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NO. 54

SPEECHES ON THE BUDGET.

THE HON. MR. FOSTER, AND SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT HEARD.

Mr. Foster Admits a Profound Business Condition Exists, but Denies Any Good to the Government—Sir Richard Shows What the Liberals Have Saved the People.

OTTAWA, May 4.—At the opening of the house the speaker announced that the clerk had received the return of the election of Mr. C. Mackintosh in Brockville.

Replying to Mr. McInerney, Sir Wilfrid said that in accordance with the understanding of last session the prime minister himself communicated with the provincial minister of New Brunswick and asked him to have the provincial act amended so as to give an appeal to the court in revision of the local officer.

In reply to Mr. McInerney, Premier Laurier said that with the exception of the electoral district of York North West for 1899 for all other districts of New Brunswick, have been received at various times between the latter part of December and the beginning of March by the clerk of crown in chancery in accordance with the provisions of section 104 of the franchise act; some of them have been printed so far.

In reply to Sir Robert Tupper, Mr. Sifton said that Mr. Odlin's report on the Yukon investigation had not been received in regard to the house as yet, but the report would be laid on the table of the house as soon as convenient after its receipt.

Mr. Odlin replying to Mr. Bourassa said that Mr. Fenwick, principal of the St. John's school in Manitoba, had been dismissed on account of some alleged improper conduct of the principal in regard to the public school having been received. An enquiry was held by the Indian commissioner, Mr. Laird, who reported that the same was not correct.

Replying to Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Blair said that it was not the intention of the government to remove the Intercolonial shops at River du Loup to Lévis.

Sir Charles Tupper, before the opening of the session had not been reached when the redistribution bill should be brought in.

Sir Wilfrid reported that he had made a statement on the subject a couple of days ago and repeated the same to the leader of the opposition.

Sir Charles said that he was aware of that but the government could not expect progress being made in the redistribution bill until the character of the redistribution bill was known.

Premier Laurier: "I am glad indeed that Sir Charles should say that, but I am happy to tell him that once he has seen the character of the measure we intend bringing forward it will be such that there will be no cause for objection."

Sir Charles Tupper asked as to the truth of the report in the press that a modus vivendi in regard to the Alaska boundary was arranged, and Premier Laurier replied that the government had received no instructions of that kind.

In respect to the classification of anti-Japanese legislation, Premier Laurier said in answer to Sir Charles Tupper, that the government was awaiting a reply to a message sent to the imperial authorities.

Mr. Blair in reply to the budget speech of Mr. Fielding said that the speech of the minister of finance was a very good one and a very good document. He would not dwell upon figures as they were from reliable public records, and would not dispute the use of the word "prosperity" because the opposition had been so grossly wrong in their speech as to have been proved as the government had been in Canada's progress since Confederation.

He first dealt with the estimates of the Liberal. These were consolidated fund account 1898-9, \$39,998,000; 1898-9, \$39,200,000; 1898-9, \$40,961,815; 1899-1900, (without secondary estimates) \$41,678,298. If the figures for 1898-1900 are taken as supplementary estimates were added proportionate to previous Liberal supplementary estimates the total for 1898-1900 became \$45,377,232. This was an odd comment on the estimate of the premier when in opposition, that it was placed in power he would reduce the expenditure two, three or four million. Instead of such a reduction they were asking for four millions.

The government's estimate of capital expenditure was \$4,098,900; adding a sum for supplementary appropriations to last year's and a total of \$5,847,882 was made. Adding to this capital expenditure to consolidated fund account, Mr. Foster fixed the total expenditure for next year at \$49,215,114.

Mr. Foster drew attention to only one item in the estimates and that was the increase of \$10,490. It was because Mr. Mackintosh had promised to resign. The opposition said this expenditure could be reduced, but that the ministers had too many relatives to place in the service, and because of the necessities of those behind them and their own weakness.

Mr. Foster attacked the finance minister's figures which were designed to show that the Liberal expenditure per capita was less than the Conservative. He said the figures were a type of the Conservative year of 1898, but not true for the present year, then months of the present year had not yet passed, and Mr. Foster said the government and Liberal press had given an estimate of expenditure for the remaining 2 months.

Mr. Foster said the government and Liberal press had given an estimate of expenditure for the remaining 2 months. He said it was so, and proceeded to give numbers to show that the Conservatives had had many of them. Mr. Foster, from his difficulty in making a reply to the finance minister, Premier Laurier said that the financial statement was a campaign effort rather than a simple review of the condition of the country.

Mr. Foster disputed the finance minister's claim to the credit for the buoyancy of the revenue. He said the revenue was buoyant because of good crops, good prices and an extraordinary crop of wheat. When this favorable combination occurred in Canada, the government had a position to take advantage of the revival, thanks to the good work done by the Conservative administration. He said that the government had reduced the tariff to any considerable extent, and as giving the British preference.

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PALACES ON WHEELS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL MAKES A SUBSTANTIAL ADDITION OF ROLLING STOCK.

Four Beautiful Parlor and Dining Cars and Four Splendid First Class Coaches Added to the Equipment of the People's Railway.

OTTAWA, May 4.—The Intercolonial Railway has added to its rolling stock four beautiful parlor and dining cars and four splendid first class coaches, the second and principal element of the new rolling stock ordered by the minister of railways for the Intercolonial system from the Wagner Palace Car Works at Buffalo were on view at Bonaventure station yesterday.

These cars and coaches are built after the same exterior pattern as the magnificent sleepers described in these columns a few weeks ago. The interior equipment is in uniformity and thorough keeping with these cars, and the appearance is generally and exteriorly is singularly striking. They are declared to be the very best examples of workmanship ever turned out by the Wagner Company, and in point of convenience and comfort they have no superiors on the continent.

The dining cars which are 70 feet by 11 inches long over all, are constructed with St. Jago mahogany exterior as well as interior finish, and are equipped with the Wagner Palace Car Company's standard wide vestibule, with platform doors over the steps which work automatically, have Goid drawers, and are mounted on six wheel trucks, with air brakes on all wheels.

The windows are arranged in groups of two with arched Gothic window frames, each frame extending over the top of two windows, producing a very handsome effect.

The interior woodwork of these cars is of St. Jago mahogany, carefully selected for its color and beauty, richly carved, and ornamented with the most delicate and elaborate marquetry work, the buffet at the end of the dining compartment being an especially beautiful feature.

The deck ceilings are of ample design, with curved segment windows with arched over-curtain and deck ceiling made of beveled crystalline glass, the ceilings themselves being ornamented with raised Pierre-Carton ornaments.

The chairs are mahogany upholstered in olive green leather. The draperies are of silk, and the carpets are of velvet harmonizing shades.

The pantries and lockers are commodious, and all their arrangements, and the kitchen is fitted with the most modern equipment and utensils, water and gas supply, and a gas stove for an up-to-date dining car service. The cars are lighted with Fintech gas system and heated with Baker fire-proof steel radiators in connection with the Wagner system of steam heat.

The ground plan of these cars is an improvement over all other dining cars which have ever been built. The entrance to the kitchen is on one side of the wide vestibule, and abreast of the vestibule entrance is a door which prevents odors from the kitchen passing into the other cars of the train.

The day coaches, which are 78 feet by 11 inches long over all, are also constructed with exteriors of solid St. Jago mahogany, and have the same grouping of windows with arched Gothic glass inlaid in mahogany.

The seats and backs are of Scotch pattern, upholstered in mahogany, and select party of railway passenger. The seats and backs are provided with comfortable wicker chairs and easy seats upholstered in the same material as the remainder of the car. It will seat comfortably eleven passengers.

The window curtains are of fastidious material fitted with Forsyth raising and lowering devices. These cars also have a complete deck ceiling with Pierre-Carton ornamentation, and round top deck seats with clipped Gothic design.

The cars, when on view at Bonaventure station yesterday, attracted much attention, and a select party of railway men and journalists inspected the new rolling stock at the invitation of the Intercolonial management, and were entertained in a dining car. The interior of the wagon was provided by the Queen's Hotel proprietors, but it afforded an excellent illustration of what may be expected as regards the important adjunct of long distance travelling.

Amongst the company was Mr. J. M. Lyons, general passenger agent of the Intercolonial; Mr. L. E. Archibald, superintendent of the parlor and sleeping car service; Mr. B. A. Price, district passenger agent; Mr. Frank Thompson, chief clerk freight department; Mr. W. H. O'Brien, general freight agent; Mr. W. K. Reynolds, press advertising agent; Mr. J. Wesley Allison, representative of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and several representatives of other railway companies.

Mr. J. M. Lyons, general passenger agent of the Intercolonial, said that the new rolling stock was a substantial addition to the equipment of the People's Railway, and that it was hoped that it would be a great success.

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Horrible Death in Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 4.—Medical Examiner Finn today, after making inquiries into the death of Albert Falls, who died last night from drinking muriatic acid, gave a certificate of death.

The deceased was insured in the Foresters for \$1000. John Renner, a teamster in the employ of the Halifax Carriage Company met a horrible death this evening. He was handling a load of 20 barrels of cement along Water street and when turning the corner of Duke street his horse locked and being seated on the barrels Renner was thrown off. His body became wedged between the wheel and the team. The horses continued for some distance before they could be stopped, and when finally brought to a stand the unfortunate man's body was badly crushed, his heart and lungs being torn from their places. An ambulance was called, but the poor fellow died before the hospital was reached. He was conscious all the time and his sufferings were terrible. He was 35 years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

A Woodstock Appeal.

OTTAWA, May 4.—In the Supreme Court the appeal of Moore and the Woodstock Woolen Mills Co. was heard. The company brought action against the appellant for obstructing an ill-ged highway, referred to as Mill street in the town of Woodstock, N. B., by putting up a fence across the highway and by erecting a dam across the highway.

At the trial a jury found that there had been no trespass but on a second finding that an obstruction had taken place. The trial judge entered a judgment against the appellant, and the full court refused to disturb the trial judge's judgment, which appellant now seeks to reverse, and to establish the line of the roadway in another location. The case was argued all day and arguments were not concluded at adjournment. Gregory, Q. C., for appellant; Stockton, Q. C., and Connell, Q. C., for respondent.

The maritime list will apparently consume much more time this term than usual. Only two cases have been argued so far. Malcolm v. Maxwell will be argued next.

Deaths and Burials.

The remains of the late Mr. Archibald Somerville were interred in Cedar Hill cemetery Thursday afternoon. The funeral being held in his late residence, Milford, N. B. V. A. T. D. Korman conducted the service. The funeral procession was a departure from Alexandra T. B., whose band also attended.

The body of Mr. Robson Cameron, drowned at Gibraltar's Landing, was recovered, and his funeral was held Wednesday from the Baptist church there.

M. John Gilguy, aged 90 years, died Wednesday at Convent, Kings county. Some time he lived in Carleton. He leaves a wife, three sons, and four daughters. One son is Mr. John Gilguy of Carleton, and Mr. George Holder, of York; B. is a daughter.

Sergt. Elphinstone Thorday received the sad news of the death of his son Thomas at Sea on Thursday morning. He was for many years in Carleton. His business in St. John. Mr. Elphinstone was 44 years of age, and leaves a wife and one daughter.

A Palatial Barn.

Twenty men are working Mr. Deavers on Minister's Road, near St. Andrews, N. B., in erecting Mr. William Van Horn's magnificent barn, which will be the largest and most complete in all Canada. The massive walls and immense timbers are more suggestive of a ponderous cathedral than they are of a stable for horses and cattle. The contractor has been delayed considerably by the slow manner in which the lumber arrives, so that he has not made the progress that he would have liked. The frame, however, is pretty well advanced. When it is completed, the remainder of the work can be pushed rapidly. In addition to the men employed at the erection of the barn, there are a dozen or more teams and laborers employed in hauling lumber, removing fruit trees, grading the grounds, and erecting a new barn for Mr. Deavers' fancy flycatcher horses and other stock.—[Yankee Times.

Fairville Bazaar.

The Fairville Bazaar was called off Thursday morning for a late in the residence of Mr. Terence O'Brien on the road to Cushing's Mill. They were quickly on the scene but were short of horse. More horse was procured from the Cushing mill and a number of the mill hands aided in fighting the fire which had greatly gained during the delay. The house and barn a jolting were burned to the ground. Mrs. O'Brien lost almost everything of value, including a piano and the books belonging to her grocery store. There is only a small insurance on the building.

Mr. Robert Irvine, who drives and conducts a stage, had his hand caught in the machinery and his little finger was cut off. Dr. Gray dressed the injury.

The Frost.

The cool weather Wednesday and Thursday caused the frost to thicken some. It only gained four inches Thursday night. The Grand Mill, Millidgeville mill and Miller & Woodman's mill have been forced to close down on account of the high water. If the water rises another half foot or so it will cause the Murray, Hamilton and Indian town mills to cease operations. Water is rising in the bay at Indian town, and it is expected that the water will be high enough to float the Star Line warehouse.

Book's Cotton Root Compound. It is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 ladies. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of the female system. Price, No. 1, 31 cents; No. 2, 25 cents; No. 3, 20 cents. The Book Company, Windsor, Ontario.

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ALL HEADACHES. From whatever cause caused in half an hour by HOFFMANN'S EXHAUSTIVE POWDERS. 10 cents and 25 cents per tin.

CANADA'S BIGGEST YEAR

The Budget Speech Makes Clear the Dominion's Development.

No Tariff Changes to be Introduced This Session.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 2.—The galleries of the house of commons were well filled today to hear the minister of finance deliver his budget speech. In opening Mr. Fielding said he had the pleasure of dealing with the most prosperous period in Canada's history. The operations of the past year had surpassed his expectations as outlined in the budget speech of a year ago. While a marked business revival had contributed to this he was convinced that the policy of the government was an important contributory cause. The revenue last year was \$40,555,293 or \$1,256,000 more than his estimate and \$2,125,000 more than the revenue of the previous year. Customs revenue showed an increase of \$2,228,645. There was a decrease in inland revenue returns but the net increase was \$2,725,455. Proceeding Mr. Fielding gave the details of the various articles on which there had been an increase.

The minister of finance next took up expenditure on account of consolidated fund. Last year it was \$33,832,525. This was \$738,000 larger than his estimate, and \$632,785 more than the previous year. The principal increases were on account of sinking fund, public works, mounted police, railways and militia and immigration. There were decreases in militia, militia and post-office department. Thanks to the business like management of the post-office department the post office department increased \$234,871 and the expenditure decreased \$214,666, a betterment of \$449,537. This improvement led to the reduction of the domestic postage rate and the introduction of the imperial penny postage. (Cheers.)

Taking up the consolidated fund figure the minister of finance said there was a surplus for the year ending June 30 last of \$1,722,712 made up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Revenue, Expenditure, Surplus, and various sub-items like interest on public debt, interest on railway bonds, etc.

The minister of finance next dealt with the figures of the present financial year ending June 30th. Up to April 30th the receipts were \$37,232,700 which is \$6,067,160 more than for the same period last year. Mr. Fielding estimated the receipts for the 11th year will be \$46,632,398 and expenditures \$42,029,025, which will leave in round numbers a surplus of \$4,603,373. (Cheers.) He said however, in consequence of the buoyancy of trade and the uncertainty of the Yukon gold royalty the surplus may be larger even than this.

The minister next dealt with the capital expenditure for this year and its effect on the net debt. The capital expenditure and subsidies to April 1 was \$7,162,795. Estimates to complete the year, \$1,500,000; total, \$8,662,795. Deducting from this the estimated surplus deducting from the net addition to the national debt this year will be \$1,700,000. (Cheers.)

Coming now to the current year, 1892-1893, Mr. Fielding said that he could not make an estimate with any degree of certainty. He could only deal in general terms, but he did not expect that it would be less favorable than current year. The increase in expenditure of \$563,484, caused principally by an increase in debt, immigration, railways and canal, and the opening of the Yukon, was more than offset by the decrease caused by the retention of 10 per cent interest on the Savings Bank deposits instead of 2 1/2 as was provided. The increase for immigration, a special fund for the deepening of the canal, 7 1/2 per cent on the Yukon also explained itself. There was also an increase for militia so as to place the

ment and what the Conservatives would have spent would be \$997,000 in favor of the Liberals. So that no matter what way the result of 1893 was taken it was not meant to meet the actual expenditure. That an element was intended that year was stated by Conservative members of the 1st government.

Proceeding Mr. Fielding said there was a tendency among the opposition to say that they could reduce public expenditure, but that they did not always find themselves to carry out their expectations when they got an opportunity. (Conservative remarks.) Sir Charles Tupper, in 1878, said he could carry the government for less than Mr. Mackenzie did, but beginning with 1879 he increased it. Instead, Mr. Fielding reviewed the increase of expenditure per capita from 1867 to 1892. In 1868 it was \$4.14, in 1873 \$7.53 and in 1892 \$27.22. Canada, was left out of calculation. Last year the expenditure under the Liberal was \$739, which was lower than all other years except 1892 for 14 years. When the expenditure simply kept pace with population there was no ground for complaint. Even if there had been an increase under the Liberal a satisfactory reason for it could have been given.

Mr. Fielding said that the government had already been published, that caused him not to reduce interest on deposits. If a reduction was made in the future, consideration would be made for small depositors by paying them a higher rate of interest.

Recent Loans. Touching upon the borrowing powers of the government he said that in 1897 in the fall of 1897 a loan of \$2,000,000 was made and on the 1st of January of the present year there was a loan of \$2,000,000. Owing to the buoyancy of the revenue the government did not find it necessary to exercise all borrowing power which it took. It has been represented, said the finance minister, that we are not in so healthy condition financially as we would claim. It has had a surplus they have found it necessary to make a temporary loan. When it was made in the most prosperous years. Loans have been made in years when there were handsome surpluses.

When the minister was commencing a year with a clean sheet the first thing he would be required to do would be to go to the money market to secure a sum of \$2,000,000 which had to be paid over in advance to provincial governments. Governments required working capital and revenue from day to day could not be relied upon to meet expenditure. A balance of not less than one and a half million dollars was necessary. When it was reduced to that amount the finance minister had to look around for more. Temporary loans were made to meet temporary conditions.

Debt and the Increase of Debt. Mr. Fielding gave the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Shows debt for 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.

Mr. Fielding showed that the government was exceptionally low. During the 18 years of Conservative rule he said that the average increase for the two years of Liberal rule was \$3,500,000. Again the charge that had been made against the government that they had no surplus because when the capital and consolidated revenue was added together there was found to be a decrease. The present government treated the public accounts in just the same way as did their predecessors. Although the present government showed that if capital and ordinary expenditures were included there would be a surplus of \$1,722,712. After closing the books for 1892-93, Mr. Fielding said that \$1,045,000, and the expenditure \$208,033, which left a surplus of \$836,967 in favor of the government. During the month of current year the revenue was \$7,162,795, and the expenditure \$6,329,411, which left a surplus of \$833,384. He also showed that the increase in taxation in this case added to the revenue. Dealing with tobacco and said that it should be re-membered that every pound of the national debt which went into consumption in Canada displaced the foreign loan.

Comparison With the Last Conservative Year. Mr. Fielding took up the last year the Conservatives were in power and compared it with the expenditure of the present government. He said that the estimate which Mr. Foster gave for that year was \$78,949,000. He then proceeded to show that this estimate did not include any supplementary estimates, because the government had to dissolve parliament before it was possible to get the main estimates through. He then quoted the expenditure for the previous six years, which were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Expenditure. Shows expenditure for 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

The average increase for the six years was \$427,594 per year. There was an increase of \$2,000,000 for 1892-93. The main estimates for 1892-93 were therefore only \$36,000,000 more than the estimate for 1891-92, but if the supplementary estimates were added the government had been able to carry out its program. The \$28,438,730 expended by the government, or a difference of \$2,500,000. But suppose, said Mr. Fielding, there were no estimates and the Yukon, 1892, 1893, 1894, required for three years, 1892, 1893, 1894, to meet the expenditure taken, the expenditure for 1892 would be \$40,444,320 as the first estimate that would be necessary for 1892. There are certain lapsed votes of money each year, and an average in the same way was made for three years, the difference between the actual expenditure in 1892 by the present govern-

Independence . .

The man who buys Shorey's Ready Tailored Clothing looks and feels independent. His apparel is just as stylish as though he had paid a high price to a swell tailor. His appearance is a recommendation if he is seeking employment. The simple fact that he is wearing Shorey's Clothing is proof of his well-balanced judgement. And the guarantee card he finds in the pocket of each garment makes him independent of all risk.



The clothes must satisfy him, or he can have his money back.

ing made an announcement that the U. S. had issued an order to permit foreign vessels to load in Porto Rico for American ports. After the Cuban war U. S. courts had been entered with regard to Porto Rico and this worked a serious injury to our vessel owners, many of whom were the habit of getting their return cargoes from there for American ports. The minister of finance referred to the changes the government had made in the tariff in order to refute the Conservative claim that the reductions made were few and unimportant.

Tariff Less But Duty Large. Mr. Fielding said that the government had given the country a measure of tariff reform and fulfilled the pledge of duty on the present tariff. He first took up our total imports and exports, including the duties on them. Goods entered for consumption on and after the 1st of January, 1892, to the 31st of December, 1892, were \$27,000,000. The minister of finance went into details to show Canada's prosperity. He first took up our total imports and exports, including the duties on them. Goods entered for consumption on and after the 1st of January, 1892, to the 31st of December, 1892, were \$27,000,000. Canadian produce entered for export on and after the 1st of January, 1892, to the 31st of December, 1892, was \$27,000,000. A comparison of our imports for the first nine months of 1892-93 and the duties thereon to 1891-92 and the duties thereon to 1890-91 and 1892-93.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Imports, Exports, Duties. Shows trade figures for 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93.

He gave an interesting statement showing the reductions of duty on goods entered for consumption for the nine months ending 31st March, 1892-93 and 1891-92, and showing also the reductions of duty on the present tariff. During the same period 1892-93, the dutiable goods entered for consumption were \$66,722,597; free goods entered for consumption \$45,017,419. The total value of Canadian exports to the United States in 1892-93 was \$17,432,000. The total value of Canadian exports to the United States in 1891-92 was \$17,432,000. The total value of Canadian exports to the United States in 1890-91 was \$17,432,000.

From 1870 to 1892, 18 years of Conservative rule, the increase was \$57,695,000. From 1892 to 1893, two years of Liberal rule, the increase was \$66,300,000. After quoting figures to show that the mining business of the Dominion had increased very rapidly since 1890, Mr. Fielding pointed to the increased deposits in savings banks as evidence of prosperity. The total deposits in savings banks for various years were: 1892, \$200,000,000; 1893, \$250,000,000; 1894, \$300,000,000; 1895, \$350,000,000; 1896, \$400,000,000; 1897, \$450,000,000; 1898, \$500,000,000; 1899, \$550,000,000; 1900, \$600,000,000; 1901, \$650,000,000; 1902, \$700,000,000; 1903, \$750,000,000.

Calculating on this basis the reduction in duty for the whole year was \$1,640,000. The duty on the present tariff was \$1,640,000, so that the reductions of the tariff for 1893 as compared with the present policy year was \$1,640,000. The minister of finance said that the reduction of the tariff for nine months of current year there is a reduction of \$2,250,000, or about \$3,000,000 for the whole year. That was certainly a satisfactory measure of tariff reform, although it was said by some of his opponents that the N. F. was in full force and operation.

Referring to specific and ad valorem duties Mr. Fielding said that there were 59 items on which the duty was specific or ad valorem and 10 items on which the duty had been removed. Mr. Foster—How many remain? Mr. Fielding—There are a number of items that we are gradually removing.

Proceeding Mr. Fielding took up the preferential tariff. He said that the opponents at one time accused them of not getting anything in return for the preference to Britain. Now he said that the United States had merely humbugged Great Britain. The Toronto Mail and Empire had even said that the tariff was to be reduced from 35 per cent to 10 per cent, but no one had ever said that. What he had said was that Great Britain was to be given a reduction of 10 per cent on general tariff, and afterwards, and that what the duties are Great Britain gets a reduction of 1 per cent on general tariff. That was the substance of what was said by British importers, and American manufacturers understood it also. If there were no preference British importers would have no chance in the Canadian market.

American and English Imports. It is said that while the British imports increased a little the American imports increased a great deal. It was exactly what had been said. What he had said was that the United States had brought over the same thing. Canada and Britain did the same thing. English manufacturers were prospering and that was the result of the tariff. They did not now, but in many lines they did not manufacture what Canada did not. In 1892 there was a large reduction in the duty on British imports as compared with 1891 and the increase of not far from \$2,000,000. Although there was no statutory preference for Canada in Britain still there was a preference in the hearts of the British people and the result was that Canada was sending increased quantities of its products to the mother country. (Cheers.)

To show that the preferential tariff was not getting anything in return for the preference to Britain. Now he said that the United States had merely humbugged Great Britain. The Toronto Mail and Empire had even said that the tariff was to be reduced from 35 per cent to 10 per cent, but no one had ever said that. What he had said was that Great Britain was to be given a reduction of 10 per cent on general tariff, and afterwards, and that what the duties are Great Britain gets a reduction of 1 per cent on general tariff. That was the substance of what was said by British importers, and American manufacturers understood it also. If there were no preference British importers would have no chance in the Canadian market.

had aroused a feeling in Great Britain which led our country people to buy Canadian goods in preference to other goods. Mr. Fielding read various resolutions of British manufacturers, organizations and interviews with old country traders.

With regard to tariff, the minister of finance announced there would be no change. "I don't assume," he said, "that the tariff is perfect." Conservative voice—"No." Mr. Fielding—It is the same old N. F. The opposition have said it is, it ought to be. (Laughter.)

In explanation of the decision of the government to make no changes the minister of finance intimated that stability was necessary if there was to be a complete coalition. It was better to bear with some imperfections than to enter upon disturbing changes. More-when a tariff was enacted, parliament was legislating not for the moment but for the future as well. Part of it had only come into operation nine months ago. Another part was so important a consideration was the fact that the work of the joint high commission was to be resumed.

The minister had said the people did not want reciprocity with the United States. That was perhaps a stronger expression than some of the denials they used to be for reciprocity. It had become independent and by getting a good foothold in the British market would be better able to do without the United States. However, one must always feel it was not right to remove trade relations matter intended.

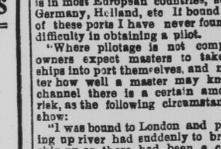
An investigation was held Saturday into the stranding of the British liner steamship Flata on the Coffin Patches while on a voyage from Baltimore to Halifax, late of the S. C. City, under Captain George Bisset, of the government steamer Lansdowne; Captain Bisset, late of the S. C. City, master mariner and port warden. After the examination of the steamer and the examination of the captain and crew, the vessel had been investigated with every care and precaution, and ascertained the captain and crew of the steamer from all blame.

The schooner E. Carr is at York Point slip making extensive repairs. Her next will be put in at once, after which the vessel will carry lumber to ports in the United States.

The schooner Olo discharge her cargo of pulp into the steamer Halifax City and will be for London.

The Allan line steamship Montevideo, now at Montreal, was surrounded by pack ice when about 50 miles from Quebec. She was forced on this low Quebec.

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There has been a fair business reported in all tonnage for the past few days, the bulk of which has consisted of fixtures for the new, large, and costly three lumber trunks. Rates in these departments have been steady, and there is yet a good inquiry for tonnage. In the long voyage market the demand has been limited and the tendency of rates easy.

COLDS IN CHICKENS.

Some of the Old Theories May Be at Fault. I have been experimenting somewhat with colds in chickens and by these experiments have proved to my satisfaction that some of the so called pot theories are at fault. I have especially demonstrated that common colds will not develop into roup, as a great many claim, but that if a fowl has the roup it comes entirely from contagion. I have had some of the worst cases of cold this season to deal with I have ever had, and I have placed those afflicted with those that were well to see if they would also take the disease, but they did not. I have also taken the worse cases and put them into places where the conditions were worse and did nothing for them in the way of giving them medicine and have not had any roup from this experiment. Others I put under better conditions and gave everything ever recommended for colds and even rop, and they did not get better. I made up my mind there was something wrong. I discovered the trouble after awhile. Previous to this and through all my various experiments they had been coddling together, as chicks always do, just as long as they are allowed to do so. So I separated them and made them good care and a good tight house, so no drafts could touch them, and they at once began to improve and finally got entirely well. Therefore I reasoned that by packing together at night they were spoiled and when they got up in the morning they were chilled by the sudden change and contracted cold. I am now convinced that the best way is to teach chicks to roost early, care being taken to give them a good, wide board to roost on until they are fully developed, and thus avoid crooked breasts, etc.—Henry Trafford in Feather.

Down With the Hatchet Doctrine. It makes me "tired" to hear a man who professes to be a poultryman advocating the hatchet for sick fowls, says H. C. Austin in The American Poultry Journal. I have been raising poultry 40 years and have had to take the hatchet to but two birds. I have found roup and cancer in its worst form. It was the first I had ever seen, so I killed the two that showed the sickness first. In a few days there were 50 cases, but I succeeded in curing them, and when they were well they were well. There was a fine Leghorn cock among them. I used him for three years. He was never again sick, nor did any of his offspring have roup. I did not breed from him until he was well. The cause of this outbreak of roup, I believe, was my carelessness in their rearing quarters. During the winter very cold weather the wind blew through cracks in the house. Roup in fowls is like cold in the human system. If you neglect it, you will soon have a bad case. A true poultryman, when he sees his fowls have cold, will keep them up and give them a little tonic for a few days.

As for a chicken that has once had the roup being unfit to eat, that is all "hoop." In less than a year after a fowl is well of such complaint the disease is entirely out of its system. A cured bird is as good as one that has never had the roup. A house should be without cracks, without lice, and kept clean. Disinfectants must be used.

Blue Andalusians. Breeders of the fancy and utility, why not try them? I have bred them five years, and for eggs I find they outclass the Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Leghorns 20 per cent by actual test. They are all year round layers, and lay larger eggs. They are much harder than either of the above mentioned varieties, mature as quickly as the Leghorns, and are as heavy as the Minorcas. They do not breed as true to color as most varieties throwing off black and white chicks, but you can get as many high scoring birds from the same number hatched as from almost any other variety. My birds have never failed to carry off a large per cent of premiums wherever shown, with scores cards from 92 to 94. They always attract attention in the showroom and certainly ought to be more extensively bred. From experience I have found them practically nonsetters. In the five years I have only had three hens to show the least sign of broodiness and I have seen 4 years old.—B. F. Parsons in American Poultry Journal.

Poultry Shows as Educators. The poultry show should be regarded as an educational institution, a place where different breeds and varieties can be studied, where the most advanced results in breeding can be seen, and where many excellent and valuable lessons can be learned. This can be accomplished in a greater degree than it has ever been accomplished if the following plan is carried out: Every breed or variety entered alive should also have dressed representatives—at least one cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. With every breed should be exhibited at least one dozen eggs laid by hens and an equal number laid by pullets. If this were done, the department of dressed poultry, as well as the department of live poultry, would take on an additional meaning.—American Fancier.

Incubators For Early Chicks. However resolutely a breeder may resolve to do without incubators, he cannot very well dispense with them if he wants the very earliest hatched chicks. Any one who has tried to get a hen to sit steadily early in spring for sufficient time to hatch out the chicks will know that it is impossible. The broodiest hen after two or three days on the nest will probably leave the eggs and go to laying again. Yet it is necessary to have the chicks hatched early, so that they begin laying next fall before the cold weather comes, in which case most of them, if well fed and given a warm, light room, will continue to lay through the winter.—Boston Cultivator.



DEHORNING.

Advantages of Using Caustic Potash Instead of Iron. Veterinarian Niles of the Virginia experiment station is a strong advocate of dehorning by means of caustic potash instead of instruments. The caustic potash should be applied before the horn starts to grow, yet it may be effectually used after the horn is one or two inches long. Caustic potash is an alkaline caustic and for dehorning purposes should be got in the form of sticks. While not in use these sticks must be kept in a closely stoppered bottle or they will soon go into solution, as caustic potash absorbs moisture from the air very rapidly. The application is easy and can be made by any one. It is best applied when the calf is only a few days old. With a pair of scissors clip the hair from the young horn that the potash may come in direct contact with the parts to be destroyed. It has been recommended that the oily secretions of the skin be first removed with a little soap. This is, however, unnecessary.



JERSEY CALF DEHORND WITH CAUSTIC POTASH.

As the potash will quickly saponify the oil on the skin. After clipping the hair, slightly moisten the parts to be treated. Wrap the stick of caustic potash in paper to protect the fingers, leaving one end of the stick exposed. Then apply the exposed end of the potash to the moistened parts to be treated for a few seconds. If the application is thorough, one treatment is sufficient, care having been taken to cover the entire young horn and its matrix. Where the horn has started to grow a thorough application at the base of the horn will be necessary. The writer has successfully dehorned calves with caustic potash when the horns were at least two inches in length.

Care should be taken not to apply the caustic for too great a time or it will run down on the side of the face and make an unnecessary sore or may even enter the eye. Caustic potash has been used for this purpose for a number of years and has always given good results when used in a proper manner. Caustic soda may also be used for the same purpose and in the same manner, with like results.

Many solutions have been placed on the market for the destruction of the horns of young calves. These solutions were sold at exorbitant prices and were no more effectual than the caustic potash or soda, all probably having one or the other of these agents as their base. The majority of these preparations were sold at \$1 per four ounce bottle, the cost to the manufacturer not exceeding 5 cents per bottle.

Churning Sweet and Sour Cream. The cream depends largely on its handling during ripening. Sour cream churns more easily than sweet cream. The reason for this may be that the presence of lactic acid has some effect on the surface tension of fat globules. Since sour cream churns more readily than sweet cream it will not do to mix creams of unequal ripeness just before churning. The sour cream would churn first, and the sweet cream would be left as buttermilk. If it is necessary to mix cream of unequal ripeness, it should be done at least 12 hours before churning, and the mixing should be thorough. It is important to stir the cream while it is ripening for a similar reason. If the temperature of cream is not exactly alike throughout, as is nearly always the case, the warmer parts ripen more rapidly, and unless the cream is occasionally stirred it does not ripen uniformly. This leads to heavy losses of fat in the buttermilk. If cream has been handled exactly as it should be, the churn may be stopped when the butter is in granular form without loss of fat in the buttermilk, but if the cream is not uniformly ripened the churn cannot be stopped at this point without considerable loss.—Field and Farm.

Cold and Storms. The Manhattan creamery received milk on Feb. 3 which, according to the usual calculations, would make 283 pounds of butter, but when the cream was separated and churned it yielded only 237 pounds, or over 21 per cent short of the usual run. In looking for the cause it was noted that on Feb. 1 the weather turned cold and it snowed for two days. This goes to show that dairy cows especially should be provided with conditions as nearly uniform as possible. Any sudden change in temperature, feed or care may not permanently affect the percentage of butter fat in milk, but it will cause a temporary change both in quantity and quality and may in a large measure account for the fluctuations in the butter fat experienced at so many of our creameries.—Professor D. H. Otis of Kansas College.

Testing Cows. At the present time the most important single item in dairying is the testing of the cows. This may seem a simple matter, but, if rightly conducted, its influence is far-reaching. In every herd there are some cows better than others.

CAMBERT CHEESE.

Anybody Can Now Make This Famous Product. The Camembert cheese, a well known article in all French hotels and restaurants, has now begun to find its way into England, Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

The name of this celebrated product is derived from a village in the department of Orne, France, where, during the revolution, a woman, Marie Harel by name, first made it. The method remained a secret until 1813, when the children of Marie Harel became married and set up small factories in different parts of Normandy. At present there is no secrecy about the Camembert cheese. It is made in the following manner: Immediately after milking, the milk is set in a wooden bucket at a temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees F. In a few hours it is skimmed, whereupon a proper amount of rennet is added. The curd is formed after standing six hours, during which the temperature should be as nearly 90 degrees F. as possible, especially at the beginning. In the home cheese manufacture this is effected by placing a wet cloth over the bucket.

When a curd has been formed, it should be taken out with a skimmer and placed in a cheese mold which stands on a slanting board in order that the whey can drain off completely. In two days the cheese will be ready to leave the form. Each loaf is then salted thoroughly on all sides, whereupon it is left thus for four days, when the drying begins. In drying this cheese care should be taken that it is placed where the breeze can touch it directly, such as immediately behind the window screens. It must rest upon straw mats and be turned from day to day. In the course of five weeks, when sweating sets in, the so called refining begins. This means that the cheese is placed in a dark, dry cellar without ventilation, and where a temperature of 50 degrees F. is kept as nearly as possible. They must be turned every other day for about a month, and it is then ready for marketing. This is the salted Camembert. It can be made without salting, but in that case will keep only a short time before decaying.

A good Camembert is quite palatable. But here, as in many other cases, success lies in the touch with which it is done. J. Christian Bay in Farm and Fireside.

Adulteration.

Ernest Mathew writes as follows in the London Times: "During the past few years I have tested at various agricultural shows over 800 cows separately for butter production by the method which is now made in the color and quality of the butter produced, and from those notes certain conclusions have forced themselves upon my mind which would not in ordinary course present themselves to those who have been in the habit of testing their cows individually. One of such conclusions is that butter made from milk containing uniformly large fat globules is invariably of a higher quality than that made from milk containing small and irregular sized fat globules. The natural color of butter is affected by various causes, such as the season of the year and injudicious feeding, but it will be almost always found that the paler the butter the poorer the quality. To summarize, color and quality of butter go hand in hand. To color butter artificially, therefore, is a means of passing off an inferior article, although it may not be so intended by the party using the coloring material, and on this ground alone, if the coloring of butter and margarine is especially prohibited, at least such colored product should be labeled and sold as 'colored.'"

Butter Fat in Private Dairies. Many dairymen are not aware of the loss there is in butter fat on all farms where cream is raised by setting in ice water, cold water or cold air varying with the season. The loss is likely to be very large in summer and less in winter. This loss, carried on year in and year out, amounts to a large sum when a whole herd is taken into account. The Kansas farmer has been endeavoring, by a three days' test of a private dairy, to determine how much this loss is. They find that the skim-milk contains from 3 to 7 of 1 per cent of butter fat, or an average of 4.4 of 1 per cent, while the buttermilk tested 1.1 per cent of butter fat. The herd of five cows tested showed a loss of 129 pounds of butter per year lost in the skim-milk and 31 pounds lost in the buttermilk, a total loss of 160 pounds, or 23 pounds per cow. This, at 20 cents per pound, the price received from private customers, means a loss of \$6.40 per cow per annum. The farmer with 20 cows would at this rate save \$128 per year by using a farm separator, and we believe this estimate is not far from correct.

Scales Increase Milk Yield. T. A. Borman of Navarre, Kan., says his cows actually give more milk when there is a pair of scales hanging in the barn. At first thought this may appear ridiculous, but upon a little reflection it is not hard to understand. When a cow gives less milk than usual the record shows it, and an attempt is made to discover the cause and remove it. On the other hand, when the yield is above normal the causes are searched out, if possible the same conditions are applied to the rest of the herd. But I have not the time to bother with recording each cow's yield, says some one. Here experience comes to our aid and tells us that it takes about 12 seconds to weigh and record a cow's yield, or the milk of five cows can be weighed and recorded in one minute, and the extra pains that a milkster will take when keeping a record will more than pay for the time.—Professor D. H. Otis.

TRAINED SKIRTS.

The Manner of Making and Finishing Them. Ceremonious costumes are made with a train, which is more or less long according to circumstances. A bridal gown, for example, has a more extensive train than any other toilet, but its length varies according to the richness of the material employed, the most costly goods permitting the longest train. If the wedding gown is of plain satin, the train is lined with the same fabric as the gown itself, but if it is of broche material the lining is still plain satin. No stiffening of any kind is used in the train. Where the lining is satin of a superior quality no frill is required inside the hem of the train.



PRINCESS COSTUME.

but otherwise a ruffle or accordion plaiting of silk, pinked at both edges, is placed at the inside of the edge. In the case of a wedding costume it is necessary to have everything of the same tone of white—stockings, shoes, gloves, veil and petticoats may be cream if the gown is cream, dead white if the gown is dead white. The prayer book need not necessarily be cream or white; it may be of pale green, lavender, pink or coral moccasin. The illustration shows a reception gown in which the foundation is ruby velours, with rich incrustations of white cloth. The princess tunic of white cloth forms a sort of corset, the velours with its applications appearing as a yoke and also forming the sleeves. The velvet collar has cloth tabs, and the belt of ruby satin is passed through cuts in the tunic and tied in a bow at the back. JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION NOTES.

Items With Regard to Prevailing Styles. Wedding veils are arranged in mantilla fashion if they are of lace and are kept at the back of the head. If they are of tulle, however, they fall over the face. The hair is placed at the top of the head, the little curls of orange blossoms passing around it, the veil lying over all. After the square of tulle is properly arranged it is sometimes necessary to trim off the points with scissors to prevent them from overpassing the edge of the round train. A novelty in parasols has but five ribs instead of seven, the number. This makes the breadth wider at the outer edge and therefore increases the curve of that edge when the parasol is expanded. As a



GIRL'S COAT.

consequence it assumes the shape of a five pointed star and looks odd to unaccustomed eyes. These parasols are shown in solid colored silks of bright hues and also in silks with wide, contrasting stripes, which run from the center outward and form V's at the ribs. Not merely toques, but large, round hats are entirely formed of flower heads set close together. Violets, cowslips and hyacinth bells are thus employed, being arranged upon the wire frame so that the shape is perfectly distinct. Of course the trimming of such hats is very slight and consists chiefly of gauze, tulle and flowers, lace veiling or spangled net. The girl's coat illustrated is of mastic cloth, it hangs straight at the back and in front, but is curved slightly under the arms. The trimming consists of stitched bands of cloth a shade darker, which outline a yoke, pass down each side of the front, around the lower part of the coat and up the back at each side. The revers and turnover collar are outlined by similar bands. The same trimming is arranged at the top and wrists of the sleeves and around the pockets. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SUMMER NOVELTIES.

What Fashion Provides For Summer Wardrobes. There are many attractive novelties in wash fabrics for chemisettes, bodices, the fronts of shirt waists and trimming purposes. These goods, which are sold by the yard, are of the finest mussook or lawn, combined with Valenciennes lace in various ways. In one case there are bands of finely tucked mussook separated by bands of Valenciennes insertion, heading or embroidery; in another the tucked bands are replaced by puffings; in another little frills of lace are sewed on the goods between the tucks. Colored batiste is sometimes used instead of white goods, and narrow strips of trimming of the same character are also shown. Embroidered swiss muslin trimmings are revived from the days of our grandmothers, and are as attractive as they are fragile. A new character of retirement in favor of dark tan leather and kid, light tan shoes



FOULARD GOWN.

are again coming to the front and are to be worn with stockings of the same tint. Besides the usual laced low shoe, with a moderately heavy extension sole and a round toe, there are very attractive slippers with high heels, thin soles, a flap which comes over the top of the foot and a big, dull gold buckle. These are cool for summer wear and highly becoming to a pretty foot, although it is an open question whether tan or black stockings look better with them. There is a momentary fancy for tan openwork, consisting of fine lisle thread or silk. The foulard gown illustrated has a skirt draped at the left side under three crystal buttons. The bodice has a yoke of russet guipure over violet taffeta, and is tight behind, while in front it is draped at the left side with a crystal buckle. The collars of the drapery are lined with violet taffeta and bordered with guipure. The bodice has a yoke of russet guipure over violet taffeta, and is tight behind, while in front it is draped at the left side with a crystal buckle. The collars of the drapery are lined with violet taffeta and bordered with guipure. The bodice has a yoke of russet guipure over violet taffeta, and is tight behind, while in front it is draped at the left side with a crystal buckle. The collars of the drapery are lined with violet taffeta and bordered with guipure.

FASHION HINTS.

Ruches, Bows and Other Attractive Novelties. Neck ruches of flowers alone or of flowers mingled with gauze and ribbons are worn, and it is considered desirable to have the flowers match those in the hat, or be at least of the same color. Parma violets or the very dark ones whose roses or petals of roses, camellias and large pinks, are the favorite flowers, and the ends of the bows are of plaited silk or mousseline de soie and bows of ribbon. Feather bows of mingled light and dark plumage are also much liked—some of the combinations being rose and brown, dark blue and light blue, red and white and gray and white. A spring novelty for the neck consists of a valois collar lined with shirred silk or mousseline de soie and bordered with a fine garland or cord of flowers. The employment of mousseline de soie is excessive. The mossy little ruches made of it which have been so much seen during the winter as a trimming for silk,



NOVEL BODICE.

ropes of beads arranged like a rosary. On crystals and amethysts are favorites. A simple chain is worn with a plain gown, the richer ones being reserved to accompany visiting and theater costumes and even ball gowns, for the chain may support a purse, a watch, a locket or a fan, as occasion demands. When the purse hangs loose and is light, it should be of an ornamental character. Pretty ones are made of gold, silver or steel links, with a round, jeweled top. The picture shows a charming gown of mastic cloth. The skirt is long and opens in redingote style over a horizontally plaited taffeta. The bodice is bordered with applications of white guipure. The tight bolero opens over a vest of white cloth, which has a short basque. There are double revers of white cloth trimmed with applications of guipure, and between them is a plaited plastron matching the taffeta. Fancy silver buttons adorn the front of the bolero. The sleeves are plaited horizontally at the top and ornamented with guipure applications at the wrists. The hat of mastic straw is trimmed with gray plumes. JUDIC CHOLLET.

PRINCESS GOWNS.

They Are Employed For Weddings and Other Festal Wear. Princess gowns are not to be worn by very plump or very slender women. A tall, well rounded figure is required for them and a graceful carriage. Without these accessories the princess gown loses its charm and is decidedly unbecoming. Wedding gowns are made in this style whenever the figure of the bride warrants it, and the lining, like the outside, must have no seam at the waist line, but extend unbroken from top to foot. Fuller or taffeta is the usual lining chosen, and when



RED COSTUME.

the outside material is of but moderate quality an interlining of thin flannel is used to give richness. Where the princess gown is draped in front it is always easy to arrange the fastening, which may be concealed by the decoration or placed under the left arm. If the trimming does not admit of this, the fastening may be in the middle of the back by means of lacings or buttons and buttonholes. The latter method is the newest. The row of buttons is not carried up to the collar, a yoke, chemisette or fichu being so arranged as to break the line of buttons before it reaches the top. Today's illustration shows a costume of bright red cloth. The tight skirt is entirely plain. The coat bodice has long, square tabs or basques bordering to the foot of the skirt and bordered with flat bands of velvet. Similar bands decorate the bodice, mingled with black velvet buttons. The bodice opens over a blouse front of red cloth, the pointed opening at the top of the blouse being bordered with black velvet bands. The collar and plastron are of white silk. The sleeves are trimmed with velvet and buttons at the top and the wrists. The hat of black chip is trimmed with black plumes and a knot of red velvet fastened by a gold buckle. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SPRING STYLES.

The Fancy For Long Neck Chains Still Prevails. Accordion plaited skirts, although not the rule, are nevertheless sanctioned by fashion, and especially the flounce which now usually encircles the foot of the skirt may be accordion plaited with great propriety. Radiating or sun plaiting, as it is called, is the preferred kind and requires, of course, that the goods should be cut in a curved form. Long neck chains continue to be much worn, and the fashionable woman has a number of them, of varying styles, to go with different costumes. Those of gold, with infrequent studing of turquoise, diamonds and other precious stones, are less new, although more delicate than



CLOTH COSTUME.

ropes of beads arranged like a rosary. On crystals and amethysts are favorites. A simple chain is worn with a plain gown, the richer ones being reserved to accompany visiting and theater costumes and even ball gowns, for the chain may support a purse, a watch, a locket or a fan, as occasion demands. When the purse hangs loose and is light, it should be of an ornamental character. Pretty ones are made of gold, silver or steel links, with a round, jeweled top. The picture shows a charming gown of mastic cloth. The skirt is long and opens in redingote style over a horizontally plaited taffeta. The bodice is bordered with applications of white guipure. The tight bolero opens over a vest of white cloth, which has a short basque. There are double revers of white cloth trimmed with applications of guipure, and between them is a plaited plastron matching the taffeta. Fancy silver buttons adorn the front of the bolero. The sleeves are plaited horizontally at the top and ornamented with guipure applications at the wrists. The hat of mastic straw is trimmed with gray plumes. JUDIC CHOLLET.



BIRTHS.

McDonald—The Rev. H. H. Truce, on April 21, to the wife of Murdoch McDonald, I. C. M., son.

MARRIAGES.

Bell-Anderson—At the home of the bride, Mrs. Anderson, on April 21, by Rev. J. A. Cahill, Robert Bell to Nancy Anderson.

DEATHS.

One—At De Wolfe corner, on April 19th, Joseph Cook, aged 72 years and 7 months.

DEPARTURES.

Coastwise—Rebs Albot 20, Morris, from Advocate Harbor, Suite N, Merriam, from Canaan.

ARRIVED.

Halifax, 2nd inst, sbr Viola, from New York. Moncton, 1st inst, sbr Adelaide, Balld, from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

Rebs Torre, Guadaloupe March 20th, sbr Beaver, Huntley, from Lunenburg.

ARRIVED.

Halifax, 2nd inst, sbr Viola, from New York. Moncton, 1st inst, sbr Adelaide, Balld, from Boston.

CATARH OF THE STOMACH.

Catarh of the stomach has long been considered an evil thing to incur. The usual symptoms are a full or bloated sensation after eating, accompanied with a heavy, aching, a flatulent or gassy, and a pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; head-aches, a loss of appetite, nervousness and a general weariness, loss of sleep.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

We constantly strive to have all departments in the store exactly right in every way—in stock, in system, in service, in quality and in lowness of prices. This policy has brought each department to its present state of efficiency.

TIDE TABLE. MAY 1899. HIGH WATER. LOW WATER. Table with columns for time and tide levels.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. ARRIVED. Stomper Cumberland, 14th, Thompson, from St. John.

DEPARTURES.

Coastwise—Rebs Albot 20, Morris, from Advocate Harbor, Suite N, Merriam, from Canaan.

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REPORTS, DISASTERS ETC.

In port at Bermuda, 20th ult, sbr Clavola, Melrose, from St. John, discharging Turbin, Sigsbee, and other electrical apparatus.

ARRIVED.

Halifax, 2nd inst, sbr Viola, from New York. Moncton, 1st inst, sbr Adelaide, Balld, from Boston.

EXHIBITION DIRECTORS.

Meeting of the directors of the Exhibition Association was held Thursday afternoon, Vice-president W. H. Thorne in the chair.

OVER \$1,000.00.

Spent during 25 years in Catarh Remedies and Specialists by a wealthy mill-owner of Port Eustace, B. C. at last cured by Japanese Catarh Cure.

Dr. W. C. Wood's Eucalyptine. Sold in St. John by responsible druggists and in W. C. Wilson's St. John West.

ALL HEADACHES. From whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS.

TOURNAI, Belgium, May 4—A fax published while ascending the Upper Colville near here this morning, striking two boats and killing several people.

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Intercolonial Railway. FOR BELLELSLE. Steamer Springfield. Catalogue to ANY ADDRESS.



's head. Each had turned a somersault...

in the Journal gives the following account of the mystic rites performed by a troupe of Siamese jugglers in the pagoda of Juitra:

By degrees I came to see the plan of this evidently subterranean vault, and to look with wonder upon the simple grandeur of its massive architecture...

A perfectly formed and most lovely Nautch girl sprang out upon the stage, and was hailed with universal exclamations of delight...

As if transfixed, she suddenly sprang to her feet, her face radiant, and began to spin giddily around...

As they retired the old woman came out, bringing a low couch, decorated with silver and gold embroidery...

Quickly, eagerly it seemed to me, the two men broke open the fastenings of the coffin, till the side next the audience falling off at last, a leak box was discovered...

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, Etc.

treble of the chorus of old women rose hideous. A breathless pause ensued—two, three minutes—and the mummy ceased, sneezed thrice, violently as to excite with the flame of the censor...

The show went on for some time longer with many curious feats. At the end of an hour the Phreco process returned, but this time the Bayadere led a strange triumph in her eyes...

The bill to legislate the election of the J. C. E. grain elevator assessment law was not considered advisable to have any new changes made in the present act this session...

Supreme Court of Canada. Ottawa, Ont., May 2.—The May session of the Supreme Court of Canada opened today. Five judges were present...

The marines lit it was first taken up, the first case heard being the Commercial Union Assurance Company v. Margeson, on appeal from the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia...

Washington, May 2.—The following cablegram was received by cable from London shortly before midnight: "Gen. Lawton's column, passing westward from Nonsargur, captured Baling and villages in vicinity yesterday, scattering and capturing 1,600 insurgent troops..."

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Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

BOARD OF TRADE.

AN INTERESTING BUSINESS MEETING HELD TUESDAY.

As Usual Most of the Important Matters Are Referred to the Council—The Report Shows That the Board Got the Best of the Aldermen.

President J. M. Langhlin, Secretary F. O. Allison and Messrs S. E. Hall, T. H. Hall, F. L. Potts, W. M. Jarvis, J. M. Sutherland and A. C. Currie of the D. A. R., attended the monthly meeting of the board of trade Tuesday afternoon.

The following summary of the proceedings of the council of the board since last meeting was read and adopted:—"At a meeting of the council held on 4th April, a committee was appointed to oppose the enactment of the material proposed in the present assessment law...

In view of the recent increase in the rates of marine insurance and from Canadian ports by the English underwriters, a committee consisting of Messrs W. J. Knight and J. Willard Smith, with power to add to their number, has been appointed to procure statistics as to the rates of marine insurance in the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, India, Australia, China and Hong Kong to London.

The board is desirous of increasing the number of its members, and has invited the assistance of the United States government. Mr. F. L. Potts thought it would be in the interests of general business and favored a hearing on all lines of business before action would be taken.

Secretary Allison read a statement he had carefully prepared, giving the results of the winter season's shipments of the winter port lines. It showed that during the season just closed the grain shipped to the U. S. totaled 2,943,338 bushels, valued at \$1,720,347; flour and meal, 186,970 packages, value \$643,226; cattle and sheep, 1,624, horses, 281, value \$591,937; coal and oil, 21,180,832 sp. ft., value \$227,996; other lumber, value \$32,585; hay, 2,791 tons, value \$22,522; eggs, 63,232 pkgs., value \$1,152,327; eggs, 12,332 pkgs., value \$30,898; meat, 24,450 pkcs., value \$1,707,720; wool, 50,021 bales, value \$107,645; manufactures, 47,444 pkgs., value \$393,589; apples, 63,144 bbls., value \$183,283; miscellaneous, 99,297 pkgs., value \$25,000.

The total value of the outward shipments by the winter port lines was \$7,176,346, an increase of \$237,478 or 3.4 per cent over that of the previous season.

NO BILL TAMPERING.

The Explanation of Mr. Hartney to the Railway Committee is Satisfactory.

OTTAWA, May 2.—At a meeting of the railway committee today a communication was received from Edward P. Hartney, secretary of the committee, calling attention to remarks made in the house that bills were apparently tampered with between the time they left the committee and went to the house. He intimated that if he did not possess the confidence of the committee, he would respectfully agree to being superannuated.

Dr. Sprout, who made the remarks, said that he had felt that bills had sometimes been changed in the past and that he had called attention to the matter in the interest of the public. He therefore has nothing to withdraw.

Mr. Sutherland, the chairman of the committee, paid a tribute to Mr. Hartney and pointed out many difficulties in the way of putting amendments in proper shape when they were loosely prepared at a few moments' notice when the committee was in session.

THE CABLE PROJECT.

Not Regarded As Dead Yet—Judicious Pressure on English Opinion Needed to Overcome the Monopoly's Influence.

TORONTO, May 2.—The Montreal Star's special cable from London says: I am told on high authority that proposals of the imperial government to Canada and Australia regarding the Pacific cable need not be regarded as final. The Canadian government, in making their proposal, undoubtedly regarded the extent to which permanent officials here in the grip of the Pender monopoly.

INDIAN AGITATORS.

Another One of the St. Regis Braves Seized and Locked Up—The Inquest on the Dead Indian to be Held Today.

OTTAWA, May 2.—A message received at the dominion police office from C. I. Sherwood this afternoon, states that Louis David, another of the St. Regis Indian agitators, whom the police were after, was secured today at Hamilton when attempting to board a train. He was lodged in jail with the prisoners arrested on Monday.

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