water is falling quite fast; will be able to use the water wharf the first of next week.

Captain Gorham brought a lot of brick up from St. John on his boat, for the building Dr. M. H. MacDonald will erect.

Reid Simpson has finished his planting.

HAMPSTEAD, May 13.—Nelson, Evaleigh, wife and son of Sussex were the guests of the Woodville house yesterday.

Fred G. Bults of this place shipped some rhubarb to St. John by steamer Star. It was grown out of doors.

CODY'S, Queens Co., May 13.—The will of the late Eason Starky, farmer of Jenkens, was entered for probate at Gagetown on the 10th inst., by Chas. F. Cody, J. P., when letters testamentary were granted to C. F. Cody. The real estate was \$1,000 and personal \$1,200. John R. Dunn of Gagetown, proctor, and mother of deceased sole executrix.

J. Leonard & Sons' mill at Armstrong's Point will begin sawing Monday for the season. Alfred West's mill at Cole's Island will begin about the middle of the week. The water in the Washedmoak is gradually falling and will soon be to its ordinary summer level.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., May 14.—The Hopewell Cemetery Company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: T. Mark Pearson, president; Alexander Rogers, secretary; James W. Fullerton, treasurer; George W. Smith, At. Rogers, James C. Wright, S. Mitton; finance committee, A. S. Mitton, H. A. Turner and T. M. Pearson.

The S. s. Manuka sailed from Grindstone Island yesterday for Great Britain, with deals from the Shulie Lumber Co. The sch. Corinto, Capt. Kinney, is loading coal at the Joggins for St. John.

At the dedication of the new Baptist church at Alma, which will take place next Sunday, May 21, the dedicatory sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Townsend of Hillsboro. Rev. Mr. Gates of St. John will also be expected to be present, as well as many local clergymen.

WOODSTOCK, May 14.—Mrs. C. F. K. Dibblee has received word from her husband, C. F. K. Dibblee, C. E., who is engaged in a government survey in northern British Columbia. The letter was the first coming from Glenora, Telegraph Creek. Mrs. Dibblee had not heard from her husband since November, as he has been in the wilds of British Columbia and the Peace River country. He explains that he was working on snowshoes, dragging a hand-sled loaded with bedding and grub. He said he had snowshod 949 miles, and had hauled a sled 223 miles. Lately he says he has used a dog to pull his sled, as it is easier. As soon as navigation opens he will start for Edmonton, he writes, hoping to reach there in June or July. For men were with him at the exploration survey. The letter was dated March 31st.

For about six weeks there has been but one rainy day. Last night it rained, but cleared in the morning early. The farmers say there is no immediate need of rain, as the exploration survey. They are busy planting potatoes.

It is good news for Woodstock that Moore's logs on the Meduxnakik will be sawn at his mill here, as a proposed new mill at Houlton will not be erected at the time.

This afternoon there was a fire alarm, and it was found that an incipient blaze had started in the old Moore's mill. The department had very little difficulty in getting the affair under control.

Quite a considerable sum was realized at the extra concert, and it is expected that an active season will commence by the 24th. The grounds at the park have about been secured. There is also a movement on foot to start golf. Rev. Mr. Ireland is an enthusiastic golfer, and is interesting himself in the game.

The river contains very high and logs are piled around the piers of the new bridge.

MONCTON, May 14.—Eggs are selling in the country districts hereabout at eight cents a dozen. The change of government does not appear to have brought better prices for what the farmer or the farmer's wife has to sell.

Owing to the very dry spring, farm work is well advanced for the season. Considerable grain has been sown. Rain is now badly needed to give the grass a start.

Hunley and Gallant have been lodged in jail at Dorchester to await trial for burglary at the First Baptist parsonage a week ago.

Geo. B. Storey, L. C. R. locomotive engineer, has removed to St. John, having been transferred from the Maritime Express, from Moncton and Campbellton, to the suburban train out of St. John.

Job McParlane, a prominent farmer and contractor living at Dover, is recovering from a severe attack of blood poisoning, resulting from an injured hand.

RICHIBUCTO, Kent Co., May 15.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Carson, wife of B. Carson of Kingsport, took place on Sunday afternoon. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. J. Fraser (Presbyterian) and Rev. H. A. Meek (Episcopal). The procession to the Presbyterian cemetery, and contained very large and representative gathering of people from Kingsport and Richibucto and surrounding districts. An impressive service at the grave was conducted by Rev. Mr. Fraser. The floral offerings were beautiful. The mourners from a distance included Allan Smith of Halifax and Sheridan Smith of Boston, brothers, and John and William H. Todd of St. Stephen. The pall-bearers were: E. V. Dimock, James Jardine, J. A. Cameron, James Hutchinson, Robert Mitchell and John Walker. Undertaker Black of Richibucto had charge of the funeral arrangements.

ROBERTSON, Northumberland Co., May 15.—The mill is working full time, and spring operations generally are very brisk in all commercial lines here.

Rev. A. D. Ross has purchased a bicycle, and may now be seen gliding along enjoying his wheel.

Farming operations in the surrounding districts are well under way. This year a very full test of the capabilities of this section for wheat growing will be made. One merchant has already deposited a carload of imported seed wheat.

Several of the more advanced scholars attending the village school have made application for admission to the Normal school entrance examination to be held in July. The school trustees have secured a sup-

ply of desks for the accommodation of the scholars, who have been using temporary benches in the hall, owing to the recent loss of the schoolhouse by fire.

The lumber drives in the Miramichi are progressing rapidly. The season has been favorable, owing to the great amount of snow which melted during winter.

James Murray, who met with a severe injury, fracture of patella, while stream driving, is doing nicely.

A young man by the name of Munn, who was stream driving up river, met with a very severe injury by a rock or heavy log rolling upon him, crushing his ankle, while he was alone. By chance two of his comrades were passing by, and they rendered him surgical assistance. But for the accidental finding of the young man by his comrades he certainly would have perished.

A quantity of milling pans have been imported by those interested in Stewart Brook, and washing operations are to be at once inaugurated. If they are successful more appliances will be secured in the near future.

Rev. Mr. Barnes (Baptist) held service yesterday in the Methodist church. Rev. G. Gaekin, evangelist, is stopping in town at present.

UPHAM, Kings Co., May 15.—Death's harvest was plentiful in the neighborhood of Upland. Saturday Miss Cecelia Wansborough died of pneumonia, at the age of 37 years. She was a native of Upland, and had resided here for a long time. Her death was the result of an attack of typhoid fever at the age of 27 years, and she died on Saturday, May 13, at 10 a. m. Wednesday. She was buried in the Upland cemetery. Her husband, Mr. Wansborough, is a farmer, and she was a devoted wife and mother. She was also a member of the Upland Baptist church.

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