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Ladies' Stylish Paris Jacket.

DOWLING BROS.,

95 King Street, - St. John, N. B.

PARLIAMENT.

Price to Be Paid for Long Wharf, St. John.

A Conservative Caucus - Legal Length of Lobsters - Supreme Court Proceedings - Restigouche Railway.

OTTAWA, May 3.—This is private members' day, and the afternoon was mainly occupied with the discussion of a resolution moved by Mr. Rutherford (Liberal) of British Columbia, in favor of the establishment of a permanent railway commission.

NOTES. This evening Sir Charles Elphinstone Tupper called the attention of the government to the fact that while United States vessels arriving at Vancouver or Victoria from Skagway were allowed to come and go without hindrance, Canadian craft, reaching Skagway from Victoria, were subject to annoying and inconvenient delays, visitations and impositions by the United States customs authorities.

Hon. Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Borden of Halifax that the government had returned to Peterson and Tate the ten thousand pounds guarantee deposited by the contractor as security for the fulfillment of the contract. The other ten thousand pounds deposited as a forfeit was still retained.

Mr. Sifton explained that the immigration this year included 4,072 Doukhobors, 182 Armenians, 16 Menonites and 1,484 Galicians. Sir Louis Davies has come to a presumably final decision in the matter of the length of lobsters. The ten and a half inch regulation will be abandoned and the legal perimeter length will be fixed at nine inches.

In the supreme court today argument in the case of the Queen v. the ship Troop was continued. Deputy Minister Newcombe, arguing for the crown, and ex-Judge Palmer for the defendant company. It is twenty years since Judge Palmer last appeared before this court, and only two judges are now on the bench who were there when Mr. Palmer was appointed to the New Brunswick bench.

Malcolm and McNeill of the Restigouche railway are here on business with the government. Hon. Mr. Pugsley is also here in that connection. The case of Moore v. the Woodstock Woolen Mills Co. is now before the court.

The government has not yet reached a final conclusion as to the price to be paid for the Long Wharf at St. John. The payment of \$100,000 to the late proprietors has been agreed upon and a cheque for this amount, together with interest, has been issued. The arbitrators' award was \$118,000, and the late owners claim the full amount of the award. As to the \$18,000, the vendors and the government have not reached a conclusion. N. E. Davin, M. P., who was injured a few days ago by falling from his

HALIFAX CITADEL

Henceforth to Rank With St. John's Martello Tower.

As a Relic of the Days When Twelve Inch Quick Fire Guns Were in the Walls of the Fort.

(Special to the Sun.)

HALIFAX, May 4.—There has been some misunderstanding as to the action of the military authorities regarding the famous old citadel in this city. The policy of the authorities now is to rely for defence on the strong batteries on both sides of the outer harbor and those on Monks' and George's islands, rather than on the citadel, which the military authorities believe to be a relic of the days when twelve inch quick fire guns were in the walls of the fort.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE RING.

WHELAN, W. V., May 2.—Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha" in order to save his brother Eddie, of this city, from being knocked out by Jack McLehland of Pittsburgh at the Metropolitan club last night did the job. McLehland was in the final round of a twenty round contest. McLehland would have gotten the decision all right, but Oscar saved the beating. Eddie was taking might have had fatal results.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.—The autopsy on the body of Frank Martin, who was killed in a prize fight last Saturday night, revealed the fact that he was suffering from a heart disease. Frank McHenry, the other principal, was arraigned in the police court and committed on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree. Martin's seconds were held, while McHenry's were sent to jail, charged with violating the provisions of the Horton sparring law.

Ruhlin and Maher go the limit. NEW YORK, May 2.—Maher, the Irish heavy weight pugilist, fought his longest and best battle in a roped arena when he met Gus Ruhlin in the eighth round. Six thousand persons witnessed the bout. Maher had the odds as favorite at 10 to 3. The referee decided in favor of a draw at the end of the eighth round.

In the first preliminary, Bob Gormully of New York won, and Jack Lawson, the "Terrible Swede," of this city, quit in the second round of an encounter with the Irishman. Gormully defeated Harry Stiles colored, also of this city, putting him to sleep in the fourth round with a right hand punch on the jaw.

Ruhlin and Maher then entered the ring. The men were announced to go 20 rounds at catch weights under Queensbury rules. Maher weighed 183 pounds and Ruhlin 160 at 3 o'clock.

In the second round Ruhlin landed a right smash on Maher which almost closed the optic. A hard right on the body sent Ruhlin to the floor. Peter later smash ed a hard right on the right eye, bleeding it.

A hard right on the body sent Maher to the floor. Peter later smash ed a hard right on the right eye, bleeding it.

In the third round Maher outpunched his man on leads and sent in smashing blows on wind and head.

The fourth and fifth rounds were uneventful. Maher forced the fighting in the sixth, but Ruhlin fought back cleverly. Both of Maher's eyes were bloodied when he took the mark for the seventh round, during which little was done.

In the eighth round Maher sent a hard left to Peter's left eye, drawing the blood, and the Irishman went back with both hands, swiping on neck and body. A straight left of the jaw from Ruhlin in ninth round staggered Maher, although he exchanged rapid blows on the body.

Ruhlin's eyes were in mourning when he came up for the tenth round, and Peter sent lefts and rights in quick succession. Gus landed on body and head effectively. Ruhlin sent a straight left jab to the face in the eleventh round, and another to the mouth, making the Irishman stagger.

Ruhlin forced the pace in the twelfth. The next round Ruhlin was milder the stronger, but he was careful. Maher had the call of the bell. A right swing on the face in the fourteenth from Ruhlin almost put Maher through the ropes, but the Irishman came back without a falter. Maher had all the better of the fifteenth.

In the sixteenth the pace was evidently having a serious effect on each, but Maher at the close was the fresher.

Ruhlin was too slow in the seventeenth, and Maher sent the blood flying from nose and mouth with lefts and rights.

In the nineteenth round Ruhlin ducked into a left hand hook which bled his right eye. Maher whipped in two upper cuts to the body and sent in two clean lefts on the body.

In the twentieth round Ruhlin landed a right on the head and Maher countered on the stomach, and later on the wind. Ruhlin stood off Maher's rushes, and the referee, Charles White, declared the bout a draw.

in respect to last evening's Globe article. The great citadel, the supposed Dunkirk of America, is a fortress no longer. This fort, supposed to have been impregnable, has been condemned. The guns have been dumped and henceforth it will be little less than a resort for tourists.

The citadel was constructed at a cost of two hundred and fifty-three feet above the level of the sea, and it contains several subterranean passages. It will be used hereafter solely for barrack purposes.

THE NEW ELECTIONS ACT. (Frederick Gleason.) On Wednesday the government introduced and passed through the House of assembly a bill to amend the New Brunswick Elections Act. The bill provides a radical change in the system of appointing revisors for the different parishes, incorporated towns and cities. Hitherto in the parishes throughout the province, the revisors have consisted of the county council, and an additional resident of the parish appointed by the county council at its annual meeting.

In the cities of Fredericton and St. John the revisors have been appointed by the city council. The bill which the government, with the assistance of its partisan majority, has forced through the assembly, in spite of Mr. Hezen's protest, provides that instead of leaving the appointment of the third revisor in the hands of the county council, the appointment shall be made by the government. Under the provisions of the act it will be the duty of the governor in council on or before the first day of July in each year to appoint one revisor for every parish and town in New Brunswick.

This legislation has not been asked for by any one. No grievance has existed under the old system that requires to be remedied, and it is admitted on all sides that the work of revising has been properly done in the past. The members of the different county councils are certainly better judges of the qualifications of persons to properly discharge the duties pertaining to the office of revisor in the different parishes than the members of the government can ever be, and no good public purpose can be served by the change. The object which the government has in view is clearly an improper one. They wish to control the election lists for party advantages and to give themselves a largely increased amount

of patronage. The expense under the new system will undoubtedly be greater than under the old, and we make altogether the temper of men who compose the county councils if they do not resent this interference with their rights. The government offers an insult to every municipality by saying in effect that the council have not sufficient intelligence to properly discharge the duties hitherto vested in them. No one in the county of York has asked for a change, and yet the government removes the power from the county council, which represents directly the electors, and assumes it for itself. Could partisan feeling go any further, and yet the representatives in the house of the county of York tamely and without any protest submit to the change. Objectionable as this feature of the bill is, it contains a still more objectionable one. Two years ago a bill was passed providing that if any name had been omitted from the voters' list, the elector whose name had been omitted, could by an application to a judge of the county court, upon affidavit, have his name restored. This provision is repealed by the bill under consideration, and how a provision is made for an appeal to the sheriff, who shall be the sole judge as to whether an elector's name should be restored to the list or not. The sheriff is an officer of the local government, appointed annually, so his clear that this bill can be made a huge engine for improper purposes.

Year by year the rights of the municipalities are being encroached upon by the government, and this bill is in line with previous legislation in that direction. The general opinion is that the government in making these changes is acting under inspiration from Ottawa, and that Mr. Blair in view of the fact that the local lists will be held on the control of the officers who prepare them. The bill furnishes additional evidence of the fact now so plain to every one that the present so-called coalition government only exists for the purpose of furthering the interests of the liberal party, and yet conservatives in the house, blinded by patronage and visions of future office, continue to give it a slavish support.

OPINION OF ALL. WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following is the order of the war department allowing foreign bottoms to engage in the Porto Rican trade with this country formerly limited to American vessels only under the coastwise laws:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 1, 1899.—Tariff circular No. 53. "By direction of the president, paragraph 2, page 4, of the amended customs tariff and regulations for ports in Porto Rico, is hereby temporarily amended so as to permit all vessels, whether foreign or American, to load and clear for the United States.

"This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Porto Rico."

Special attention is called to the fact that this is a temporary order and may be revoked if it does not prove satisfactory.

WEDDING BELLS. The residence of George Turner, near Gaspee's Station, was the scene of a very happy event on Tuesday, 25th of April, when his youngest daughter, Miss Millie, was united in marriage to Noble Johnston of Clarendon Station. Rev. O. N. Mott performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of the friends of the bride and groom. The bride presented a charming appearance.

When full justice had been done to the bounteous feast prepared, the remainder of the evening was spent in music, etc. Miss Ethel Matthews presided at the organ, and performed the duty in an excellent manner. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and useful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston will make their future home at Clarendon Station.

DR. J. C. WEBSTER

Called from McGill to the University of Chicago.

The Gifted Professor of Obstetrics is a Native of Shediac, New Brunswick.

(Montreal Star, May 3.)

Once again is McGill University to give up one of its staff, who will occupy one of the highest positions in connection with one of the great teaching institutions of the United States. Dr. J. Clarence Webster has accepted the Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the University of Chicago, which was offered him by President Harper, and today he is receiving the congratulations of his friends on having received what a McGill professor describes as "the most flattering offer ever made to a Canadian." Dr. Webster yesterday afternoon placed his resignation as lecturer in gynecology at McGill in the hands of Principal Peterson, and sent his resignation as assistant gynecologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital to the governors of that institution. The resignation will take effect this summer. During his short residence in Montreal Dr. Webster has become eminent for his brilliant work, and in the wider sphere now open to him there will be greater scope for research in the particular branch of the profession with which he has allied himself.

Two years ago the Rush Medical School became affiliated with the great University of Chicago, in which John D. Rockefeller takes so much interest, and since that time the university has taken control of the work, financially and otherwise, setting the standards, which are as high as the finest European universities, and controlling the appointments. Since that time the number of students has increased from six hundred to nine hundred. Dr. Webster will have a free hand in developing his department in both undergraduate and post-graduate work, and after a brief visit to Chicago, possibly next month, will sail for England, where he will purchase whatever apparatus he considers necessary.

DR. WEBSTER'S CAREER.

John Clarence Webster, M. D., is the son of James Webster, manufacturer, and was born at Shediac, N. B., in 1863. He was educated at Mount Allison University, New Brunswick, obtaining his B. A. in 1882. Pursuing his medical studies in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, he graduated with honors as a Bachelor of Medicine in 1883. In 1881 he obtained his degree of M. D., and later became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. He had previously studied in the Pathological Institute at Leipzig, and at the same time worked with Dr. Sarzen in his hospital for diseases of women and in the Maternity Hospital. In 1886 he was appointed a demonstrator of anatomy under Dr. Smythington, and also in practical pathology, under Professor Greenfield. After graduating he spent the following winter studying in Berlin. He is doing regular clinical work in their hospitals, he took special practical and operative courses, and by special favor was allowed to work with their assistants in the out-patient departments. He also attended the operation of Professor Olschansky, and during the several vacations he visited leading obstetric schools in Great Britain, Europe and America. In 1888 he became assistant lecturer on midwifery in the Edinburgh School of Medicine, remaining a year and a half. Later he was appointed principal assistant in the same department, and subsequently he performed the duties of house physician in the gynecological wards of the Royal Infirmary. He was also vitally interested in the medical investigation in the Research Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Webster is a correlative member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and of the Italian Society of Obstetrics. He is a member of the British Medical Association, the Edinburgh Pathological Club, a fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrics Society and the Royal Society of Scotland. In addition to a large number of papers, he is the author of a great number of prominent medical works. In 1897 he was appointed lecturer in gynecology at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and was also lecturer in gynecology at McGill University.

BUTTER AND CHEESE. (Montreal Trade Bulletin, April 28.) The butter and cheese season of 1898 and 1899 is now virtually at its close, as Monday next will be the first day of May, and the commencement of another season. As regards butter, the past season has been a fairly satisfactory one, the exports having shown a large increase of over 100,000 packages as compared with those of the previous season, there having been a steady and almost constant increase in the volume of the trade from the very commencement to the close of the season at good average prices. Today's prices are just about what they were a year ago, namely, 12 1/2 to 13c. for choice fresh creamery. Judging from letters received by last mail, Manchester, Liverpool, London and Bristol will want considerable butter from Canada during the coming season, as the English market is evidently decreasing every year. There is ample room to double our exports this season of 1898 and 1899. The reports from the United States tell of considerable during the greater part of the winter and spring. The trade presented a charming appearance.

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healthier, and every one who held cheese made money. A year ago old cheese was worth about 50c. to 55c., while today it is worth about 75c. Last year at this time sales of tender cheese were made at 80c. to 85c., while today's quotations are about 2c. higher, and in England they are just about 10c. higher than they were a year ago. Stocks of old cheese are now pretty well exhausted, as only a few thousand boxes remain on the market. Quite a lot of cheese stocks turned out in the Belleville and Brockville sections, but owing to the lateness of the season, the fodder make, it is thought, cannot be very large. The total exports from Canada for the season show a decrease of about 20,000 boxes as compared with the preceding year.

RECENT DEATHS.

Archie Somerville, a young man well known and much respected, died at his father's residence, Milford, Tuesday morning. Death was due to consumption, from which the young man has been a victim of sufferer for a long time. He was 24 years of age. Jas. T. Belyea of Wickekham, Queens Co., died on Tuesday morning at his home. He was in St. John on Tuesday a week ago. He leaves three sons and four daughters, as well as a widow. Mr. Belyea was a councillor for two terms and has for many years been one of the leading and most worthy residents of Queens county. His age is sixty-four years. The funeral will be from his late residence, Wickekham, at 2 p. m. today, Thursday.

The death occurred Wednesday at his Geo. P. Lyman, at one time deputy clerk of the country market. Mr. Lyman, who was a highly respected citizen, was in his seventy-ninth year. Some three or four years ago, or at the time of his retirement from the market, he had a paralytic stroke, about ten days ago was affected with heart trouble, which resulted in his death.

Charles Oram, an expression well known about the city, died very suddenly Wednesday night at Millidgeville. Early in the evening Oram drove a party of six young men, who have a yacht in winter quarters at Millidgeville, out there and out up his house while they were doing some work about their boat. About ten o'clock he started to hitch up to come in when he was taken suddenly and violently ill. One of the party, Thomas Ellis, drove at once to the city for Dr. Roberts. Oram, however, sank rapidly and died in about ten minutes after he was taken ill and before the doctor arrived. Dr. Roberts, who is also a coroner, pronounced it a case of heart disease.

Oram is a married man about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a family. He resided on Brussels street. The many friends of the late Mrs. Robert Scott were grieved to hear the sad news of her death from heart failure at her late residence, Andover, N. B. Mrs. Scott had been in poor health for some months. The deceased lady was born in County Down, Ireland, where relatives survive among them Rev. Stephen Pearson of Dublin, Episcopal clergyman, the late Wm. Tilley of Petersville, was also a cousin of deceased. Mrs. Scott was highly respected in the community, where she will be much missed. Her husband, two daughters, and one son survive. The funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. F. F. Batey and at the Episcopal church and grave by the Rev. Mr. Hillcock of Andover.

CAPE BRETON HURRICANE.

SYDNEY, C. B., May 4.—There is a terrible storm raging on this coast today. The wind is blowing a hurricane, and is blowing a gale. Bay reeling driving storms. The heavy boats here could not make regular trips and stopped running altogether in the afternoon.

PEACE AT SAMOA.

APIA, Samoa, April 27, via Auckland, N. Z., May 3.—Matana, the rebel chieftain, has accepted an armistice. The Germans, however, declined to sign the proclamation.



If you have not sent for this book you want to do so at once. It is written by the man who is recognized all over this continent as the leading authority on Catarrh.

Most people make the mistake of supposing Catarrh to be only an aggravated form of heart cold. CATARRH MAY EXTEND TO ANY PART OF THE BODY. In America nothing is so common.

Most deafness results from it. Nine out of ten cases of dyspepsia are Catarrh of the Stomach. That is why the remedies for dyspepsia do not help it.

Bright's disease, or Consumption of the Kidneys, is Catarrh in its early stages. Chronic Constipation is, more than half of the time, due to a liver clogged by Catarrh.

Dr. Sproule tells in his book how the presence of this disease affects each organ. He also gives lists of symptoms. With them you can tell whether the organ itself is affected, or whether the trouble is due to the presence of Catarrh.

This book, giving the results of seventeen years' special study, is very clearly written. It has many fine illustrations and is expensively gotten up. It will be mailed free on application to Dr. Sproule, B. A., English Catarrh Specialist, (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 Doane street, Boston.

\$50 AND \$55

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is the standard of the World. They are now within reach of everyone. Don't buy an inferior machine when you can buy the best in the World at Popular Prices.

Our line this season is perfect. We have them ranging in price from \$25.00 each up to \$85.00

Call and Examine the New Chainless

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We are sole agents for the above and also the Electric Tyres. Splendid assortment of Sundries and the newest Lamp out—Acetylene Gas.

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Prices Largely Reduced this Year.

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OTTAWA LETTERS.

Sir Wilfrid's Foot on the Neck of the Civil Service.

A Lively Debate on the Subject of Railway Passes for Members.

Mr. Blair's Little Scheme to Benefit American Railways At the Expense of the C. P. R.

OTTAWA, April 27.—Our friends of the administration are not as anxious as they have been to discuss the exodus. There was a time when a movement of population such as is going on now would have been a great subject of declamation for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. It is well known that the industries in the United States are enjoying a great boom, particularly those industries connected with iron production. Canada is not in danger of depopulation, but it is losing this spring, rather more than the usual number of people. Some of them may come back in the autumn or may return for good at the next depression in the United States. In the meantime it is hardly worth while to contradict the reports of the emigration.

This government has done what no ministry ever did before. It has incorporated in the speech from the throne the incorrect statement that there is no longer a movement of population towards the United States. Yesterday Mr. McAlister quoted the following items from the St. John Sun: EXODUS GROWING. People Leaving for the United States in Crowds.

UPPER DORCHESTER, April 16.—Twenty-two men, women and children from this district left this depot on Thursday last by the C. P. R. for the United States, where they expect to get employment.

MONCTON, April 15.—A special car was attached to the C. P. R. at the Moncton depot yesterday afternoon, to accommodate the exodus going on here. Two or three families were among the crowd that took passage for Boston.

SACKVILLE, April 15.—Capt. J. H. Grant of Fort Elgin has a sale of household furniture, on the 25th inst. He intends going to Missouri.

ST. JOHN, April 18.—Miss Ada Taylor, daughter of Postmaster Taylor, has returned from Uncle Sam's domain, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, who is visiting her home. They intend returning to their American homes next month. Miss Taylor and Miss Kate McKay are going with them.

FREDERICTON, April 18.—Charles McEwen leaves on Thursday for Butte, Mont., where he has accepted a situation. BROOKLYN, N. S., April 18.—In spite of the so-called prosperity of the country, the exodus from our fair village continues to "Uncle Sam's domain."

TRURO, N. S., April 18.—Six bright, intelligent young men called at the News office this morning to make arrangements for the "People's home newspaper" to follow them to their new homes in the United States, to which they are going to take their families.

The group consisted of E. Hamilton and E. H. Hamilton, Springside; J. F. Roberts, Cross Roads; Chas. Gammell, Newton Mills; Robert Taylor, Upper Sackville; and Samuel Reid, Middle Sackville. Miss Sadie Hamilton, sister of the Hamilton boys, was to join the party at the railway station, and all were en route for Boston and other places in Massachusetts.

George B. Hamilton and Robert H. Kent are going to work with the F. S. Whipple Co. of Boston, where the former has been employed for some years. We regret very much indeed to have record the loss to our country of such a number of citizens, and only wish that we had as many as they have carried off to work under a foreign flag.

Mr. McAlister wanted to know whether these statements were in accordance with the facts, and if not, what grounds the government had for not accepting them as correct. Mr. Sifton, replying, expressed the opinion that the items were not correct. The reason he gave was that they all bore the same date, which they do not, and that they were brought in to the house almost simultaneously with their publication in St. John. As a matter of fact, it was four days after publication before the paragraphs were put on the notice paper. Mr. Sifton went on to read from the Toronto Mail a statement that business was active in Canada and that no Canadians were leaving for the United States. He could not give the date of this paper, which is unfortunate, as it was supposed to have been published early in the season, before the movement began. What really happened was that Senator Scott was sitting in the gallery when the question was put, and having just heard the extract read in the other chamber, he hurried off and got it for Mr. Sifton to read, without taking the trouble to inform Mr. Sifton of the date of publication or any other fact bearing on the subject.

In the senate a discussion on the exodus was somewhat extended. Senator Perley had spoken of the exodus in a paragraph in the speech from the throne, and in that connection had referred to the wholesale importation of people from Russia and Europe to fill the place of those who were going out. Mr. Perley thinks that it would be much better for the government to make some effort to turn into the Canadian Northwest the maritime province youth who are leaving for the United States than to pay steamships for bringing Galicians and Doukhobors to this country. Senator Boulton, from Manitoba, agrees with this proposition, and calls attention to the fact that the government pays a bonus of five or six dollars to Russian immigrants while British immigrants are only allowed two dollars. He does not think the Doukhobors will assimilate with the rest of the population, and to use his own language, he deprecated "the importation of job-lots of Doukhobors and Galicians."

Mr. Mills, replying for the government, wanted somebody to tell him what to do. "Do they want the government to issue a warrant to detain the people of the maritime provinces who wish to leave?" In the course of his remarks Mr. Mills claimed that there were more people coming into the country than ever before, but when Senator Ferguson asked for proof it was not forthcoming. Senator Primrose declared that there were a number of members in the

house who could disprove the statement of the speech from the throne that the exodus had ceased, and Senator Ferguson showed that \$400,000 more value of exporters' effects were taken out of the country last year than the year before this government came in.

Another attempt was made in the house to throw light on the subject of oil. Notwithstanding the adjournment of the debate on the subject of free oil, Mr. Moore, the conservative member for Stanstead, moved his resolution urging the reduction of the duty and the freer admission of oil in tank cars. Mr. Moore made a strong attack on the oil combine, pointing out that the price to the consumer was higher than it had been in previous years. On the other hand, the combination had acquired the refineries at Petrolia, which were now virtually under the control of the Standard Oil company. One of the Standard Oil members had declared that the Standard Oil company had bought none of the oil wells in Canada and stated that there were some 10,000 oil wells, worth about \$500 each. Mr. Moore assented to the statement. He said that the Standard Oil people had no intention of buying the Canadian oil wells or investing their money in productive industry. It suited their purpose better to control the sale, and they had made it impossible for any oil producer to sell his oil outside of the combination, and at the combination price. The owners of the wells took all the risks and did all the work, but the Standard Oil magnates got all the profits. They cut down the price of crude oil from \$1.40 a barrel to \$1.12, at the same time advancing the price of the refined product to the consumer.

Mr. Moore went on to argue that the combine had acquired control of the railway companies in Canada exactly as it had done in the United States. It was able thus to crowd out the wall any competitor who ventured to cut down the price. Mr. Davlin, on the opposition side, with Rogers, Oliver, Richardson, Fortin and Davis on the government side, followed in the same strain. Mr. Clancy and Mr. Beaudry from Western Ontario putting in a few words in behalf of the oil producer, though they did not venture to defend the combination.

Clarke Wallace made a vigorous arraignment of the government for its refusal to act on the combine clause of the tariff. The government had taken great credit to itself when it put in a clause taking power to prevent combinations in restraint of trade or for the increase of prices. Mr. Wallace does not believe that the government ever intended to do this, and insists that this is a case more than any other which calls for government intervention. But he finds the government utterly powerless and helpless when brought face to face with the sturdy robbers who are now plundering both consumer and producer.

Mr. Fielding was complaisant to himself. He asked once more that the matter stand over till budget day. Mr. Wallace argues that the government has no right to make such a request. He thinks parliament ought to control the government and not government the parliament. Mr. Wallace was occasionally interrupted from the government side, and finally turned upon Mr. Flint, observing that most of the interruptions came from such members as he, who are not capable of doing anything. As frequently happens in such cases, the wrong man was accused. Mr. Flint had not said anything. Afterwards he arose and denied interrupting, and while he was about it he denied that he was in pursuit of a position on the bench. Mr. Wallace took it back, but repeated the observation that as a rule the interruptions came from people who were after offices.

Some such episode occurred in the house last year, when Mr. Lister was the subject of reflection as an aspirant for a judgeship. Mr. Lister denied the imputation with great fervor. One of the gentlemen who now defends the oil duty at present occupies the seat in the house for which Mr. Lister formerly sat. As for Mr. Justice Lister, he sits in the Ontario Court of Appeal and takes no further trouble with the parliamentary discussions. His \$6,000 a year is the reward for long, intense and excessively bitter partisan service.

A little speech made by Mr. Mills, now minister of justice, was generally applauded by Mr. Foster. One day, say four years ago, Mr. Mills brought out an elaborate argument to show that the department of Indian affairs was too expensively managed. Mr. Mills proved to his satisfaction and that of his party that one half the officers in that department were not needed, and that the whole administration at Ottawa was extravagant, cumbersome and inefficient. Mr. Foster has been directing the attention of Mr. Mills to this calculation, reminding the present minister that no saving has been affected, but that the staff is as large and as cumbersome as ever. In fact, Mr. Sifton has made it a little more so than it used to be.

Mr. Foster also reminds that vigilant student of the auditor general's report. Mr. McMullen, that the list of civil servants who draw pay from more than one source is not growing shorter. This was one of Mr. McMullen's larger grievances. The trouble goes on and the member for Wellington, who used to attack it furiously, is not accomplishing anything in the way of reform. In reply to Mr. Foster Mr. McMullen says he has a bill to put a stop to the evil, and when Mr. Foster reminds him that he had the same bill last year and dropped it at the request of the government, McMullen replies that no power in the ministry or out of it will force him to give up the measure this year. Now we shall see what Mr. McMullen will do.

OTTAWA, April 29.—Yesterday the spoils system was the subject of an animated debate, in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier placed himself in an awkward position. It came about through an apparently innocent and altogether reasonable bill introduced by Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier. Mr. Monk

The Sympathetic Nerve

AND HOW IT UNITES AND CONTROLS THE ORGANS OF THE BODY.

To unite in harmony the various organs and to supply to them the nerve fluid—that subtle force which runs the machinery of the body—is the duty of the great sympathetic system of nerves.

Connected in this way, the organs act in sympathy with one another, and unite in carrying on the functions necessary to life.

Without the vital force supplied by the nervous system the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels are powerless to perform their functions, and hence it is that weak, starved, and exhausted nerves result in such derangements as cause indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, and headache; pains in the back, loins, and sides; brain fog, paralysis, locomotive ataxia; tired, languid, and despondent feelings; loss of energy, ambition, and appetite; fear to venture and incapacity for business; nervousness, weakness, debility, and irregularities of the delicate feminine organism.

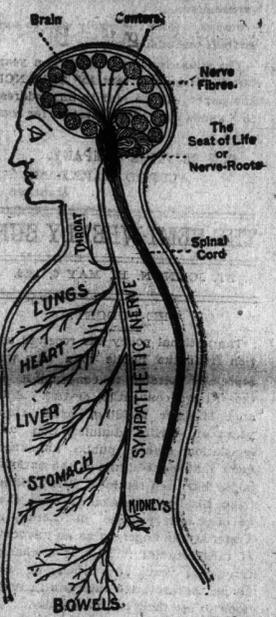
A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Realizing the deadening, harmful effect of strong, poisonous drugs on the nervous system, Dr. A. W. Chase gave to the world the great food cure which has marked a new era in medicine and made it possible to build up and restore the weak, wasted, and exhausted nerves.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food contains in condensed form the very elements required to make the blood pure, rich and red, and create new nerve fluid. Through the sympathetic nerve, Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food imparts new energy and vigor to every organ of the human body, and absolutely cures the ailments which arise from weak, exhausted nerves and thin, watery blood.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

Is the greatest restorative known to medical science. It cures in nature's way by building up the system. By weighing yourself while using this great food cure, you will note with interest the steady increase in weight which tells of the advance in health and strength. Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cts. a box, at all dealers; or by mail, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," on receipt of price, by Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



is a prominent member of the Montreal bar, and a professor of constitutional law at Laval. He is a thoughtful and studious man, well acquainted with history and the higher politics, who seldom discusses a question without bringing the debate to a higher level than it was before. The measure that he has now before the house, or had until the premier turned it out, would have provided that the civil servants dismissed from public employ should not thereby lose their reputation and opportunity for getting work. All that Mr. Monk asked was that an official when dismissed should on application be furnished with a certificate setting forth the reason for his dismissal, the character of the complaint against him, the name of the person who made it, and the evidence given before the court in which the investigation was held. The bill is particularly intended to relieve from stigma persons otherwise capable and efficient who have been dismissed for real or alleged partisanship.

Mr. Monk says that in many cases men have been dismissed from government employ on such charges, and when they applied for positions elsewhere were unable to show that their dismissal was not on account of their failure to perform their duties. When the house is in session it is possible to get the facts by putting a question to ministers. At other times when a man is dismissed the companies from whom he seeks employment are apt to believe that he has done something wrong and is an unsafe person to employ. Therefore Mr. Monk asked that the facts should simply be stated, so that the dismissed civil servant could state exactly how he came to lose his job. He pointed out that a private employer was often obliged to give notice, and usually, if the dismissal was for reasons not affecting the personal character or efficiency of the employee, he was willing to give him a statement, which would enable him to find employment elsewhere. Mr. Monk went on to discuss the spoils system generally, mentioning the numerous dismissals by this government and pointing out that while in Canada the civil service was becoming less stable and more subject to the will of politicians, the contrary tendency occurred in the United States. He showed that at least half the time of members of parliament had to be given to questions of patronage, thus depriving them of a great part of their usefulness as public men, and held up the condition of England as a model which Canadian statesmen might well copy.

The premier made a rather bad break in dealing with this bill. He provoked some scornful laughter when he said that he hoped the spoils system would never be introduced into this country and that civil servants should not be allowed to take part in politics. As it is known that some government employees supporting the ministry are very vigorous campaigners, it is apparent that Sir Wilfrid has a one-sided view of this matter. He protested against Mr. Monk's bill as interfering with the responsibility of government, asserting that the government could be held responsible in the house for wrong action. The premier argued that Mr. Monk, in trying to introduce civil service reform in this country, was advocating the United States system instead of the English system. But where Sir Wilfrid put his foot in it was when he declared that the government stood in the same relation to the civil servants that a master did towards his men. Sir Wilfrid put this with almost brutal plainness when he said that the ministers did not exist for the employes, but the employes for the government, evidently meaning by government the ministry which happened to be in power. He claimed for

himself and colleagues the same right to dismiss a man in public employ as a private person would have to dismiss his own servant. It is not always necessary that a master should give reasons for a dismissal of his man. It was enough that the man was not satisfactory, and this state of affairs, according to the premier, is applicable to ministers and employes in the public service.

Sir Charles Tupper was on his feet a moment ready to take advantage of the humiliating creed proclaimed by the premier. He charged that Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues were repeating the worst phases of the spoils system in the United States, and that they had degraded the public service by driving some of the best men out and replacing them by creatures of their own. The Canadian public serve up to three years ago was modelled after that of Great Britain. Now it had gone back to the degrading system that prevailed in the United States before the days of the civil service reform.

The opposition leader then took up Sir Wilfrid's position, and showed that the policy he advocated was altogether consistent with his practices. In fact it thoroughly explained the practice. The ministers think they are masters and that the public employes are their servants. They wish to bring them to the level of personal servants. They intend to make public officers of long experience and high qualifications in the same position that they would their own coachmen or any domestic in their personal employ. They forget that they themselves are not the masters, but like the civil service employes the servants of the people of Canada. So long as the ministers place themselves in the position of masters and held the thousands of public officers in this country to a condition of abject personal servitude we must expect just such tyranny as we have seen. We must expect them to dismiss any officer whose place they wish to fill with a favorite or relative of their own. We must expect them to make the whole civil service subservient to their personal interests and whims, and to disregard the public interest. For according to the ministerial view the public interest has nothing to do with the matter, since it is not the public that are the masters but the ministers of the crown. Sir Charles showed in a few strong words to what a wretched state of degradation this view of things must reduce the public service and the ministers themselves.

The debate went on for some time in the evening. Mr. Taylor explained in what way the government had used its patronage and how it had exercised the most irresponsible tyranny over employes. Some had been dismissed without an investigation, some after an inquiry of their own, but not allowed to defend themselves and many without any reason even of a partisan character. Mr. Bennett of Simcoe carried on the argument in his usual free and vigorous manner, stating that the conduct of the present government was altogether in contrast with that of the previous ministry. In his own mind, before the change of government, prominent postmasters had addressed public meetings in the interest of the liberal candidate. "We never advocated their dismissal," said Mr. Bennett; "we were perfectly willing that they should speak and do what they could against us." But now the government was dismissing for alleged partisanship, of which he was not guilty, one of the most reputable and high minded public officers in the riding. If this man were not well known to be of the highest probity it might be supposed that he had misappropriated public money or been guilty of some other misconduct in office, which would injure his standing and affect his credit. In such a case the provision of Mr. Monk's bill would be some protection to the party dismissed. Mr. Bennett whimsically added that the dismissal of this officer was made on the recommendation of a committee composed of three employes of the Ontario government connected with the reformatory at Penet-

angulais. This trio of public servants had not only demanded the retirement of the officer but had appointed his successor. In the interest of the public service Mr. Bennett deprecated this spoils business. In the interest of himself as a politician he would like to see the ministers go on with it, because they were causing themselves to be hated and despised wherever they operated. Mr. Bennett, who can be generous, gave Sir Louis Davies the credit of saying that he had made no dismissals so far as he knew in western Ontario without an investigation. In that respect he differed from his colleagues, but Mr. Bennett was inclined to think that his dismissals after investigation were sometimes made on very inadequate grounds.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the six months' hold to Mr. Monk's bill. He does not want to be bound to give reasons for dismissal, and therefore chose this method of slaughtering the measure. He carried the vote, but with a majority reduced to 25. Both of the independent parties voted with the opposition, so that the government is in the happy position of having a party larger than the combined strength of the other three. The Mr. Cartwrights who complained Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Leighton McCarthy, voted in a body against the government. The patron body, represented by Mr. Rogers of Frontenac, who has now no associates, was also solid against the premier's amendment.

The minister of railways and the C. P. R. management are still struggling with the traffic arrangements of the two connecting roads. The cancellation of the old contract has not yet been accomplished, and it seems to be very difficult to arrange a new one. The present difficulty is not so much over the running of the passenger cars from St. John to Halifax as in the freight traffic arrangement. It would appear that the minister has made or is making an arrangement with the Grand Trunk, whereby all traffic originating on the Intercolonial and bound westward is to be transferred to the Grand Trunk at Montreal. That is to say, shippers are no longer to be free to choose the route by which their freight shall be transported, and the C. P. R. may be left to carry its empty cars westward from St. John except for so much freight as originates at that port or arrives there by water. Naturally the C. P. R. manager objects to this discrimination, and at the time of writing the negotiations have been brought to a standstill. Not only does the minister's compact with the Grand Trunk apply to traffic westward to Ontario, but likewise to the freight cars of the Grand Trunk and the North-west Nova Scotia and New Brunswick freight for Manitoba is by this arrangement handed over to the Grand Trunk at Montreal, which carries it to Chicago, whence it is transferred to United States lines and by them conveyed to Manitoba. Such is the arrangement now contemplated by the minister of railways, against which Mr. Shaughnessy protests. How the matter will be settled cannot be known, but it is possible that the C. P. R. has influence enough with at least one of Mr. Blair's colleagues to secure some modification.

BARNET POISONED.

Met a Similar Fate to That of Mrs. Adams.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Prof. Withaus has completed his analysis of the viscera of the body of H. C. Barnett, and has reported to the district attorney's office that he found a large quantity of cyanide of mercury in the body. His official report has not been submitted. Prof. Withaus merely giving this statement as the result of his investigations. District Attorney Gardner at the request into the death of Mrs. Adams repeatedly connected Moulineux with the death of Barnett.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ST. STEPHEN.

A Hand Picked Salmon and a Dappled Buck.

Joined the Exodus to Boston—Business Notes—Cheering Words from Gold Diggers at Atlin Lake.

ST. STEPHEN, May 3.—The salmon pools of the St. Croix have quite an extensive reputation, but it is not generally known that salmon are sometimes caught here by hand. As Willie Porter was walking along the sidewalk at the Cove the other evening he noticed a salmon leap from the river up among some rocks on the beach. He made his way to the spot and successfully "headed" off several gamey attempts of the fish to return to the water. The fish weighed twelve pounds, and the young lad's family had a meal or two of hand-picked salmon.

E. M. Ganong, one of our hustling grocers, has leased the store on Calico row owned by Ross Eves, and lately occupied by John E. Alger & Co., and will occupy it the last of this week. The "quid" that was used to pace the championship races at Winnipeg and Toronto last fall will pace the bicycle events here on the Queen's birthday.

Arthur Hanson left for Boston a few weeks ago, where he has obtained employment. His mother, Mrs. Geo. M. Hanson, and sister, Miss Ada Hanson, will join the exodus on Friday and make their future home in Boston. Adam Chipman, mother of Lady Tilley, observed the eightieth anniversary of her birth on Sunday. Mrs. John F. Grant returned today from Vancouver, B. C., where she has passed the winter with relatives. Miss Bertha Smith leaves tomorrow for Montreal, where she will spend several weeks with Mrs. Wm. Hall. Mehemah Marks, one of our aged and respected citizens, is confined to his home by a serious illness. Mrs. John McConvey, ar, died at her home at the Cove last evening. Hewes Brothers, blacksmiths, have dissolved partnership. Wm. Hewes is erecting a new shop near the old store, where he will conduct business on his own account.

A handsome but curious freak of nature is exhibited in a window of Fred Waterston's drug store. It is a large, buck, mottled red and white, the marks on each side of the body being as nearly alike as possible. It was shot in this county and mounted by John Sampson of Bay Side. A very handsome white doe, shot in this county and neatly mounted by Howard McAdam of St. Stephen, has been purchased by the local government and added to the collection of native animals and birds. Frank Smith, druggist, has received very encouraging reports from his son, Edward H. Smith, who is one of a party of St. Stephen boys prospecting for gold in the Atlin lake region. They have twelve very promising claims secured, and will begin digging on May 10th.

At a meeting of the Milltown town council, held last evening, the officers of last year were reappointed. The fire department will be dealt with next Tuesday evening.

TURBULENT WEATHER.

BERLIN, May 2.—Since Saturday there has been a radical change in the weather throughout Germany. Terrible rains and thunder storms have been followed by cold and snow. In many parts of the Brocken and Harz mountains snow has fallen to a depth of two inches and the temperature is below freezing. A railway train between Thurn and Insterberg was struck by lightning and greatly damaged. Two of the passengers were killed. The rivers are rapidly rising. A colored schoolhouse in a Georgia county has this sign: "Nothing But the United States Language Taught Here,"—Atlanta Constitution.

Book's Cotton Boot Compound. It is successfully used monthly by over 1,000,000 ladies, &c., of all ages. It is a new drug for Book's Cotton Boot Compound. It is not only a shoe polish, but it is a shoe preserver, and it is a shoe restorer. It is a shoe protector, and it is a shoe beautifier. It is a shoe conditioner, and it is a shoe cleanser. It is a shoe softener, and it is a shoe smoother. It is a shoe brightener, and it is a shoe lusterer. It is a shoe saver, and it is a shoe lover. It is a shoe friend, and it is a shoe foe. It is a shoe hero, and it is a shoe villain. It is a shoe champion, and it is a shoe contender. It is a shoe warrior, and it is a shoe conqueror. It is a shoe victor, and it is a shoe vanquisher. It is a shoe savior, and it is a shoe redeemer. It is a shoe deliverer, and it is a shoe liberator. It is a shoe redeemer, and it is a shoe savior. It is a shoe liberator, and it is a shoe deliverer. It is a shoe redeemer, and it is a shoe savior. It is a shoe liberator, and it is a shoe deliverer.

place of signs... soap with... qualifications for work of wash... on the wrap... is the name... RT... op Now Being... The supreme... session to... was absent... on Assurance... an appeal... first heard... appellat com... for the re... served... ance Co. v... of court... al, the Queen... grew out of... the St. John... expenses paid... of Trade at... intenance of... m the ship... judgment was... from the lat... being heard... nder of Jus... mer, Q. C. for... RT... -Jas. J. Cor... red today in... suit brought... recover \$2,000... assault. The... Jan. 3, 1897... ing with the... of the Galt... company. He... him a violent... that three of... The jury... vor of Cor... IDENT... accident hap... at Gilchrist's... Queen was... on, about 85... ed passengers... the river boats... was coming... the steamer... et, either by... or by some... and he was... those on the... by assistance... of the catas... city late in... iron was very... end of the... ger days em... He has... rist's landing... died last... ildren are in... Charles Hig... connection of... NGES CO... ear: "Caswell... Rev. G. C... aduate of M... nator of the... al, who left... in Scotland... and examina... bridge gradu... Mr. Heine... professors had... he prizes, so... them equally... travelling in... red to is a... ne of Norton... live of Hon... LETTER... ants are ex... a few days... ater which is... The facts... Whitehead... registered a... of the post... ssed to I. B... At the time... for the m... more about... ter, when she... m she had... previous let... nt, they in... did never re... n. She has... and natural... ey not ar... due course... postmaster at... ter, and he... been for... to the in... then to the... out no trace... to be found... interviewed... the matter and... n investiga... ty of tracing... department... would it the... press in... of money? ONE DAY... Quinine Tab... d the money

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertisements. For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion.

SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKEAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 6, 1899.

THE BUDGET.

The national policy has received one blow from the public mind who was especially selected to condemn it at the Ottawa convention of 1897. Finance Minister Fielding, after three years of tariff administration and legislation, makes public announcement that eight-ninths of the national policy has been retained.

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

The valued Telegraph is overburdened with misinformation concerning the Fielding preferential tariff. As the tariff is only two years old, it is painful to see that even the historians of the liberal party have forgotten the circumstances of its rise and progress.

SIR WILFRID CONDEMNED.

The Montreal Witness cannot quite forgive Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the manner in which the man of the "sunny ways" humbugged the prohibitionists of Canada.

If the conservatives want to carry every province but Quebec they would do well to consider whether they cannot make some tangible promise to the prohibitionists. Even if the prohibitionists, disillusioned by past humbugging, expected little, they would be pleased as prohibitionists to have any excuse to vote against the liberal government.

THEIR SHARP TURN. It will be observed on reference to Mr. Fielding's budget speech that the country which a few years ago was burdened and crushed by the national policy is today prosperous under the same policy.

NO OIL MONOPOLY. To shut out the Sun Oil company from St. John, as several members of the board of works appear to be anxious to do, would be running counter to the policy of the common council's delegates laid down at Fredericton in connection with the lease of the lot on which the Standard Oil company's warehouse stands.

THE ICE LEFT. The ice left Bay du Vin on Monday and the Miramichi river is now open for navigation. Captain McNeil, residing near Antigonish, N. S., died on Sunday, 100 years of age.

THE DEATH OF A CHILD. The death occurred Wednesday of home in Centerton, Kings Co., of John Giggay, aged 90 years. The deceased was at one time a resident of Carleton, and leaves a wife and three sons and four daughters to mourn their sad loss.

THE ST. JOHN BOARD OF TRADE. The St. John Board of Trade has received an invitation to send delegates to the International Commercial Congress and National Exposition of American manufacturers, to be held at Philadelphia this fall.

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Notice to Subscribers. T. E. A. PEARSON, is travelling in Carleton Co. in the interests of The Sun.

The ice left Bay du Vin on Monday and the Miramichi river is now open for navigation.

Captain McNeil, residing near Antigonish, N. S., died on Sunday, 100 years of age.

The railway from Yarmouth to Shelburne is to be in operation by the 1st July.

Rev. J. K. Beattie was inducted into the charge of Glasville Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening.

The steamer Aberdeen is now making regular trips between Fredericton and Woodstock.

The sprayers of the stock of T. L. Conditon damaged by fire on Monday night placed the amount at \$475.

I. L. Gregory of St. John was at the Aberdeen on Thursday. He left on Friday morning in a canoe for Fredericton. -Woodstock Press.

Tuesday's Gleaser says reports from up river show that the drives are coming along well, with the water at a good driving pitch.

T. G. McMullen, M. P. F. for Colchester, will build a pulp mill on the Salmon river at Union, near Truro, to be completed by end of 1899, and to employ two hundred men.

Charles Atkinson of the I. C. R. station has taken his wife to the Halifax hospital for treatment of a broken jaw caused while pulling a tooth. -Sackville Post.

The bathing season has actually begun here. On Tuesday a prominent lawyer and an equally conspicuous insurance man had a dip at bay shore. They say their swim was most invigorating.

Mr. Augustus Gilman of Woodstock died on Monday morning. She was a daughter of Mr. Jameson, formerly of Williamstown. She was in the 49th year of her age, and leaves a husband, one son and one daughter.

One of the prettiest church buildings on Prince Edward Island, or in fact, for its size, in the provinces, is almost completed at Emsville, says the Patriot. It will be ready for consecration when His Lordship Bishop Courtney visits the island in June.

At a meeting of the Carleton Co. agricultural society on Saturday the president, C. L. Smith, M. P. F., said the government had voted a grant of \$1,200 in aid of a county exhibition to be held in Woodstock this year.

Andray Dunlop of Upper Hainesville, York Co., N. B., bought from John Richardson, his hand, some stationery Woodberry, and took him away by the Northumberland yesterday. York county is to be congratulated on securing so valuable an inmate. -Charlottetown Guardian, 3rd.

The death occurred Wednesday of home in Centerton, Kings Co., of John Giggay, aged 90 years. The deceased was at one time a resident of Carleton, and leaves a wife and three sons and four daughters to mourn their sad loss.

The ice went out of the Restigouche river on Monday with a rush and navigation is open to Campbellton. There were two peculiar features in connection with the disappearance of the ice in the Restigouche. First, in the first place nearly every vestige of ice left the river at once, and secondly, the movement took place on several general moving days, which is a rare occurrence.

The closing meeting of the season of the Jewish Immigration Society was held Sunday. Reports showed the expenditure of the society for the season to be \$49.69. Many immigrants were held over by the officials because they did not have sufficient money and these were looked after by the members of the society until money came to them from relatives in the States.

Two brothers, each engaged in the fishing business, and who in consequence of a dispute have disregarded all brotherly ties, had a most serious quarrel on Monday, and one is now laid up in consequence. They went out in their respective boats and one accused the other of interfering with his net. The other rowed after him and struck his brother over the head with an oar, the blow sending him overboard. As he rose to the surface the enraged brother pounded his face with his fist and then left him to be rescued himself from drowning as best he could. The injured man refused to prosecute, but says he will get square with his brother before long. -Globe.

BABIES TORTURED. By flaming, itching eczema, and discomfort and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation which has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. Eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head, old people's rash, and all itching skin diseases are absolutely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

OTTAWA LETTER. Government Deliberately Violates Its Franchise Act of Last Year.

P. E. Island's Financial and Railway Claims Pressed By Martin and McDonald.

OTTAWA, May 2. Mr. Martin of Prince Edward Island is again to the front with the financial and railway claims of his province. The argument that he made last year will be remembered as one of the most complete and exhaustive hitherto furnished of the financial relations of Prince Edward Island to the Dominion.

Mr. Martin states that the railway on Prince Edward Island has cost that province on an average \$14,000 per mile of its own money, and only \$3,000 dollars from the Dominion treasury. Every other province has drawn more for railways from the Dominion than each 400 persons. Prince Edward Island is the most sparsely populated of any Canadian province.

The financial basis of union between Prince Edward Island and Canada was carefully worked out by the parties to the compact. The debt of Canada was known. The authorized expenditure for the railways, colonial, and the Dominion was estimated, and an allowance was made to Prince Edward Island on the basis of that real and prospective indebtedness.

By an almost grotesque coincidence the government of New Brunswick has carried a bill through the house taking away all the judicial appeal that the late law provided, and placing the voters' list more than ever under party control. Mr. Blair indubitably that he had learned something about this in the papers, but no one who knows his relations with Mr. Emmerson doubts for a moment that Mr. Blair knew all about it before it appeared in the legislature at Fredericton.

Mr. McDonald of Kings, Prince Edward Island, discussed this question at some length. Yesterday he contented himself with a brief statement that the case of the province was unanswerable, and referred to one branch railway that was very much required in his county, namely a short line to Elmwood, the direction of Eastpoint from Souris. Sir Louis Davies, who was the only minister to remain in the chamber during Mr. Martin's appeal, and whose attention Mr. Martin had frequently called to the documents and statistics which he was presenting, briefly stated his agreement with the view that the Dominion owed something to Prince Edward Island.

Late in the evening Mr. Wilson of Lennox referred to the dismissal of a postmaster in his riding who had been turned out without an investigation. He described the circumstances and called Sir Wilfrid's attention to the promise made by himself in the first session of this parliament that no officer would be dismissed without a full investigation and a chance to defend himself. Mr. Wilson pointedly asked Sir Wilfrid if he still stood by this declaration, but the only answer he got was that Sir Wilfrid would enquire into the particular case mentioned by Mr. Wilson.

The minister of marine says that among the changes to be made in the Franchise Act this year is one which will relieve the government of the necessity of printing the lists after every revision. They will only be printed

SEND TO DR. SPROULE FOR POSITIVE PROOF



"The burnt child dreads the fire!" Those who have been deceived by quacks and patent medicines fear to make another trial. Are you one of these unfortunates? If so, send to Dr. Sproule for "Weighty Words."

Is your stomach affected? You will read of the restoration of a lady who for months had scarcely been able to digest milk. Is it your head? Your throat? Liver? Kidneys? "Weighty Words" will tell you what has been done for others.

Is your trouble deafness? You will find within this little book cures of cases that had lasted fourteen years. Previous to an election for a constituency or for the whole Dominion. There will be a good deal of complaint about this, as the change will be a breach of faith.

Mr. Martin states that the railway on Prince Edward Island has cost that province on an average \$14,000 per mile of its own money, and only \$3,000 dollars from the Dominion treasury. Every other province has drawn more for railways from the Dominion than each 400 persons.

The nature of these confidential communications may best be judged by the effect of them. There is no doubt that Mr. Fielding could if he liked insist to the government of Nova Scotia to make the amendment that Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to obtain, if possible.

By an almost grotesque coincidence the government of New Brunswick has carried a bill through the house taking away all the judicial appeal that the late law provided, and placing the voters' list more than ever under party control.

Mr. McDonald of Kings, Prince Edward Island, discussed this question at some length. Yesterday he contented himself with a brief statement that the case of the province was unanswerable, and referred to one branch railway that was very much required in his county.

Late in the evening Mr. Wilson of Lennox referred to the dismissal of a postmaster in his riding who had been turned out without an investigation. He described the circumstances and called Sir Wilfrid's attention to the promise made by himself in the first session of this parliament.

The minister of marine says that among the changes to be made in the Franchise Act this year is one which will relieve the government of the necessity of printing the lists after every revision. They will only be printed

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Handsome Premiums Given Away. In order to introduce our Goods, consisting of Laundry Soap, Toilet Soap and Stationery, we will give away Bicycles, Gramophones, Watches, Crokinole Boards, Writing Desks, Autochaps, and Bracelets. Send today for Illustrated Circular. H. L. COOMBS & CO. 55 St. James Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Recent Art Together from

When the name of the artist is mentioned, it is not only the name of the artist, but the name of the art. The artist's name is the key to the art.

There were many who were present at the exhibition. The exhibition was a great success, and the artists were well pleased with the results.

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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 P.O. OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

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

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

There were 75 deaths in Halifax during April.

George Lyman, ex-deputy clerk of the market, is lying very low at his home, Princess street, of heart failure.

The S. S. Evangeline, of the Dominion Atlantic railway, is now making daily trips between Kingsport and Farnborough.

The body of the late Stanley P. Miller, who died of pneumonia in Bloomfield, Vt., passed through the city Tuesday to Chipman.

Mrs. W. C. Pittfield wishes to thank her many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in her late bereavement.

Rev. L. A. Hoyt, rector of St. Andrew's, has been appointed rural dean of St. John, in place of the late Venerable Archdeacon Brigstocke.

Prof. L. W. Thomas, wife and daughter left by Monday steamer for Boston. It is not probable that Mr. Titus will return to St. John.

J. R. Costigan, who has just been admitted to the British Columbia bar, is contemplating opening an office at Nelson.

The body of Henry W. Smith, 47 years of age, was conveyed to Westfield on Tuesday for interment there. A funeral service was held at his late residence, Holly street, by Rev. Geo. Steel.

Sch. Genesta, detached at South, Mainland this week a cargo of molasses, every taken in at New York for the contractors for the construction of the Midland railway.

The many friends of Mrs. Brigstocke will regret to learn that she is confined to her residence, with a broken collar bone, the result of an accident which fell a few days ago.

The Sun's Hopewell Cape correspondent writes: Goodwin's steam mill has arrived by lighter from Moncton and is being placed in position at Bennett's Creek.

D. M. Ring, the well known painter, intends to dispose of his business and will go to Toronto in about two weeks to go into business with the Globe Optical Co. of that city.

We must provide additional employment if we are to check the movement which is yearly carrying away to the States so many of our best young people.

Str. Viking has taken the place of the Flushing on the Grand Manan route. The latter vessel will repair at once. The new owners, D. D. Glazier & Sons, will take her over in June.

G. A. Schofield and Hurd, Peters have been chosen as delegates from the Mission Church of St. John, Baptist to the diocesan synod. H. A. Harvey and W. G. Lee, substitutes.

Capt. Potter of the D. A. R. steamer Prince Rupert left Wednesday for Boston to bring to this port the Prince Edward, which will go on the St. John-Digby route on Monday.

The Sun's Hopewell Hill correspondent writes: Turner & McClellan's steam mill at Rivers closed down for the season on Saturday, having cut 300,000 in twelve days.

Reference was made recently in the press to the death from a gripe of three sons and a daughter of the late John Lowery of South Bay. Now the remaining daughter is reported seriously ill. In fact, her death is looked for at any moment.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF GENERAL AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Gentlemen's Furnishings and House Furnishings. Is now complete in every particular. The following is a few of our Special Lines: Ready-to-Wear Figured Alpaca Skirts - \$2.55 Underskirts - From 60c to 2 25 Best Quality Honeycomb Quilts - 95c, \$1.00 2.00 CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUM, STRAW MATTING, CURTAINS. CURTAIN POLES COMPLETE. 25c. SHARP & McMACKIN, 385 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. (NORTH END).

BUDGET DEBATE Mr. Foster's Masterly Criticism of Mr. Fielding's Speech.

It Was Good Natured, But No Less Severe and to the Point.

Sir Richard Cartwright Labored Hard to Justify the Increased Expenditure and to Excuse the Continuance of the National Policy.

OTTAWA, May 4.—Mr. Foster spoke for two and a half hours this afternoon in criticism of Mr. Fielding's budget. It was a good natured but no less severe criticism, and Mr. Foster's happy way of arranging the facts and the evidence gave great pleasure to his party, which cheered him loud and long when he closed. He began by stating that Mr. Fielding's showing as to the growth of trade and general development and expansion was as welcome to the opposition as to the government. He hoped Mr. Fielding would be able to make such cheerful presentations as long as he remained in office. He congratulated Mr. Fielding on the favor of his followers, who also joined as heartily in commending increased debt, increased taxation and increased expenditure as they formerly joined in a demand for the reduction of all three. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had promised five million decrease in expenditure and had given instead five million increase, and still they were happy. Mr. Fielding had claimed that the expenditure per head of population was last year only seven dollars and forty-one cents, or twenty cents more than in 1898, but Mr. Foster estimated that the expenditure for the year now within a few weeks of its close would be over eight dollars per head, or counting in capital expenditure, over nine dollars per head. The government boasted of the era of surplus, but as a matter of fact the conservative party had managed to estimate the expenditure for the fiscal year now within a few weeks of its close would be over eight dollars per head, or counting in capital expenditure, over nine dollars per head. The government boasted of the era of surplus, but as a matter of fact the conservative party had managed to estimate the expenditure for the fiscal year now within a few weeks of its close would be over eight dollars per head, or counting in capital expenditure, over nine dollars per head.

MR. CRAIG (East Durham, Ont.), followed, showing that while Sir Richard Cartwright's speech was not much of an answer to Mr. Foster, it was a conclusive and triumphant reply to Cartwright's own speech of old times. Mr. Taylor of South Leeds, Ont., moved the adjournment of the debate for Sir Charles Tupper, and the house adjourned at 10.30 p. m.

P. R. A. Several Matters of Particular Interest Before the Meeting of the Council Last Night.

A regular meeting of the council of the Provincial Rifle Association was held last evening in the president's office. Col. Markham, the vice-president, occupied the chair in the absence of the president, Major J. H. Parke. The following were elected members of the executive council: Capt. Kinross, Col. Markham, Capt. McRobbie, Major J. H. Parke, and James Hunter. The auditors elected were Capt. McRobbie, Capt. Smith and Lieut. Parke. Col. Markham reported that the provincial government did not see their way clear to make an appropriation toward liquidating the debt on the Canadian building at Blaney.

ARRANGEMENTS for the inter-provincial matches were referred to the executive. Major J. H. Parke's letter from Major General Hutton was also referred to the executive. The appointment of members to shoot on the maritime team was decided last year, four from the Blaney hotel and four to be appointed by the executive. Major J. H. Parke was elected captain of the team. It was decided to refer the matter of the proposed excursion to Sussex during the matches to a committee consisting of Major A. J. Armstrong, Major Magee and Lieut. Foster. Some discussion took place relating to certificates issued by commanding officers to officers taking part in the provincial matches. The secretary was instructed to call the attention of commanding officers to the regulation requiring them to issue certificates only to bona fide members of their corps.

Health and Happiness Place of Declining Vitality

FREE for the asking. Suppose you are convinced that life's best energies and functions have begun to decline; is there any reason you should give up in despair? One thing we do urge—seek reliable advice. Write us and we will help you with our special Trial Treatment. No money in advance, no C. O. D., no quackery, no scheme. A plain, honest offer to honest men suffering with nervous debility and decline of vitality. Our company is reputable and responsible. Our specialists are professionally honored. Our remedies have cured thousands and our treatment will cure you. Thirty days on trial, with a most wonderful appliance for development. Write us for invaluable reliable information.

Eric Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y. We are Canadian only. No foreign agents.

A MIS-FIT. (Boston Advertiser.) The young man who prefers to owe a tailor rather than to wear a suit which has been taken from the counters of a clothing store, says that he never cared for a counter at all.

Many people spend half of their time in making promises and the other half in making excuses.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A. The fac-simile signature of Charles H. Hitchcock is on every wrapper. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

PASTOR INDUCTED. The Rev. J. K. Beairto was inducted into the pastorate of the Glassville church on Tuesday evening. The Rev. D. J. Fraser of St. John conducted service and presided at the induction. The Rev. Mr. Fowler of South Richmond, gave an impressive charge to the minister, and the Rev. G. D. Ireland of Woodstock delivered an appropriate address to the people on their duties to the church. Mr. Beairto was minister of this congregation for fourteen years, and resigned last October. The people look the first opportunity of re-calling him, and the large congregation on Tuesday evening and the cordial manner in which old and young alike welcomed back their former pastor are a fine tribute to the fidelity and success of his ministry. The presbytery of St. John is glad to have this cultured and able minister once more settled within its bounds. A young woman and two children who left St. John on the Boston train yesterday morning were stopped at Vanoro by the immigration inspector. The woman was without funds, but communication with the office of police at New Bedford, her destination, established the fact she had friends there who would look after her. An inventory of the estate of the late C. A. Stockton, showing assets of \$58,702.54, was filed in the probate court yesterday.

EARLY SPRING SUITS. Before turning to a high-class tailor, in fact any tailor for your new suit, suppose you let us show you what's up in "Fit-Reform", for spring and summer wear. We are anxious to show it—it's so good. The fabrics found in the best custom tailor shops are put into Fit-Reform. The garments are moulded to fit the forms of the man of irregular build. Tall men, short men, slim men and little men are quickly fitted in perfect custom tailored suits and overcoats, from this new spring stock of Fit-Reform garments. Suits and overcoats, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25. Trousers, \$3, \$4, \$5. The Fit-Reform Wardrobe, King Street, Corner Germain. SCOVIL BROS. & CO. Proprietors and Sole St. John Controllers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

A TEACHER'S DIFFICULTIES. By Miss A. Livingstone. A Paper Read Before the St. John Epiphany Union.

To write a paper on a Teacher's Difficulties without seeing a brighter side to the picture would be something like spending a week in a Scotch mill without one blink of sunshine. If a teacher really has love for the work, some adaptability for it, and conscientiously tries to do her duty, I think the success attending her efforts will repay her for all the trials and difficulties which have rendered the work less easy than it might have been.

1st—Difficulties of environment. 2nd—Difficulties of organization. 3rd—Difficulties in the class.

In our day, when the time has passed when the need of separate class rooms, blackboards, small chairs, maps, picture-charts and cards have to be argued. The little children must be comfortably seated, or the results cannot be satisfactory.

Hardly resist the temptation of jumping down the pleasure of getting up again. With the teacher's responsibilities, the difficulties dispel like dew before the sunshine. The trials that afflict an infant class teacher, compelled to remain in the main room during the whole session, would discourage the most energetic.

Good organization is perhaps one of the most important factors towards the success or non-success of the organization. I mean that care must be taken in the choice of the superintendent and assistant superintendent, upon whose adaptability to the work the success or non-success of the school largely depends. Nor are qualities of head and heart all that is necessary. Some physical qualifications, such as a clear voice and a maintenance of discipline, are essential to the good order of any school.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

suffers much from the lack of attention, constant whispering and pert remarks. Often the absentee has neglected to send her class-book, and the teacher pro tem. is at a loss for a reminder of some of the names, or perhaps an incentive to some to earn a good mark for deportment, etc. Just here let me call attention to the good which may result from the establishment of a home class department in every church. It was a grand idea, and if the lessons are conscientiously studied by its members, much benefit may reflect back upon the school, and one of the difficult questions which perhaps may perplex a teacher where to find a substitute for one or more Sundays' absence from school, may be easily solved by calling upon a member of the home class department to take up the active work for the day, and I am sure the benefit derived will amply repay the sacrifice of giving up the student's rest.

The officers and teachers must work together for non-interruption of work. Reports and leaflets should not be given at the opening, nor scholars allowed to leave their classes for exchange of books at library. Mission boxes should all be distributed before.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

IMPORTANT DECISION. Judgment in an Insurance Case That Is of General Interest.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The appellate division of the supreme court in Brooklyn today handed down a decision in the case of Great against the Equitable Life Assurance Society in favor of the plaintiff. Great sued the society for \$3,087, which he claimed was his proper share of the surplus of the society. The charter of the company provides that each policyholder is to be credited with an equitable share of its surplus. Great's policy was a 15 year non-tontine endowment policy, and contained a provision that it was entitled to share in the surplus of the society, according to such principles and methods as should be adopted by the society for such distribution.

THE COLOR LINE. Woman Suffragists Discriminate Against Their Colored Sisters. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 2.—Today the National American Woman's Suffrage Association elected Susan B. Anthony, president; Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, vice president; Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary; Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer; Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of committee on organization. The resolutions adopted protest against the word "male" in the suffrage clause proposed for the Hawaiian constitution; recommends a commission of women to investigate the conditions in our island colonies; congratulates the women of Kansas on their increased vote; thanks the legislature of Oregon for submitting a suffrage amendment, and rejoices in the approaching peace congress.

THE JAMAICA TARIFF. KINGSTON, Ja., May 2.—Relative to the tariff bill and the public desire to secure a reciprocity arrangement with the United States, the fact now transpires that the government has not disclosed the terms proposed by the Washington government last year which the British secretary of state for the colonies rejected. Consequently the representatives in the Jamaica legislature will be unable to formulate modifications of the tariff calculated to meet American views unless some public statement reaches them prior to the bill's final reading.

WOOD PULP.

he Outlook for This Industry in the Maritime Provinces.

By J. J. McKinnon, at Present in the Employ of the St. John Sulphite Company.

(No. 1.) J. J. McKinnon, who has had a large experience in the manufacture of sulphite pulp in the United States, writes to the Sun:

The question of developing the pulp and paper industry in Canada to a greater extent than hitherto attained is attracting a great deal of attention at the present time, especially when we come to consider that Canada possesses indisputable advantages for the prosecution of this industry, the most important being the ease with which suitable wood can be procured, and the unlimited area of spruce that exists in this country.

Canadian pulps are making their way gradually into favor among British consumers, because they have the advantage in quality over the Scandinavian pulp that is imported. The Canadian article should take the place of the American in the British and European markets, and even in our own markets. The chief point in the latter connection is to consider the ever-growing consumption of paper in the United States. Besides this, there are a great many different articles in the manufacture of which pulp is used. In regard to American competition, I must say that the United States cannot compete with Canada in pulp manufacture, for the simple reason that wood costing \$3 per cord and even less in Canada, is costing \$7.50 per cord in the United States from \$6 to \$7.50 per cord. The forests of the United States are fast becoming depleted, yet we are committing our folly of allowing the Americans to take our logs and pulp wood to their own country, and our Canadian workmen are working in their mills, supplied with Canadian lumber, to benefit the Americans, who sell us paper and export pulp to Great Britain.

The manufacture of pulp and paper is one of the most important industries that can be fostered in the dominion, and more particularly in the maritime provinces, where the conditions are so favorable. We have a great field before us, and it is full time to decide whether we shall take the lead in the pulp and paper industry or allow the Americans to come in and take our wood the way they had been and are doing, and then ship us back the manufactured product. The mere fact that a great number of our young men have to go to the United States to seek employment in pulp and paper mills, manufacturing our wood into pulp and paper, is a serious matter. It is our duty to come in and take our wood the way they had been and are doing, and then ship us back the manufactured product. The mere fact that a great number of our young men have to go to the United States to seek employment in pulp and paper mills, manufacturing our wood into pulp and paper, is a serious matter.

British capitalists and paper manufacturers are now turning their attention to Canada for investment opportunities. They want to procure suitable wood pulp for their many mills, but as yet they appear a little timid, and it is our duty to overcome this timidity and take advantage of these openings and afford the persons referred to the necessary encouragement to make their ventures successful. Then they will start in sound enterprises such as the wood pulp and paper industries. I consider it necessary for the prosperity of the country that Canada should impose an export duty on pulp wood, and in this way foster the pulp and paper industry, and encourage capitalists to invest and build up this great source of revenue, that will give the stockholders a handsome profit on their investments, and give employment to thousands of our young men who are at present obliged to seek employment in the United States. I hope that the time is not far distant when the sound of pulp and paper mill whistles will be heard all over this fair dominion, and more especially around the wooded districts of these provinces. The country will get the full benefit of this industry, as the workmen will keep their families here and spend their money here, and thousands of hands will be sprung up. We can manufacture first class sulphite pulp in this country at \$18 per ton, while it will cost the American mills \$24. Good sulphite fibre, such as we can make here, is worth from 29 to 310 per ton in England, and it is taking a better place in the market than it did, for buyers like the good article.

There is in the neighborhood of 400,000 tons of pulp imported yearly into England for paper manufacturing alone, but whether it commands a high or low price depends on quality and cleanness. The latter quality in a great many cases is wanting in some of our exports, and it will be necessary for our future pulp makers to give more care in having their pulp properly screened, and make a good strong fibre. If this were done, there would be a greatly increased volume of business developed and higher prices obtained. We should make a great effort to manufacture all our own paper, for a country that sells all its raw material and buys the finished product will never grow intelligent and rich. The more industries we have the more we will develop the Canadian brain, and the best crop you can raise in any country is a crop of good men and good women, who are closely interested in the development of the land to which they owe allegiance and which permits their energies to have a free scope in improving their material prosperity.

(No. 2.) The fact that new fields are opening up, and that the demand created by the manufacture of pulp and paper gives value today to woods that were formerly regarded as of very secondary worth, should be sufficient to arouse us to the protection of our forests. We have an unlimited amount

of spruce in this country, and we should take the necessary precaution to protect our forests, keep the wood in our own country and manufacture it in our own country.

Canada should impose an export duty on pulp wood, and in this way foster the great industry of pulp and paper making, that is as yet at its infancy in this country. I presume that the day will come when Canada will have a monopoly of this business. We want to cover our land with happy homes; we want to develop the Canadian brain; we want to cultivate the imagination; we want to produce great men and women in our own country, and what we want to do all this with is business. More business is what is wanted all over Canada, and more especially in the maritime provinces.

We will have to make good pulp and make it cheap, and we have got to have a thorough knowledge of our business. It is the duty of the management of any sulphite pulp company to appoint competent men to run their mills, men who have had a long practical experience in the business; men who are thoroughly competent to take charge of the business, and who are able to manufacture first class pulp at small cost. The better a man understands his business the more chances will be have to succeed, no matter in what calling he may be engaged. With a practical knowledge of pulp manufacture, will come increased results. With increased results will come increased productive power, and with increased productive power will come increased available wealth. Then will come greater producing powers, and this will lead us on to prosperity. There are hardly any of our trades, except the merely huckstering ones, in which some knowledge of sciences may not be directly profitable to the pursuit of that occupation. As industry attains higher stages of development, as its processes become more complicated and refined, and competition more keen, the sciences are dragged in one by one to take their share in the fray, and he who can best avail himself of their help is the man who will come out uppermost in the struggle.

A cord of spruce manufactured into good sulphite pulp is worth \$18, and it will cost \$9 to manufacture it. A cord of spruce manufactured into sawn lumber, such as deals and boards, is worth about \$10, and it will cost \$5 to manufacture it. Manufactured into good sulphite pulp manufactured into the heart of circulation that it will if manufactured into sawn lumber. There is a great future for Canada in the pulp and paper industry, and side by side with the agricultural groups, immense industrial establishments will spring up in the heart of the forest, attracting large numbers of the working classes, for whom they will provide employment, by utilizing our forest resources for the manufacture of pulp and paper. This industry is at its inception in this country, but we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that our resources and high-grade undrained water power, as well as our unlimited forests, assure their extension for several generations to come.

BURIED AT WICKHAM.

The Remains of the Late George F. Baird Laid at Rest.

The remains of the late George F. Baird were committed to the earth in the cemetery at Wickham, Queens county, Tuesday, in the presence of a very large number of mourners. Rev. J. A. Gordon and Evangelist Hugh McLean conducted the final services, the latter singing most impressively the hymns, "I Cannot Always Trace the Way," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The funeral then proceeded by way of Bridge street to the steamer. Preceding the hearse was a barouche filled with beautiful floral emblems of sympathy. These were from relatives and many friends, and there were several large set pieces from various corporations the deceased gentleman was connected with.

The staff of the Star line sent a large standing cross of white flowers, and the employes a standing star of pink and white. The family of the deceased sent a large pillow of white flowers, with the word "Father," in purple violets across the centre. Captain Brannen sent a large floral anchor, and R. C. Elkin a large crescent. Captain and Mrs. Taylor sent a large crescent. The pall-bearers were: J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., R. C. Elkin, Capt. C. W. Starkey, J. A. Belys, Geo. S. Cushing and L. A. Curry. Following the hearse were the chief mourners, who were followed by a large number of citizens. Many of those who attended the funeral here, went up to Wickham to be present at the interment. Besides the chief mourners and pall-bearers, there were among others: Mr. and Mrs. E. Le-Roi Willis, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scovill, James Manchester, Hugh Kirkpatrick, J. W. Rook, W. L. Waring, T. E. Bullock, Robert Orchard, John K. Storey, D. J. Purdy, M. P. P., Walker Craibe, B. Pligson, Frank Wheelpley, John E. Wilson, Dr. G. A. Hetherington, E. W. Gale, S. E. Merrill, W. C. Whitaker, D. N. Vanwart, Robert Bustin and others. At Wickham, the remains were carried to the old Case cemetery. Here the funeral service was read by Rev. Mr. Gordon, assisted by several of the local clergymen. Appropriate music was rendered, and the body was lowered into its last resting place.

BOSTON LETTER.

Serious Forest Fires in Parts of New England.

The Exodus from Canada—Deaths of Former Provincialists—A Backward Season.

Strikes for Increase of Wages—Spruce Lumber Market Continues Firm—The Fish Market Quiet—General News.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, May 1.—Today is the first anniversary of the battle of Manila Bay, and the probability is that hereafter, in New England at least, the first of May will be known as Dewey day. The month opened with the usual annual disturbance in the industrial world. The iron moulders and foundrymen of Worcester, Pawtucket and other places are on strike for an increase in wages. The quarrymen of Cape Ann and the cotton operatives in the valley of the Pawtucket, Rhode Island, are also out, as are the weavers of the Cochecho cotton mills of Dover, N. H. Several of the Rhode Island mills and those at Dover are closed in consequence. A strike is also threatened at the cotton mills of the York corporation in Saco, Me., while the 1,500 hands of the Foxonian cotton mills of Torrville, Conn., have refused to work until their grievances are adjusted. The big strike in the shoe factories at Marlboro, which has been on since last fall, continues. In all more than 10,000 wage earners in New England are out.

Notwithstanding better times, the disease of dry rot, with which the banks of New Hampshire have long been afflicted, still exists. The failure of the Lake Village Savings Bank of Laconia was announced a few days ago. The closing of the Belknap Savings Bank of the same city hastened the collapse. The Lake Village is the forty-fourth bank in the Granite state to go out of business during the past few years, and the result is that there are only about half a dozen savings banks in the state that the people have full confidence in. Many of the residents living near the Massachusetts and Canada lines cross over to make their deposits.

Mrs. Mary E. Ross of Sharon, who shot and killed her husband, John P. Ross, a Nova Scotia, Friday morning, will be given a hearing at Stoughton next Saturday. She is in Dedham jail, being unable to furnish \$5,000 bond. It is thought she will be released on the ground of justifiable homicide, as her husband had been drinking and was beating her, when she turned his own pistol on him. The shooting occurred last Friday. Ross was born near Truro, and was about fifty years old.

The Canadian exodus has excited some comment in this country. In reply to an editorial in the Montreal Star which deplored the movement over the Canadian line, the New York Commercial Advertiser says, "There has been a steady stream of immigrants from Canada into the United States for years, and the reason is that there is a better market here for labor than Canadians find at home. It is inconsistent for Canada to find fault with the exodus, because the dominion government is striving constantly to obtain freer access to this market for Canadian products. Does it not strike the Star as strange, however, that Canadians should continue to pour into this country in spite of the dominion preferential tariff which is to accomplish such wonders in improving Canadian industry?"

Lewis Dexter, jr., manager of the Canadian Colored Cotton company's mill at Milltown, has been nominated for the New England Cotton Manufacturers' association at the annual convention of that body here last week. The French-Canadians of Exeter, N. H., have formed a Laurier club. Its principles appear to be more of a social nature than political.

Angus McPhail and Miss Ada M. MacGillivray, both of Nova Scotia, were married here April 26 by Rev. A. D. Mackinnon, D. D., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The farmers of Connecticut and Massachusetts have planted their early potatoes, and have also put in the oat crop. The season is very backward, but during the past few days the weather has been warm, with a temperature in the eighties. There is still some snow in the back districts of Maine and New Hampshire, but it is melting rapidly and causing freshets in the rivers and small streams. The sawing season is also late, and many mills that have started are now handicapped by the high water.

The Dominion Atlantic railway has decided to offer a free trip through the provinces, taking in Halifax, St. John and Yarmouth to the person sending in the largest number of names of persons living in New England who have come from the maritime provinces during the last ten years. The Halifax bark Endora, Capt. J. Lewis, owned by G. O'Brien of the Nova Scotia capital, is at this port after a voyage of 122 days from Manila. While at Manila Capt. Lewis distributed a cargo of Newcastle coal to Dewey's fleet. Among the Endora's crew are seven natives of the Philippines. J. W. McDonald, J. McWilliams and L. G. MacNutt of St. John were in this city a few days ago.

The transportation companies are not saying much just now about the prospects of the season's tourist travel to the maritime provinces, except that it will exceed that of last year, which was kept down for a time by the interest in the war. The provinces are being generously advertised, and at

present there seems no reason why travel this year will not be large and generally satisfactory.

The following deaths of former provincialists are announced: In Charlestown, April 23, Daniel Monahan, aged 87 years, formerly of St. John; in Malden, May 1, Gertrude S. Bridges, daughter of Robert and Emma Bridges of Charlestown, aged 83 years; in East Boston, April 26, Reuben Chapman, aged 85, formerly of Halifax; in Medford, April 28, John H. Hammond, formerly of Lockport, N. S., aged 86 years.

John E. Cahill, formerly a wealthy resident of P. E. Island, died yesterday in New York city. He was 51 years old. Elias Holland, a native of P. E. Island, was killed by a freight train Saturday night while walking on the track of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, railroad, near Readville. Holland was 30 years old, and a carpenter by trade. He had no relatives in this section.

The dry weather is causing serious forest fires in all parts of New England. In several places buildings have been burned and much valuable land burned over. This city had an epidemic of fires Saturday night and Sunday. In the two days there were twenty alarms and the property destroyed was valued at nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

The spruce lumber market continues firm. Only a few of the mills are sawing, and the supply of the finished product is considered small. The situation here grows stronger weekly and it is expected another advance in prices will be announced soon by mill men. The retail lumber dealers are to advance prices tomorrow to \$18 for spruce nine inch and under, \$19 for ten and twelve inches, and merchantable boards, planed on one side, random lengths, in all grades and up to \$16. Prices in first hands are as follows: Spruce—Frames, nine inches and under, \$15.50 to 16; 10 and 12 inches, \$16.50; 10-in. random lengths, \$15; 2x3, 2x4, and 3x4 random lengths, \$14; 2x5, 2x6, and 2x7, randoms, \$14.50; all other random lengths, nine inches and under, \$15; 6-in. and up merchantable boards, 10 feet and up, cut boards, \$10 to 10.50; extra clapboards, \$8 to \$9; cedar, \$26 to 27; second clear, \$23 to 25; laths, 1-1/2 in., \$2 to 2.15; laths, 1-1/2 in., \$1.90 to 2.

Hemlock, cedar, etc.—Hemlock boards, quarter, 1 firm at \$10 to 10.50; extra pine clapboards, \$38 to 40; cedar, \$26 to 27; second clear, \$23 to 25; laths, 1-1/2 in., \$2 to 2.15; laths, 1-1/2 in., \$1.90 to 2.

The fish market here continues quiet, and new material has been received and the old mackerel trade is almost entirely nominal. Codfish are strong, with the supply small. Large dry bank are quoted at \$4.75 to 5; medium, \$4.25 to 4.50; large pickled bank, \$4.75 to 5; medium, \$4.25 to 4.50; large, \$3.75 to 4; small, \$3.25 to 3.50; extra fine, \$3.75 to 4; medium scaled, \$3 to 3.10; live lobsters are more plentiful. They are worth 12c, and boiled 14c.

MARRIAGE IS A SERIOUS THING.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.) An Atchison mother's boy married recently, and his wife made him shave off his moustache before she would make him any soup, of which he is very fond. When he lived at home he got his whiskers in the soup every day, and his mother took it as a compliment to her cooking.

J. H. MORRISON M. D.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 108 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN. HOURS: 10 to 12, 2 to 5 Daily. Evenings—Mon., Wed. and Fri. 7.30 to 9.30.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of May 14, 1888, says: "It is well known that single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as it is likely to be most generally useful to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well-known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHŒA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURERS J. T. DAVENPORT 32 Great Russell St., London, W. C.



To Introduce \$1.00

our new bicycle models early. We will, for the first time, give away a bicycle to the person who brings in a receipt for \$1.00. We offer splendid chances to a good agent in each town. You have your choice of Cash, or outright gift of one or more wheels, according to nature of work done for us.

INTRODUCTION PRICES

FLYER—14 in. Tubing, Fish Joint, 1 set of Cranks, fitted with Dunlop Tires, \$5.00; fitted with M. & W. Tires, \$5.50; fitted with Darrington Tires, \$6.00. Men and Ladies, Green and Brown, 22 and 24 in. Frame, any gear. Wheels slightly used, modern types, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Price List Free. Secure Agency at once. T. W. BOYD & SON, Montreal.

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# Used daily, Alber's Effervescent Salt Gives Health

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal says:  
"We have tried Alber's Effervescent Salt, and find it an excellent compound. A morning draught of this stimulating preparation will send a man to his daily occupation invigorated and ready for any task."



reason why be large and former pro- in Charles- tonahan, aged John; in Mal- S. Bridges, Emma Bridges 32 years; in Kenben Chap- of Halifax; in H. Hammond, T. S., aged 66 ly a wealthy died yester- He was 61 p of P. E. la- freight train alking on the New Haven Read- years old, and He had no causing serious of New Eng- buildings much valuable demic of fires ay. In the twenty alarms destroyed was ter of a mil- rket continues the mills are the finish- small. The ronger weekly er advance in soon by mill dealers are to w to \$18 for rder, \$19 for and merchant- one side, ran- and up to \$16. as follows: inches and and 12 inches, lengths, \$14; any, \$14.50; all ine inches and merchantable out boards, \$10 ds, \$28 to 29; clear, \$28 to 2.15; laths, c. - Hemlock firm at \$10 to ards, \$38 to 40; cedar shingles, \$2.90 to 3.10; and clear, \$2.25 ere continues el have been packered trade inal. Codfish supply small, oted at \$4.75 5; medium, sh. and adium, \$4.50 to are quiet at a spl. Box 12 to 15c. for c. for No. 1, shwise. Sar- rmer, quar- 5 to 3.25, and s at \$2.65 to are firmer and 0 to 3.25 is \$3 to 3.10. Live ul. They are ic. UOUS THING. quire.) boy married ade him share he would hich he is lived at home the soup every at it as a com- ON M. D. ED TO and Throat. ST. JOHN. Daily. and Fri. 7.30 to 1891 BROWN'S DYNE DYNE, of single medicine I with me, as useful, to the relief of Rheumatism Torus Chlorodyne CHOLERA. Chlorodyne. All-known reme- ds, ASTHMA, HOARSE, etc., ent Stamp the BROWNE. 11. 14d., 2s. 3d. 1892 EXPORT London, W. C.

## APPEAL TO HEAVEN.

National Afro-American Council Proclaim Friday, June 2 As Day of Fasting and Prayer, With Special Exercises on Sunday, June 4,

That the Father of Mercies May Take the Case of the Persecuted Negro Into His Own Hands.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The national Afro-American council of the United States has issued a proclamation calling upon the colored people of this country to set apart Friday, June 2, as a day of fasting and prayer, and has called upon all colored ministers to devote the sunrise hour of the following Sunday, June 4, to special exercises in order that "God, the Father of mercies, may take our deplorable case in His own hands, and that if vengeance is to be meted out let God himself repay."

The proclamation invites all the prominent colored clergy of all denominations to co-operate, and concludes with a list of lengthy settlements of the present "indiscreetly barbarous treatment" of the negro in this country. Reference is made to the loyalty of the negro in foreign wars, and the recent lynchings of colored persons in the south are denounced in the most strenuous language. The circular says in part: "We pay our millions of dollars yearly to ride in 'Jim Crow' cars, some of them scarcely fit for cattle, yet we are compelled to pay as much as those who have every accommodation and convenience. Indians, Chinamen and every other race travel as they please. Such unjust laws make the railroads highway robbers. In some sections of the country we may ride for thousands of miles and are denied a cup of tea or coffee because no provision is made, or allowed to be made, to accommodate us with something to eat while we are ready to pay for it. Walving hundreds of minor inconveniences we are practically outlawed by many states and also by the general government in its endorsement of silence and indifference.

"We are dragged before the courts by thousands and sentenced to every kind of punishment and even executed without the privilege of having a jury composed in whole or part of members of our own race, while simple justice should guarantee us judges and jurors who could adjudicate our cases free from the bias and caste prejudice incident to the same in this country.

In many sections we are arrested and lodged in jails on the most frivolous suspicion of being the perpetrators of most heinous and revolting crimes, and regardless of established guilt, mobs are formed of ignorant, vicious whiskey-beatmen, at whose approach the keys of these jails and prisons are surrendered and the unsuspecting party is ruthlessly forced from the custody of the law and tortured, hung, shot, butchered, dismembered and burnt in the most fiendish manner. Nor is this dreadful fate limited to a few unfortunate and monstrous wretches, which we, like other people, doubtless have among our race, but instances have multiplied to convince these mobs no longer conceal themselves in the shadows of night, but in open day plunder the prisons for the victims of their lawless vengeance and defiantly walk into courts and rob the sheriffs and jailers of their prisoners' and butcher them without even time to commune in prayer with God, a privilege that no barbaric age was ever denied a soul about to be ushered into the presence of his Maker.

"Owing to these and many other calamitous conditions which time forbids a recital of, unhistoric, unprecedented and dreadfully abnormal, we are impelled by a sense of duty and the instincts of our moral nature to appeal to the Afro-Americans in the United States to put forth some endeavor by ceasing to be longer silent and to appeal to some judiciary for help and relief. If earth affords none for our helpless and defenseless race, we must appeal to the her of infinite power and justice, whose judge holds the destinies of nations in his hands."

## TOOK HIS REVENGE.

Alex. Masterton Shot in the Burlington Hotel, New York. Victim and Assassin Met By Appointment—The Deed Was Premeditated.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Alexander Masterton, a director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, and 73 years of age, was shot and killed this afternoon by James Neale Plumb in the Burlington hotel on west 30th street. Masterton was shot five times, and died within an hour or two. The murder was premeditated, as evidenced by the statements written in advance by Plumb and given out after his arrest. At present the real motive for the crime is unknown. Plumb in his statements issued "to the public" and entitled "Why I, J. Neale Plumb, shot Alexander Masterton," declared that he had been actuated to do the shooting because of a systematic poisoning of him by Masterton. Plumb declared further that Masterton had not only ruined him financially, but had attempted to alienate the affections of his wife and children and to cause his social downfall.

Plumb's statements, one of which was addressed to the Associated Press, deals with a period of his career embracing the past 35 years, were rambling in many places and concluded with the following: "No man has a higher regard for human life than I have. But the just and righteous punishment of Alexander Masterton is decreed by an outraged God, and I am simply the humble instrument in His hands, as He has selected me as His chosen instrument of wrathful vengeance. I have rid the world of a man who was not fit to live and whose death, a thousand times over could not atone for the monstrous wrongs done me."

Masterton and Plumb met by agreement in the Burlington hotel at 1.30 p. m. in the apartments occupied by Manager Cole. They had been there but a short time when five shots were fired in rapid succession. Plumb then came out of the apartments and walked into the reception room and awaited arrest. The murderer was taken before Police Captain Price of the tenderloin precinct, of whom he is an intimate friend. He was later taken before a magistrate in the Jefferson Market police court and held. Nothing was brought out at the hearing that could be accepted as a reason for the killing beyond the statement made by Plumb that Masterton had hounded him for many years.

## CAMPBELLTON.

Ex-Mayor Doherty Takes Unto Himself a Wife. CAMPBELLTON, N.B., May 3.—Ex-Mayor William W. Doherty was married this evening at the Church of England to Florence, daughter of Charles Murray, commissioner of the parish of Addington civil court. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. James Spencer, after which the wedding party adjourned to the residence of the bride's father, where supper was served. The newly wedded couple leave on the Quebec express for an extended tour. The popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Doherty was clearly shown by the banquet tendered Mr. Doherty at the Waverly hotel Monday evening and by the enthusiastic manner in which both were surrounded by the C. O. F. band this evening.

## NOVA SCOTIAN KILLED.

HIVE PARK, Mass., May 3.—Wm. Fitt, 23 years old and unmarried, was killed by a tree falling on him while at work in a gravel pit at Readville today. He belongs to Grosvenor, N. E.

## Children Cry for CASTORIA.

## NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Natural History society was held on Tuesday night, Dr. H. Geo. Adley in the chair. John S. MacLaren presented two curious old French cannon balls, picked up at Gowan Brae, Bathurst; and S. W. Kain presented a rare piece of pottery from Manila. S. W. Kain read a paper on methods of publication. Several notes by Prof. W. F. Ganong were read for the author by Dr. Geo. F. Matthew and C. F. B. Rowe. A letter from J. E. B. McCready, editor of the Charlotte Guardian, was read describing the first discovery of pearls in the fresh water clams of this province at Norton many years ago. The thanks of the society were voted to the gentlemen who had prepared papers.

## THE BOX SHOOK TRADE.

Good Market in the West Indies and in England and Scotland. The Flaxwelling Mfg. Co., Hampton, are doing a very large business in box shooks. They find a market for them in the West Indies and in England and Scotland, besides the local trade. The firm have been rushing with orders for shooks, and have still a month's orders booked ahead. They have just received an urgent call from Bermuda to load a schooner with laths and shooks and get 'em away within ten days. The demand for onion box shooks in Bermuda is now far beyond the supply. Of course the season there is nearly over, but it has been a profitable one for shippers of shooks. The demand from England and Scotland is growing. The firm are not sewing any deals at present, but converting their lumber into more profitable material, which also represents more labor given to our own people. They manufacture in the neighborhood of nine millions of lumber in the course of a year. They regard the future of the box trade with the old country as a very promising one, if provincial manufacturers will work together and not antagonize each other's interests in that vast market. Kilgour Shives of Campbellton, who has carefully studied the British market during personal visits there, is largely engaged in the box shook trade. Donald Fraser & Sons have engaged to some extent in it also, and there are one or two others in the province.

## TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PARTITION.

(St. Paul Dispatch.) Ombra wants to send a delegate to the Cear's disamortization conference, which shows that Peking has a sense of humor. To Ann Vance, formerly of the Parish of Kings, in the Province of New Brunswick, now of the Parish of Simonds, in the County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and George F. Fitzpatrick, formerly of the said Parish of Kings, Farmer, now of the said Parish of Simonds, and all others whom it may concern.

## BEWARE!

STEEL SIDING. STONE BRICK. CLAPBOARD. CORRUGATED IRON. For Stores, Houses, Halls, Barns, Sheds, Churches. Entirely water, wind, storm and fire proof. Will last years and always look well. Cheaper than matched lumber. Shipped from factory all ready to apply. Sold by leading dealers, or write direct stating requirements. Pedlar Metal Roofing Co. OSHAWA, CANADA.



BABY'S OWN SOAP is made particularly for little folks. It is the purest soap in the world. Really and truly the purest. It looks good; smells good; IS good; and does good to the pink and tender skin of infants. Thousands of men and women use BABY'S OWN SOAP—because they like it—but for Babies it is indispensable.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL. Unparalleled makers are offering an inferior soap the same in color and shape as Baby's Own.

TO JOHN R. GREAR OF THE PARISH OF SIMONDS, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Catherine J. his wife, and Ann Vance of the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the said Province, Female Farmer, and all others whom it may concern: TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH day of May next at twelve o'clock noon, ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, known and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a marked birch tree on the side of the road leading from Little River towards Black River, which said tree is in the eastern line of lot number three, in the class or range of lots heretofore laid out by the Honorable Ward Chipman, on the southern side of the road heretofore opened and laid out by the said Ward Chipman, leading from the mouth of the Little River to Loch Lomond, thence from said tree by the magnet in 1820 south thirteen degrees and thirty minutes east on the said line of lot number three, thirty-five chains sixty links to the marked birch tree at the southeast-erly corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east on the rear line of lot number four in the same class or range of lots ten chains to the western line of lot number five in the same class, thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes west twenty-two chains sixty links, to the Black River Road, and thence along the said road westerly twenty-seven chains to the place of beginning. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Simonds, comprising the remainder of the farm known as Park View, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a small fir tree, marked, standing on the north-erly edge of the Black River road, in the westerly side line of a lot of land formerly owned by Matthew Graham, thence by the magnet north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the south-erly edge of a by-road leading from said road to George Matthews, thence along the same north seventy-three degrees east ten chains fifty links, or to meet the easterly side line of lot number one, run by Deputy O'Kellher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east, to meet the northwesterly edge of said Black River Road, thence along the same north fifty-one degrees west sixteen chains twenty-five links, or to the place of beginning, said two pieces of land comprising the farm known as Park View, owned by the late Thomas Parks, being the premises conveyed to the said John R. Grear by the heirs of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, recorded in the Records of Saint John City and County, in Lib. 57, folios 44, 45 and 46, and by said John R. Grear and wife conveyed to said Ann Vance, together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1888, made between the late Ann Vance and George F. Fitzpatrick of the first part and the undersigned George Armstrong of the other part, for securing the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, and registered in the Registry Office for Kings County, in Book No. 3, page 49, of 49 of Records, default having been made in payment of a portion of the monies secured by said Mortgage. Dated this Seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1899. GEO. ARMSTRONG, Mortgagee. J. R. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor to Mortgagee.

## HEAVIEST HORSE EVER KNOWN.

The weight of this animal was 3,000 pounds or nearly 1 ton 10 cwt. This Clydesdale horse, which was on exhibition at New York in 1889, was 20 1/2 hands high, and although only five years old, measured 32 inches round the arm, 45 inches round the stifle or knee joint, 95 inches girth, 34 1/2 inches round the hip, and 11 feet, 4 inches in length. It was of perfect proportions, with a head 36 inches in length. A British dray horse has been known to stand 18 hands high and weigh nearly 18 cwt., while one of Wombwell's menagerie horses was once shown at Oxford measuring 17 hands 3 inches in height. The Thames Bank distillery, at the cart horse parade of 1895, exhibited a handsome pair of bays, each of which stood 18 hands high and weighed nearly a ton. M. Lavallard of the Societe Nationale d'Agriculture de France gives the mean weight of horses as follows: Excluding ponies, which have an average weight of 440 pounds, the weight of horses from 800 pounds to 1,540 pounds. The weight of omnibus, tram and cart horses vary between 1,100 pounds and 1,640 pounds. The weight of victoria and coupe horses, which is about the same as that of cavalry horses, varies between 800 pounds and 1,056 pounds. M. Lavallard's weights are for adult animals.

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ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, known and distinguished as the back or rear half of lots number twenty-two and twenty-three (22 and 23) and containing fifty acres more or less, being the tract of land formerly owned by one Frank Gallaher, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by one Elizabeth Hornbrook and Ann Vance, by deed dated twelfth day of August, A. D. 1888, registered in the Records of Kings County, in Book No. 4, page 102.

ALSO all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being on Long Island, in the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, known and distinguished as the back or rear half of lots number twenty-two and twenty-three (22 and 23) and containing fifty acres more or less, being the tract of land formerly owned by one Frank Gallaher, the last mentioned lot having been conveyed by the said Elizabeth Hornbrook and Ann Vance, by deed dated twelfth day of August, A. D. 1888, registered in the Records of Kings County, in Book No. 4, page 102.

ALSO all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Kings County aforesaid, described in the deed of the said Elizabeth Hornbrook and Ann Vance to the said George F. Fitzpatrick as follows: Beginning at a marked birch tree on the side of the road leading from Little River towards Black River, which said tree is in the eastern line of lot number three, in the class or range of lots heretofore laid out by the Honorable Ward Chipman, on the southern side of the road heretofore opened and laid out by the said Ward Chipman, leading from the mouth of the Little River to Loch Lomond, thence from said tree by the magnet in 1820 south thirteen degrees and thirty minutes east on the said line of lot number three, thirty-five chains sixty links to the marked birch tree at the southeast-erly corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east on the rear line of lot number four in the same class or range of lots ten chains to the western line of lot number five in the same class, thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes west twenty-two chains sixty links, to the Black River Road, and thence along the said road westerly twenty-seven chains to the place of beginning. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Simonds, comprising the remainder of the farm known as Park View, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a small fir tree, marked, standing on the north-erly edge of the Black River road, in the westerly side line of a lot of land formerly owned by Matthew Graham, thence by the magnet north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the south-erly edge of a by-road leading from said road to George Matthews, thence along the same north seventy-three degrees east ten chains fifty links, or to meet the easterly side line of lot number one, run by Deputy O'Kellher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east, to meet the northwesterly edge of said Black River Road, thence along the same north fifty-one degrees west sixteen chains twenty-five links, or to the place of beginning, said two pieces of land comprising the farm known as Park View, owned by the late Thomas Parks, being the premises conveyed to the said John R. Grear by the heirs of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, recorded in the Records of Saint John City and County, in Lib. 57, folios 44, 45 and 46, and by said John R. Grear and wife conveyed to said Ann Vance, together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1888, made between the late Ann Vance and George F. Fitzpatrick of the first part and the undersigned George Armstrong of the other part, for securing the payment of certain monies therein mentioned, and registered in the Registry Office for Kings County, in Book No. 3, page 49, of 49 of Records, default having been made in payment of a portion of the monies secured by said Mortgage. Dated this Seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1899. GEO. ARMSTRONG, Mortgagee. J. R. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor to Mortgagee.

TO JOHN R. GREAR OF THE PARISH OF SIMONDS, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Catherine J. his wife, and Ann Vance of the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the said Province, Female Farmer, and all others whom it may concern: TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH day of May next at twelve o'clock noon, ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, known and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a marked birch tree on the side of the road leading from Little River towards Black River, which said tree is in the eastern line of lot number three, in the class or range of lots heretofore laid out by the Honorable Ward Chipman, on the southern side of the road heretofore opened and laid out by the said Ward Chipman, leading from the mouth of the Little River to Loch Lomond, thence from said tree by the magnet in 1820 south thirteen degrees and thirty minutes east on the said line of lot number three, thirty-five chains sixty links to the marked birch tree at the southeast-erly corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east on the rear line of lot number four in the same class or range of lots ten chains to the western line of lot number five in the same class, thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes west twenty-two chains sixty links, to the Black River Road, and thence along the said road westerly twenty-seven chains to the place of beginning. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Simonds, comprising the remainder of the farm known as Park View, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a small fir tree, marked, standing on the north-erly edge of the Black River road, in the westerly side line of a lot of land formerly owned by Matthew Graham, thence by the magnet north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the south-erly edge of a by-road leading from said road to George Matthews, thence along the same north seventy-three degrees east ten chains fifty links, or to meet the easterly side line of lot number one, run by Deputy O'Kellher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east, to meet the northwesterly edge of said Black River Road, thence along the same north fifty-one degrees west sixteen chains twenty-five links, or to the place of beginning, said two pieces of land comprising the farm known as Park View, owned by the late Thomas Parks, being the premises conveyed to the said John R. Grear by the heirs of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, recorded in the Records of Saint John City and County, in Lib. 57, folios 44, 45 and 46, and by said John R. Grear and wife conveyed to said Ann Vance, together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

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TO JOHN R. GREAR OF THE PARISH OF SIMONDS, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Catherine J. his wife, and Ann Vance of the Parish of Kings, in the County of Kings, in the said Province, Female Farmer, and all others whom it may concern: TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH day of May next at twelve o'clock noon, ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, known and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a marked birch tree on the side of the road leading from Little River towards Black River, which said tree is in the eastern line of lot number three, in the class or range of lots heretofore laid out by the Honorable Ward Chipman, on the southern side of the road heretofore opened and laid out by the said Ward Chipman, leading from the mouth of the Little River to Loch Lomond, thence from said tree by the magnet in 1820 south thirteen degrees and thirty minutes east on the said line of lot number three, thirty-five chains sixty links to the marked birch tree at the southeast-erly corner of said lot number three, thence north seventy-six degrees thirty minutes east on the rear line of lot number four in the same class or range of lots ten chains to the western line of lot number five in the same class, thence north thirteen degrees thirty minutes west twenty-two chains sixty links, to the Black River Road, and thence along the said road westerly twenty-seven chains to the place of beginning. Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Simonds, comprising the remainder of the farm known as Park View, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a small fir tree, marked, standing on the north-erly edge of the Black River road, in the westerly side line of a lot of land formerly owned by Matthew Graham, thence by the magnet north ten degrees thirty minutes west eight chains fifty links, or to a stake set in the south-erly edge of a by-road leading from said road to George Matthews, thence along the same north seventy-three degrees east ten chains fifty links, or to meet the easterly side line of lot number one, run by Deputy O'Kellher, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thence along the same ten degrees east, to meet the northwesterly edge of said Black River Road, thence along the same north fifty-one degrees west sixteen chains twenty-five links, or to the place of beginning, said two pieces of land comprising the farm known as Park View, owned by the late Thomas Parks, being the premises conveyed to the said John R. Grear by the heirs of the late Thomas Parks, by deed dated Ninth September, A. D. 1890, recorded in the Records of Saint John City and County, in Lib. 57, folios 44, 45 and 46, and by said John R. Grear and wife conveyed to said Ann Vance, together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining.

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DRUNKARD'S WOES

Rev. Dr. Talmage's Denunciation of Intemperance.

Its Victims Are Countless—God's Grace the Sure Remedy.

It Is Much Worse Than Any of the Ten Plagues That Befell Egypt.

Exodus vi. 8: "And there shall be a great cry throughout all the land of Egypt."

The destroying angel at midnight flapped his wings over the land, and there was one dead in each house. Lamentation and mourning and we through all Egypt. That destroying angel has fled the earth, but a far worse has come. He sweeps through these cities. It is the destroying angel of strong drink. Far worse devastation wrought by this second man by the first. The calamity in America is worse than the calamity in Egypt. Thousands of the slain, millions of the slain. No arithmetic can calculate their number.

Whether by allegory or by appalling statistics this subject is presented, you know as well as I that it is impossible to exaggerate the evils of strong drink. A plague! In the first place, the inebriate suffers from the loss of a good name. God has so arranged it that no man loses his reputation except by his own act. The world may assault a man and all the powers of heaven may assault him, but they cannot capture him so long as his heart is pure and his life is pure. All the powers of earth and hell cannot take that Gibraltar. If a man is right, all the bombardment of the world for 5, 10, 20, 40 years will only strengthen him in his position. Let it say what it will, it can do you no damage. But as soon as it is whispered, "He drinks," and it can be proved, he begins to go down. What clerk can get a position with such a reputation? What doctor can get a patient? What church of God wants him for a member? What young man wants him for an executor? "He drinks!" I stand before hundreds of young men—and I say it not in flattery—splendid young men, who have their reputation as their only capital. Four fathers gave you a good education, or to give you an education as he could afford to give you. He started you in life. He could furnish you no means, but he has surrounded you with Christian influences and a good memory of the past. Now, young man, under God you are wise with your right arm to achieve your fortune, and as your reputation is your only capital do not bring upon it suspicion by going in and out of liquor establishments or by an odor of your breath or by any glare of your eyes or by any unattractive flush on your cheeks. You lose your reputation and you lose your capital.

THE LOSS OF SELF-RESPECT. "The inebriate suffers also in the fact that he loses his self-respect, and you destroy your self-respect where there is not much left of him. Then a man will do things he would not do otherwise, he will say things he would not say otherwise. The fact is, that man cannot stop, or he would stop now. He is bound hand and foot by the habit, and they have chained his locks and put his eyes out and made him grind in the mill of a great horror. After he is three-fourths gone in this slavery, the first thing he will be anxious to impress you with is that he can stop at any time he wants to. His family become alarmed in regard to him, and they say, "Near do stop this. After awhile it will get the mastery of you." "Oh, no," he says, "I can stop at any time. I can stop now. I can stop tomorrow." His most confidential friends say: "Why, I'm afraid you are losing your balance with that habit. You are going a little further than you can afford to go. You had better stop." "Oh, no," he says, "I can stop at any time. I can stop now. I can stop further and further. He cannot stop. I will prove it. He loves himself, and he knows nevertheless that strong drink is breaking him in body, mind and soul. He knows he is going down; that he has lost self-control, less equiptoise of temper than he used to have. Why does he not stop? Because he cannot stop. I will prove it by going still further. He loves his wife and children, and he knows that strong drink is bringing disgrace upon his home. The probabilities are they will ruin his wife and disgrace his children. He sees all this, and he loves them. Why does he not stop? He cannot stop.

THE INEBRIATE'S DEATH. See the attendants stand back from that ward in the hospitals where the inebriates are dying. They cannot stand it. The keepers come through it and say: "Hush up now! Stop making this noise!" He still says, "I can stop at any time. I can stop now. I can stop tomorrow." Then the keepers pass on, and after they get past them the poor creatures writing their hands and say: "Oh, God! Help! Give me rum, give me rum! Oh, God! Help! Take the devil out of me! Oh, God! Oh, God!" And they die, and they die in blasphemy, and they cry for help, and then they ask the keepers to slay them, saying: "Slab me, strangle me, smother me. Oh, God! Help, help! Rum! Give me rum! Oh, God! Help! They tear out their hair by the handful, and they bite their nails in the quicks. This is no fancy picture. It is transpiring in a hospital at this moment. It went on last night while you slept, and more than that, that is the least some of you will die unless you stop. I see it coming. God help you to stop before you go so far that you cannot stop.

But it plagues a man also in the loss of home. I do not care how much he loves his wife and children, if this habit gets the mastery over him he will do the most outrageous things, if need be, in order to get strong drink. He will sell them all into everlasting captivity. There are hundreds and thousands of homes that have been utterly blasted of it. I am speaking of no abstraction. Is there anything so disastrous to a man for this life and for the life to come? Do you tell me that a man can be happy when he knows he is breaking his wife's heart and clothing his children with rags? There are little children in the streets today barefooted, uncombed, unshaven, want written on every patch of their faded faces and on every wrinkle of their prematurely old countenances, that were born in the house of God this morning as well clad as you had it not been that strong drink drove their parents down into penury and then down into the grave. Oh, rum, rum, thou despoiler of homes, thou foe of God, thou perpetrator of crime, I hate thee. But my subject takes a deeper tone when I tell you that the inebriate suffers the loss of the soul. The Bible intimates that if we go into the future world unforgiven, the appetites and passions which were rampant here will torment us there. I suppose, when the inebriate wakes up in the loss of the soul, the Bible intimates that clawing upon him, in this world he could get strong drink. However poor he was in this world, he could get it, or he could steal 5 cents to get a drink that

would for a little while slake his thirst, but in eternity where will the rum come from? Dives wanted one drop of water, but could not get it. Where will the inebriate get the draft he so much requires, so much demands? No one can brew it. No one can mix it. No one to pour it. No one to fetch it. Millions of worlds now for the drops that were thrown on the sacred floor of the restaurant. Millions of worlds now for the man who flung from the punch bowl of an earthly banquet, Dives called for water. The inebriate calls for rum.

IT BITETH LIKE A SERPENT. If a fiend from the lost world should come up on a mission to a grogshop and, having finished the mission in the grogshop, should come back, taking on the tip of his wing one drop of alcoholic beverage, what excitement it would make all through the world of the lost, and if that one drop of alcoholic beverage should drop from the wing of the fiend upon the tongue of the inebriate, how he would spring up and cry, "That's it! That's it! Rum! Rum! That's it!" And all the cry was, "Are you in favor of the cry?" "Give it to me! Rum! Rum!" Ah, my friends, the inebriate's sorrow in the next world will not be the absence of God or holiness or light. It will be the absence of rum. "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when sparkleth like a serpent, and when at the last it biteth like a serpent, and it stinger like an adder."

When I see this plague in the land and when I see this destroying angel sweeping across our great cities I am sometimes indignant and sometimes despondent. When I ask myself, "What are you in favor of, the subjugation of this evil?" I answer, "I am ready for anything that is reasonable." You ask me, "Are you in favor of Sons of Temperance?" Yes, "Are you in favor of Good Templars?" Yes, "Are you in favor of prohibition laws?" Yes, "Are you in favor of the pledge?" Yes. Combine all the influences, O Christian reformers and philanthropists! Combine them all for the extirpation of this evil.

Thirty women in one of the western states banded together, and with an especial determination, they went forth to the work and shut up the grogshops of a large village. Thirty women, with their song and with their prayer. And if 1,000 or 4,000 Christian men and women with an especial determination from God should go forth, they could do it. They could shut up and discharging their mission, they could in any city shut up all the grogshops.

I must not dwell on generalities. I must come to specifics. Are you a teetotaler? If there is any sermon I dislike, it is a sermon on generalities. I have proclaimed it again and again. Have you gone so far that you think you cannot get back? Did I say a few moments ago that a man might go to a point in inebriation where he could not stop? Yes, I said it, and I reiterated it. But I want you also to understand that, while the man might go to a point in inebriation, he could stop, God can stop any man. You have only to lay hold of the strong arm of the Lord God Almighty. He can stop you. Many summers ago I went over to New York one Sabbath evening, and church not yet being open, I went into the Fourth ward, New York, where a religious service was being held for reformed drunkards, and I heard a revelation that night that I had never heard before—15 or 20 men standing up and giving testimony such as I had never heard of before. One man testified that his heart had been changed by the grace of God, but that the grace of God had extinguished their thirst. They went on to say that they had reformed at different times before, but immediately fallen because they were given to their own strength. "But as soon as we gave our hearts to God," they said, "and the love of the Lord Jesus Christ has come into our soul, the thirst has all gone. We have no more disposition for strong drink."

It was a revelation to me, and I have proclaimed it again and again in the hearing of those who have far gone astray, and I stand here today to tell you that the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ cannot only save your soul, but save your body. I look out today upon the desolation. Some of you are so far on in this habit, and I thought there may be no outward indications of it—you never have staggered along the street—the vast majority of people do not know that you stimulate, but God knows and you know, and by human calculation there is not one chance out of five thousand that you will ever be stopped. Beware! There are some of you who are my warm personal friends to whom I must say that, unless you quit this evil habit, within ten years, as to your body, you will lie down in a drunkard's grave, and as to your immortal soul, you will lie down in a drunkard's hell. It is no fancy picture. Beware! And I utter the warning lest I have your blood upon my soul. Beware! As today you open the door of your wine closet, let the deceiver flash that word upon your soul, "Beware!" As you pour out the beverage let the foam at the top spell out the word, "Beware!" In the great day of God's judgment, when a hundred million drunkards shall come up to get their doom, I want you to testify that this day, in love of your soul and in fear of God, I gave you warning in regard to that influence which has already been felt in your home, blowing out every one of its lights—the darkness of the blackness of darkness forever.

Oh, if you could only hear intemperance with drunkards' bones drumming on the top of the wine cask that "Dead March" of immortal souls, you would go home and kneel down and pray God that never that your children should ever become the victims of this evil habit you might carry them down to the cemetery and put them down in the last slumber, waiting for the flowers of spring to come over the grave—sweet prophecies of the resurrection. God hath a balm for such a wound, but what flower of comfort ever grew on the blasted head of a drunkard's sepulchre?

THE LAST MAN TO WIN. "They say the secret of business is tenacity of purpose." Of course, if you hold on long enough, competitors die. Resolute

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON VII.—MAY 14. GOLDEN TEXT. He is despised and rejected of men.—Isa. 53: 3.

THE SECTION includes the lesson and parallel accounts.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Passion Week.—Gethsemane, betrayal and arrest.

HISTORICAL SETTING. (Time.—From near midnight till day-break, Friday morning, A. D. 30. Place.—The Garden of Gethsemane, on the Mount of Olives, and the palace of the high priest in Jerusalem.

Rulers.—Tiberius Caesar, emperor of Rome (14th year); Pontius Pilate, governor of Judea (8th); Herod Antipas, of Galilee (34th); Caiaphas, high priest.

CHRIST BETRAYED AND ARRESTED.—ED.—John 18: 1-14. Commit verse 3-5.

1. When Jesus had spoken these words He went forth with His disciples out of the garden (a). Cedron, where was a garden, into which He entered (b) and His disciples.

2. (c) And Judas also, which betrayed Him, knew the place: for Jesus (d) oftentimes resorted thither with His disciples.

3. Judas then, having received (e) a band of (f) men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns and torches and weapons.

4. Jesus therefore, knowing all (g) things that (h) should come unto Him, went forth, and (i) said unto them, Whom seek ye?

5. They answered Him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am He. And Judas also, which betrayed Him, (j) stood with them.

6. (k) As soon then as He had said unto them, I am He, they went backward, and fell to the ground.

7. (l) Then asked He them again, Whom seek ye? And they said Jesus of Nazareth.

8. Jesus answered, I (m) have told you that I am He: if therefore ye seek me, let these go their way:

9. That the (n) saying might be fulfilled which He spake, Of (o) them which Thou gavest Me, have I lost none.

10. (p) Then Simon Peter (q) having a sword drew it, and (r) smote the high priest's servant, and cut off his right ear. (s) The servant's name was Malchus.

11. (t) Then said Jesus unto Peter, Put up (u) thy sword into the sheath: the cup which (v) My Father hath given Me, shall I not drink it?

12. (w) Then the band and the (x) captain and officers of the Jews (y) took Jesus, and bound Him.

13. And led Him (z) away to Annas first: for he was father-in-law to Caiaphas, which was the high priest that (a) same year.

14. Now Caiaphas was he, which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the people.

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