



PROVINCIAL NEWS.

RICHMOND, May 12.—The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Division, S. of T., opened in the Temperance hall last evening at 7. There were over sixty representatives and visitors present. Nine persons were initiated.

The plebiscite bill was discussed and a county committee will be organized. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock to meet again this morning at ten.

The second session of the semi-annual meeting of the grand division was held this forenoon and a large amount of important business transacted. This evening a monster temperance meeting was held at the hall.

John Mundle, a prominent resident of St. Nicholas river, died today after an illness of several months.

Camille J. Comeau, son of Cyril Comeau, contractor, died today at Shippegan, Gloucester county, from pneumonia. He followed the trade of a carpenter, being a superior workman.

FRIDERICTON, May 12.—It is reported today that Gilman Bros. and Burden have their lumber drives into the country.

Mrs. D. F. George left today with her daughter, Mrs. John G. Bauld, for Halifax, where she will make her future home.

Ernest D. Vandine, son of Dow Vandine, customs officer, who for several years has been with Nelson Campbell, goes to Montreal next week. This evening he was entertained by his friends, among whom he is very popular, and presented with a beautiful initial ring.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., May 12.—Miss Lilian M. Phelps of St. Catharines, Ont., lectured on the temperance question in Oulton hall, Albert, last evening, to a large audience. Mrs. Geo. D. Prescott, president of the local W. C. T. U., occupied the chair, and good music was furnished by the Albert orchestra.

ST. ANDREWS, May 12.—A jury to try the cause of Frye v. Frye was impanelled at the resumption of the circuit court this morning.

The dominion cruiser Curlew is lying at anchor in the harbor.

A successful and pleasant entertainment, under the auspices of the young ladies of the Methodist church, was given in Memorial hall on Thursday evening. M. J. C. Maxwell sang, to piano accompaniment by Miss Edna Clinch, the fine old English ballad, I Am a Friar of Orders Grey.

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NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, May 13.—The steamer Halifax yesterday took 1,300 crates of lobsters to Boston. The shipment weighed 91 tons and realized in Boston \$10,400. Every lobster was over 10-12 inches long.

Under the amalgamation of the Fur-trade and Canada-Newfoundland steamship lines, the price paid by the former company for the latter's boats, Ulunda and Barcelona, is \$30,000. The Halifax office will be under the joint management of Messrs. Houldsworth and Hall.

PARSONS, N. S., May 13.—Ships Tuscara, Trojan, Avon and J. D. Everett and bark Argosia are fixed to load deals in West Bay for M. McKee.

Schooners Mary Gray, St. Croix and Bessie G. cleared for New York last week with bills, and have sailed for the local port of St. John cleared on Monday for Vineyard Haven, for orders, with 180,000 lbs shipped by the Newville lumber co.

A race meeting is to be held in the Parrsboro Driving park on the Queen's birthday. The events include a three mile, three mile, 2.50 and 2.30 classes. The park has recently been enclosed with a high board fence, and new stalls have been erected.

Schooner Ellen M. Mitchell, which arrived here to load piling for C. & E. Fullerton, fell over on the bank of the river on Saturday, and was considerably damaged. Her owner, C. I. White of Sand River, arrived here on Monday to look after her.

County court met here yesterday, his honor Judge More presiding. Present, J. C. O. C. and J. M. Townsend, Q. C., of Amherst were present in addition to C. R. Muir, H. W. McKenna and Stuart Jenks of the local bar. There were a dozen causes on the docket, but all except three were settled out of court. The court rose yesterday afternoon.

A cook house and barn were destroyed by fire at Galloway's yesterday morning. Capt. P. S. Blake is preparing to erect a large building in the centre of the town. Capt. Y. B. Roberts expects to launch his new schooner about the 4th prox.

TRURO, N. S., May 13.—The matter of selecting a part of the route for the Midland railway has been up before the board of trade for consideration. The route from Windsor by the valleys of the Kennebec and Five Mile rivers to the Stubbenside river appears to be settled upon. But there are two important routes from the place chosen for crossing the Stubbenside to the junction with the F. U. B. One is to Brockfield, eight miles south of here, and the other via Old Barnes and the bay shore to Truro. As a sufficient inducement for adopting the latter route, the Midland railway Co. ask for a \$50,000 bonus and free right of way for the route. It is proposed to call a meeting of the ratepayers of the town to consider the company's offer.

As the weather grows milder building operations are going on more freely here. The manager of the Chamber Electric Light and Power works, which are at the west end of the town, has been authorized to put up a supplementary establishment over towards the eastern border to meet the growing demand for electric light. The Truro Wood and Coal Co. are adding a new building to their premises. Outside of town, at Bible Hill, four two-story dwellings are in course of construction. This is becoming the most popular residential district, but C. A. Arnhildt, Bellevue farm, is a measure keeping the pastoral features of the neighborhood up to the mark. In this respect, with a well equipped stock farm in the lines of outfit and show of neat cattle, improvements have been made there for several years. The main barn, which is up to date in appearance and appointments, is about 150 feet long, with a well equipped basement and upper wing. The cattle stables and root cellar are in the basement. Yet as the building is on a hillside, the stables are amply lighted by a large array of windows. Concrete floors of improved design insure good results in health and freedom of thoroughbred cattle find comfortable quarters on this floor, comprising prize winners at provincial exhibitions, and smaller lots and single animals. Durbanes and Ayrshire form the largest herds, with a smaller proportion of Devon and Holstein. The horse stables are in a separate building of modern design, which is neatly finished and abundantly lighted from outside. For the present four heavy farm horses, a driving horse and a colt or two are kept in the stable. Modern power for cutting hay and doing other farm work is obtained from a windmill. A windmill of approved pattern, just erected by Mr. Arnhildt is sinking an artesian well on the premises with the hope of getting a steady flow of water.

DIGBY, May 14.—George Anthony of Hampton has moved his family to Digby, where they will reside in future. He has leased a portion of the Gupplin house on Queen street.

Rev. L. S. Osborne of Newark, New Jersey, is in town, making arrangements to occupy his summer residence at the south end for the season.

A. J. S. Copp, M. P., has returned to Ottawa after spending a few days with his family. While home Mr. Copp made arrangements to put extensive repairs on his residence this spring.

Mr. Aubrey Brown of Digby has leased the Myrtle Hotel and will conduct it as a summer hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Welsh, who have been spending the winter in the southern states, have returned home. The Digby Country Club, the Agricultural Society has been presented with a thoroughbred Jersey bull calf, by Lieut. Governor Daley.

After several attempts the wreck of the Gladys has been removed from the mouth of the Ragoquette and beached in the north cove. The greater portion of the cargo of piling is still in her hold.

T. Titus & Son are showing today at their meat market a very fine beef, which was raised by John Timpany of Roseway. It weighed when dressed 704 pounds, and was two years and ten months old.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ABERDEEN RESIGNS. And Canada Will Have a New Governor General.

LONDON, May 13.—It is officially announced that the Queen has accepted the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada to which office he was appointed in 1893.

The two persons most prominently mentioned as likely to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada are the Earl of Selborne, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Hopetoun, the paymaster general. It has been said that the former can have the Governor Generalship of Canada if he wants it.

THE EMBARRASSING LOCOMOTIVE. It is even now evident that the invention of Stephenson is doing something to undermine the influence of sea power in the history of the future. Whether the Manchester railway threatens to destroy our commercial supremacy in the east; whether the Russian-ship of China will expose to attack a back-door to India; whether the railway of the north will be an obstacle to the route from India to Hankow via Tsun in the south; whether these things are to be or not, it is a strange reflection that our peripatetic in the east today are so largely by the locomotive, the creation of English genius. Mr. Guinness tells by his own machine—Abel Owen—Railway Times.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Important Speech at Birmingham by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Would Welcome Even War in a Just Cause, If It Brought About a Lasting Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

LONDON, May 13.—The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, made an important speech on public affairs at Birmingham this evening.

Mr. Chamberlain, after deprecating the constant assertions in certain quarters that Lord Salisbury was "discredited" and the government "weak and vacillating," said: "If foreign countries believe and act upon those statements they will find themselves very much mistaken, and that courteous diplomacy and graceful concessions are not incompatible with a firm maintenance of the country's honor and interests."

Then declaring that he intended to make a "plain statement of facts, uncolored by the mysteries and reticences of the diplomacy of half a century ago, which, without revealing secret negotiations, should be understood by the people," Mr. Chamberlain said he would accept the judgment of the people as to whether the policy of strict isolation that England has pursued since the Crimean war, he remarked that this had been "perfectly justifiable," but he added, "The time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the Empire into close unity, and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent union with our kindred across the Atlantic." (Loud cheers.)

"This is a powerful and generous nation," said Mr. Chamberlain, "speaking our language, bred of our race, and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance." (Prolonged cheers.)

"It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they have ever done, since, over a century ago, they were separated by the blunder of a British government."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to draw a gloomy picture of the situation in China, "where we have to count with Russia, as in Afghanistan, except that we do not possess an army on a defensive frontier in China, and cannot, therefore, injure Russia without an aim. The fate of the whole Chinese empire is involved, and our interests are so enormous that no more vital question was ever presented for decision to the British nation and a British government. Unless the fate of China is to be decided without England's voice, we must not reject the idea of an alliance with those powers whose interests are similar to our own."

LIVERPOOL LUMBER MARKET. (Farnworth & Jardine's Circular.) LIVERPOOL, May 13.—The arrivals from British North America during the month have been 4,833 tons register, against 1,733 tons register during the corresponding month last year, and the increase during this date from all places during the years 1897, 1896, and 1895 has been 2,114, 7,213 and 12,460 tons respectively. The imports during the past month has been moderate, more activity has been shown owing to the rapid advance in ocean freight rates, and account of the war between the United States and Spain, and values of most articles, especially of pitch pine, have advanced. Stocks of lumber are low, and prices are firm. Considered large, are now more firmly held. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and Pine Deals.—The import has been in excess of the corresponding month last year, a large steamer cargo having arrived during the past few days; the deliveries have been more satisfactory, and owing to the advance in freight and great difficulty in securing tonnage values have somewhat improved, and the stock, although too heavy, is more firmly held. Pine Deals are full of sale.

Of logs the import has been small and the stock is moderate, values have slightly improved. Of planis the import has been small; however, there is more enquiry and prices are firm. Late sales of spruce deals were at 25 per cent. Stocks of N. B. and N. S. spruce and pine deals are 12,225 standards, compared with 4,824 at the same date a year ago, and 2,558 two years ago.

Springtime and the old standby. Experts are constantly trying to get a dye better than the Magentic. THEY CANNOT DO IT. Especially in the richer colors, that test both eye and dyer, as Crimson, Green, Navy Blue, and Black.

MAGNETIC DYES. Especially Black. are the best of dyes—giving best results with least work. If your dealer does not keep Magnetic Dyes, we will mail you a sample, on receipt of price, 10c. per color, post paid, on receipt of price, 10c. per color. HARVEY MEDICINE CO., 424 St. Paul, Montreal.

PEDBREE Trotters and teams, get fine glossy coats, good appetite, increased energy, when given DE. HARVEY'S CONDITION POWDERS. Sold by all reliable dealers, 25c. per package. Full size package sent post paid as sample on receipt of price.

THE HARVEY MEDICINE CO., 424 ST. PAUL, MONTREAL. The Art Union of London drawing took place on the 29th April. The first prize, an oil painting, "The Piper," was drawn by W. Dorton, Lymington, England. A. R. Melrose, of this city, drew an album, with oxidized silver cover, value 25s., and W. H. Thorne drew a bronze "Medusa" Tazza, value 25s.

ALREADY DEFIANT.

The Question of a Fine Imposed on the Steamer Navahoe.

It Was Put on by the Haytian Government for Customs Violation.

United States Representative of the Steamer Tells What His Government Will Do If Fine is Insisted On.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 8.—One would say that ultimatum addressed to the Haytian government ticks its sense of importance, and are a luxury that it does not. Minister Powell gave the foreign office 48 hours in which to signify its intention of carrying out the provisions of the treaty of 1864. With equal emphasis he has just replied to a communication from the Haytian minister on the subject of a fine illegally levied on the Clyde steamer Navahoe, formerly the Thuringia.

The charge against the Navahoe was of a purely technical character. The Haytian officers, who were on board and was no doubt simply concocted by the lower officers of the customs for the sake of a possible division of spoil. The Thuringia brought to the port of Miragoane three barrels of merchandise, the marks on which did not exactly correspond with those on the manifest. The correct duty was paid on them, however. Nevertheless, on July 18 last, the customs chief at Miragoane, formulated a complaint against the vessel. It is alleged by the Clyde officers that he had previously endeavored to obtain a considerable gratuity from the company. The technical irregularity in regard to the three barrels of merchandise was used by him as a pretext for his corrupt demand. Nothing was paid him and the steamer was nominally seized and a fine of \$400 imposed upon her owners. The company's representative at Miragoane stood firm, and the company appealed to the American state department through its traveling agent, Mr. Hachtman. Mr. Powell at his special request opened a correspondence with the Haytian government on the subject and asked that it make a thorough investigation of the case before arriving at a final decision. He also asked that Mr. Powell upon studying it himself found that the agent's explanation of the difficulty was entirely correct.

The charge made by the officer of the customs was attempted smuggling. The penalty which was levied was many times the value of the goods. Powell asked the Haytian government to furnish him with copies of the alleged faulty invoices. This they refused to do. He obtained them, however, from the Clyde company. About December 27th last the government threatened to take final possession of the vessel unless the fine was paid. The American minister informed the minister of finance, through the foreign minister, that the vessel must be released. She was at the time proceeding to this port. The government yielded so far as to modify its previous orders, telegraphing immediately to Cape Haytien that the Navahoe was not to be molested. This affair was thus adjourned, as Mr. Powell supposed, until he could receive the papers in the case. They reached his only two weeks ago, and he submitted them, together with his conclusions thereon, to the minister of finance through the foreign minister.

At the conclusion he expressed his regret that the Haytian government regarded the whole affair as having been closed early in January, and that it did not propose to re-open it, and that he would not ask it to lay hands on the vessel. In a letter to the foreign minister, dated May 2, 1898, in reply to the communication, Mr. Powell pronounced the fine illegal, and he declared that but for a technicality in the manifest in regard to the regular. He dwelt upon the failure of the government to furnish information in regard to the case as requested by him, the representative of a friendly nation immediately interested in it, and in conclusion he used the unmistakable language: "The fine imposed by the customs authorities of Miragoane will not be paid by Mr. Clyde, and in the event of any vessel belonging to the Clyde line being seized and held for payment of this sum, I shall demand its instant release, and shall claim sufficient damages from the Haytian government to cover the loss sustained by Clyde and company, or that they may suffer by its retention. This indemnity I shall demand prompt payment. With this, sir, I desire you to understand the incident is closed so far as this legation is concerned."

To this ultimatum, decidedly brusque as are its terms, Mr. Powell does not expect any answer. Nor does he expect that the Clyde company or the American government will ever again hear officially from the Haytian government about the Navahoe claim. It will probably be allowed to drop into oblivion without further ado. But in the event of any physical attempt being made to enforce the fine imposed at Miragoane, Mr. Powell is firmly determined to send at once an American man-of-war, and the object lesson to which the Haytian government was subject some years ago when the Philadelphia, with shotguns under Admiral Walker, rescued the Haytian Queen from the harbor of Port au Prince, may be repeated. The Haytians, however, after their bitter experience with the Germans, are not likely to invite anything of the kind on the part of Americans, who they hold just now in yet more wholesome regard.

ATBARA HERO'S FATE. General Gatacre's Saviour Dies of Dysentery. (London Mail, May 3.) News has reached his home at Malton, Yorkshire, of the death of Private Robert Cross of the Cameron Highlanders, who was the first soldier to be killed at Atbara in the recent fight on the Atbara.

The Daily Mail's special correspondent at the front gave an account at the time of the gallant manner in which Private Cross bayoneted a big English soldier. He was about to spear General Gatacre's horse, and was called out by the general, and Cross immediately drove his bayonet into the derelict's body, and thus saved his general's life.

Private Cross was seized with dysentery, and brought down to the hospital at Genenetti, where he died on Monday. He was the son of Robert Cross, cooper, of Malton, and was only twenty-three years of age.

H. W. Some of Our Readers Can Make Money. Last month I cleared, after paying all expenses, \$385.53; the month previous \$299, and have at same time advanced my duties. I have an energetic person can do equally as well, as I have had very little experience. The Dish Washer is just lovely, and every family wants one, which makes selling very easy. I do no canvassing. People hear about the Dish Washer, and come or send for one. It is strange that a good, cheap washer has never before been put on the market. The Iron City Dish Washer fills this bill. With it you can wash and dry the dishes for a family of ten in two minutes without wetting your hands. As soon as people see the washer work they want one. You can make more money and make it quicker than with any other household article on the market. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman can make from \$10 to \$15 per day extra home. My sister and brother have started in the business and are doing splendid. You can get full particulars by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Company, Station A, Pittsburg, Pa. They help you get started, then you can make money awfully fast.

MRS. W. H. THE TOURMALINE CAPTIVES. The latest news to hand of the Tourmaline captive party, which is composed of two British, a German, and a French citizen, is that they are still enjoying Kaid Gully's hospitality in his mansion. We have no doubt that they must think that some hosts are too pressing. Perhaps their Soboro friends, who have been sent in chains to the Sultan's camp, would have willingly stayed longer at the residence of the hospitable Kaid. We hope that the British authorities will use a kind word in favor of these poor natives, who are being held in a wretched way. —Al-Mogharbi Al-Akha (Tanger).

GOLD IN JAMAICA? There has been for some time past a well-justified opinion that Jamaica possesses mineral wealth. We understand that George A. Brown, a well known and practical geologist of Bridgeport, Conn., has been induced by H. E. Middleton of Old Harbor, and other landed proprietors, to come down here and make investigations, and has been so engaged for the past three or four months. We are glad to learn that he is perfectly satisfied with the possibilities of the mineral wealth of the island. We understand that he has returned to his home in Bridgeport, and that he will return to Jamaica, necessary machinery, etc., he will return about May or June, and immediately proceed to practical work.—The Clearing Journal, Jamaica.

C. T. Hillson left Amherst for Newfoundland last week in the interests of the lumber company.

ELECTRICITY IS THE LIFE OF THE BLOOD.

For Rheumatism, Open Rheumatic Sores, Neuralgia AND ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

WINTER'S GALVANIC-ELECTRIC HEALTH CHAINS OF STETTIN, GERMANY.

are without an equal as a simple and positive cure. They are prescribed and recommended by the most eminent physicians of Europe, and used in some of the best hospitals of the world.

German Electric Health Chain Co., 31 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

House Cleaning.

Painting is part of it—just as much as soap and scrubbing. There are spots that water cannot remove, and discolorations that scouring will not take away. Use the paint brush in such cases.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FAMILY PAINT.

In small cans, is made to meet the thousand and one demands for little paint about the house. It is ready to use. Dries quickly with good gloss. Can be washed. Leading dealers keep it. Write to us if you don't find it. Book on painting free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS, 100 Canal St., New York, 377 Washington St., New York, 302½ Water Ave., Chicago, 21 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

FREE TRIAL TO ANY HONEST MAN.

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer. HAPPY MARRIAGE, HEALTH, ENERGY AND LONG LIFE.

In all the world today—in all the history of the world—no doctor or institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N.Y. This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

They possess marvelous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. They create vigor, healthy tissue, new life. They stop drains that sap the energy. They cure all effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork. They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Failure impossible; see no barrier.

The "Erie Medical Expense" offer is limited to a short time, and application must be made at once. No C.O.D. scheme nor deception; no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing. Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N.Y., and refer to Bulletin No. 100.

A SCOTCH ROMANCE. (London Mail, April 26.) Some strange disappointments were narrated in the course of the hearing of an application by S. Stevenson, company promoter, inventor, and patient, of 11 Queen Victoria street, city, for his discharge from bankruptcy.

The dealer stated that while living in Glasgow in 1891 he was proposing marriage to a Miss Maria Martin. She was then over seventy years of age, and he was eighteen. She was possessed of £5,000 capital and an income of £200 a year. In the February of that year he obtained her signature to a mandate authorizing him to manage her affairs, and in the same month a marriage contract, in the nature of a settlement, was signed by the lady, arranged, but shortly prior to the appointed time she was placed in an asylum, where she soon afterwards died.

He then sought a declaration of marriage, with a view to obtaining the management of the lady's estate, and succeeded in the first court; but the judgment was recalled in the first division, and a decision was given against him.

After this he came to London and engaged in the promotion of companies, one being for a nailless horse-shoe, but they went into liquidation. The examination was ordered to be discontinued.

UNRECOGNIZED HEROES. Stripped to the waist, perspiration pouring from him like rain, in the terrible heat of the furnaces, the stoker never knows how the battle is going, whether his ship will be blown into the air or sent to the bottom, as he throws the coal into the fiery maw of the furnaces.

Among the heroes on the battleship none have so enormous a position, and none more dangerous than our men who tend the furnaces and pass the coal. However the conflict above him may rage, the stoker hears only its distant murmur, and feels only the shock as the shells impact themselves against the steel sides, and the great guns recoil from the thousand pounds of steel and powder hurled at the enemy. Perhaps a chance shot may pierce the armor that guards the engine and boilers, and the rushing water may drown him as he vainly seeks to escape. Perhaps the many tons of explosives in the magazines may be reached by a projectile from the enemy's guns, and he may be blown to pieces in the steel coil where he is at work.

At any time the crisis may come, and small chance is there for him to catch on to the floating spar or wreckage. In such a case the stoker holds the coffin of his life, and the initial explosion furnaces and lend the vessel assistance towards making the war vessel a thing of life.

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT SWIFT AT AID. As a reliever, healer, and cure for piles in all forms. One application will cure the cure in a few minutes, and three to six days application according to directions will cure chronic cases. It relieves all itching and burning, and cures in 24 to 36 hours.

THE GREATEST Horse Remedy IN THE WORLD.

Every Horseman should have "Tuttle's Elixir."

Not simply guaranteed to cure in the advertisement, but backed up by a standing offer of \$100 reward for every failure. If it won't cure your horse of Colic, Cough, Spasms, Contracted Nostrils, Shod Horses when first started, and all other ailments of all kinds, you will receive the above reward. Send for a free trial bottle.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Proprietor, Buffalo, N.Y. Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in recommending your Horse Elixir to all interested in horses. I have used it for several years and have found it to be all it is represented. I have used it on my running horses and also on my trotting Stallion "Special Blend" with the desired effect. It is undoubtedly a first-class article. I remain, yours respectfully, R. LEROI WILLIAMS, Buffalo, N.Y.

Padding on & Merritt, St. John N. B., General Agents for Canada and the Provinces for Tuttle's Elixir and Veterinary Remedies. 25 CHARLOTTE STREET, BOSTON.

L. B. Clarke and Co., Assign for the Benefit of Creditors. BOSTON, May 13.—The firm of L. B. Clark & Co. of Boston and Kingston, Me., has assigned for the benefit of creditors to Thomas J. Kenney of Morse & Lane, Boston, and W. H. Taylor of Hinckley & Co., Boston, and W. H. Taylor of Hinckley & Co., Boston, and W. H. Taylor of Hinckley & Co., Boston.

AUXILIARY CRUISERS. (British's Journal.) In the event of their services being needed, the proprietors of the St. John river fleet have placed at the disposal of the president the following craft: Ships of the Line. The flagship Victoria, David Weston, Ottawa, May Queen. Armored Cruisers. Bismarck, Hero, Dirigo, Quiddy. Torpedo Boats. Eves Johnston, Lily G., Ada G., Hope. Despatch Boats. Tourist, Randolph, Fanchon.

Skin Sores GELERY KING PURITIES THE BLOOD.

And never fails to heal and cure skin diseases. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail in packages.

WORLDWIDE DISPENSARY, 100 N. BROADWAY, N. Y.



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.

Notice to Subscribers in Queens County, N. B.

Our collector, E. P. DYKEMAN, will call on you shortly. Please be prepared to pay him any arrears due on your subscription.

In Albert County, N. B.

EDGAR CANNING, is in Albert Co. N. B., in the interests of the Sun.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 5,000 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

J. Hunter White, representing the International Registry Company of New York, has a new system of accident insurance.

The Furness steamer St. John City sailed yesterday morning for London via Halifax, taking with her some 300 tons of pulp from the Weymouth and Chatham mills.

The chief of police, at the request of the managers of the park, has appointed the keeper of the sea house, W. Hall, and his father policemen to do duty in the park.

Mary Carberry, a six year old child, while playing in front of her home on Clarence street Saturday afternoon, was run over by a sloven owned and driven by Bat Connell.

Two hundred drums of codfish, which were shipped from Halifax to New York a couple of weeks ago by A. G. Jones & Co. for shipment to Havana, came back by the steamer Fortia, Monday.

At Chubb's corner, Saturday, W. A. Lockhart offered for sale the property on the corner of Main and Cedar streets, belonging to the estate of the late Stephen H. Shaw.

Charles Boone of Dayton, Ohio, a cadet on the flagship New York, had the honor of firing the first shot in the present war.

The business of the N. S. Pork Packing Co. is being pushed steadily along. The total subscribed stock is now about \$13,000.

The Kings Co., N. S., board of trade is asking that the Agricultural school, whose buildings at Truro were recently burned, be re-opened at Wolfville in connection with the Horticultural school at that place.

The causes of death reported at the Board of Health office for week ending May 14, were: Consumption; 1; lungs; 2; nephritis; 1; bronchitis; 1; senile decay; 1; heart disease; 1; natural causes; 1; chronic nephritis; 1; carcinoma of stomach; 1; paralysis of brain; 1; total, 10.

W. Watson Allen, solicitor for C. Berton Lockhart, M. P., has served Mayor Sears with the writ in action for damages. It will be remembered that more than a year ago Mr. Lockhart, while unloading a car at Sand Point, fell through a hole in the wharf and received injuries that confined him to the house for about four months.

The death occurred in Boston on Sunday last of Mrs. Pitts, daughter of the late Timothy McCarthy of this city, and widow of the late Dr. Pitts of Halifax, N. S.

Mrs. Earle, who came here from Hampton six years ago, and has since kept house for Rev. Willard Macdonald, passed peacefully away at five o'clock this morning, says Saturday's Frederickton Herald.

There is a good crop of oats, 20c; potatoes, 10c; corn, 10c; wheat, 10c; barley, 10c; clover, 10c; timothy, 10c; hay, 10c; straw, 10c; wood, 10c; coal, 10c; oil, 10c; sugar, 10c; flour, 10c; meat, 10c; fish, 10c; fruit, 10c; vegetables, 10c; miscellaneous, 10c.

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The senate today passed the St. John Bridge and Railway Co. bill, extending the period for the repayment of the government loan. Senator Power proposed an amendment striking out the words which seemed to him to give the government power without consulting parliament to change the security. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Gerard of Canoe, C. B., are at the Hotel Vancouver. Mr. Gerard, who is one of the experts of the Commercial Cable Company, has lately been engaged in relaying across the straits of Juan de Fuca the old cable that formerly joined Vancouver and Nanaimo. This gives Victoria a second connection with the mainland.

Miss Ethel Knight Mollison, who is a niece of Mrs. L. B. Wyman and Mrs. E. R. Parker, appeared in Yarmouth as the director and chief performer in a children's entertainment in Yarmouth some fourteen years ago, and developed remarkable talent. Her performance was at William Miller's house on Cliff street and was in aid of the Mission school. Next week she will be here for the first time as a professional. She has won fame in all big cities in the interim.

A Mount Allison correspondent writes: Friday evening there was given the second recital of the piano recitalists, that of Miss S. S. Wood, Sumner. It was a most successful performance throughout. The selections were from Bach-Tausig, Beethoven, Chopin, Henselt, Reinecke, Liszt and Schumann, and in all were noticeable the player's clean and beautiful interpretation of the Beethoven Sonata (Op. 9) was good; of the lighter selections Schumann Etude, she displayed no little breath and spirit.

A disastrous fire occurred at Rockland, Carleton Co., on Friday night, and Manzer Thornton is a heavy loser. His house, which included dwelling and store, and barn and warehouse, were completely destroyed. The organ was all that was saved of the house furniture, but a considerable quantity of the stock in the store was rescued, more or less injured. There was \$1,000 insurance in the Hartford. Mr. Thornton and family were in Hartford spending the night, having been to Woodstock, and did not learn of it until early next morning. The buildings were new, Mr. Thornton having built them last fall. The dwelling, which was over the store, was just completed and carpeted. The loss is far in excess of the amount of insurance.—Hartford Advertiser.

D. G. Smith of Chatham, fishery overseer, arrived in the city Thursday, and in company with E. A. A. Dunn drove to Loch Lomond, where they deposited twenty thousand sea trout fry. Last fall forty thousand sea trout were secured and hatched at the dominion government hatchery on the North Shore. The yield was over 30,000 fish, of which about 25,000 were survived. Mr. Smith took to Loch Lomond 20,000 of the fry and deposited one half in the little brook that empties into the lake near Alex. Johnston's. The other half was put in Duck Creek, near James Kane's, on the second lake. Dams have been built on both streams, so that the fish can get into the lakes until fall. The remaining five thousand of spawn will be placed in other provincial lakes. The surveyor general will repeat again this year the experiment of getting trout and hatching the spawn.

THE WAR DOWN THIS WAY. The effects of the war are being felt in no small measure around the water front of Digby and Annapolis counties. At present there is not a vessel loading in Digby, Bear River, Annapolis or Weymouth. Clarke Bros. had their brig, Ethel Clarke loaded for Cuba, but when war was declared were compelled to lay her up. The Harry Stewart had sailed before the declaration and will probably have no difficulty in making port, though nothing has yet been heard of her. Methville Messrs. Clarke are wanting to charter for South America.—Digby Courier.

Says a Lunenburg despatch: There have been no fish exported from that port since April 1, owing to the state of affairs in Porto Rico. Cuba's blockade makes little difference to us directly, as it is years since our merchants have made shipments to that island direct, but the island of Porto Rico being closed does away with nearly our whole market, as for years back seven-eighths of our exports went there. It is thought that the United States banking act, being applied to fish, will find a ready market for our catch in that market at good prices, some predicting as high as six dollars per quintal if the war continues.

WOODSTOCK NEWS. WOODSTOCK, May 14.—W. F. Glidden and H. W. Stevenson went to Boston about a week ago with four horses, which they hoped to dispose of in that market. They returned yesterday and pronounce their trip a success. They took with them a span of horses raised by Frank Slipp of Jacksonville, aged six and seven. For this team they got \$700. A fine five year old chestnut mare, raised also by Mr. Slipp, was disposed of for \$200. A brown mare, raised by Wm. Bell of Jacksonville, realized \$175. Thus they got \$1,175 for the four horses. They report a good market in Boston for good horses, but second hand animals bring next to nothing.

NO USE FOR TRIFLES. (Vancouver World.) "Regi patriaque fidelis" is the motto of the Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, of which Lieut. Col. Donnelly is the commanding officer. Aye, ever faithful! He is no \$200 man.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN. OTTAWA, May 15.—The National Council of Women is to meet here tomorrow, and delegates from every province are already here. Lady Aberdeen is to attend in person. She will be the guest of honor. The meeting will be held at the Hotel McMillan.

FULTON BEVERLY'S DEATH

The Evidence Given at the Inquest Monday Afternoon.

He Took a Dose of Strychnine—Deceased Left Word that He Brought It With Him.

Fulton Beverly, who had been for some months an inmate of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, suicided Sunday. One of the attendants discovered him in convulsion about noon, and at once informed Dr. Travers, the assistant superintendent, of his condition. Dr. Travers did everything that could be done to save the patient's life, but without avail. Mr. Beverly had taken a dose of poison. How he secured the stuff is at yet a mystery. The deceased was fifty-two years of age, was the son of the late Francis Beverly of Fredericton, in which city he was born. He leaves one son, George F. Beverly, who succeeded his father in business on German street.

Three brothers and two sisters survive him. Of the brothers James and John reside in Cleveland, Ohio, and George in New York city. The sisters live in Fredericton. Coroner Kenney of Carleton commenced an inquest on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the chapel of the institution into the death of the late Fulton Beverly, who suicided in that institution Sunday shortly before noon.

After the jury had been empanelled, with Capt. Hamlyn as foreman, they viewed the remains, and then returned to the chapel. General Superintendent Dr. Geo. A. Hetherington was the first witness examined. The deceased, he said, was admitted to the institution on Jan. 15th, 1898. He was melancholy and in fair health. He could give no direct evidence to the cause of his death, as he was absent from the building at the time. Mr. Beverly was a paying patient. His surroundings and diet were a little better than that of the others. He last saw the deceased alive when he came to his rounds between 9 and 11 o'clock. He was then in his usual health. Dr. Hetherington then told of the visits to deceased by relatives and general information as to attendants and the regulations of the institution. Deceased had received packages from the outside, believed all had been examined. There had never been any report of the deceased receiving anything improper. The physician upon whose certificate he had suicided stated that he had suicidal inclinations. Deceased had been allowed to go for drives with his son and Fraser Gregory. Patients returning from such outings were examined.

In reply to questions as to the dispensary and the precautions kept there, Dr. Hetherington described its location and the precautions taken with poisons, which were only kept in small quantities and mostly under lock and key. He never knew of any package in the dispensary unless under proper control. He believed the strychnine in sugar-coated pills in elixirs, but not in powder or similar form. Reference to the prescription book showed that during the past month the deceased had not received strychnine in any form. In answer to a question by a juror, Dr. Hetherington said it would be very improbable that a patient could get access to the dispensary on account of the system of lock-up.

Dr. J. B. Travers, the assistant physician, was then called. He testified that Sunday morning about 11:45 o'clock was summoned by an attendant named Duff to ward one, being told a patient was very sick there. He went immediately to the room, and found the patient lying on his bed, gasping; the heart action was slow. He went to the surgery, taking a bell boy with him, and sent the patient a stimulant. He followed in a moment, or as soon as he could prepare it, with some medicine. He was not more than five or ten minutes. When he returned the deceased's condition was changed, and at once indicated to him poison, and poison by strychnine. He went to the surgery for other medicine, but when he returned the man was dead. From the time he was first summoned until the end was not more than five or ten minutes. It did not seem more than five minutes to him. The poison symptoms were very pronounced.

In answer to further questions the witness said the deceased was conscious part of the time and made one or two remarks. He said: "I did it myself. There is writing on the table saying so." In answer to questions, Mrs. Young, and attendant Cooper, both of the ward, testified. Afterwards the witness said he found a paper containing a powder with writing. Shown a paper, which he identified as the one found by him. Written on the paper with a lead pencil was the following: "I brought it myself. F. Beverly." And underneath the above: "I had it for rats at home."

Another powder and a letter to his wife were found on the table. In answer to further questions witness could not prepare it, but he knew the death was the last occasion he knew deceased to go out, when he went with Fraser Gregory. Had no idea how the drug got to Mr. Beverly's room. They had not used any strychnine of late. There was any strychnine in the institution, during his time, in the same form as the drug which was found. In answer to a question put through the coroner by Fraser Gregory as to whether it was possible such a package as the drug found would make could not have been brought into the institution concealed in the lining of some garment and not found by the examiners at the time of the deceased's admission to the institution, the witness said it was possible.

W. C. R. Allan was the next witness. He testified as to making a test of a portion of a powder brought to him by Dr. Kenney Sunday night. At the coroner's request he tested the strychnine and proved it to be such. He was shown a package and said it was like the one Dr. Kenney had brought to him. The coroner then adjourned the inquest until Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. A post mortem examination will be made.

QUEBEC NEWS. St. Hyacinthe Hospital Destroyed and Lives Lost—The Spanish Consul General.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 18.—The government has been advised that owing to complications between Great Britain and France, which are likely to result in war and to the constant friction always developing along the French shore of Newfoundland, the imperial authorities intend to fortify St. John's.

THE COLONIAL MINISTRY received by mail from Halifax today communications from the military authorities there asking for plans showing the extent and location of crown property here, the number of barracks available for the location of troops, the position of quarries where granite is obtainable, the number of contractors who could undertake the building of fortifications, and the facilities for prompt construction.

HAYWARDEN, May 18.—Dr. Davis, who is attending Mr. Oakeson, says his distinguished patient may last a fortnight. The local medical will not kill him, but he will gradually get weaker and weaker and die of heart failure.

THOUSANDS LOST. LONDON, May 17.—A despatch to the Standard from the Hague says: "According to a report from India a terrible cyclone has destroyed a great part of Bimara, a remote town of the island of Sumatra, Malay archipelago. The shores of Bimara were covered with the bodies of thousands of victims. The town of Kupang, island of Timor, escaped the force of the hurricane."

GREAT OAK HALL.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO., ST. JOHN.

This store belongs to the whole country. We have an agent in every town and hamlet—the postmaster. Unless you have tried it already, you have no idea how rapid, how accurate, how satisfactory is our system of Shopping by Mail. And you gain by it in several ways.

One way is that you are sure of getting the very latest thing in style. We keep in close touch with metropolitan styles, and often get the new things here before the stores in the large United States cities have them.

Another advantage—and a most important one—is in matters of price. We are the largest buyers for retail selling in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, perhaps in all of Canada. Our method of merchandising is the result of wide experience; of constant effort towards increasing qualities and cutting down cost. The power given to us by our ability to handle colossal quantities is something which you would never understand until you have had an experience with the benefits of "Greater Oak Hall prices."

"No matter where you live, or what you want, you can get it from us (if its clothing for man or boy), and get the benefits of immense assortments, the careful, intelligent, highly trained help of our mail order buyers, and our prices—simply by writing us.

There's one good thing about this—it costs you nothing to investigate our claims. Ask us for samples of summer suits for boys and men. Ask us for information about anything you like. Try for yourself if it will pay you to deal with us by mail.

We will not mention any prices now, what's the use, and where would we begin? Write for our summer catalogue, "The Shopper's Economist," a postal card request will bring it. Of course if you come to St. John you will visit us. Not so much as a customer, but as a guest. The store is at your service—a meeting place for you and your friends, a place to rest in, to write in, to be at home in.

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THE NEWS AT INDIANTOWN. The water at Indiantown fell considerably last week, while similar reports have been received from other rivers.

The tug Champion is now ready for a good season's work. She has been thoroughly overhauled during the time she was laid up.

The river steamers have all done a good season's business thus far, and the prospects are bright for a big season's traffic.

The steamer Victoria of the Star line, which will make her first trip of the season on the 24th, is being put in splendid shape. After the 24th she will take the Olivette's place on the Fredericton route. Capt. Starkey will command her, with Capt. Dungee as his chief mate.

ACROSS THE BAY. DIGBY, N. S., May 18.—A. D. Bonnell and family of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived in town on Saturday by way of Yarmouth, and were at once driven to their handsome residence at the South End, and will spend the summer months here.

John Syda of the firm of Syda & Cousins is able to be out again after his serious illness. The partnership heretofore existing as G. I. Letteney & Bro. has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same firm name by G. I. Letteney, Jonathan Letteney retiring.

Sheriff W. E. Van Blarcom and Mayor Shreve returned on Friday from a fishing trip in Digby waters, bringing sixty pounds of fine trout, several of which weighed over a pound each. A fishing party, consisting of the two above named, accompanied by H. E. Short and J. A. Grierson, left this afternoon for the trout pools back of Weymouth.

BENTON.

The Funeral of the Late Mrs. Harvey McKenney—Address of Sympathy.

BENTON, Carleton Co., May 17.—The remains of Mrs. Harvey McKenney arrived here from Hartland on Saturday afternoon. The funeral took place on Sunday morning. The funeral took place on Sunday morning, and was one of the largest seen here for some time. Rev. H. Harrison, who officiated, first before the interment read the following address of sympathy to the bereaved husband on behalf of the members of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 66, of which society he has been a member for some years.

Bro. Harvey McKenney—We, the members of the Loyal Orange Lodge of Benton wish you to accept, in this sad hour of bereavement, a few words of fraternal sympathy and condolence.

With very deep sorrow we learn of the decease of your beloved wife and life companion, causing an incalculable loss to both you and your stricken family. Yet, dear brother, do not allow sorrow to cast a shade over your life, knowing that a few short years at most will necessitate the reunion of father and mother, husband and wife together with the beloved offspring of your sadly stricken family, beyond the silver mists of Jordan, where parting shall never be.

Think of the pains and woes of this sad world in comparison with that world of light and joy. Then who could call back one who has started of the joys of bliss to again enter this vale of tears?

Dear brother, asking you once more to look beyond the hour of death to that happy meeting and reunion of deceased families around the judgment throne of Christ, we remain as ever your faithful brothers in tribulation, knowing that the affectionate bonds and cordial feelings existing between the members of this lodge, to which you proved yourself to be so worthy a member, can only be covered by the breaking of the silvery cords of life and re-union.

Asking permission to join hands in sharing your deep sorrow, we remain the sorrowing members of the Loyal Orange Lodge No. 66, Benton. (Signed) ADAM KELLY, W. M. FRED BENTON, Sec.

May 7, 1898.

Mr. Gibson's drives will reach the boom limits above Marysville tonight, says Saturday's Herald. The work has been admirably handled by Mayor Gibson, and the drive came down in quicker time than ever before.

BANNER SEED OATS.

Canadian and Western Timothy, Alsike and Red Clover. Garden Seeds in Bulk and Packages.

JAMES COLLINS, 210 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

ROBT. B. SIZER & CO.,

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Spruce Timber and Laths a specialty. Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. 62c

D. BOYANER, Optician.

Eyes Tested and Suitable Spectacles Adjusted. Glasses can be Always Duplicated or Exchanged by Mail, as the Vision of Every Purchaser is Registered. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

545 MAIN STREET, North End, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—The subscribers offer for sale a number of the finest building lots, situated in the village of Hampton, N. B. A. & W. HICKS, 406

School Furniture for Sale.

About 150 Second-Hand Double Desks and Chairs in good condition for sale on reasonable terms. In lots or suit purchasers. Apply for particulars to EDWARD MANNING, Secretary of School Trustees, St. John, N. B.

WANTED.

RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED in every city and town. Exclusive territory given. Identification in case of loss of commission or sudden death. Prompt advances provided. Insurance to passengers and bicyclists against death or accident. Reward offered for return of your pocket book or keys if lost. International Register Co., New York. J. HUNTER, WHITE, St. John, N. B., General Agent.

WANTED—Men and women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily for six days a week, and will be content with ten dollars weekly. NEW IDEAS Co., Toronto.

WANTED—Young men and women, or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with \$10 per month and upwards according to ability. REV. T. S. LINSFORTH, Toronto.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.



to see me I was de-... the pills that go...

WARD LANDY, St. John, Nfld.

POSITIONS FILLED... APRIL...

blars relative to... Catalogue

Business University, St. John, N. B.

My departed, in... the Father...

cordially, G. O. GATES.

R TALKS.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal... New York City.

LOORDS.

or Americans Trans- Ship.

in the house of... British registry...

ATTERS.

post cards may be... States under the...

ION CURED

from precision... the hands and pers-

The Late Dalton McCarthy in Recent Canadian Politics.

Ministerial Evasion and Subterfuge in Connection With the Appeal to Rome.

Effusive Devotion to the Holy See a Marked Feature of the Documents.

OTTAWA, May 10.—The question how far a man in the gallery may say what is not so has been discussed in the house of commons at the instance of Sir Charles Tupper. It is not the first time. Every few years some man in the gallery sends out a story so grossly in variance with the facts that notice must be taken of it. In this case the St. John Telegraph and the Halifax Chronicle were informed that remarkable evidence had been given in the Drummond railway committee. It is allowable for a correspondent to draw all manner of wild inferences from the evidence given. But this one set forth as a fact that a witness had sworn to having seen a letter written by Sir Charles Tupper, when premier, promising to buy the Drummond county railway for two and a half million dollars. Sir Charles Tupper thought the same was carried a little too far. After all, the reporters are only in the gallery by the consent of the house, and Sir Charles maintains that the line ought to be drawn somewhere.

You already know that Mr. Farwell did not give any such testimony as was alleged. He was not sure that he saw a letter at all, and Sir Charles affirms that he could not have seen a letter of the kind mentioned, because he never wrote one. But the witness did not even suggest that he had seen a letter containing any mention of the price for the road. On the contrary, he swore that there was no price mentioned. He also swears that there was no mention of then pending elections, though the correspondent stated that he saw that the promise was that the road would be taken over after the election.

The Ottawa correspondent is still further discredited, because his report to the Toronto Globe, which is much fuller, was a more correct statement of the facts, and did not contain what Sir Charles calls these "prodigious and striking falsehoods." Moreover, Mr. Magurn is engaged by the Drummond committee as shorthand reporter, and therefore is assured by Sir Charles to know that the statements he sent abroad were false.

It ought to be said, however, that there is more than one reporter to the Drummond committee, and that there is more than one correspondent to the Toronto Globe, and that the debate concluded Mr. Magurn had informed Mr. Foster that he was not in the committee at the time this evidence was taken, but had received it at second hand, and had telegraphed corrections, now corrected, which are the Toronto Globe's. He said that Sir Charles Tupper was able to nail the whole story. He says that not only did he make no offer for the road, but that he had no negotiations in connection with it, and no representations were made to him in regard to the matter, as it had never come before him or, so far as he knew, before any of his colleagues. So far as is now known the whole of the story is that the Drummond county men made up their minds to sell the road, if they could, for two and a half million dollars, and offered Hugh Ryan a clear million if he could effect a sale. Hugh Ryan either did not try, or if he did he soon found that it could not be done, for he gave it up. Then Farwell talked to three or four of the Eastern Township's men and tried to induce them to intercede. Either they did not intercede, or if they did their intercession did not come to anything, for no sale was effected, no offer was made to them, and no negotiations were ever undertaken. Whatever offers were made were offers from the company to the government, and not from the government to the company. This is the way it appears at the present stage of the enquiry.

The Hamilton Smith charter has passed a second reading in the senate by a majority of five but of course it is doomed in the other chamber. The crime of Hamilton Smith is that he wants to build the road by the shortest and most travelled route, even though he receives no subsidy. This government looks with aversion on any capitalist or railway man who is not after a subsidy. Hamilton Smith did indeed offer to accept a subsidy for the Stikine railway, which is a longer and harder road, but he committed another offence in that connection. He only asked for a million acres of land, whereas Mackenzie and Mann made a more taking request of four million acres. Obviously in these times a man who offers to do for one dollar the service for which another man claims four dollars, has no chance. Still less has Hamilton Smith any opportunity when he offers to build a road for no subsidy at all.

Mr. Mills declines against the Dalton trail railway on the ground that a great part of it lies in the United States. He says that the whole result will be to transfer the trade of the Yukon into United States channels. Mr. Mills does not go into detail. Both routes lead to the Pacific Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean does not belong to the United States, though at one time it appeared that our neighbors thought so. If the Dalton railway extended directly across the border into the northern Pacific states, as the Kettle River Valley railway would have done, the case would have been different. Then the result would have been to throw the trade into United States

channels. But the strange part of it is that the same ministers who fight Hamilton Smith's project because of the United States connection were furiously earnest in their support of the Kettle River scheme of Mr. Corbin's.

Still stranger to the more recent development that the very government which protests against the construction of a railway from the Yukon to a port in Alaska, or rather to a port which is only claimed to be Alaskan but which Canadians believe to be in their own territory, has just given a contract for the conveyance of military supplies from Montreal to the Pacific by way of the Northern Pacific railway and the port of Seattle. Here was a contract which in the natural course of things ought to have been executed on Canadian soil. We have a Canadian route shorter than the one adopted. We have Canadian ports on the Pacific better than Seattle. We have Canadian ships running. Yet our war department, of all departments in the world, sends its military equipment from one part of Canada to another by way of the United States railways, United States ports and United States ships, though doing so it is necessary to sweep hundreds of miles southward of the nearest route. Mr. Mills talks about the Hamilton Smith railway as calculated to annex a portion of Canadian territory to the United States. Mr. Blair tried his best to effect a more real and permanent annexation of the whole western district to the state of Washington, and Mr. Borden is annexing in the same way our whole military department to the "great republic to the south of us." The vagaries and contradictions of this wonderful government of ours afford a splendid theme for a humorous book.

Mr. Casey had a temporary triumph over Mr. Blair some days ago, but the minister has got his work at last, and Mr. Casey's bill emerges from committee a wreck of its former self. The weak and emaciated creature (meaning the bill, not Mr. Casey) compares with the sturdy measure as introduced through the "patent medicine picture" with the one "after taking." In this case the comparison is all in favor of the "against the medicine" of the minister of railways.

Likewise Mr. Richardson, whose temporary triumph over Mr. Blair and other ministers was recorded the other day, has lost the fruits of victory. He has had his day and ceased to be. Mr. Richardson got his share bill in committee over the vote of the cabinet. With incredible meekness, at the request of the premier, he has consented to withdraw the measure. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was informed by that mysterious person, "the law officer of the crown," who are never visible, but whose opinions reach parliament in vague form by a sort of filtering process through the premier, that the measure must be recast. Mr. Richardson had already recast it twice and seems to have exhausted his power as a caster. The only thing that was left for him was to force the measure through, or allow the final recast, which was to cast it out altogether. He said he would withdraw the bill if Sir Wilfrid would introduce one next year to meet the case. Sir Wilfrid shook his head. Then Mr. Richardson said he would withdraw the bill if Sir Wilfrid's government would support it next year. But Sir Wilfrid would not do that, so that the bill had good points about it. Failing to make conditions for the withdrawal, Mr. Richardson withdrew it without any.

S. D. S. OTTAWA, May 11.—Some impediments are met by the public accountants in investigating the expenditures. Two New Brunswick investigators, Mr. Wilson, who is now a judge, and Mr. McAlpine, who is so good a judge that Sir Louis Davies refuses to accept his resignation, received more money than they have as yet accounted for. They are supposed to get a certain sum per day and expenses. They have drawn the sum per day and another sum supposed to represent expenses, but have neglected to send in the vouchers in the presence of the vouchers in the case of Commissioner Wilson's hotel bill at Moncton is said to be not without explanation, because, as was remarked once before, the proper voucher in this case is a receipted account. Mr. Wilson has received from the department \$726 for his Moncton enquiry. He gave value for Mr. Blair for the money, seeing that payment was ordered by the minister without hesitation and without the vouchers. Mr. Schreiber, who was called to testify as to the reasons for making these payments, explained them tersely enough. The minister told him to do it and he obeyed. He knew of no enquiry or proof that Mr. Wilson had not enquired 36 days, or that he had paid \$3 to the Brunswick hotel for his way fare. Mr. Wilson showed his 36 days and was allowed \$15 a day for 36 days. In addition, the minister allowed him \$50 each for two reports. The balance was made up in expenses. The auditor general long ago set the railway department in search of the vouchers for these payments, but the enquiry so far has proved fruitless. Mr. Blair has not suggested as yet the appointment of a special commissioner to investigate Commissioner Wilson's delinquencies. But he has taken steps to put the commissioner outside the way of temptation by making a county court judge of him. Commissioner McAlpine has not yet obtained such promotion, but judging from the form of his expense account he is in a fair way to obtain it.

A more remarkable investigation was that into the expenses of the Manitoba ballot box case. The history of this business begins in October. Mr. Sifton was attorney general of Manitoba, and in that capacity instituted proceedings to prosecute some conservatives whom he accused of election frauds. A political friend was retained as leading counsel, and certain proceedings were taken for which the government of Canada has now been charged. The minister of justice stepped in without having retained or instructed counsel, and apparently agreed to pay the whole cost of the proceedings. Mr. Sifton left Manitoba and came to Ottawa as minister of the

Interior. Sir Oliver Mowat subsequently recommended that \$5,000 be withdrawn from the treasury and placed to the credit of Mr. Sifton for the purpose of these prosecutions. The suits appear to have been carried on by the department of the interior afterwards, for the deputy minister of justice in his evidence yesterday did not know anything about them. His work came when the time came to tax the cost of the proceedings. He showed that he kept himself informed as to what the services were. He looked into the accounts and made a report stating that if the services had been performed as they were claimed that they would cost \$12,000, and if it was intended to pay them on the score that the dominion government paid counsel in its own business, the charges would stand as he amended them. Altogether there were some ten or twelve applicants for costs and counsel's fees and solicitors' fees and disbursements. The whole bill amounted to the handsome sum of \$12,000. Mr. Sifton's friends in Manitoba did not make much headway with their convictions, but they got a handsome thing out of it.

This was a prosecution in which the dominion had no interest requiring intervention. It had been begun by the attorney general of Manitoba, and should have been led with the province. Moreover, the whole affair was a conspiracy. One Freborn went to a conservative committee with three bills marked for Rutherford, the liberal candidate, and with the information that deputy minister Sifton's Saunders had put them in his pocket and substituted in the box ballots for the conservative candidate. Freborn demanded \$800, to be divided between him and Saunders. He was hustled and abandoned. Saunders and his friends with his information, as he threatened to do. Nineteen conservatives were arrested. Only Saunders was convicted, the grand jury and petit jury having thrown out all cases but one, and abandoned Saunders. He did not get much punishment. Dr. Rutherford, liberal M. P., went bail for him, and since then the local government made him a commissioner for taking affidavits. So it does not appear that the country has great value for its \$12,000.

There is something queer about the Bagot election, that does not take after Mr. Dupont died two weeks after Mr. Sifton's death. The speaker was notified of the vacancy, and in both cases issued his warrant for an election writ. In the Prince Edward Island case the warrant was followed by the appointment of a returning officer and an early election. Mr. McLellan, who was elected to succeed Mr. Perry, has been taking part in the proceedings of the house for some weeks, but in the case of Bagot the speaker's warrant has been discredited, the premier states that there will be no election until the lists are revised. Otherwise, he says, 25 per cent of the electors would be disfranchised. Mr. McLellan, who was elected on the same list, appears to be going to lead to no end of confusion is governed by the fact that Bagot is not a conservative constituency, is excessively anxious for a fresh list there. He is worried over the possibility of disfranchising a thousand electors, and an early election, he is in the least when he is assured by the member for Stanstead that the dominion franchise is so much broader than that of Quebec, that the number disfranchised by the adoption of the provincial system may be as large as the gain. Mr. Foster probably hits the nail on the head when he says that the delay is intended to allow Mr. Tarte to get in some fine work in that constituency.

The franchise bill has undergone another important change by the clause which provides for the printing of the electoral lists at the bureau here. This is a proper amendment, as it is going to lead to no end of confusion. The list for Prince Edward Island cannot be printed because they have no electoral lists there under the provincial system. In Ontario, in all cities and towns, they have the American system of registration within a week or two before an election. The registration there is voluntary, and is made too late to allow the list to be printed in the bureau after the final revision. There is in these cities and towns no other list that can be used for the purpose of the franchise act, and the selector general confessed that after trying his best he has failed to devise a scheme to net the case. So they will have no printed list for the Ontario cities and towns.

There was an interesting hour or two last night when Sir Louis Davies was trying to close up his estimates. After discussing many other matters the members fell on him about his disbursements. Some newspaper has said that the minister of marine has resisted the spoils system. If so his resistance has been exceedingly feeble and inadequate. There is no department in which the spoils system has triumphed more than it has among the fishery officers and other officials of Sir Louis's jurisdiction. Mention was made the other day of the dismissal of Benjamin Palmer, in whose favor Commissioner McAlpine reported. The papers recently brought down in the case of Mr. Miller of Bear River show that no adequate proof of Palmer's guilt was given before Commissioner Douglas, yet Sir Louis found him guilty. Mr. McAllister brought up yesterday the case of Mr. Verge, fishery officer for Bonaventure and Restigouche. Mr. Verge was dismissed for partisanship without an investigation. Mr. McAllister says he was not an active nor an offensive partisan, but that Mr. Brown, appointed in his place, is one of the most aggressive campaigners around the Bay of Chaleur. Mr. Gilles brought up the case of a man dismissed in his county and asked for a reason. This time the reason was furnished promptly. Sir Louis Davies stated that the officer had been convicted of violating the Scott act.

Mr. Gillies expressed some doubts, but the minister was absolutely sure, as he always is of everything. When Sir Louis was informed that the Scott act was not law in Richmond county he changed the charges to one of violation of the license law. This the minister said was quite sufficient. Thereupon Hector McDougall desired to ask a question. Would Sir Louis cause an officer of his in Cape Breton to be dismissed if Mr. McDougall could show him that the officer had been fined for violation of the liquor law. Sir Louis suddenly became less certain about the serious nature of this offence. He would only promise to consider the case. Then Mr. Powell submitted four or five cases of dismissal in Westmorland county, including those of Mr. Deacon of Shediac and Mr. Munro of Bay Verte. In the case of the latter Mr. Powell understood that he was charged with taking his father to the polls to vote in the last election, an offence which was difficult to prove, inasmuch as the father was no longer a voter. He said that he had been that. Mr. Ganong had also a few cases to mention, and he observed that though he had himself been an employer of labor for a good many years and had occasionally sometimes dismissed his help, he had never sunk so low enough as to give such a man a schus for dismissal as had been given by the department in his county.

It is rather amusing to hear the accounts of the Farwell's evidence in the Drummond enquiry. The touching part of the account is that which explains how unwilling Mr. Farwell was to testify about the letter from Sir Charles Tupper which he had an impression that he saw. It was literally dragged out of him. His pauses were minutes long, and he would suppose that when Mr. Lister was furiously dragging the evidence out of him that Mr. Farwell was volunteering the whole story, and that there was no understanding between him and Mr. Greenhalgh. The unwillingness was a little overdone. Mr. Farwell wants to make it appear that the road is worth what Mr. Blair is paying for it, and that Mr. Farwell is doing it in carrying the transaction through. Chairman Lister understood the witness perfectly and was understood by the witness. The evidence about the letter was not dragged out at all, but was volunteered. It was as strong as Mr. Farwell could make it. He said that he had an impression and nothing more of having seen such a letter. It is shown that he never saw such a letter or any letter at all about the railway, either from Sir Charles Tupper or any other minister. Mr. Farwell is safe. There is no action for perjury on such vague impressions as he seems to half remember that he once had.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The human aspect of parliament was brought out in a striking way last night. The house of commons was a scene of confusion. At half-past nine the chamber was a turmoil of confusion over the closing remarks of Mr. Bergeron, who was dissecting the recently discovered memorial of Sir Wilfrid Laurier printed at Rome. The criticism was severe and pointed, but in a happy way the house was laughing and apparently enjoying it, one side shouting approval of Bergeron's observations, while the other broke in occasionally with applause as the member read more satirical remarks which were not intended to be taken seriously. The premier was supposed to have made to the vatican. Five minutes after there was a hush over the chamber, and many members showed signs of deep feeling, when the premier, in low, clear tones, paid his tribute to the memory of Dalton McCarthy, whose death had taken place in Toronto a few minutes before. Afterwards, when Sir Charles Tupper almost broke down as he mentioned the sudden change that had taken place from the chamber a man who only a day or two before was full of life and energy, the feeling deepened. A few minutes later the members withdrew almost silently from the chamber and the debate which promised to be so exciting was for the time forgotten.

Though Dalton McCarthy had taken practically no part in the discussion of the last three sessions, it was always felt that he was yet to be reckoned with. No one knew what day he might break the long silence with a declaration of policy or a discussion of the conduct of the present administration. It was felt that he occupied a waiting position, willing to give the Laurier government every opportunity, and not ready to give up a severe account when the fullness of time had come. He was a man with few intimate friends in the house. Perhaps he was in his seat ten or twelve minutes during the present session, but his visits were short, and he always appeared to be engaged with his correspondence or the examination of legal papers. Unlike most members, he seldom left his seat to sit with other members for a chat, and another representative who desired a conversation was obliged to go to him. Whatever plans he may have had for the future he does not appear to have communicated them.

When a man breaks loose from one party in this country without joining the other, he usually effaces himself. Mr. McCarthy seems to have had an ambition to found a new party in Canada. Four or five years ago there appeared to be in the country a considerable following of the McCarthyites. It was perhaps more manifest in the Ontario legislature than elsewhere else, and was particularly strong in the western part of that province. But the dominion elections of 1896, in which, out of a dozen or more candidates who were called McCarthyites, only two were elected, was a severe blow to the movement. The elections in Ontario swept out of sight almost the whole remnant of the McCarthy party in that province. Even in Mr. McCarthy's own constituency the independent candidates who had his support, and for whose benefit he wrote a public letter, was left in a miserable minority. So that Mr. McCarthy, as the head of a party, was in a weaker position at the time of his death than at any period since he became a leader.

But such was the strength of his personality, such his ability and attainments, that while the party dis-

appeared, the man remained almost as strong as ever. No doubt his commanding position as a lawyer stood him in good stead, but the political place he occupied was apparently due more to a certain force and courage together with intense conviction, and a sort of independence which is not often seen in our political life. It was the kind of independence which makes it equally impossible for a man to be found a party and stay with it as it is to follow another leader. A leader can no more be independent of his following than the followers can of him. Very few public men could be expected to retain their intellectual self-respect and remain political comrades of Dalton McCarthy, for he would not only be the leader of his company, but the whole motive power in it. His independence meant isolation.

It was in the early summer of 1881 that Mr. McCarthy last appeared in the caucus of the party of which he was once regarded as one of the brightest ornaments. As former president of the conservative union for Ontario, and as an intimate friend of Sir John Macdonald, he met with the members and senators a few days after the death of the chief minister, in preparing a resolution suitable to the occasion. But for several years before that he had not met with the party in any caucus. Probably he was not there in any session after the Jesuits Estates case. The thirteen members of the two parties who opposed the bill, he and Col. O'Brien were the two who ceased to act with their party.

The remarkable silence of Mr. McCarthy since the present government came into power has often been noticed in this correspondence. The originator of much of the legislation which was held to be an invasion of provincial rights, he has not in the house lifted his voice in discussion of any questions involving federal or provincial jurisdiction. The principal architect of the gerrymander bill, so called, he did not seem to have taken the various suggestions of redistribution. The adviser of Sir John Macdonald in the construction of the dominion franchise law, he has seen that law attacked during two sessions and has witnessed the discussion of a measure to repeal it without expressing as much as an opinion on the general issue. An early president of the Canadian branch of the Imperial Federation League, and for many years an advocate of preferential trade, he has spoken no word in regard to the system of duties now adopted by the present parliament, nor concerning the imperial treaties. No member of high distinction could have more effectually suppressed himself than the member for North Simcoe has done since the late election.

Nor was it on account of lassitude or carelessness in the affairs of life. Though Mr. McCarthy was over sixty, he did not appear to be much more than forty. He was carrying on an immense law practice, and was throwing himself into the work of his profession with as much energy as a man of his age could bring to it. He was taking a deep interest in other matters. He was fond of exercising, of riding and constant rider in the hunting field, fond of taking long walks, and in every way preserving his youth and his vigour. Probably his untimely death is due to his fondness for handling wild horses, and his neck had been broken some day if he persisted in making a horse-tamer of himself, but in this as in other things, he did not take kindly counsel.

It is a remarkable coincidence that two members of the house, both from the front benches and occupying distinguished positions, should have fallen in the same session, almost by the same sort of injury. One was injured in a railway accident, bruised about the head and body, and, like Mr. McCarthy, lay for days in an unconscious, or semi-conscious, condition, with the result uncertain. It is also noticeable that these two members were chiefly interested in the same thing. Both were men of strong and original opinions; both were singularly independent, almost secluded, in their political conduct. Each left his party on occasions, though the French speaking members had returned again to his comrades. One was an ultramontane, firm in the faith of his fathers, a strong advocate of religious instruction in the schools, zealous of his church, sitting in his place for the most part, and speaking with force and spirit on subjects which came to him. The other was an equally resolute opponent of church aggression, as he regarded it, a strong advocate of equal rights as they seemed to him, zealous of the advances of the French Canadian language and systems. In many of the struggles in which they both participated they were at opposite poles. Yet they were perhaps more alike than either of them was like any other member of the house. Mr. Dupont had not of course the splendid attainments of Mr. McCarthy, and his unfamiliarity with the English language obscured to some extent his great ability, but he stood high among his own compatriots, and, like his opponent, he enjoyed the personal respect of the whole chamber.

It was pointed out by Clarke Wallace as a coincidence, that Mr. McCarthy should have been taken away at the hour when the house was discussing a subject in which he took so deep an interest. This was the Manitoba school question, which for the first time this session got fairly before the house for a day's debate. At the moment when Sir Wilfrid Laurier arose to announce the news and to move the adjournment, Clarke Wallace was on his feet to continue the discussion. For an instant the Orange leader held the floor, unwilling to relinquish his claim, and supporting the premier intended to speak to the same question. The previous speakers had been Hector McDougall of Cape Breton and Mr. Bergeron. The former did not bring the question up on an issue to be reconsidered, but only in the way of exposing some of the wayward proceedings of the minis-

ters. The house is occasionally told that the school question is dead. But if one may judge by the correspondence between Ottawa and Rome, which is continually coming to light, it would suppose that in the opinion of some of the ministers at least it is still very much alive. A recent letter of the Canadian solicitor in London to the secretary of the political department at Rome, shows that the vatican is still assured of the intention of the government to re-open the question. The pope is there asked to consider the concessions so far made as only the beginning of justice, and is invited by the Catholic members of the cabinet to appoint a permanent ambassador at the vatican in order that future negotiations may be carried on more conveniently.

It was Mr. Tarte who invited the attention of parliament to the correspondence with Rome. In the first session of this parliament he read the appeal to the vatican, sent by forty-five members of the senate and house of commons, complaining of the conduct of the bishops in this country, and asking that papal control be exercised over their political attitude. It pleased Mr. Tarte to read to the house these reflections and this appeal. It pleased Mr. McDougall to ask that the ministers should not sit with the disapproval of one side of the distribution. The encyclical sent out from Rome on the Manitoba question dealing with the attitude of the church and commending the course of the hierarchy in the answer to the letter which Mr. Tarte had made a part of our politics. Therefore since the ministers have declined to give to the public the reply to Mr. Tarte and the other forty-four gardeners, Mr. McDougall gave it. So for the first time since confederation, a papal encyclical letter appears in the Hansard.

Mr. Bergeron had also some disclosures to make. He produced a volume which afforded a mild surprise to the house. Taken as a whole, it is a brief, prepared on behalf of the government, for the consideration of the authorities at Rome, and as a defence of the conduct of the Canadian ministers. It contains documents included in the case, such as the remedial bill, declaration of certain bishops to the opinions of Mr. Langelier and Mr. Geoffrion, the settlement now obtained, and a lengthy memorial signed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, dealing skilfully with the whole matter. The introduction sets forth that the Roman Catholics did not obtain by the remedial bill all the advantages they lost, and it points out that the late government did not perform its whole duty towards the injured church. All documents are accompanied by notes and criticisms showing the disadvantages which the Catholics would have experienced had the remedial law been adopted. It is also stated by the editor of the volume that in Canada, never endorsed the remedial bill, and that the government itself withdrew the bill because it could not pass it, even with the large majority in the house.

Sir Wilfrid in his statement of the case points out that the settlement effected secured advantages which the remedial law would not afford, and declares that it is satisfactory to the minority in Manitoba. He assures the house that the government has the strong support of the Roman Catholics in Canada, and that out of sixty-six Catholic members in the house, no less than forty-five, or more than two-thirds, are supporters of the late government. The whole document, with the skilfully edited extracts from other papers, is an elaborate plea that the church of Rome has more and better friends in this government than it ever had in the previous ministry. It also explains that the vatican in Manitoba is so favorable to the church that it has brought upon the government the opposition of the extreme Protestants, and therefore should be satisfactory to Rome.

Mr. Bergeron, in reciting some of the emotional assurances of devotion to the church which are contained in these representations, and in the memorial read by Mr. Tarte, says: "I never saw a man so religious as a girl is when he is in trouble. He indeed a certain intensity and effusiveness in the devotion expressed in some of these documents. The Laurier manifesto was evidently not intended for Canadian readers. So far as is known it has not been seen in this country before. The queer part of it is that Mr. Bergeron some days ago asked the government whether it had sent to Rome any manifesto or memorial signed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The minister then leading the house replied in the negative. When this was recalled in the house yesterday, Sir Wilfrid gave a rather specious explanation. He said he had not sent this memorial of his to Rome, and that it is no more fair to accuse him of doing so than to charge Bishop LeFebvre, or any other of the other persons whose writings were in the volume, of forwarding them to Rome. The remedial bill, he said, was also in that volume, and likewise the amendment, but the late government, or the authors of these papers, did not cause them to be issued in this form. This memorial of his was in the volume, but it was quite candid for him to say that he or the government had not sent it to Rome.

This is ingenious, but hardly honest. Sir Wilfrid seems to have written this memorial expressly for the instruction or persuasion of the vatican. It does not appear to have been used anywhere else or for any other purpose. The premier knew that it was to be printed in Rome, and that it was to be used there. He knew that the other documents were not presented as coming from the parties who drew them up, but as a part of the government case to be explained away by notes and comments and introductions sent with them. The whole affair is a political bribe. Sir Wilfrid prepared his part of it, and was no doubt a party to the whole of it. Therefore when the government declared in the house that no memorial of the premier had been sent to Rome to their knowledge or by them, they were guilty of one more in the long list of subterfuges that stain the record of this remarkable ministry. S. D. S. Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

