

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 19.—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.

The investigation 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.

Mr. Clarke's bill about canned goods requires that the weight of the contents be stamped or marked on the package. The militia orders contain the following: Herts and Lieut. C. D. Nickerson, 6th East, has received first class certificate for long term course at Yale school of instruction.

OTTAWA, May 19.—Replying to Mr. Foster, the postmaster general said: "Mr. Abner Smith was on the first of May removed from his position as postmaster at Rustisgoria, 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."

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

OTTAWA, May 19.—The discussion of the Drummond Railway bill occupied the whole of today, after questions were asked. The bill was passed by Mr. Haggart, who following the example of the minister of railways, reviewed the whole series of transactions connected with this contract. Mr. Haggart was willing to accept the responsibility for the interoceanic traffic bargain with the Canadian Pacific. This bargain was made when Mr. Haggart was in charge 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 of the line and did not accept an offer of \$1,000,000 for \$550,000. He then offered the line to Messrs. Robertson and Foster, Mr. Foster strongly opposing the line, rather favorable, probably 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 Montreal 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 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 would leave a million and a half for construction of terminal works at Montreal.

HOSS ROBERTSON. Independent conservative, said he did not agree with the opposition leaders on the question. He would be only too glad if Mr. Blair were able to "strive up" Mr. Van Horne, and objected to the longer use of the interoceanic 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 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 Mr. Blair's intentions were, but he believed that he was a liver of spoils from the bonds of monopoly. He was not much but kind words had been said from him, but over that was more than his colleagues would give to people who had grievances against the C. P. R.

MR. BORDEN. Mr. Borden 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 Greenshield's assistance to Tarte in the matter of the purchase of Patrie. Mr. Borden said that he had brought the matter up. Mr. Borden said he felt justified in the matter of the house, 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 the price 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 his colleagues that capital expenditure ought to be closed. He (Haggart) had always been willing that all money earned by the interoceanic should be spent on it. He never demanded that it should make money, but an expenditure of \$300,000 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, Greenshields, 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-

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 desired 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 advices 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 Pulisits.

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 afterwards. 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 afterwards. 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. 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 Vankeleeke, 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 eudem 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."

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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.

"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 carefully 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 largest battleships for 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

Read the Semi-Weekly Sun.

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 19.—In the absence of a session yesterday, political interest centered 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 the 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 as 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 retained office under Sir Charles Tupper if the election of 1896 had determined that Sir Charles should remain premier.

Whatever changes of policy may have occurred in the party which now commands Mr. Costigan's confidence, no change has taken place in the principles or policy or conduct of the party which he leaves. Sir Charles Tupper has pursued the liberal policy which he advocated while in power, and which during that period enjoyed Mr. Costigan's support. When Mr. Costigan states that the liberal tariff is more satisfactory to the business people than the tariff changes made by Mr. Foster, he of course means that he himself was a party to the Foster tariff.

During the second session of the present parliament Mr. Costigan took occasion to inform the public that he felt himself under no obligation to the conservative party. The declaration was made apropos of nothing in particular, and naturally opened up the discussion as to the balance of obligation between him and his former associates. It is very difficult to value the service of any member of a party, and perhaps under the peculiar relations which Mr. Costigan occupied it is still more difficult to appraise his influence. He made no claim to special ability. He contributed nothing to the general discussion of public affairs or to the defence of his party in the country. On the other hand, he brought to the discharge of his duty as the head of the department good common sense, and during his career of public life he was regarded as an honest administrator. On two or more occasions charges of boodling in regard to concessions were made against him in the press, but they were not sustained by any serious evidence. When Sir Richard Cartwright supported a resolution strongly condemning ministers who received testimonial from their friends, having particular reference to Sir Hector LaGévin, he took occasion to offer something like an apology to Mr. Costigan, who also received a testimonial at a fine house at Ottawa. In the management of his department Mr. Costigan did not give himself or anyone else undue anxiety. Some ministers of marine have made matters uncomfortable for various interests. Mr. Costigan usually settled disputes in the easiest way for himself and for the parties concerned without too scrupulous regard to ultimate effects. His administration was not unpopular, less so probably than that of more strenuous ministers. Certainly it was much easier for himself.

It does not lie today with supporters of the late conservative leaders to attack Mr. Costigan on the ground that he was always a source of weakness to the governments of which he was a member. These premiers invited him to their cabinets and kept him there. They were supposed to know their business. It was their fault if they retained in office ministers who should not occupy that position. To say that Costigan was never useful to the conservative party or to the country as a cabinet minister is to condemn four conservative administrations.

At the same time it must be recognized that Mr. Costigan was not, in the ministry because of his real or assumed ability as an administrator, or his power as a statesman. He himself recognized and testified to his peculiar position in the government.

He took occasion often to say that he was there especially to represent Canadians of a certain race and faith. He never denied, in fact, he was accused to declare, that he made it his peculiar business to attend to the interests of the class which he represented. It came about through this peculiar relationship that his attention was largely devoted to matters of patronage. In the other elements of public administration the interests of all classes and creeds are usually left to discuss the larger affairs of state. Mr. Costigan no doubt was quite successful from his own point of view in the particular business which he had in hand. As one of the two cabinet ministers from New Brunswick, he no doubt had a considerable advantage over his associates. Sir Leonard Tilley and Mr. Foster were in the rank of statement dealing with important national affairs. They could not give the same attention to matters of patronage as an associate whose mind was not turned to the other business of the nation.

Many conservatives have complained that undue advantage was thus obtained for Mr. Costigan's friends and followers at the expense of other equally deserving and equally capable members of the conservative party. Whether this is true or not, considerable dissatisfaction was created in some parts of the country, and the interests of the party suffered in some constituencies. Mr. Costigan, doubtless, used his personal influence among the people whom he was supposed to represent in order to bring support to the government. But the time has passed in Canada when any individual can rather in a large personal support and deliver it over to a political party. At all events, in the chief city of his own province Mr. Costigan was never able to make any considerable break in the ranks which had been consolidated around the person of the late Mr. Anglin. Mr. Anglin had in his day a tremendous personal influence which Mr. Costigan, whatever he may have tried to do, was not able to inherit. Possibly he was more 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. E. 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. E. 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



What love can compare with the tender self-sacrificing spirit of the weary, watch-worn mother by the side of her suffering little? Such mothers take little or no account of their own weariness and weakness, but keep on until they drop. They seldom realize how completely their baby's health depends upon their own.

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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 incapable or more devoted to their duties than many who have received promotion except a promotion, downwards. 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 been a member of 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 grip 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 loss of office. 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 Mr. Costigan will reduce the chances of such a strike 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 Mr. Costigan will reduce the chances of such a strike 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.

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, to secure the defeat of the party. It is not surprising that Mr. Costigan should be a 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 he should be now found transferring his influence and assistance to the statesman who attacked him by attacking the measure which Mr. Costigan believed to be the chief duty of the conservative party to promote.

OTTAWA, May 18.—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 a notable figure. It is not surprising that Mr. Costigan should be a 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 he should be now found transferring his influence and assistance to the statesman who attacked him by attacking the measure which Mr. Costigan believed to be the chief duty of the conservative party to promote.

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. He drew a glowing 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 depicted 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 baling powder. But the heart of the Tory who was hardest on Mr. Taylor was 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 honor and credit of 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.

So it happened that when Sir Louis Davies having made 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 lighthouse 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 Aberdeen fishermen and other young men trained in 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.

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 Landing 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. H. A. Costigan made a suggestion 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 in the London market 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 barrel of goods. It was pointed out that baling 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 Atlantic by 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 compensated at 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 escaped a motion of censure, 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 glowing 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 depicted 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 baling powder. But the heart of the Tory who was hardest on Mr. Taylor was 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 honor and credit of 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

We shall still have peas 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 and 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 assurance to the proposition respecting 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 in 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.

Speaking of the marine department, Sir Louis is much at sea on the lobster question. He has his report of a committee appointed to investigate the lobster trade, but has not acted upon it. Mr. McNerney, representing a constituency much interested in the lobster business, has been trying to learn what the department proposes to do. It is a problem of great interest in Kent, because the commissioners divide the county between two districts. The recommendation is that the lobster fishing be allowed to commence north of the Chockpish river early in April, but south of that stream not until the 15th of May. On the other hand, the packers in the northern district would stop in the middle of July, whereas the southern operators may continue a month longer. About the beginning of May Mr. McNerney began to ask Sir Louis whether he intended to put these recommendations into effect. The minister promised to answer in a day or two, and this promise was again renewed later, but no statement has yet been made. Meanwhile lobster killing has been going on and the loss of Sir Louis is that no rights will be taken away this year that were formerly enjoyed.

This answer is not very instructive just now, seeing that the minister has not as yet indicated what he would do. It is interesting to see whether the privileges will be lost. But there remains the interesting question whether the privileges will be conferred that have not hitherto been enjoyed. If Sir Louis adopts the recommendation, the packers in the southern district of the gulf shore will be allowed to continue operations a month longer than the present law allows. It is important for them to know whether they are to be shut off in July or in August. They want to know what contracts they can make. They want to provide themselves with tin and other materials for the extended operations if they are to be permitted. In the meantime the information desired by the public is in possession of the friends of the government an unfair discrimination exists.

In view of these circumstances Mr. McNerney has been trying to get the statement of intention from the head of the department, but Sir Louis is like King Arthur. All his mind is clouded with a doubt, and he cannot clear up the doubts of other people.

OTTAWA, May 18.—It is probable that the further discussion of the Drummond railway bill will be reported by wire before this letter is printed, and some disclosures will be made that are not known now. One interesting feature of the proposed arrangement will perhaps be new to maritime province readers. In the traffic arrangements between the Grand Trunk and the government, the Grand Trunk gets a great bargain. On goods shipped from Ontario towns or from Chicago or any other point reached by the Grand Trunk west of Montreal to Halifax or St. John for export, the freight receipts are not to be divided between the two roads on the basis of their respective mileage. It is arranged that the Intercolonial shall be regarded as a very much shorter line than it is. For purposes of division of the proceeds, the railway distance from Montreal to Halifax is to be called 425 miles, though as a matter of fact it is 540 miles. The distance from Montreal to St. John is to be regarded as 375 miles, whereas it is about 740 miles. This means that the government gets as its share only half the amount to which it would be entitled on the basis of mileage. In other words, the Grand Trunk gets just twice as much for carrying a ton of freight per mile as will be paid to the Intercolonial for carrying the same freight on the same trip.

The long route of the government railway makes it necessary to reduce

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 toward his 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 its 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 238 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 840 miles the same as the Portland rate for 233 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 over a through traffic borne by the two roads.

It will be seen that the Grand Trunk has no share in the disadvantages of longer routes. It will receive as much on goods which it delivers from 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 extraordinarily 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 to do 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. If it is, the business 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 month 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 of last year, but he stated that this 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.

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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 detective 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 and charge d'affaires, Mr. Conyham 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 armed 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. McAskill to Greenfield; J. G. Anderson to St. Martins; H. Reid to Selina; G. Ross to Golden Grove. Rev. D. Campbell was appointed to Springfield; Rev. R. J. Douglas to Hampton; Rev. Arthur Ross to Andover; Rev. J. C. Robertson to Nashua and Stanley.

It was agreed to ask the presbytery of Wallace and Picton to ordain Messrs. Douglas and Ross. J. C. Robertson presented his certificates of M. A. from McGill and B. D. from the Presbyterian College, Montreal. Mr. Robertson is also a gold medalist in philosophy at McGill and in theology at the Presbyterian College. Mr. Douglas presented his certificate of B. A. from McGill and a divinity diploma from the Presbyterian College. Both of them presented a popular sermon, a Hebrew critical and a homily. There were examined by the committee and pronounced according to requirements.

The presbytery then agreed to proceed to license them. Rev. D. J. Fraser was appointed chairman. The usual questions were asked, prayer was offered and then the candidates were licensed to preach the gospel. Mr. Fotheringham addressed the licentiates on their duties.

It was agreed to meet in Nashua church Monday, the 22nd, at 7:30 p. m. for the ordination of J. G. Robertson to New Maryland; J. G. Robertson, Mr. Ireland was appointed to preach. Mr. McDonald to preside and ordain. Mr. McLean to address the minister and Mr. Ross the people. The presbytery then adjourned.



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 postpaid, 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 Toulon 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 board 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 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 by the government and the amount named by the St. John aldermen at Fredericton must be expended on the works before the grant is available.

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. 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.

Sold in St. John by all responsible druggists, and W. G. Whinn, St. John, West.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

Is essential to the health of every individual. Safe, effective, and reliable. It is the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the human system. It is the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the human system. It is the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the human system.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.

Children cry for Castoria because it is the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the human system. It is the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the human system. It is the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the human system.

from the present minister of justice than to go to a source so utterly unreliable as this. It was also pointed out that the minister of justice himself is the only member of the cabinet who did not buy this book, from which Sir Charles Hibbert argues that the minister has more confidence 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 minister's cabinet members slighted in legal matters as soon as Mr. Mills became legal adviser of the government.

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 participation.

Another literary work in which the ministers seem to have invested 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 Poetical 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 extracts, mainly in Latin. Mr. Borden reached the conclusion that the ministers have fortified themselves 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 debate 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 Davies could apply such quotations as this to the question of the extermination of the lobster. 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 præterea 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 pedes pulsant," etc., is a cheerful reminder to the premier that Mr. Richardson is not the only universal kicker. "Aut Caesar aut Nullus" is a favorite quotation of Mr. Tarte, who, having been nullus among the Tories has become Caesar among the Grits. Sir Richard studies such phrases as "quantum mutatus ab illo," Mr. Sifton's attention is directed to a maxim to the effect that a good 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 with 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 an pamphlet by 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 matter, but he afterwards maintained that he never means exactly what he seemed to say.

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 instantly 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 approached at a high rate of speed, he suddenly 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, Wrotham 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.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children cry for Castoria because it is the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the human system. It is the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the human system. It is the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the human system.

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, 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's class.

Capt. L. B. Hatheway and Wm. H. Harrington, who were at Thatcher's Island that night, and saw 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.

PETITION 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 twenty men 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."

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. B. (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, walked 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.

The tragedy was not witnessed, although the principal spectator was 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 was in the afternoon of the 13th inst. that the tragedy occurred. The man who was the victim of the tragedy was a resident of the "Strait Shore road."

Yesterday afternoon about midnight, 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 ahead and was the first 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

back: "Oh, he can't be saved," and the hardened wretch, walked towards the end of the bridge.

Teams were coming along at the time and before Mrs. McMasters had time to point out this man who may be a murderer, he had stepped aboard a carriage and was rapidly driven away.

Such is the story as told last night to a Sun reporter by the principal witnesses of the scene, Mrs. McMasters, her son and daughter.

Mr. Burns, the caretaker of the bridge, was also seen, but at the time of the tragedy he was busy at the foot of his own premises and knew nothing of the occurrence, until it was over.

Diligent inquiry was made last night in Fairville, but no men had been seen in the vicinity answering to the description as given above.

Mrs. McMasters from her casual look at the ill-fated man, believes that he was a sailor and a foreigner, that he was a sailor and a foreigner, that he was a sailor and a foreigner.

The child does not believe that the dead man's companion is a native of this place, and she further thinks that he had a hissing utterance, as if he was not fully acquainted with the language. This is, however, but the conjecture of a child, who though very bright, is yet almost too young and immature to place implicit confidence upon.

Many of the hickmen were interviewed in regard to the possibility of their having conveyed the man away from the scene of the occurrence, but no further information was obtainable than is given here, and the fact that the man was drowned.

It was thought at first that the men had escaped from the asylum, but this is authoritatively denied.

Outside of the witnesses named here, no one seems to know anything of the matter, but by hearsay, and the stories of those in Fairville differ in almost every particular, save the fact that the man was drowned.

The body has not yet been recovered, and the police had not at 8 late hour any clue by which the dead man's companion might be secured.

The fact is almost incredible, but truth has not been found stranger than fiction.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

No One Can Remain Well, No Chronic Disease Can Be Cured Unless the Stomach is First Made Strong and Vigorous.

This is plain, because every organ in the body depends on the stomach for its nourishment. If the stomach is weak, the body is weak, and the body is weak, the mind is weak.

How useless in the treatment of chronic diseases, that and the other remedy and neglect the most important of all, the stomach.

The earliest symptoms of indigestion are sour risings, bad taste in the mouth, stomach and bowels, palpitation, all these signs, however slight, should be taken as a warning, and the stomach should be made strong and vigorous.

Any person suffering from indigestion should make it a practice to take after each meal one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, at single with the saliva, and thus to digest the food in the most natural way. These tablets are composed of Dr. DeBark's first digestive acids and fruit essences which assist the stomach in digesting the food before it has time to ferment and sour.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists; full sized packages at 50 cents. They are also excellent for invalids and children. A book on stomach and digestive troubles, with testimonials of genuine cures, is free on address: F. A. Stuart, Co., Marshall, Mich.

WEDDING BELLS.

Leinster Street Baptist church was, on 15th inst., the scene of a very pretty wedding.

The contracting parties were J. Fred Fraser, of Davies & Fraser, Halifax, and Miss Carrie M. Sullis, daughter of John W. Sullis of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Gordon.

The bride was Miss Annie Edgett of Hopewell, while the groom was supported by J. P. Gordon of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The bride was becomingly attired in the prevailing costume of blue-voilet cloth, trimmed with white silk and chiffon, and wore a hat to match. The bridesmaid wore a handsome costume of green, with white net.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, No. 20 1/2 street. The happy couple left by the 10.15 train to a brief trip to northern New Brunswick. The witnesses with their many friends in wishing them a long and happy wedded life.

Says Monday's Montreal Star: "Last Tuesday evening a very pretty wedding took place in Emmanuel church, when the marriage of the Rev. Arthur B. Ross, B. A., to Miss Edith B. Bond was celebrated. The bride, who looked very handsome, wore a most becoming travelling costume, and was driven away by her brother-in-law, H. Armstrong. She was attended by Miss Shaw, while Mr. Ross was supported by his brother, Lorne Ross. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for their honeymoon. The parsonage at Keswick Ridge, N. B., the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Ross, will bear numerous evidences of the love and esteem in which the young people are held."

WEDDING AT MONTREAL.

In whose presence a Man was a Principal GUEST at the wedding of May 18. The marriage of Mrs. Edith Bond, daughter of the late Rev. Arthur B. Ross, B. A., to Miss Edith B. Bond, was celebrated at the residence of the Archbishop's palace, Father Knapp of the Dominican order officiating. The bride, who carried a big bouquet of white roses, looked charming in a handsome tan made-up dress and coat lined with ermine, and blouse of spot, plaid silk in cerise and white. The costume was completed by a hat trimmed with lace and feathers.

The bride was supported by Mrs. Bond, and later will go by boat to St. John, and will be the relative of the bride. They will be absent about three weeks. The wedding presents were extremely handsome and many had the good fortune of being hilarious. The groom's gifts to the bride were: massive ring set with a diamond pendant of pearls; Col. and Mrs. Donville, massive table silver, with crest, that has been the family for generations; a de Beauvoir, choice and entire outfit of household linen; Mrs. James W. Donville, silver fruit set. Entree with handles of agate, brought from India by the groom's grandfather.

Presents were also received from the Misses Maitre and Isabelle Donville, the groom's sisters; Miss Donville, Edward Donville, Miss Donville, Mrs. J. J. Jarvis, Mrs. George Gilbert, St. John; G. S. Kinneff-Russell, N. B.; Major Woodburn, Capt. Milligan, St. John; Mr. Edrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robertson, Mrs. J. J. Kaye, W. B. Scovil, St. John. The bride's gift to the groom was a handsome seal ring, engraved with the Donville crest.

Advertisement for 100 Drops, a vegetable preparation for assimilating food and regulating the stomach and bowels. It is suitable for infants and children, promotes digestion, and is non-narcotic. The advertisement includes a signature and the name 'NEW YORK'.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. STITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Beware of anyone who will sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." 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.

Insist on having Bentley's Liniment, the ten cent sort; refuse substitutes which yield the dealer a large profit. Demand Bentley's Liniment and take no other.

CHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT. (St. Louis Post-Dispatch.) The feminine idea, expressed in court the other day, that it is no harm to play poker when one doesn't win anything, has probably been accepted by many unfortunate, who have imagined they felt a twinge of conscience after losing.

Advertisement for Fit-Reform Wardrobe by SCOVIL BROS. & CO. It features a man in a suit and a woman in a dress. The text promotes the benefits of their garments, including the ability to redeem a pledge if the full cost is not earned in service. It lists various items like suits, overcoats, and trousers with prices, and offers a money-back guarantee if dissatisfied. The address is King Street, Corner Germain.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

A TEACHER'S DIFFICULTIES.

By Miss A. Livingston.

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 be necessarily 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 point where two boys, who must have left school about the second or third grade, were placed in a class consisting of grade 7 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 look on their feature showed any superiority 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 penitential 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 listless 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 the result 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 misdeemors 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 book 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 Strling, 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 Dresden 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 seventh." "Right, my boy; now take my pen and read it out." Then from the pulpit came the stirring 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 make my pen 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 scores of names, or perhaps 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 work which we know of 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 gained.

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 possession of the divine truths, and one who had shared in all the divinely inspired lessons remained obdurate, self-willed, a miser, a thief, a traitor. Let us not then be too discouraged if sometimes we find the perfection fail 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 stand and glory manifold abound. And glory manifold abound. Through all the happy land. I go your entrance to secure. And your abode: Regions unknown are safe to you, When 's, your Friend, am there. Whence shall I come when ages close. To take you home with me; There shall we meet no more. And still together be. I am the Way, the Truth, the Life: No son of human race. 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, the whole of the primary department remains for 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 an hour or two to do his 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 whole system, and 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, we can give the child 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 worked for one or two years, if he has not made any progress, it is better to put him in a lower grade, or in a special class.

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 a study every 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 go to the "lucky land, 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. Hon. Samuel Sparhawk Kimball, a prominent railroad official of Concord, N. H. died on Friday. His mother was Eliza Hasen of New Brunswick. The following deaths of former provincials are announced: In Roxbury, May 6, Capt. Robt. H. Johnson, formerly of Halifax; in East Boston, April 26, Reuben Chapman, formerly of Halifax, aged 85 years; in Dorchester, May 9, Enoch C. Tutts, aged 59 years, formerly of Kingston, N. S., where internment occurs; in Cambridge, John M. Rhodes, aged 30 years, formerly of Halifax.

The spruce lumber trade is holding steady, with the demand fair and prices high. The mills are nearly all running, and the supply is much larger than at any time this year. Prices have been unchangeably steady, and some of the mills already have shipped a dozen or more cargoes, while nearly all of them have from six to a dozen vessels now loading under charter. Prices of lumber hold up to the advances, and freights have advanced about 25 cents a thousand

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 loss of valuable timber lands has been enormous. Many buildings have been burned in Maine and on Friday the town of Fairmount, near Portland, was in peril. The flames in that vicinity 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 Norwalk, Conn., York of Saco, Me., and Cochocho 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 Cassin, 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 prison 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.

Montreal Star. On Saturday, April 29, the Star published an article entitled "Half a Century as an Operator," it being a sketch of Mr. Longmore's lengthy experience with the ticker. Apparently he is not the only member of the "Old Guard" who has done duty for the Star.

All around, with the prospects good for a further advance. The New York rate is now firm at \$2.50 per M. while \$1.75 is paid to Boston, in some instances as much as \$1.87, and the rate to Long Island Sound ports is \$2 to \$2.40. Stevedores are making better wages now than they have in ten years past.

At last the fishermen have succeeded in landing some new mackerel, and the result is that the price 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 first hands, and 25 to 30 cents at retail. Old salt mackerel are held nominally at \$21 per barrel for medium 3's, \$22 for medium No. 2, 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. Plates 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.

46 YEARS AT THE 'TICKER.' The Experiences of H. A. Johnson of Dalhousie, Who Has Recollections of Long Ago.

(Montreal Star.) On Saturday, April 29, the Star published an article entitled "Half a Century as an Operator," it being a sketch of Mr. Longmore's lengthy experience with the ticker. Apparently he is not the only member of the "Old Guard" who has done duty for the Star. This man of duty for the Star has received a letter from a resident of Dalhousie, N. B., in reference to H. A. Johnson, for many years postmaster there, at present in the employ of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and also secretary of the municipality of Restigouche. Mr. Johnson became an operator in June, 1854, and since that time has been employed in the service without one day's break. At the time of the death of the Prince Consort he was stationed at Woodstock, N. B., having at his assistance Charles Bowmann, afterwards treasurer of the old Montreal Telegraph Company. The British troops en route to Quebec during what is known as the "Trent affair" passed through Woodstock. The wire then existing was utilized in connection with the movement of troops. Mr. Johnson believed that the first message relating to the death of Prince Albert came to Lord Russell and the officers of the army in Canada. Any message of this kind would pass through the Woodstock office, it being at that time the only repeating station between Halifax and Quebec used for business of the British government.

Mr. Johnson, the Star informant adds, has vivid recollections of the exciting news of the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, matters which are ancient history to the operators of today.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

Thursday, May 25th, 7.30 p. m.—Beethoven hall, concert by Conservatory faculty; opening new organ. Friday, May 26th, 4 p. m.—College lawn, physical culture drill, students Ladies' College. Friday, May 26th, 7.30 p. m.—Lingley hall, competition for election prize, University students. Saturday, May 27th, 8.30 a. m.—Exhibition of University gymnasium class. Saturday, May 27th, 3 p. m.—Lingley hall, election ritual, students Ladies' College.

Saturday, May 27th, 7 p. m.—Closing reception, Ladies' College. Sunday, May 28th, 10.30 a. m.—Methodist church, annual sermon before Theological Union, by Rev. G. M. Campbell, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Monday, May 28th, 8.30 p. m.—Memorial hall, farewell meeting, Y. M. C. A. Sunday, May 28th, 4.30 p. m.—Methodist church, Baccalaureate address by the president of the University. Monday, May 29th, 10.30 a. m.—Beethoven hall, piano recital, Conservatory students. Monday, May 29th, 2 p. m.—Lingley hall, anniversary exercises of Academy. Monday, May 29th, 3.30 p. m.—University library, annual meeting of University Senate. Monday, May 29th, 7 p. m.—Lingley hall, anniversary exercises, Ladies' College. Tuesday, May 30th, 9 a. m.—Memorial hall, annual meeting of the Theological Union, with oration before the subject, Reflex Action and Character. Tuesday, May 30th, 10.30 a. m.—Beethoven hall, concert by Conservatory students. Tuesday, May 30th, 3 p. m.—Memorial hall, business meeting of Alumni Society. Tuesday, May 30th, 2.30 p. m.—Art building, business meeting of Alumni Society; election of representatives to the Board of Regents. Tuesday, May 30th, 4.30 to 6 p. m.—Art building, social reunion of Alumni and Alumna Societies. Tuesday, May 30th, 7 p. m.—Lingley hall, University convocation. Wednesday, May 31st, 10 a. m.—University library, annual meeting Board of Regents.

The art studio of the Ladies' College will be accessible to visitors from the 28th to the 30th of May, inclusive. Visitors travelling by I. C. R. and D. A. R. will pay regular first class fare to Sackville, and obtain at the starting point the standard certificate, which (on being completed at Sackville) will entitle them to free ticket for return journey. Visitors by P. E. I. R. can obtain tickets to Summerside and return, good till June 5th, for one single first class fare.

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 parlor 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. Macmillan, educational work, J. Clawson; room and library, L. P. D. Tilley. J. E. Angevine reported for the membership committee. The following information is culled from his statement.

MEMBERSHIP. For the year ending May 1, 1899: Limited and full members 294; Students and youth 41; Honoraries 12; Life 45; Boys 132.

This is a net increase of 20, the gain being in the junior membership. Of the 394 in the limited and full class, 122 are active and 152 are non-active. Of these, 158 are renewals and 116 new members.

In addition to the 540 members as above, there are over 200 subscribers. L. P. D. Tilley, the treasurer, in his report showed that the receipts for the year were \$2,875.51, and the expenditure \$2,950.61, leaving a balance due of \$75.10. There were accounts unpaid amounting to \$658.82, and in addition thereto a balance of \$499.03 due the Bank of New Brunswick. This makes a total of \$1,163.85. It was estimated that some \$200 could be collected from subscriptions, which left a balance of \$888.85.

The report of the secretary, G. E. Williams, was then submitted as follows: All the reports were adopted. The following directors were chosen: G. A. Henderson, J. E. Irvine, R. B. Emerson, Robt. Reid and G. B. Barbour. The old trustees, J. E. Irvine and John Stewart, were re-elected. Votes of thanks were passed to the people mentioned in the report of the secretary.

NEW PAD IN WEDDING GIFTS. (Philadelphia Press.) One of the interesting features of the wedding of Lady Peggy, Princess of Cornwall, was the presentation of a beautiful diamond necklace and a pair of earrings. In such a desirable wedding whatever was done was done in the most tasteful style. The most notable style on this day was the sending of rare books as bridal gifts. It is not an inexpensive gift. The strings of your pearls must be quite long and of judgment of the best quality to make such a gift and make it in good taste. The books that are sent as wedding gifts are classical, infinitely well bound or a rare old book, a print of some very hard to get. For example, Lady Peggy received a very select copy of Jane Austen's works; Skelton's edition of Mary Stuart; the Bishop of Winchester sent her an excellent edition of Plutarch's Progress, and if she is a loyal British subject she must have been very happy over receiving two royal editions of William Watson's poems, Mr. Watson sending her one edition himself. Another superb edition she received was Matthew Arnold's poems, a very rare and valuable edition in a green bookcase added to the collection. Probably the most superb books she received were a rare and valuable edition of Shakespeare's Sonnets. The daughter of the British ambassador to the United States sent her a beautiful prayer book and many of the old English church monuments. When it was discovered that Lady Primrose had received such a marvellous collection of books among her wedding gifts it was the talk of London. Lord Rosebery's fondness for old books and rare editions of well known works is a matter of common knowledge, and probably it was a complimentary to her taste that many of the bride's friends sent the young bride these rare editions as wedding gifts.

J. H. MORRISON M. D.

PHYSICIAN LIMITED TO EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. 105 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROZYNE THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 24, 1896, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I know of which has done more good in the world, I would probably point to Chlorodyne. It is so generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLOROZYNE. It is so generally useful, to the relief of large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor.— DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 1/2d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle. J. T. DAVENPORT 55 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

TO INTRODUCE \$1.00. Our new cycle early, we will, for the next 30 days, ship a simple bicycle for \$1.00. It is a beautiful cycle, and is the only cycle of its kind in the world. It has a special feature, a good agent in each town. You have a chance to get a bicycle at an out-right gift of one or more wheels, according to nature of work done for us.

INTRODUCTION PRICES. FLYER—17 in. Tubing, Finish John's, 2 piece crank, steel, 14" x 18" x 22" x 24" x 26" x 28" x 30" x 32" x 34" x 36" x 38" x 40" x 42" x 44" x 46" x 48" x 50" x 52" x 54" x 56" x 58" x 60" x 62" x 64" x 66" x 68" x 70" x 72" x 74" x 76" x 78" x 80" x 82" x 84" x 86" x 88" x 90" x 92" x 94" x 96" x 98" x 100" x 102" x 104" x 106" x 108" x 110" x 112" x 114" x 116" x 118" x 120" x 122" x 124" x 126" x 128" x 130" x 132" x 134" x 136" x 138" x 140" x 142" x 144" x 146" x 148" x 150" x 152" x 154" x 156" x 158" x 160" x 162" x 164" x 166" x 168" x 170" x 172" x 174" x 176" x 178" x 180" x 182" x 184" x 186" x 188" x 190" x 192" x 194" x 196" x 198" x 200" x 202" x 204" x 206" x 208" x 210" x 212" x 214" x 216" x 218" x 220" x 222" x 224" x 226" x 228" x 230" x 232" x 234" x 236" x 238" x 240" x 242" x 244" x 246" x 248" x 250" x 252" x 254" x 256" x 258" x 260" x 262" x 264" x 266" x 268" x 270" x 272" x 274" x 276" x 278" x 280" x 282" x 284" x 286" x 288" x 290" x 292" x 294" x 296" x 298" x 300" x 302" x 304" x 306" x 308" x 310" x 312" x 314" x 316" x 318" x 320" x 322" x 324" x 326" x 328" x 330" x 332" x 334" x 336" x 338" x 340" x 342" x 344" x 346" x 348" x 350" x 352" x 354" x 356" x 358" x 360" x 362" x 364" x 366" x 368" x 370" x 372" x 374" x 376" x 378" x 380" x 382" x 384" x 386" x 388" x 390" x 392" x 394" x 396" x 398" x 400" x 402" x 404" x 406" x 408" x 410" x 412" x 414" x 416" x 418" x 420" x 422" x 424" x 426" x 428" x 430" x 432" x 434" x 436" x 438" x 440" x 442" x 444" x 446" x 448" x 450" x 452" x 454" x 456" x 458" x 460" x 462" x 464" x 466" x 468" x 470" x 472" x 474" x 476" x 478" x 480" x 482" x 484" x 486" x 488" x 490" x 492" x 494" x 496" x 498" x 500" x 502" x 504" x 506" x 508" x 510" x 512" x 514" x 516" x 518" x 520" x 522" x 524" x 526" x 528" x 530" x 532" x 534" x 536" x 538" x 540" x 542" x 544" x 546" x 548" x 550" x 552" x 554" x 556" x 558" x 560" x 562" x 564" x 566" x 568" x 570" x 572" x 574" x 576" x 578" x 580" x 582" x 584" x 586" x 588" x 590" x 592" x 594" x 596" x 598" x 600" x 602" x 604" x 606" x 608" x 610" x 612" x 614" x 616" x 618" x 620" x 622" x 624" x 626" x 628" x 630" x 632" x 634" x 636" x 638" x 640" x 642" x 644" x 646" x 648" x 650" x 652" x 654" x 656" x 658" x 660" x 662" x 664" x 666" x 668" x 670" x 672" x 674" x 676" x 678" x 680" x 682" x 684" x 686" x 688" x 690" x 692" x 694" x 696" x 698" x 700" x 702" x 704" x 706" x 708" x 710" x 712" x 714" x 716" x 718" x 720" x 722" x 724" x 726" x 728" x 730" x 732" x 734" x 736" x 738" x 740" x 742" x 744" x 746" x 748" x 750" x 752" x 754" x 756" x 758" x 760" x 762" x 764" x 766" x 768" x 770" x 772" x 774" x 776" x 778" x 780" x 782" x 784" x 786" x 788" x 790" x 792" x 794" x 796" x 798" x 800" x 802" x 804" x 806" x 808" x 810" x 812" x 814" x 816" x 818" x 820" x 822" x 824" x 826" x 828" x 830" x 832" x 834" x 836" x 838" x 840" x 842" x 844" x 846" x 848" x 850" x 852" x 854" x 856" x 858" x 860" x 862" x 864" x 866" x 868" x 870" x 872" x 874" x 876" x 878" x 880" x 882" x 884" x 886" x 888" x 890" x 892" x 894" x 896" x 898" x 900" x 902" x 904" x 906" x 908" x 910" x 912" x 914" x 916" x 918" x 920" x 922" x 924" x 926" x 928" x 930" x 932" x 934" x 936" x 938" x 940" x 942" x 944" x 946" x 948" x 950" x 952" x 954" x 956" x 958" x 960" x 962" x 964" x 966" x 968" x 970" x 972" x 974" x 976" x 978" x 980" x 982" x 984" x 986" x 988" x 990" x 992" x 994" x 996" x 998" x 1000" x 1002" x 1004" x 1006" x 1008" x 1010" x 1012" x 1014" x 1016" x 1018" x 1020" x 1022" x 1024" x 1026" x 1028" x 1030" x 1032" x 1034" x 1036" x 1038" x 1040" x 1042" x 1044" x 1046" x 1048" x 1050" x 1052" x 1054" x 1056" x 1058" x 1060" x 1062" x 1064" x 1066" x 1068" x 1070" x 1072" x 1074" x 1076" x 1078" x 1080" x 1082" x 1084" x 1086"

PROVINCIAL NEWS

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., May 12.—The pick up drive, under the management of...

CODY'S, Queens Co., May 13.—The will of the late Eason Starks, farmer of...

UPHAM, Kings Co., May 15.—Death's harvest has been plentiful in the neighborhood...

WHITE'S COVE, Queens Co., May 15.—Miss Bertie McLaughlin, who has been prostrated...

ST. STEPHEN, May 17.—Hon. George Stevens lectured before a well pleased audience in Eider Memorial...

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., May 14.—The Hopewell Cemetery Company has elected the following officers...

WOODSTOCK, May 14.—Mrs. C. F. K. Dibblee has received word from her husband...

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of desks for the accommodation of the scholars, who have been using temporary...

Butcher and wife of St. John are the guests of the Woodville house. John R. Worden of this place has oats...

Captain Gorham brought a lot of brick up from St. John on his boat, for the building...

REID STIMPSON has finished his planting. HAMPSTEAD, May 13.—Nelson E. Valen-

Fred G. Bull 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 Starks, farmer of...

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dal Brothers, horticulturists, left his farm and orchard last fall, and spent the winter in Uncle Sam's domain.

A requisition or petition, numerously signed in these parts, was forwarded to the governor general at Ottawa...

The honest citizens of Queens Co. think there is no necessity for special legislation to look after the govern-

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The parish Sunday School Association will be held in Eider Memorial hall on Tuesday evening next.

At the time of the round house fire on May 8th, Haley & Sons mill was destroyed by the untiring efforts of...

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tion of costs in the case of Doherty v. Moore, reducing Clerk's taxation of the plaintiff's costs against the defendant...

In view of the determination to enforce the law prohibiting the sale of goods other than for medical purposes on Sundays, the druggists of this city held a meeting...

DOWN EAST HORSES. Commercial Representative Takes a Look at Calais, Eastport and Machias Horses.

There is a great revival of racing down east and Calais, St. Stephen and Eastport have meetings on the card for July. Work was begun this week on the St. Stephen track...

There will be several fast ones from this section among the daisies and the province. The 23 class on the card of the east-

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RICHMOND. George Dalgie to Repair the Public Wharf—Fifteen Vessels Desires to Load Lumber.

RICHMOND, N. B., May 13.—Arbor day was observed by the schools yesterday. Richard O'Leary has gone to Halifax on a business trip.

The repairing of the public wharf, damaged by the storm last fall, was put up at auction on Thursday and bid in by George Dalgie for \$180.

Dr. Fred W. Tozer of Kingston has had an operation performed on his leg at the Montreal General Hospital.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DEVOTION TO HER DEAD. (Christian Endeavor World.)

Queen Victoria sleeps in one of those large and almost square wooden beds which are such a feature of many English households.

COULDN'T MISS THE CHANCE. "There goes a man who pays taxes on every dollar's worth of property that he owns, and he never complains about it."

A ROYAL ANIMAL TRAINER. The chief amusement of the Emperor of China is the training of goats and monkeys.

WALES A RECORD BREAKER. (London Tit-Bits.) As her gracious majesty has established a record in the reigns of British sovereigns, so the Prince of Wales is about to follow suit...

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED ALBERT TOILET SOAPS.

The coming generation will have fewer skin diseases, because so many mothers are using Baby's Own Soap.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED ALBERT TOILET SOAPS.

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ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED ALBERT TOILET SOAPS.

To Ann Vane, formerly of the Parish of Kingston, in the County of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick...

Public Notice that all will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1899...

ALL that certain lot or piece of land situate, lying and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings...

Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of lands lying and being on Long Island...

Also all that certain piece or parcel of lands lying and being on Long Island...

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