

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. He was 72 years of age.

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crowds from all parts of the province will be present in town on that day. The Sons of England, one of the youngest societies of the town, is showing great growing power and vigor.

The town this year has in its civic representation members from each of the denominations. It is the first time in its history that a Roman Catholic or a member of the Church of England has been at the council table.

MEDUCTIC, York Co., May 12.—Mrs. C. E. Grosvenor and Mrs. J. W. Marston are visiting the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Greenlaw of Royalton.

Arbor day was duly observed in the Meductic school by the teacher and pupils. A number of trees were planted, but the chief work was done in clearing up the grounds.

CAMPBELL, Charlotte Co., May 12.—Saturday night the Girls Sewing Circle of the Protestant Episcopal church held a well patronized sale of ice cream at the residence of Mrs. Charles Lank.

C. N. Bessell, a native of Newfoundland, and at one time secretary to Capt. Douglas, R. N. R., St. John, has been here some time lately writing up biographies for an American publishing company.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCann of Milltown are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Malloch, North Road.

Miss Geneva Matthews of Wilton's Beach has returned from Portland, Me., hospital.

GRAND MANAN, May 7.—W. A. Fraser of Woodward's Cove has been appointed fishery overseer for Grand Manan in place of F. J. Martin, removed.

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that the local government, after much delay, put detectives to work. Constable Gilbert, of Kings county, has recently been working on the case, and secured sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of Hamilton. It is likely that the body will be exhumed on Monday.

The railway department is preparing to proceed with the ballasting of the Drummond County railway, to bring it up to the I. C. R. standard. Steam shovels, etc., were being loaded on cars here last week to be forwarded to the scene of operations.

Five Scott Act convictions have been obtained here so far this month, and in one other case the accused is on his defence.

DORCHESTER, N. B., May 15.—Some time between the hour of 10 o'clock, midnight, and six o'clock Sunday, the tailoring establishment of J. Sudbury was broken into, and from there some goods were stolen.

FRIDERICHTON, N. B., May 15.—Gibson's lumber drives on the Nashua river are all within six or eight miles of Marysville, in the boom [unclear]. There are nineteen millions in this boom, and the driving occupied only twenty-three days in the longest, the shortest time in the history of this river.

The Southwest Miramichi drives of Richards, Vaughan, Welch and Lynch are all into corporation limits and will be into boom within a week. These drives have also been equally successful for the owners this season.

Major Crane, Captain Siroam and Sgt. Major Lockhart of the 68th Halifax Rifles, who lately took a short course here in the Infantry school, have all been granted certificates.

Mrs. Barle, who has been housekeeper for Rev. Wilford McDonald for the last six years, passed away Saturday. She was seventy-one years old and had a paralytic stroke about a week ago from which she never rallied.

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STEEL SIDING RIDING SADDLES JUST RECEIVED. Stores, Houses, Halls, Barns, Sheds, Churches. Entirely water, wind, storm and fire proof. Will last 100 years and always look well.

For the site of the old one used by J. E. Titus & Son. The Green is about to leave for New Hampshire to look after his son.

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., May 12.—W. Hannington Slipp died on Sunday morning of consumption. The deceased professed religion when quite young and joined the F. B. church of Central Hampstead. He held the office of treasurer of the Sunday school for a number of years.

Mrs. Barle, who has been housekeeper for Rev. Wilford McDonald for the last six years, passed away Saturday. She was seventy-one years old and had a paralytic stroke about a week ago from which she never rallied.

At the invitation of some of the farmers who are agitating the building of a cheese factory, J. P. Gilley addressed a meeting of co-operative dairymen on Thursday evening at the hall.

GREENWICH, Kings Co., May 13.—The death of Benjamin Williamson occurred at his late residence on May 11th, after an illness of about two weeks. Born in Lincolnshire, England, he came to this country in 1854, landing at St. John's harbor, where he was at his height. For some years he followed school teaching, but since 1860 has been a successful farmer in the parish where he died.

BLOOMFIELD, Kings Co., May 13.—Arbor day was duly observed here, and in the evening an entertainment was given by the pupils of the primary department, under their teacher, Miss Raymond. Ice cream was served and about \$17 was raised for procuring a library for that department.

The logs hauled in here have all been rafted, but there is still a large quantity above the boom. Joseph Campbell's crew are here now, and are ready to start.

Upwards of four hundred thousand feet of lumber was sawed by Jones and McLeod's portable mill for McDougall a few miles from the railway and is now being hauled to the station for shipment.

During the March freshet the embankment which runs across the flat between the bridges was overwashed and piled up with ice, and part of it was washed away.

It is easy to walk the tight-rope of society if you have a good bank balance.

JOHN HANES In Telling of the Curing Powers of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

M. V. Thomas, of Stanley Home, Kingston, writes: "I found it a great health builder and has proved a wonderful medicine in my case. I was a great sufferer from heart trouble, I found it a great health builder and has proved a wonderful medicine in my case."

STEEL SIDING RIDING SADDLES JUST RECEIVED. Stores, Houses, Halls, Barns, Sheds, Churches. Entirely water, wind, storm and fire proof. Will last 100 years and always look well.

THE MARKETS. Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun. Flour, meal, etc. Flour, extra and corn are higher than a week ago also middlings. There is a wide margin row between the price of Manitoba and Ontario grades.

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HALIFAX YACHT CLUB. Halifax Yacht Club has been organized and is now in full operation. The club has a fine fleet of yachts and is open to all who are interested in yachting.

Under the new and steamship line formed by the Halifax and New Brunswick Steamship Company, the company has been reorganized and is now in full operation.

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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 and Seal 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 Tuscar, 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 Galesville 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 of the railway to 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 contemplating putting 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 standard of the present, 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. Durhams and Ayrshires form the largest herds, with a smaller proportion of Devon and Holsteins. 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 make up the equine contingent. 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 Guppitt 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 greatest 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 to oppose a 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 perpetuities in the east today are so largely due to 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 it 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."

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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. Mr. 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, and that she was at once 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. 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THE WEEKLY SUN
 ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 13, 1895

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

In the matter of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, Spain at present possesses a decided advantage over the United States. Taking Spain's torpedo craft individually they invite comparison with any in the world. The Pluton, Furor and Terror, all twin screw and built on the Clyde, are with the squadron with which Admiral Sampson will soon have to do battle. They are torpedo boat destroyers and in regard to armament and coal capacity carry each two 100 pounders, two 6-pounder Maxim-Nordenfletts, two 100-pounder Maxims and 100 tons of coal. Each has a complement of 70 men and has two torpedo tubes. In point of speed, the Pluton, which makes 20 knots an hour, or two knots in excess of the Furor and Terror, will have her equals in fully fifty torpedo boat destroyers ordered by Great Britain, of similar dimensions and tonnage, but as none of the 12 or 13 knot destroyers have yet been taken off the builders' hands by the British government, the Spanish craft may be said to compare favorably with any destroyer afloat. One must set a destroyer to catch a destroyer, and the United States cannot excel, or even rival, the Spanish flotilla. In fact she has not a single torpedo boat destroyer afloat at the present moment.

The destroyer to be effective must have a greater speed than the ordinary torpedo boat, must be capable of maintaining this high rate of speed in a heavy sea, and must have a suitable platform for carrying quick-firing guns heavy enough to sink torpedo boats or other torpedo boat destroyers. A vital point in the successful management of boats of this class is economy of coal consumption. Of the destroyers of the present standard class, that is boats varying from 275 to 400 tons displacement, with a speed of 20 knots, the coal consumption on a three hours' run has been from 2.06 to 2.50 pounds of coal per horse power. In an article in the Engineering Magazine for May, on the development of the torpedo boat destroyer, Mr. John Platt says that as the size of boats of this class increases above 300 tons "it is found that more power in proportion is required for a given speed, and hence a greater coal consumption. And all the facts in the construction and performance seem to show that a half is in sight in regard to the dimensions and speed of vessels of the torpedo class." Owing to the extreme liability of these boats to machinery trouble while running at a high rate of speed, each navy, says Mr. Platt, must possess a large number, so that, though a percentage of the boats should be disabled, the fleet may still be safe. Spain has evidently kept sight of this requirement, as, according to the last available figures obtained by the London Telegraph, she has besides her destroyers, 20 torpedo craft of the first class and three of the second, the majority of them built at Chiswick and Poplar mostly as late as 1887. Her total torpedo boat fleet comprises 56 boats of all classes.

THE OTTAWA LIAR.

A weekly letter from Ottawa is sent out to the grit weeklies published in the lower provinces. The one which appeared in them all last week contained this lying paragraph:—

The Drummond county investigation is getting worse and worse for the county. After a couple of weeks respite, the inquiry was resumed today. Mr. Farwell was placed on the stand, and his testimony was of the most interesting character. Mr. Farwell is the president of the Drummond County Railway company, and is at the same time the president of the Eastern Townships Conservative association. In fact, he is the head and front of the conservative party in the English section of the province of Quebec, and has been for many years. Under cross-examination today, he reluctantly admitted that he had sent a letter to Rufus Pope, M. P., from Sir Charles Tupper, in the spring of 1894, which would be when Sir Charles was secretary of state in the Bowell government, making an unconditional offer to purchase the Drummond county road for \$2,500,000 in cash, or to lease it for \$100,000 per annum. This is direct corroboration of the evidence given on a previous occasion by Mr. Greenfield. In the light of Sir Charles Tupper's furious denunciation of the Drummond county transaction, what will conservatives think of this somewhat startling testimony? And this, too, in the inquiry that was to reveal such shocking corruption and impropriety on the part of Mr. Dixie!

Now that Sir Charles Tupper has sworn that he never wrote such a letter, and that the matter was never considered by him or any government of which he was a member, and Rufus Pope has sworn that he never had such a letter from Sir Charles Tupper, and the evidence shows that Mr. Farwell only said he had "an impression" that there was such a letter, we shall see whether these grit journals will

this week inform their readers that their Ottawa correspondent wrote what was entirely false and intended to mislead them.

THE VICTORY AT ATHABA.

The account of the battle of Athaba which we publish this morning will be read with intense interest. It shows how 12,000 British, Egyptian and Sudanese troops overthrew the host, led by the Emir of Emirs Mahmoud, which sought to re-establish the Dervish supremacy over the province of Berber, and opened up the way to Khartoum. Mahmoud's army was literally destroyed past recognition. It was a short but bloody battle. From the final advance to storm the enemy's position until it was completely carried did not occupy thirty minutes, but in that time the assailants lost 500 men, and of the enemy 1,400 fell dead in the zarefa and 500 more corpses were left on the sands near by. The total loss of the Dervishes is estimated at 3,000 killed, fully as many more wounded, and over 2,000 made prisoners.

The camp of the Dervishes was astutely chosen, as it could neither be seen nor fired upon at any range beyond 900 yards, and at such distance their guns were almost as effective as those of the British. In storming the zarefa the Sirdar's forces faced a terrible hail of bullets, far more deadly than that which raged for a few minutes at Tel-el-Kebr, but the Camerons and other battalions forced their way amid fire, dust and heat through the enemy's position. The Egyptians and Sudanese fought side by side with the very flower of England's army and shared with it the honors of the day.

As the correspondent whose account we publish says: "The battle of the Athaba has definitely placed the blacks and the once contemned Egyptians in the ranks of the very best troops in the world."

This battle was something more than the latest exhibition of the fighting qualities of the British soldier. It was a demonstration of the genius of British leaders, and a notice to the world that on land as on sea Britons stand ready to make good, should occasion arise, the epigrammatic public declaration that "What We Have We'll Hold."

THE GREENSHIELDS DEAL.

The valued Telegraph does not seem to understand the first principles of the Drummond deal. In ridiculing the idea that the cost of the road would be \$1,600,000, it forgets that this is the estimate of Mr. Blair's own officer. In computing the profits of Mr. Greenshields and his associates, it entirely overlooks the three-quarters of a million received in subsidies. Now the money so received was excellent money, and should not be left out of the count altogether. We all had to help pay this contribution to Mr. Greenshields, and should have credit for it. Mr. Greenshields, by his own story, paid \$154,000 for his \$280,000 stock in the Drummond railway. If the deal of last year had gone, this investment would have netted him nearly one million over the original outlay. The modified terms would give him about half a million. Meanwhile he is getting out of the rental over 25 per cent on his investment.

The annihilation of the Spanish fleet, the bombardment of Havana, the invasion of Cuba, the capture of the Philippine islands and some other jobs of like importance constitute the programme cut out by American newspapers for the United States navy and army, this week. As the Chicago Times-Herald modestly remarks: "The nation as a nation has not been much aroused. War with Spain doesn't worry us very much. If some more formidable nation stood in Spain's shoes at this moment, the United States would make a display which would surprise all of Europe."

ST. ANDREWS NOTES.

ST. ANDREWS, May 13.—The end of the trial of the cause Frye v. Frye was reached Saturday forenoon, when Judge McLoud delivered an able charge to the jury, who retired at 12.15 p. m. and returned into court at 1.20 p. m. when the foreman stated that their verdict was for the plaintiff in the sum of three thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars. The court was then adjourned until the 25th inst., when the trial of the Grand Manan child murder case will be taken up. The postponement of the trial of the failure of Dr. Lawson, an impecunious witness, to appear. To secure his attendance at the adjourned court a bench warrant has been issued.

On Friday evening last a meeting in the interest of the Presbyterian mission to Korea was held at the hall. The Rev. W. R. Foote, graduate of Pine Hill, Dalhousie, a native of Berwick, N. S., held the undivided attention of the audience, while in eloquent words he laid before them the position of the mission work in Korea and its claims for their sympathy and support.

The remains of the late Lizzie Clark, eldest unmarried daughter of the late Donald Clark, whose death is regretted, were interred in the Rural cemetery on Saturday afternoon. Service at the grave was held at the grave by Rev. A. W. Mahon, pastor of Greenock church.

Walter P. Stickney, youngest son of the late Geo. F. Stickney, who for some time past has been a resident of East Boston, Mass., has enlisted as cornet in the drum corps of the 5th Massachusetts Volunteer regiment, and has gone into camp. Should the regiment be incorporated in the regular army, Walter intends to go with it.

The remains of the late Miss Catherine Smith were interred in the Rural cemetery last Friday afternoon.

Some of the St. Andrews ecologists are practicing, intending to enter as competitors in the amateur class in the races to be held at St. Stephen on the Queen's birthday.

"I wrote a letter to my son which will bring him back from the Klondike." "What did you write?" "I told him that new were mines in all our harbors."—Chicago Record.

WE MUST AGREE ON ONE THING.

There are plenty of people to whom what is called music is merely a noise. To them the horns and tomtoms of the savages would signify the same thing as one of Beethoven's symphonies played by the best orchestra in Europe. They have no "ear" for the concord of sweet sounds, yet their ears may be good enough for all the purposes of life. Others have no liking for painting; others, none for dramatic performances; others still, none for displays of oratory. So it goes. Most of us have distinct likes and dislikes touching that collection of things which pass for the "pleasures of the senses."

Well, what of it? Every man to his notion. There is no accounting for tastes nor for distastes. I know a dozen persons who profess to enjoy stormy days more than they do fine ones. It seems queer, but individual enjoyments or dislikes are pleasures which Nature has made to be part and parcel of his physical necessities, then his case is so peculiar as to attract attention immediately. He is either a cogent eccentric or he is diseased. For he is a marked exception to all other human beings.

Our friend writes the subjoined letter, was for several years of these exceptions. What his peculiarity was, and how it came about, he will tell you himself.

"For many years," he says, "I suffered from indigestion and dyspepsia. I felt languid and heavy. I did not know what to do with myself. My appetite failed me, and often when food was put on the table I could not touch it. After eating I had pain and a sense of weight at the chest, and awful pain in the pit of the stomach."

"I was, too, much troubled with water-brash—a sour fluid frequently filling my mouth. I was restless at night, and felt tired and weary in the morning."

"As time went on, I lost flesh and came to be so weak that I often had to lie down on the couch. As I walked along the streets I would be seized with a trembling sensation, and be obliged to stop and rest."

"In this miserable state I remained for more than eight years, sometimes better and sometimes worse. I saw one doctor after another, and took many kinds of medicines, but found only temporary relief."

"In December, 1884, I read in a small book that was left at our house about a cure exactly like mine having been cured by Mother Selgel's Cretive Syrup. I got a bottle of this medicine, and in a week's time I found myself much better; my appetite improved, and I gained strength."

"I then continued taking this remedy, and gradually recovered my health and vigor. I am now as well as that time I take a bottle of it when needed, and it never fails to set me right. I feel that I owe my present good health to Mother Selgel's syrup, and that it preserved my life."

"I can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Robert Ross, 61, Almack Road, Clapton, London, E. W. Bewell, 21st, 1895."

That Mr. Ross was cured twelve years ago, and has been well ever since, shows how real and thorough all normal cures are. We are in the respect in which he was unlike them, for he enjoys his food. Eating to him is not a necessity merely; it is a keen delight, as Nature intended so important a function to be. We may differ about music and a hundred other non-vital things, but we must agree as to the pleasure of eating. We are as to those who don't like to eat, who quarrel with their meals, for all power and strength is from digested food. And the sure thing to make eating a pleasure is Mother Selgel's Syrup, for it cures dyspepsia.

BOSTON LETTER.

Another Attempt to Obtain a New Trial for Bram.

Maritime Fisherman May Control the Boston Market While the War Lasts.

Provincialists—War Weather Arrives—Small Arrivals of Lumber By Water.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
 BOSTON, May 14.—The war naturally continues to hold public attention almost exclusively, although the speech of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain last night in Birmingham, in which he advocated an alliance between Great Britain and the United States in no uncertain terms, has caused much favorable comment here.

A number of the seaport towns in New England were considerably alarmed Thursday and Friday because of persistent rumors that strange torpedo boats had been sighted at various points along the coast. The commander of the so-called Mosquito fleet, Rear Admiral Birken, went so far as to warn the navy here that the Spanish fleet was heading for New England. Happily the report was groundless, but nevertheless it spurred the naval officials to greater activity, and the American war vessels in these waters put to sea in short order. The attack on the fortifications of San Juan de Porto Rico by Admiral Sampson's fleet was not a success. One of the principal objects of the attack was the destruction of the enormous supply of coal Spain has there, and this he did not have time to accomplish, as he had been warned of the presence of the Spanish fleet in West Indian waters. The city of San Juan was not bombarded, and did not surrender, as many of the press despatches have stated.

Friday and Saturday were the first really warm days of the season. The weather last month and the early part of the present was very cold and wet, so that the change is widely appreciated.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, another attempt will be made to free Thomas M. Bram, the former mate of the Herbert Fuller, convicted of murdering Chapt. Charles M. Davis, about a crime scene in a new trial. The last trial cost the United States government about \$25,000.

The Worcester board of trade has adopted resolutions favoring the appointment of a commission to bring about more amicable relations between Canada and the United States. The New York Commercial Advertiser, a strong McKinleyite paper, is rather severe on the Prince Edward Island member of the Laurier-Tarte cabinet, in commenting editorially on the contemplated visit of Sir Louis Washington, it says: "Uncle Sam is in good humor with all English-speaking nations now, but he is very busy and has no time to spare with triflers. An important domestic measure as the bankruptcy bill has been lost somewhere in the Capitol, and Davies is likely to be answered: 'Run along, little boy, we have bigger fish to fry now.'"

Frank Connolly of St. John and Joe Main of this city sparred a friendly bout Thursday evening at the South Athletic club, South Boston.

Laura Fay, a Nova Scotia girl who died suddenly last Friday under peculiar circumstances at a Gray street lodging house, came to her death through a criminal operation. She was employed as a domestic, and the police are investigating the case further.

A. F. Rich of the fish firm of A. F. Rich & Co., says that as a result of the war the maritime province and St. Pierre fishermen are making an attempt to control the fish market here. Mr. Rich admits that the New England fishing fleet is hampered to some extent by the danger of capture, and that vessels will not go far away from a convenient refuge. Many vessel owners who largely employ residents of the maritime provinces and Newfoundland, are of the opinion that the men, being British subjects, do not care to risk capture, and some of the vessels are short handed for this reason.

The mackerel catch so far this season has been practically a failure. There have been arrivals at different points along the coast of only 500 barrels of fresh mackerel, against 10,500 barrels up to this time last year. The steamer Yarmouth brought 25 barrels on her last trip. It is the first largest shipment received this year from Yarmouth. The fish sold for 35 cents apiece. It is stated that 1,000 mackerel were snared in traps off Yarmouth on Wednesday.

The Yarmouth steamship people emphatically deny the reports which have been circulated that the company will retire from business. They say they expect a larger tourist trade than ever this season.

The schooner Lakoto brought 1,858 barrels of potatoes from Parroboro this week.

Postmaster Henry A. Thomas has received a letter from Mrs. Kate O'Brien of Church street, St. John, asking him to aid her to find her sister, May Nottell. The letter stated the writer was ill and was about to submit to a serious surgical operation.

The following from the provinces were in the city this week: G. L. Clarke and Mrs. Clark, St. John; W. D. Burns, Mrs. Burns and Miss Green, McGrath, Halifax; Daniel McGillivray, Windsor, N. S.; M. C. Chambers, Truro; C. A. Missner, London; N. S.; D. Kemp, Yarmouth.

The following deaths of former provincialists in Boston and vicinity are announced: In Dorchester, May 10, Mrs. Kate Smith, widow of George Smith, formerly of St. John; in Charlestown, May 9, Annie M. Green, daughter of John F. Green, formerly of St. John, aged nine years; in Hyde Park, May 8, Joseph B. Munroe, aged

MANCHESTER'S TONIC
Condition Powder.

A Preparation put up by qualified Veterinary Surgeons and compounded from the purest drugs and Medicines to be obtained without doubt the most powerful and most beneficial medicine known for the cure of all the following ailments:—

Cures Distemper, Swelled Legs, Hides, Round Worms, and Worms, Hides, Round Worms, and Worms, Hides, Round Worms, and Worms.

Take No Other Remedy than this. Sold by Druggists and Merchants.

W. S. MANCHESTER & Co., 111, St. John Street, N. B.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by J. W. Manchester V. S., St. John, N. B.

THE WEEKLY SUN takes pleasure in notifying its readers that it has perfected arrangements with J. W. Manchester, V. S., whereby all questions with respect to diseases of the lower animals will be answered by him, and treatment prescribed in those cases where it is asked for through the columns of THE SUN.

All enquiries must be addressed: VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, Weekly Sun, St. John, N. B.

Farmer.—What is meant by nerving a horse, and could I do it if I got directions from you?

Ans.—By nerving is meant the removal of a portion of the nerves conveying sensation to the foot and is principally used in bad cases of Novicular disease. It would be unwise for you to undertake the operation, as, though simple enough to the expert surgeon, it requires a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the part.

Subscriber.—I have a very fine mare that I can sell for a big price for a driver if I get her tail docked. Would you tell me how to do it?

Ans.—It is a cruel and useless custom, and I will give no information on the subject.

M. L. C.—I have a brown mare, eight years old, that has a lump about the size of a small egg on the roof of the mouth. One side of the lump touches the first of the back teeth. It has been coming in for about three months and now it interferes with her feeding. Please advise me.

Ans.—Go to some qualified veterinary surgeon and get him to operate on the mare. Complete excision is the only thing of any use for the case.

Farmer.—I have a fourteen-year-old horse that is very lame with spavin in one leg. It is very large. The horse has lost flesh very rapidly and keeps leg up from the ground most of the time. What shall I do for it?

Ans.—A bad case of spavin such as you have described, especially when the horse is old, is not worth treating. You had better destroy the horse and buy another.

No. 2.—I will answer your enquiry by letter at once.

S. C. S.—I have a new milk cow that has an opening in a teat about two and a half inches from the end of the teat. The milk was from it. Can it be cured?

Ans.—Throw the cow and the her milk away. Then with a sharp knife cut away a little of the teat around the opening. Then bring the bleeding edges together with a few stitches. Dress the parts with carbolic oil for a few days.

C. C.—I have a cow with hollow-horn. I bored holes in the horn three inches from the head and found no pith or blood. What is the cause of the hollow-horn?

Ans.—There is no such disease as hollow-horn. All horns contain cavities, and these get larger as the cow gets older.

Subscriber.—My cow has swelled knees from striking on the stanchions. What shall I do?

Ans.—The best way is to open the swelling and allow a discharge of the enclosed fluid. Afterwards blister the parts with biniodine of mercury.

M. C.—A mare lame in the fore legs or feet. Cannot raise her feet over a stick. She has been lame for a long time. Kindly advise.

Ans.—Blister the shoulders, especially around the joint, with cantharides blister and give rest. Repeat the blister if necessary.

A. K.—A cow calved before her time. She has not been able to get to her feet since. She has been sick four weeks. Milks a little, feeds fairly well, but has lost flesh. What can I do for her? Has been in stays.

Ans.—I would advise you to destroy her, as there is very little chance of recovery. I never put a cow in stays with a trouble of this kind.

Take Your Choice.

We Are Sure You Will Select the Diamond Dyes.

There are several kinds of wretched imitation and soap grease dyes that are sold by some dealers for the sake of large profits. These dyes bring consternation and despair to the consumer. The results may be summed up as follows: mixed, muddy colors, ruined garments and materials, bad temper, and a shower of wrath on the dealer who has sold the deceptive dyes.

For long years the women of Canada have had before them the celebrated Diamond Dyes for home coloring. These chemically pure dyes have carried satisfaction and delight to all who have used them. Old, faded and dingy garments have, by the aid of Diamond Dyes, been transformed into new and beautiful creations; money has been saved, and the happiness of families increased. Where directions have been faithfully followed, not a single failure has been recorded.

If you are a novice in the work of home dyeing, you have now presented to you the varied classes of dyes that you can purchase and use. If you desire success, profit, an unruined temper and home happiness, you must surely decide in favor of the Diamond Dyes. The only warranted dyes in the world. You cannot be deceived if the name "Diamond" is found on each packet of dyes you buy.

Book of directions and card of 48 colors free to any address. Write to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

GRAND MANAN.

GRAND MANAN, Char. Co., May 14.—Southern Cross Lodge, No. 16, Knights of Pythias, is increasing its membership. On the 12th inst. the 17th rank was conferred on George E. Dargatzis, and the second on Page Clinton Ingersoll. The visiting members were N. H. Cole of Prospect Harbor, Me.; James Johnson of Eastport, and Knight McKenzie of St. Stephen. Knight G. P. Newton gave a very pleasant description of his visit to Union Lodge, K. of P., of St. John, which he attended with Knight McGinley of that lodge, and the Knights appreciated the courtesy and fraternal greeting extended to a member of Southern Cross.

Schur, John A. McGowan of Shelburne is discharging a load of Newfoundland herrings for Newton Bros. at Grand Manan harbor. The Grand Manan-Magdalen fleet is expected home now at any time. Line fishing is good when boats can prosecute that fishery. Lobsters are very scarce.

Schur, Francis W. Loring of Windward, N. S., is discharging a cargo of weir stakes and brush for the new weir in Long Pond Bay. There will be a number of new weirs built this season. Herring buyers report the prospects for the smoked herring and blower market very dull, and some of our coasters are hauled up for a time.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The German emperor needs but little sleep himself, and exacts long hours from every one in attendance. Four or five hours' rest is all that he cares for.

When order WEEKLY SUN which the part of the it is. Remember Office must ensure prompt request.

Notice to S.

Our collectors call on you, please to pay your subscription.

In Alb. EDGAR-CANON, B. in the THE SUN, issuing weekly WEEKLY SUN, station of all Maritime. Please make.

J. Hunter International New York, agent insurance.

The Furness sailed yesterday via Halifax, with a lot of furs and goods.

The chief of the management of the H. Wall, and do duty in the are paid by the.

Mary Carbe while playing Clarence street was run over driven by Ba. girl's legs was sent to the ho.

Two hundred were shipped York a couple Jones & Co., vana, came Monday, if a steamer to.

At Chubb's Lockhart office party on the streets, belong late Stephen McIntyre be \$1,500.

Charles Bod cadet on the honor of present war. of U. S. of Alexander John, N. B.—

Says the M. business of the being push subscribers \$13,000. The m. has been paid in."

The Kings C is asking that whose building ly burned, in connection school at that perimental far Wolfville.

The causes of the Board of ending May 1 lungs; 2; nep senile decay, tural causes, carcinos of brain; 1; total.

W. Watson Berton Lockh Mayor Sears for damages, that more the hart, while u Point, fell the wharf and re fined him to months.

The death Sunday last of the late Tim city, and wid of Halifax, N place at the arrival of the deceased lady a sister, wife Drake, U. S. of U. S. C present in Sa.

Mrs. Earle, Hampton six kept house fo old, passed o'clock this F. Fredrick r allied from a native of S of age. Heg dead for som of the late s. mayors of S. son, Capt. R. Mrs. Guilford at Hampton, mains will be

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.

The German emperor needs but little sleep himself, and exacts long hours from every one in attendance. Four or five hours' rest is all that he cares for.

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.

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.

Says the Middlesex Outlook: "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.

The causes of death reported at the Board of Health office for week ending May 14, were: Consumption; 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.

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.

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.

NO USE FOR TRIFLES. (Vancouver World.) "Regi patraque fidelis" is the motto of the Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, of which Lieut. Col. Donnelly is the commanding officer.

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.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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.

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.

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 control.

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 the morning, Mrs. Young, and attendant Cooper, found the deceased in bed. 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 said he found the powder in 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.

(Special to the Sun.) ST. HYACINTHE, Que., May 14.—A terrible calamity befell St. Hyacinthe hospital, resulting in the destruction of the splendid buildings and a loss of lives. When the flames arrived on the scene it was apparent that the main building was doomed.

In the meantime most of the two hundred persons in the building had managed to exit. This morning, as soon as there was enough to see, the people set to work to recover the bodies of the dead. Among them are the remains of two boys of St. Pie, Jean-Baptiste, aged 10 and 13. Many other bodies have been recovered. Among them are three young girls who were nearly suffocated by their relatives and would soon have been buried in the earth.

There were three persons still missing. The origin of the fire is unknown. The first may have started in the chapel, where the lamps were burning all the time, or it may have been caused by some oil lamp. The building was valued at \$30,000, but the loss is estimated at \$100,000. The names of the missing ones are Mrs. Desjardins, boarder; Sostene Soulier and Auguste.

MONTREAL, May 16.—Senator Polo Y. Barahua will leave for Madrid next Saturday. He says he is going not because any compulsion has been used by the imperial government at the request of the United States, but because he is now ready to go. He has made a redistribution of the Spanish consular posts, placing the service in the United States, and now only awaits their settling down before leaving.

NEWFOUNDLAND. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 16.—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 16.—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 Bim, a remote town of the island of Sumatra, Malay archipelago. The shores of Sumatra are covered with the bodies of thousands of victims. The town of Kupang, island of Timor, escaped the force of the hurricane."

It's a poor snake charmer that makes his off the stage.

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 silvery 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.

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 16.—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.

RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED in every city and town. Exclusive territory given. Identification in case of loss of consciousness or sudden death. Prompt attendance, 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.

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.,

Lumber Commission Merchants,

70 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK.

Spruce Timber and Laths a specialty. Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. 620

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 to suit purchasers. Apply for particulars to

EDWARD MANNING, Secretary, of School Trustees, St. John, N. B.

WANTED.

NAME.

the Civiliz-

UNDLAND.

and Cures

to see me I was dressed in the white...

WARD LANDY, St. John, Nfld.

POSITIONS FILLED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL...

Books relative to the new Catalogue...

Business University, St. John, N. B.

My wife has departed, I am alone, I am alone...

cordially, G. O. GATES.

MR. TALKS.

Mr. McGowan's Catharine and his wife...

LORDS.

for Americans Trans-Ship.

in the house of Lord (conservative) asked...

MATTERS.

post cards may be States under the...

ON CURED

is cured from disease in hands by an...

OTTAWA LETTER.

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. 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. He said 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 investigations. Two New Brunswick inquisitors, 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 to 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, 1896, when 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, he was asked to value the services. 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 contentions, 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 left 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 of the interior 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 out of the room, and 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 registrar, 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 will give a fair chance to all to know how they stand. But it is money, and its adoption takes away one of the main arguments for the grotesque mixture of federal and provincial systems which is now adopted in the franchise bill. 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 elector generally confesses 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 partiality 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 partiality 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. Gilles 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 great many years before 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 discharge 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 investigation. 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 it 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. Greenfield. 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 on such 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 merriment. 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 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 was obliged to go down. 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 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 disclosure of one side of the question. 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 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 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 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 government 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.

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, 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 ministers. 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 papal in order that future negotiations may be carried on more conveniently.

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, when 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 so much as touch the various suggestions for 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 young man. He was at the same time 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 would have 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, 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 ministers.

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, when 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.

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