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#### URSES.

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# ST. JOHN WEEKLY SUN.

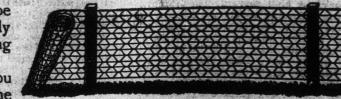
VOL. 21.-NO. 16.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898.

FIRST PART

### Queer Economy

It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you



"Star" 13 har woven wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

### Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

A. J. Machum, Manager.

Water Street, St. John, N. B.

MY PRIVATE STOCK:

"Usquebaugh Cream" Old Scotch Whiskey.

A perfect blend of the oldest, purest and finest Highland malts, \$5.75 per single gal., or \$10.50 per case of one doz. bottles. Each dozen contains two imp.

It is the purest of pure whiskies. Remember the price-\$5.75 per gal., or \$10.50 per case. No charge for jar or case.

Securely packed and shipped in any Family Wine List Sent on Application

Goods shipped immediately on re-Send remittance by post office order, express order, or enclose money in

M. A. FINN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 112 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

ST. STEPHEN.

No Contraband Tobacco Found-W. A. Harvey Injured.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B. April 14.— Inspector Jones of the dominion customs and Inspector Smith of the United States customs made descents today upon the cigar factories in St. Stepher, and Calais, but were unable to find any contraband tobacco.

W. A. Henry was thrown from a horse this morning and sustained severe injuries to his head and back. It was necessary to put several stitches in a cut over one eye.

THE LATE CAPT. R. H. CROCKER.
(Yarmouth Herald.)

Rowland Hill Crocker, formerly of boat Chief Officer George V. Masters Yarmouth, which occurred at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, have been It appears that Capt. Crocker was struck and instantly killed by a south-bound Doylestown express train at Oak Lane station. Capt. Crocker was born in Yarmouth. Nova Scotia, on Dec. 18, 1814, and was therefore 83 years of age. His ancestors were seafaring men. When quite young Capt. Crocker went to sea in one of his father's vessels. He a few years later became captain of a vessel, and for many years sailed to and from the West Indies, Great Britain, and many other parts of the world. He was thrifty and saved considerable money, with which he purchased interest in a number of vessels. About fifteen years ago he retired from active service, and went to reside with his son-in-law, Henry R. Smith, in Philadelphia. During the past three months the family has resided at Oak Lane. His widow and two daughters survive him. Capt. Crocker, during Presidents Lincoln's administration, was presented with a gold medal for rescuing a crew which had been shipwrecked in mid-ocean. He was a brother-in-law of Capt. John Killam, and Mrs. Crocker is a cousin of Mrs. Robt.

#### SHIP MARLBOROUGH

Bound from This Port to Sharpness Abandoned in Mid Ocean.

The Captain and Eleven of the Crew Are Supposed to Have Been Lost.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The North German Lloyd steamer Saale, Captain Blanco, which arrived today from Genca, reports that on Sunday last she picked up a life boat containing two men of the crew of the ship Mari-borough of Windsor, N. S., who probably are all that survive of the ship's crew of fourteen. The two sailors were very much exhausted when res cued by the Saale. The Marlborough sailed from St. John., N. B., March 16, for Sharpness, with a cargo of deals. There was experienced a succession of heavy gales, chiefly from the east-ward, in which the ship labored heavily, causing her to leak badly. The storm continued without any cessation until April 4, when during the height of the gale the ship went to pieces. The crew attempted to launch the life boat, but it was dashed to pieces before it reached the water.

There was one other boat. The men

went to work making life raftes from

the cargo of deals, and mne of them left the side of the water-logged vessel. Capt. Cochran and four men were the last to leave in the remaining Shortly after abandoning the boat Marlborough those in the life boat lost sight of the remainder of the crew. The captain's boat drifted away before the gale. In the hurry of aban-doning the Marlborough, but scant provisions could be placed in the boat. The little crew suffered fearfully from thirst and later on from hunger. On April 7 Capt. Cochran died from exhaustion and exposure, and on Easter morning, at daylight, another of the and Seamen James Fannon. Both men were well nigh worn out from hunger and thirst. Their was in a badly damaged condition, having been stove in by sea and badly battered by the floating wreckage from their vessel. They had almost despaired of being rescued when Mate Masters sighted the smoke of a steam er to the westward. The Saale's lookout had meanwhile sighted the castaways and the ship's course was headed for the boat, which was reached just before 10 a. m. The Marlborough was built at Windsor, N. S., in 1863 and owned by Geo. A. Churchill of that place. She registered 1383

STRANGE SUIT AGAINST A SURGEON A patient recently brought suit against his medical attendant for \$5,000 damages. The plaintiff averred that during May last he was suffering from scute pain in the right leg caused by ostitis of the tibia, that he employed the defendant to operate upon it, and to remove the diseased portions of the bone, and that the defendant made a mistake and operated on the tibia of the left leg. After the petient had been anaesthetised the surgeon found that both legs were similarly affected. He asked which one he was to operate upon and the patient's father replied that it was the left leg. He acted upon the decision of the father. The judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant.—The Lancet,

tons.

WHAT A LOT OF EGGS

The Hens Lay when Fed on GREEN CUT BONE.

200% to 400% More than without it.

With only a Dozen Hens, the increase of

Eggs will More than Pay for one of

MANN'S CREEN BONE GUTTERS

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd.

MARKET SQUARE . . . ST. JOHN.

WHICH YOU CAN PROCURE FROM

## ON THE SENATE

The Whole Question of a War Depends on Its Action.

Interest in England as to Privateering in Case of War Between Spain and U. S.

An Informal Meeting of the Six Great Powers Representatived at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The attention of the civilized world is focussed upon the senate of the United States. Upon its action probably depends the momentous question of war the earliest possible hour."

The attention of the civilized world is focused upon the senate of the importance of getting the speeches off and its securing a vote at pends the momentous question of war the carries possible hour." pends the momentous question of war between this country and Sapin. The action of the house yesterday in adopting resolutions looking to armed

intervention in the Cuban rebellion transferred the centre of interest and action from one wing of the capitol to the other. Upon the senate, therefore, as was iterated and relterated on the floor today, rests the responsibil- have no intention of speaking for the ity for delay or action.

For more than six hours this after-

noon the senate had the resolutions proposed by the committee on foreign relations under consideration. The speeches delivered upon the various phases of the situation, eloquent, spirited and vehement as all of them were in favor of action in some form by the government of the United States. The most radical difference was as to whether the resolutions fin-ally adopted should recognize the in-dependence of the Cuban republic or simply declare for armed intervention with a view to the ultimate freedom and independence of the Cuban people The speakers today were Mr. Turner, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Turple, Mr. Gray and Mr. Fairbanks. They were accorded the most profound attention by both senators on the floor and by the throngs in the galleries. Among those who listened to a part of the detate were Sir Julian Pauncefote and a considerable number of the diplomatic corps. Speaker Reed, Mr. Justice

Harlan of the supreme court and Hon. W. J. Bryan were also present. The speeches were interspersed with caused intense excitement in the galleries. Many times the plause both on the floor and in the galleries was tumultuous and the vice president was obliged more than once to warn the spectators that no demonstrations were, under the rules, to be permitted. Within a few minutes of adjournment a genuine sensation was created by the efforts of the vice-president to subdue the applause induced by the effort made to prolong the sesion until a vote could be taken. Vice-President Hobart directly addresses the galleries and ordered that the applause should cease. Nearly every senator was on his feet and the main aisle in front of the president's desk

was crowded with senators. "The chair is himself out of order," shouted Mr. Gray. "He has no right directly to address the people in the galleries.'

"Such a thing was never done before in the senate," declared Mr. Bate. "The applause was started by senators on the floor," some one shouted from the crowd in front of the president's desk.

"I started it myself," explained Mr.

Mason (Ills.) "and am prepared to assume the responsibility for it." After vainly endeavoring on two occasions to agree to a time for a vote upon the resolutions, and after voting down a motion to adjourn, the senate finally, amid much confusion, agreed

to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow WASHINGTON, April 14.—Interest in the Cuban question centred at the senate wing of the capitol today, while the resolutions reported yesterday by the senate committee on foreign affairs were under consideration. The most significant event of the day was an attempt to fix the desire of many senators to debate the esolution at considerable length. is impossible now to say when a vote will be taken, and the utmost the friends of the resolution hope for is to secure a vote by the end of the

All day long conferences of senators were held looking to a possible agreement upon the form of resolutions to be sent to the president. Great efforts were made for the house resolution, which was known to have been satisfactory to the president, and which was supported by the conservative senators. It is not believed that the house resolutions can pass the serate, and prospects are that the committee resolution will have an amendment recognizing the republic of Cuba before it is passed, the friends of recognition claiming a clear ma-

jority for it. The conservative senators believe the house proposition will win in conference, the impression being that the house will refuse to yield, and in order to prevent further delay the friends of Cuba in the senate will ac-

cept the house proposition.

When the senate adjourned tonight Senator Davis, in charge of the resoution, repeated his intention to ask the senate to sit continuously after the beginning of the session tomorrow unless an agreement to fix a time for vote can be secured.

"I see no other way of bringing the matter to an issue," he said. "I do

Anxious as Senator Davis and others of his mind are for a speedy vote, the indications are for considerable delay. The vice-president already has received requests from about twenty senators for recognition to speak, and others are expected to make similar application. All these insist that they furpose of causing delay, but never-theless they will consume many hours of time. It would seem now that even in east of a continuous session a vote would not be probable before Satur-

The list of those who have expressed a desire to speak includes the followspirited and vehement as all of them were, disclosed no irreconcilable differences among those who spoke. All were in favor of action in some form by the government of the United States. The most radical difference Rawlins.

Rawlins. WASHINGTON, April 14.—It was learned tonight in high diplomatic plarters that an exchange of notes ad begun between the European capitals, with a view to making repre-centations on the Spanish-American situation. In the same connection an informal meeting of the ambassadors and ministers in the city of the six great powers of Europe was held late in the day. Several of the foreign establishments received cable advices from their governments tonight as to Europ an capitals, and it was doubtless instrumental in starting the active exchange between the great powers today. The same exchange occurred a week ago as a preliminary to the joint note of the great powers presented to President McKinley, mildly urging a peaceful settlement with Spain. It is understood, however, that the present movement is former one. Simultaneously with the opening of the exchange, word came from Madrid that the Spanish government was about to issue another apthe powers, and there is apparent such act of intervention as meaning agreement in advance that the appeal! war. ed States, stating in detail the many concessions she has made and pointing out that it was in response to the urgent representation of the six joint powers that the last concession of an armistice was granted. If the powers determine to act, their influence will grant Spain sufficient time within acted. which to try the armistice recently proclaimed. During the recent joint action of the powers, their main influaction at Washington being the courteous expression of hope for peace. But the present movement contemplates that the influence shall be ex-

the powers have offered as a means of restoring peace in Cuba. There is no suggestion, however, that this influence at present will be of a material character, but it is expected to be an assertion of all the moral influence of the powers in checking tendencies which, it is bein lieved, inevitably will lead to war. Up to a late hour tonight word had not been received at any of the various foreign establishments that any common basis of joint action had been reached, although it was the general impression that there would be little difficulty in arriving at this common ground, in view of the prevailing sentiment abroad. It is not so certain, however, that all of the powers are ready for a step of this character. Germany has of late shown a disposition to avoid existing strong influences on the United States. Russia is also thought to be somewhat indifferent. France and Austria are most active in the present movement, as they were in the former one. Whether all of the six great powers are ready to join in the movement is in doubt and without this united action it is felt that the force of such influence would be lost.

erted at Washington rather than at

Madrid, as it is the common belief in

diplomatic quarters that the Madrid

adequate time to try what they and

25 to April 20. The press cables from Madrid were not doubted, however.

There is no doubt that the cortes will prepare a war budget adequate to the existing condition of affairs, which budget will be akin to the \$50,000 defense fund ecently appropriated by congress. It is understood that the Spanish war budget is not likely to be less than 250,000,000 pese-tas. The address of the Queen Regent upon the opening of the cortes is looked forward to as an important feature in connection with Spanish-American affairs, as it is definitely known that the Queen Regent will deal with the existing crisis.

MADRID, April 14, via Paris.-The groups forming the majority in par-liament will meet next Tuesday. Senor Sagasta, the premier, will confer tomorrow with the leaders of the minority, explain to them the reasons for hastening the assembling of the cortes, and arrange with them to constitute the new chamber as rapidly as possible, in the hope of being able to begin public business by the 23rd.

The Washington correspondent of El Imparcial declares that the United States is "sending troops to the fron ties of Mexico for protection against a volunteer guerilla invasion."

WASHINGTON, April 14. - The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, has made final preparations for his departure from Washington, but no actual step in that direction will be taken until specific instructions are received

The official archives have been sealed in readiness to be placed in charge of the French ambassador at Washington. M. Cambon.

Until today the Spanish minister has continued to accept the numerous so-cial courtesies extended to him, including the hospitality of the cabinet officials and others high in the government's service. In view, however, of the reports of the foreign com tees in congress and of the grave trend of affairs, he has decided not to accept further courtesies of this character. as it necessarily involves his coming into close personal relations with public men who may have participated in the denunciation of Spain in official

It is the feeling in diplomatic circles that under ordinary circumstances the action in congress—the report of the two foreign committees, the passage of resolutions by the house, and the character of the debate-would make it incumbent on the Spanish minister leave without further awaiting eventualities, which are now regarded as unavoidable. But against this it known that the Spanish government will not, either by withdrawal the opening of the exchange of notes.
This had been anticipated, in view of the prevailing sentiment in all the for ign quarters here that the action the contrary, the entire policy at the far taken in congress made war. inevitable. This common opinion had live until the United States not only been officially reported to the several makes the tender of war, but executes it by unmistakeable overt acts.

It has been further developed as the unmistakable policy of Spain that she will resist armed intervention in Cuba as an attack upon her sovereignty. Although unofficial suggestions have appeared in the inspire rress of Madrid that a protest might be made against that feature of the president's message suggesting armed not of the same mild character as the intervention, no such protest has been made, nor, it is said, is there any present probability that it will be made The only uncertain feature in this regard is that the Spanish cabinet has peal to the great powers of Europe, resolved to yield to no pressure, so It is understood that this appeal is matter how great, toward American resolved to yield to no pressure, so initiatory to the concerted action of intervention in Cuba, but to accept

will receive favorable consideration. | Cardinal Rampolla's despatch from It is said that Spain's appeal will re-cite her grievances against the Unit- Madrid stating that a peace settlement was still likely, is known here to have been made on advices sent from Washington two days ago, which in no way reflect today's condition of af-fairs. The advices were sent by Archbishop Ireland, who at the time of the despatch believed the tendencies were probably be particularly directed to- more pacific. This, however, was beward inducing the United States to fore either branch of congress had

There is in diplomatic circles renewed talk of European interverition on more definite lines than heretofore ence was exerted at Madrid, the only It has not yet advanced to the point. however, of a joint policy or the excharge of notes either among the ambassadors and ministers at Washington or the capitals of Europe, and if anything is done it will probably be only a further appeal of the Spanish similar to the appeal which induced authorities have reached the limit of the recent action of the powers. The concessions and should now be given nature of this appeal, it is pointed out, would be to show that Spain's recent concessions, granting an armistice, was made on the joint request of the powers, and would take the ground that as the powers had brought about this action by Spain, they should lend their united influence in seeing that time was allowed to try the efficacy of the concession. It/is believed among diplomats here tha Spain will make this appeal and that it will meet with favorable response, but the word has not come that the step has been taken.

The sentiment at the embassies and legations today was that the action in congress made war inevitable and that little or no further chance remained to escape from it.

LONDON, April 14.-There is great interest here in government and commercial circles over the possibility of privateering in the event of war between the United States and Spain Several applications for letters of marque have been made at the Spanish embassy and at the office of the Spanish naval commission, but there were no applications at the United States embassy. It is generally recognized that Spain intends to make priwould be lost.

The Spanish minister had not been the campign. It is thought, however, officially advised up to a late hour to-night that the meeting of the Spanish cortes had been advanced from April can coastwise commerce. It is not



believed she will risk offending European powers by stopping their Ameritrans-Atlantic ships for American goods, for if European ships are mo-lested the powers will probably adopt

radical preventive measures.

The prevalent opinion that the United States will not embark in privated States will not embark in privated. teering produces an excellent impres-

At the admiralty here it is suggested that the Spanish naval scheme will not be to pit a fleet against the American warships, but to scatter Spain's war vessels about the coasts and indulge in guerilla warfare, sweeping down upon coast towns and retreating before they are overtaken. It is deem ed certain that this will be Spain's policy if she abandons the hope of retaining Cuba and merely pursue a war of revenge. Many merchant vessels are being offered at the United States embassies on the continent, but no negotiations are proceeding, and it

Lo negotiations are proceeding, and it is said at the embassy here that the United States government has not need of any more ships.

LONDON, April 14—It is reported this evening at Lloyds that the Spanleh cruisers Vizzays and Almirante Equendo sailed "April 9 from Porte Rice with secret instructions.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 14.-Surmise appears to have settled into conviction here that the statement atpartially confimed by Vice-president Hobart, many senators and General Lee, namely, "No hostile shots until after April 15" was true, was made for good reasons and will govern

It seems as though every prepara-tion in the way of provision and pre-caution had been made, yet the docks are as busy as ever, the harbor at electric signals, torpedo boats dash to and fro, and the booming of guns en-gaged in target practice is constantly heard during daylight hours.

The naval men here are much interested in the new gunboats Wilmington and Helena. Those acquainted with Cuba recognize how valuable harbors as Matanzas, Sagua Grande and in the Caute river, wh light draught, well armed and heav-ily manued boats are just the thing for good service.

With the exception that four companies of troops are on their way here to do garrison duty, there is not much information obtainable regarding the military plans and no steps appear to have been taken to provide for the transportation of troops to Cuba. The naval men say they do not know of any available transports in the gulf and some people think the insurgents may be relied upon to conduct the land operations, but those who are familiar with the circumstances say such an idea is un-

Dr. Clendenin, chief medical army officer on this island, made an inspec-tion yesterday of the Ellinger and the Marrado cigar factories, with the view of converting them into hospitals in

MADRID, April 14, 7 p. m.-After the cabinet meeting one of the minis-ters told the correspondent of the Asoclated Press that the government continues to maintain the attitude of defence, not defiance. Monsignor Nava, the papal nuncio, called at the palace after the cabinet neeting and gave "good hopes of

peace being preserved.

LONDON, April 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post, elegraphing by way of Biarritz, says: The Queen Regent has informed the nembers of her court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dignity. LONDON, April 15.-The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, tele-graphing Thursday night, says. "The despatches announcing the resolutions proposed in the United States senate and passed by the house of represen tatives, caused more indignation and displeasure in Madrid than even the presidential message. Not a single paper admits the supposition that such pretensions could be tolerated by sny Spanish government desirous of keeping in harmony with the unani-mous feelings of the nation." Home journals, like El Imparcial,

El Liberal and El Heraldo caution the to protest against such a flagrant section of intention to encroach upon the rights and the territory of

pos and the equally firm and good declarations of Senor Silvela lead many to surmise that the leader of the army and the conservative party would not shirk the responsibilities of office if unforseen eventualities brought them back to the councils of the regency on the eve of war or a settlement of the Cuban question with President McKinley.

"The watchword in official circles is to remain on the defensive, firmly awaiting the development of President McKinley's action and the advance of American diplomacy. All sensible and

#### OTTAWA LETTER.

Casuist Enough to Approve of Violation of Liberal Pledges.

Discharged Colored Dining Car Porters Given Other Positions at Smaller Pay, Where There Are No Tips.

Government Supporters With Judgeships in Their Pockets Mr. Mulock in Sore Trouble -His Newspaper Postage Scheme May be Dropped Until Next Session.

OTTAWA, April 7.-Some of the newspapers are accustomed of late to speak of the senators as infirm people. It would be equally proper just now to speak in the same terms of the other house. Yesterday by reason of infirmity there were gaps in the front bench on both sides of the chamber. Mr. Foster has so bad a cold that the could not reply to the budget speech, and Sir Wilfrid has been shut up in his house for nearly a week. Mr. Davin is of the opinion that the premier, though absteminous in other matters, is suffering from over-consumption of pastry. He says Sir Wilfrid has had too much of Tarte. Mr. Tarte himself is under the weather. but no explanation is given of the circumstances.

Some ill-natured people have been accusing Mr. Davin of saying an ungracious thing when he intimated that there was a significance in the fact that Laurier avenue in Hull leads to a graveyard. Of course Mr. Davin had no thought in his mind for the premier's physical ailments when he made the remark. The only point he was making was that of the moribund character of the administration which he said had the pallor of death upon it. Mr. Richardson, who divided most of yesterday afternoon with Mr. Davin, says that Laurier avenue does not lead to the cemetery, but from it, which point of view is worth considering.

Mr. Davin resumed his discussion of his motion, setting forth that good faith on the part of the government with the western farmer demands free admission of agricultural implements. The discussion led up to some fine ethical considerations. There is no doubt that the ministers now in power promised to remove the duty from farm machinery. There is no doubt that they obtained much sup fort in the west on the strength of this promise. The member for Lisgar who supports the government is elected on that issue. The Rev. Dr. Douglas also holds his seat by virtue of these promises. The question to be settled is whether a promise ought to be kept when it is to the advantage to the country to break it. That is not question for the ministerial members, for they maintain that there has been no change in the party policy. It is a question for the protectionist

Mr. Davin holds that every man ought to keep his pledges. He takes the plain position that, when a party obtains power on a certain undertaking, a binding contract has been made, from which there is no honor able escape. Mr. Davin not only shows that in this case the ministers now in power offered terms, but that these terms were accepted and that the people in some parts of the west have performed their share of the contract. The government is in power and owes to the people who placed it there the fulfilment of the contract on which it holds office. Dr. Douglas does not say anything in the house though he preaches in the city churche every Sunday. But it was shown that he had repeated to his constituency the pledges of his leaders, that he had obtained his seat in the house on these pledges, that he had repeated them in the name of the government after the present ministry came in power, and that he has since told the people of his constituency that the promises have not been kept.

Mr. Craig of East Durham is a con servative and a moral man, but he is casuist enough to approve of the violation of the liberal pledges. He takes the ground that it would be disastrous to the country to carry out the liberal platform. He would rather have all the ministers make themselves liars than that they should ruin the country. In fact, he would like them to add one more lie to their already voluminous record. They promised to make binder twine free and are doing it, consequently a factory in his own town is closed and will not be open again unless the duty is restored. Mr. Craig takes an intelligible position he pleads for at least a revenue tariff on binder twine, especially there has been no reduction in price by reason of the change. It is another question whether his ground is good, when he says that it is better to have a government of liars than a government of blunderers. This suggestion of ethical weaknes in the argument of Mr. Craig is made with deference, for he holds a degree from the University of Toronto, with first class honors in moral philisophy and metaphysics.

There is no more aggressive and uncompromising conservative in the house than Mr. Taylor, the opposition whip. He is a protectionist in all things and at all times. Nevertheless, he refuses to justify a breach of faith on the part of the government. He maintains that it is the duty of the government to carry out the policy on which it was elected. The policy was bad, and no doubt the ministers They should have stood by their pledges, however, and if protection was to be continued they should have allowed it to be resumed by a protectionist government. The liberal

declaration should stand so long as the ministers remained in power came in on that declaration. If they found they could not carry out their policy they should have resigned their office or appealed to the people.

While Mr. Taylor was speaking in this wise, Mr. Campbell of Kent interrupted with the demand whether the country was not prosperous, and again with a declaration that the factories were "running night and day." Mr. Campbell was paying a high tribute to the protective policy when he made this statement, for those industries which are running night and day are those whose protection has been continued. They include Mr. Campbell's flour mills, and the violation of the liberal pledges is worth thousands of dollars a month to him. The only point in the interruption would be justification of Mr. Craig's argument. Mr. Campbell would maintain also that the lies of the ministry were the salvation of the flour mill, and that this would justify them if they told as many lies as a Czar. There is no contradiction of Mr. Craig's statement that those factories are closed in respect to which the government had carried out its pledges. "Splendide mendax" is a Horatian phrase which Mr. Campbell and Mr. Craig may agree to apply to this ministry. There is at least no doubt about the men-

port the government and at the same

time to stand well with the rural re-

ter over and could not make up his mind how to vote on Mr. Davin's resolution. He did not want to condemn the government. He could not well vote against the proposition of Mr. Davin. So he compromised by moving an amendment that the duty on farm implements ought to be ten per cent. and by devoting a speech of half an hour to abuse of the member from Regina. Mr. Richardson quoted a speech of his own, made last year, in which he examined the records of the votes given by Mr. Davin during the ten years he sat in the house as a supporter of the late government. The record shows that Mr. Davin moved a great many resolutions in favor of lower duty and of second homesteads and of many other things which he thought were necessary for the welfare of his constituents. Some of these he pressed to a vote, some he withdrew at the request of the government, some were avoided by amendments. Mr. Davin voted against the resolutions of Mr. Mulock in favor of free binder twine before the binder twine agitation had begun, and afterwards took up the question himself and urged it forward. Mr. Richardson's review, followed by Mr. Davin's explanation, only went to show that Mr. Davin has been from the beginning an aggressive and independent promoter of western interests. Acquainted as he is with all parliamentary methods and devices he has taken advantage of such opportunities as he could find and make. Before the late government resigned he had the satisfaction of seeing the homestead law changed in the direcchinery reduced from 35 per cent, to 20 per cent., and that on binder twine cut down one half. In the west and in the east alike he is better known as the exponent of western ideas and the advocate of western interests than any supporter, or all of them together that the ministers can boast among the western members.

Mr. Richardson as editor of the Winnipeg Daily Tribune is quite independent, though he seems to be slavish enough in the house. makes great fun in his paper of the minister of justice and of his claim that the defeat of the Yukon bill is a blow at the British empire. Winnipeg Tribune holds up the attitude of the government to ridicule and derision, and scoffs at the idea that the senate should be punished for sinking the Yukon steal to the bottom of the sea. All this from a member of the commons who voted for the Yukon deal is highly significant. Mr. Richardson is one of forty or fifty members supporting the government who are delighted with the fate of that great scheme. Mr. Davin spoke of Mr. Richardson as "that man," which is improper. He should have spoken of him as the member for Lisgar, and the deputy speaker told him so. Mr. Davin was humble, and apologized to the house. He said that it was only in a moment of inadvertence that he applied the term. He would never be guilty of such a misnomer again. Usually he tried to be accurate in his references, and he regretted that he had strayed so far from the facts. Mr. Davin is thus under pledge never to call Mr. Richardson a man again.

Mr. Fielding did not want to embarrass his followers by causing them to vote on the record of the government. Accordingly he moved the adjournment, which throws the motion away down at the foot of the list, to be reached somewhere in the summer season. The motion was adopted, and the members went off for their Easter vacation.

Earlier in the day a great race question arose. It was Campbell of Kent who brought it up. Kent is a way from the maritime provinces, but it was near one terminus of the great underground railway by which in years gone by the slaves of the south made their escape to the free soil of Canada. Many descendants of these refugees are now on the voters' list, and Mr. Campbell has them in his eye. So when a tory paper in his own county said that his leaders were dismissing the colored porters from the Intercolonial service. and called upon him to stand up for the interests of his constituents, he sprang to the fore. As a result of his enquiries he produced a letter from Mr. Archibald of the dining car service, who had explained the whole affair to Mr. Russell of Halifax. Mr. Russell, it appears, did not think the question called for a speech in the house, and so Mr. Campbell threw himself into the gap. The latter stated that all the porters who had

received other positions. A man whose pay had been thirty-five dol-lars a month as a porter was reengaged in some other position at twenty dollars and his board, which was said to be better pay. This might have opened up the question as to the cost of his board and the value of his tips, for though Mr. Blair defended the position of the department he did not enter into these details.

The solemn topic was passed over to Mr. Fraser, who delivered an impassioned address, though brief, on the sin of raising a race issue in this otherwise peaceful country. Mr. Fraser went on to glorify the railway porter and to dilate on his high qualities and excellent moral character. The colored vote should be solid for Mr. Fraser when he calls for it. But he himself has been the centre of a race and sectional issue. Two Scottish friends of his from British Columbia are pressing for his appointment to the position of chief justice of that province. The other two members, who are not Scotch to the same extent, are home rulers. They demand a native appointment. The St. John and Halifax papers, guided by their excellent Scottish correspondents here, have announced that the appointment is as good as made. In this correspondence the same announcement, though not with quite the same certainty, was made some weeks ago. There are yet, however some possible slips between the west-Mr. Richardson, who tries to supern cup and the eastern lip. While we of the effete east offer our best wishes to the member for Guysboro, sidents of Manitoba, thought the matwe will not congratulate him until after the appointment is made.

> Meanwhile Mr. Fraser votes right and expects the appointment. Mr. Yeo has voted right, and his appointment to the senate has already passed the council. Mr. Choquette has once opposed Mr. Blair, but has stood with moderate loyalty to Mr. Tarte He will be a judge in Quebec before next session. Here are three members who seem to be provided for, and some six others are already in possession of their rewards. Mr. Mulock has not reintroduced his bill prohibiting the acceptance of office by members of parliament. That measure might condemn half of the present parliament

to a criminal process. Mr. Mulock himself is in other sore trouble. His offer of two hundred thousand dollars as a payment of his liability for neglect in the matter of the Farmers' Loan company is not likely to be accepted. The total liability of the directors amounts up to a million or thereabouts, and Mulock is the most solvent of them all. It is unfortunate that a man who knew nothing of the mismanagement of the business should be punished so severely, but what shall we say of the business, man's government composed of such administrators? The religious press of Toronto seems to be of the cpinion that the postmaster general is carrying his bad business habits into the department. The representatives of eight of these papers have had meeting to condemn the new postage bill. Mr. Tarte's La Patrie also denounces the postage policy. It is in his paper the policy of another minister, but the explanation is that Mr. Mulock goes ahead with his schemes without consulting his colleagues. He did it last year, and at the end of the session when the opposition obstructed his measure the other ministers refused to come to his rescue. He did it again on the imperial postage programme, and had to take it back. He is doing it now, and the public need not be surprised if the great newspaper postage scheme is laid away in that cemetery where the innocents of each session are buried on prorogation day.

OTTAWA, April 9.-Mr. Fielding now explains that last year he and his colleagues were in grave doubt as to the correctness of their position in respect to the Belgian and German treaties. "We were well aware." he says, "that these were debatable subjects. . . We knew there were doubts and difficulties surrounding them, but nevertheless felt that we were bound, as the advocates of Canada, to put forward every claim which could be put forward in its behalf." This, Mr. Fielding now says, was the attitude of the minister of marine in discussing the matter last year. They put forward their contention in a tentative way, having reason to believe there was something in it, but holding themselves open to correction. Mr. Fielding admits that Sir Charles Tupper emphatically and clearly affirmed that the Belgian and German treaties stood in the way of last year's preferential arrangement, and that nothing could be done in the direction propose until these treaties were abrogated One would judge by Mr. Fielding's remarks that while the government, and especially Sir Louis Davies, were last year half inclined to think that Sir Charles was right, they nevertheless concluded to make the best they could of the doubtful position.

S. D. S.

But taking up the speech of Sir Louis Davies last year, we find that he had a queer way of expressing his doubts. He spoke contemptuously of Sir Charles' view. This is the way Sir Louis spoke, following Sir Charles Tupper: "Can he produce the opinion of a prominent lawyer, or even of a fledgling lawyer, endorsing the absurd and ridiculous statement made by him that this resolution is unconstitutional and illegal? . . . . The gentlemen who are colleagues of the finance minister, some of them not altogether undistinguished as lawyers in the provinces from which they come, hold the same opinions as he.' Again, Sir Louis spoke of the "ridiculous absurdity of the position of the leader of the opposition." And in the same speech he said: "I do not entertain any reasonable doubt whatever

that the conditions will not be held to violate the condition of that zolverein or Belgian treaty." It will be remembered that Sir Louis contended that the Belgian and German treaties did not apply to Canada at all, because Canada was not a party to them, and maintained with equal been retired from the dining car ser-vice and whose conduct was good had the preference offered by this treaty

ices. In years ne the unicybicycle. Only a few years ago people would have laughed at the idea that all the world would shortly

It is not in me chanics alone that the world is making rapid progress. Not many years ago all physicians pronounced consumption an incurable disease. To-day a large proportion of people recognize that it is a distinctly curable disease. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures o8 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It has stood the test for thirty years. Thousands of people who were given up by their doctors, and had lost all hope owe their lives to this marvelous remedy. It acts directly on the lungs, driving out all imputities and disease germs. It restores the directly on the lungs, driving out all impurities and disease germs. It restores the appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, strengthens the weak stomach, makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and tones the nerves. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It does not make flabby flesh like cod liver oil, but the firm, muscular tissue of absolute health. An honest dealer will not offer you an inferior substitute for the sake of a little added profit.

Miss Mary Whitman, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "For nearly ten months I have had a bad cough, and instead of getting better, it grew worse. I was said to have consumption. I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when the second bottle was empty I had no cough and was cured."

Dr. Pierce's Good temper is largely a matter of good health, and good health is largely a matter of healthy activity of the bowels. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are safe, sure and speedy, and once tr en do not have to be taken always. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mi' cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them.

was not affected by them. The language quoted above expresses faintly the degree of assurance with which the minister of marine asserted his case. No language could reproduce in print the magnificent cocksureness of his tone and manner. A typographical tornado would be required.

The act of last year, so far as it offered preferential terms to certain countries, was illegal and unconstitutional, as Sir Charles Tupper stated. There needs no argument now to show it. It is shown in the fact that the preference was extended to country after country until all Europe and a part of other continents were taken in, all on account of the most favored nation treaties which Sir Louis Davies maintained had nothing to do with the case. It is pleasant to hear the finance minister say that they did not mean much by their affirmations last year, but one would like to know what form of language they will adopt when they do mean something.

The finance minister's friends and party proclaim that the preference arrangement of this year is a great triumph, which seems to be a way of saying that they have gloriously year. It is not much of a triumph for Sir Richard Cartwright any more than for Mr. Fielding and Sir Louis Davies, because last year Sir Richard was jubilant over the fact that the more countries came in the greater would be the tariff reduction and the harder the blow struck at protection. It may not be forgotten that the ministers then proclaimed their hope that even the United States might get so low a tariff as to be included in the arrangement. This was before the day of Jubilee. Even Sir Richard is not looking to Washington just now. Like the soldier at Bull Run or some other fight, he has performed a strategic movement, which brings him by a slight detour of 25,000 miles crashing into the rear of the enemy. In fact, this is precisely the movement that the whole party has taken and of which the ministers are now boasting.

It will all be discussed next week, when Easter is over and the budget discussion is resumed. Meanwhile Parliament Hill is calm, except that delegations of office seekers and patronage hunters haunt the ministerial apartments, and an occasional belated tariff man comes to see if the minister cannot do something for his suffering industry. The budget is over and the tariff might be considered settled for the session, were it not for that wonderful amended tariff, and the amendment to the amendment, and the amendment to the amendment to the amendment, with the successive alterations that appeared last year. The binder twine people have not quite given up the campaign, and there is a grave fear on the part of the supporters of the government that if the finance department does not yield a general closing down may happen, with disastrous consequences. It is held, therefore, not to be too late to seek the ear of Mr. Fielding, the more so after his significant hint to the manufacturers that "eternal vigilance is the price of their protection."

It is time to speculate on the possible length of the session. When the house met it was assumed that the session might continue four months. which is about the average. We are now in the tenth week, and when that week is up the house will have had forty-three sittings. If Saturdays are not used there can be thirty-five more days session by the end of May. It ought to be possible to get the busi-ness through in that time, but it cannot be done at the present rate of progress. The budget debate usually lasts from two weeks to three or four and can hardly be got through before the last of the third week in April, Then there are the three sets of estimates, the plebiscite bill, and Mr. Mulock's postal reforms, together with a mass of small government legislation. The insolvency bill would probably take a week or more, but the government has refused to touch it and will probably not even give it a olace en government days. Nearly all the days after next week will be government time, so that any measure passed over to private days is hopeless. Mr. Mulock's bill is probably marked for slaughter, although the

scious of the impending calamity. The postmaster general will be violent if this outrage is perpetrated, but the and is in the habit of subjecting him to such insults. It is the healthy discipline inflicted on a departmental head who persists in launching ill-considered schemes without consulting his colleagues.

There is anger not well suppressed among the civil servants on account of the failure to secure the statutory increase. It is well known that a large number of the clerks were dissatisfied with their treatment by late government. They thought that advances were not made in their salaries as fast as they ought to be, and some who were appointed by conservatives made no concealment of their joy when the party fell. They had assurances of better treatment by the other party. Since the change of government the statutory increases which had been made impartially have been withheld and the ministers have made arbitrary increases where they desired. The result is that while one cut of a score is pleased, the great body of quiet and faithful men find n reward for continuous and loyal service. Loafer and laborer are alike without advancement. There seems to be no necessary connection between this fact and the election pro test in Ottawa town. Nevertheless there is a subtle relation because an election protest may be followed by an election and an election may be accompanied by a supplementary estimate calculated to gratify the clerks who labor in the departmental buildings. They have votes in the Ontario election and the ministers at Ottawa take a remarkable interest in Ontario

If there has been an apparent failure on the part of the maritime province nembers to secure positions on the house of commons sessional staff for their constituents, an explanation is given in Mr. Pacaud's paper in Querec. The Soleil, which has two mem bers of parliament for its Ottawa correspondents, says that at no time have so many French speaking people been employed in the parliament buildings The advent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government, so this organ declares, has brought justice to "our compatriots." It is of course impossible to fill the buildings with Mr. Pacaud's and Mr. Tarte's friends and yet leave room for people from other provinces. This explanation shows that the gov ernment members from the lower pro vinces are not to blame. They are quite helpless. Mr. Russell and Colonel Tucker are trying to have the situation explained by a notice over the corridors, "ici on parle français."

politics.

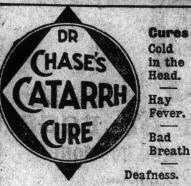
The director of the geological survey is arranging the expeditions for the coming season. Great attention is demanded by the gold fields and for the last few years a large part of the staff has been employed west of Lake Superior. Three explorers have been taken from the survey into other service on account of their knowledge of this part of the country. It is probable that the work in the east will be

Speaking of the survey, a pamphle has been printed from the Ottawa Naturalist of this year. It is a paper by W. J. Wilson of the geological survey, on "The Pleistocene Geology of a few places in the Ottawa Valley." paper was read in a scientific society here and indicates a careful survey and extended observations in a most interesting field. Mr. Wilson came to the survey from St. John some six years ago, having previously been engaged during the summer season with Mr. Chalmers or alone in exploring New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. He is a keen and accurate observer, who like most of the survey staff, is in the work for the love of it, and therefore does not render a mere perfunctory service. Mr. Wilson brought with him a fine collection of fossils from the Fern Ledges of St. John, collected during everal years of exploration. collection has been examined by the geologists of the survey, who hope to add it to the fine collection exhibited in the museum.

#### A BEAUTIFUL OCCUPATION.

Practical aid to the blind is given by young lady of Gateshead, a corespondent informs us. She seeks out the sightless persons of the town, reads to them in her leisure time, and guides them to places of worship on Sundays and Wednesday nights. She has been engaged in this home missionary effort for five years.-Chris-

TELEPHONE TYRANNY IN FRANCE. The following notice has been posted up in a telephone office at Versailles: "The expression 'Hallo' is strictly prohibited. Persons replying to a call either by the central office or a subscriber, must say, 'What do you went?' "Le Signal (Paris).



Loss of Taste and Smel'.

"It gives me much pleasure to testif to the exce lent effects of Dr. Chase Catarrh Cure. It has completely cure me of Catarrh in the hea..." JAS. STUALT, Woodville, Ont.

PROF. HEYS, of the Ontario School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, says: "I have made an examination of Dr. A. W. Chase's Catarrh Cure for Cocaine or any of its compounds from samples pur-chased in the open market and find

> Price 25 Cts. Complete with Blower. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co.

PORK PACKING

The Middleton, N. S., Establishment Appears to be Practically Assured. (Middleton Outlook.)

The movement for the establish-

ment of a pork packing factory at Middleton is progressing satisfactorily. No enterprise was ever started here which received such general approval of farmers, business men and capitalists. Not one of the leading men to whom the matter has been explained but has approved the idea and many of those who at first took a small amount of stock have, on fuller investigation, increased the amount. The ready response from the people of Lunenburg county has given the movement a strong impetus. One advantage of a bacon making factory is that the hogs needed are lean ones, which can be raised without the purchase of feed from outside the farm. The farms will be kept up without the resent large expenditures for articial fertilizers, at the same time the farmer will be receiving ready money the year around. The market is assured from the fact that several different firms abroad are so anxious to get the bacon from the factory as to be willing to invest money to help start it. Our most experienced business men are promoting the enterprise, which gives a guarantee for its wise n anagement. Enough stock to enable the company to be incorporated will soon be taken, after which there will be little trouble to dispose of the remainder. The best guarantee of the success, however, is for every farmer along the two lines of railway to take a few shares. If this is done we shall by this time next year see cars loaded with hogs coming to Middleton from the west, east and south and return-

ing with the cash for the farmers. The Bridgetown Monitor has the following to say in reference to the Nova Scotia Pork Packing Co.: "So there is every prospect that this enterprise will be readily established with local capital, and there is also an encouraging prospect for the hog raising industry of western Nova Scotia. There is money in pork if there is a ready market for it at hand, and a pork packing establishment will furnish a market sufficient to consume anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000 hogs per year. Middleton, as a railway centre, is advantageously situated for the location of such an enterprise, and we hope to see it carried to a successful establishment. So far local capital has responded readily to the needs of the ccasion, and we think that the spirit of enterprise that has been awakened will not suffer the scheme to collapse."

The Most Prominent are Fashionable. Dyspersia or indigestion has become fashionable disease. There are very few individuals who have not at verious times experienced the miserable feeling caused by defective digestion. No pen can describe the keen suffering of the body, and the agony and arguish of mind endured by the dyspeptic. Dr. La Londe, of 236 Pine Ave., Montreal, says: "When I ever run across chronic cases of dyspeps I always prescribe Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and my patients gen-

DRY DOCKS AND RECIPROCITY

erally have quick relief.

(Boston Herald.) The Boston Associated Board of Trade, Rufus A. Flanders president, held a business meeting in Young's Hotel Monday evening. It considered, omong other matters, the subject of a dry dock for Boston, the question of reciprocity with Canada and Newfoundland, and the establishment of an independent agency to attract wholesale buyers to Boston and to foster and protect the general commercial interests of this section of the country.

With regard to the dry dock, Secretary Sayward stated that six quarry owners had singned an agreement to build a stone dock for the same appropriation which it is proposed in congress to set apart for the wooden one. Timber construction is expressly directed in the bill before congress. Mr. Sayward added that the quarry owners agree, in the event of war, to build the dock for less than a timber dock would cost.

Alex. S. Porter said that Senator Chandler of New Hampshire held the situation in the palm of his hand, and, he added, that if Senator Chandler were approached in the right way the suggestion for a stone dock could be

carried out. Alden Speare stated that, from what he ha dlearned, it would be impossible for Boston to get a dock unless Portsmouth also got one. The opinion was expressed by several members of the board that a timber dock would be

better than nothing. The special committee of the board on the question of reciprocity with Canada reported, through Hersey B. Goodwin, a resolution that the president be impressed with the importance to the business interests of New England and other parts of the United States of an equitable treaty of reciprocity, and the board respectfully requests that such a treaty be negotiated as speedily as possible. The board accepted the report.

THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR. The Country Editor Explains How Blessed a Thing is Charity.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) There is a real humorist living away from the turmoil of the busy world in the placed oblivion of Perry county. He is the editor of the Perry county Freeman, and here is a short note from the latest edition of his unique journal: "Donation Party.-It being reported in the neighborhood that the Widow Oscar, who, with her two boys and a girl, lives in Mr. Archy's tenant house, was in need of help, word was sent through the neighborhood that there would be a donation party at her house on Saturday night, and in consequence the entire community turned out to help her. That the donation was a success was evidenced by the fact that her two boys sold enough dried apples to the huckster on Monday morning to get enough money to buy two new coon dogs and a mouth organ, and thus, through the charity of the neighbors, will the gaunt wolf of starvation be kept from the widow's door for a season.

BOSTO

Tobacco Smugg States From

The Bram Trial-P **Business Beginn** Off-Com

(From our ov BOSTON, Apr ness, which in th ly good for over to show a falling general belief th imminent. The employing nearl tonight for many officials state it summer before Lowell carpet r Thompsonville closed. The Bos factories, employ down tonight for mills of the Ro and South King eight weeks next mah cotton mill are idle. The w ally reports a business, due to at the armories. navy vards, gu places where th are turned out. doing a thriving employment to been idle. The tcday received a worth of their to be the larges country. Uncle powder to burn. If the United good times in t would undoubted all kinds flying be in demand. American vesse

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cide was the res Editor Frank Wool and Cotton has a new plan doned farms of I vocates the enco ing on a larger if New England the old England have fewer ab Mr. Bennett say of sufficient h dogs from killin most sheep rais plain of.

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Mrs. Mitchell, Stratford, J. Geldert, W. C. Trotter, Wolfvil Mrs. Wm. 1 Miss Emma Y. in Brookline A 23 years old. There is not ber market yet, activity for im

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S., Establishment actically Assured.

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THE DOOR. Explains How is Charity.

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from the widow's

BOSTON LETTER.

FIRST PART.

Tobacco Smuggled Into the United States From New Brunswick via Calais.

The Bram Trial-Provincialists in the City-Business Beginning to Show a Falling Off-Committed Suicide.

(From our own Correspondent.) BOSTON, April 9.-General business, which in this city has been fairly good for over a month, is beginning to show a falling off, owing to the general belief that war with Spain is imminent. The Roxbury carpet mills, employing nearly 1,000 hands, closed tonight for many weeks. Some of the officials state it may be the end of the summer before they reopen. The Lowell carpet mills and those of the Thompsonville Carpet Co. are also closed. The Boston Rubber Shoe Co.'s factories, employing 3,000 persons, shut down tonight for five weeks. The cloth mills of the Rodman Co. at North and South Kingstown are to close for eight weeks next week, and the Ponemah cotton mills at Tafftville, Conn. are idle. The wholesale trade generally reports a heavy falling off in business, due to the war scare. Work at the armories, arsenal, powder mills, navy yards, gun factories and those places where the munitions of war are turned out, on the other hand, are doing a thriving business, and giving employment to hundreds who have been idle. The Dupont Powder Co. tcday received an order for \$15,000,000 worth of their product, which is said to be the largest ever given in this country. Uncle Sam will have some powder to burn. If the United States goes to war,

good times in the maritime provinces would undoubtedly follow. Vessels of all kinds flying the British flag would be in demand, for the reason that American vessels would be warw in venturing far from their home ports. The Gloucester fishermen fear that their business will be paralyzed, as the mackerel fishery, which will shortly be at its best, takes them in waters further south, where Spanish cruisers might capture them. The trade would undoubtedly go wholly to the Nova Scotia fishermen, who would reap a harvest from the higher prices which would naturally prevail. It is stated in shipping circles that much of the New York and Boston occan trade would be handled by way of Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax in the event of war. A large share of the European passenger traffic, it is thought, would go through Canada, most people preferring to travel on the safest routes.

Frank L. Ogilvie, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., committed suicide by hanging at Springfield yesterday. Ogilvie's mother lives at S., and it is thought his wife and children reside in Halifax. He was 32 years old. The suicide was the result of a long spree. Editor Frank P. Bennett of the Wool and Cotton Reporter of this city has a new plan to settle the abandoned farms of New England. He advocates the encouraging of sheep raising on a larger scale, and claims that if New England adopted the plan of the old England farmers, we would have fewer abandoned farms here. Mr. Bennett says a barbed wire fence of sufficient height would prevent dogs from killing sheep, an evil which most sheep raisers frequently comrlain of.

Advices from New York state that the sardine combine will be an assured fact in two weeks. Practically every factory in eastern Maine has decided to join the association.

The Bram murder trial is not nearly finished yet, and it may require two weeks more before the case goes to the jury. The defence has made out a much stronger case at this trial, and it has not finished vet by any means. Strong doubt is expressed that the government will be able to

convict. The customs officials have discovered that quantities of tobacco have been smuggled into this country from New Brunswick by way of Calais, Me. The weed was shipped in trunks, and it is supposed was brought up from Havana in vessels engaged in the West Indian trade. Two seizures were recently made at the Union depot here. The trunks were sealed with the seal used on goods shippe in bond from a point in the United States through Canada to another American town. The officials are puzzled to know how the seals were

procured. The following from the provinces were in the city this week: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thomas, Charles G. Bailey, Fred A. Jones, W. L. Waring, I. J. Olive, Thomas McNulty, Matt Trimble, Mrs. John L. Thompson, J. R. Thompson, Miss E. R. Scovil, St. John; L. J. Almon and Miss Almon, Rothesay; E. A. Charters, Sussex; J. L. Jennings, Fredericton; J. D. Chipman, M. P. P., Frank Todd, Mrs. John Bolton, St. Stephen; C. W. Outhit, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, A. W. Stratford, J. M. Geldert, jr., Miss Geldert, W. C. Harvey, Halifax; T.

Trotter, Wolfville. Mrs. Wm. L. Murdock, formerly Miss Emma Y. Smith of St. John, died in Brookline April 5. Mrs. Smith was 23 years old.

There is not much life in the lumber market yet, although there is some activity for immediate delivery. Quotations on spruce remain firm at \$11.50 to 12.50 for random cargoes; \$13 to 13.50 for ten inch frames by car; \$14 to 14.50 for 12 in.; \$15 to 16 for 14 in.; \$11 to 12 for boards planed on one side and \$19 to 22 for clear kiln dried floorings; eastern hemlook is unchanged at \$10 to 11 for No. 1; cedar shingles are quiet at \$2.65 to 2.75 for extras and

\$2.25 to 2.55 for clear. Clapboards and laths continue quiet and unchanged. The fish trade has taken a vacation, Business is generally light and sales few. Live lobsters are quoted at 10c. and boiled at 12c. Mackerel continue high with no new fish on sale this

A KLONDYKE OUTFIT. It is Being Shipped from Victoria, B. C., to Liverpool via St. John.

A Sun reporter dropped into the Dominion express office yesterday afternoon and there saw a Klondyke outfit from Victoria, B. C., bound for Liverpool, going by mail steamer Lake Huron today. The object of shipping such an outfit to Liverpool could not be ascertained.

A recent Victoria paper gives the following as a Klondyke outfit: Dunnage bag...
Piece mosquito netting, 35c...
Pair seal skin boots, \$3.00.
Pair heavy buff boots, \$4.00.
Pair 4 pt. Se. blankets, \$3.00.
Only ga'cn fron pail, 50c...
Nest \$410 again covered neils \$1.85 1 Only ga'cn iron pail, 50c.
1 Nest 4x10 agate covered pails, \$1.85.
1 Only dirli tent, \$3.75.
1 Only oiled cloth, \$2.00.
1 Oil coat, trousers and s'wester, \$2.50.
1 Only miner's stove, \$6.50.
1 Drift, pick and handle, \$1.25.
1 Black P. axe, \$1.25.
1 X cut hand saw, \$1.75.
1 Brace and 4 bitts, \$2.45.
1 Only socket chisel, \$1.00.
1 Only 8 inch draw knife, \$1.00.
1 Only jack plane, \$1.75.
Fixtures for X cut pit saw, \$4.00.
1 Only No. 5 fry pan, 35c. Only No. 1 hatchet, 75c.
Only tape line, 45c.
Only No. 2 qt. tin coffee pot, 45c.
Only No. 10 mug, 20c.
Only tin plate, 20c.
Only tin plate, 20c.
Only packet compass, 75c.
Only packet compass, 75c.
Only par eye shields, 25c.
Only white feit hat, \$2.50.
Only pack saddle, \$2.50.
Cased hu ting knife, 75c.
Only knife and fork, 25c.
Only knife and fork, 25c.
Only lesting spoon, 20c.
Table, 1 tea spoon, 20c.

CAPT. CAMPBELL DEAD.

The Commander of the Mail Steamer

Lake Ontario Dies on the Passage. The death is announced by cable of Capt. Howard Campbell of the Royal Mail steamer Lake Ontario. The Ontario left this port on the 30th ult. and Halifax on the 1st inst., and reached Liverpool Monday. Campbell died on the 2nd, when this vessel was only one day out from Halifax. No particulars have yet reached here regarding his sudden demise. The deceased had for years suffered from heart trouble, and last summer remained ashore nearly two the celebrated baths in Germany with for several voyages aware of the fact that his life hung upon a slender For this reason he desired thread. very much to arrange matters so that he could retire from the sea. His death will be learned with regret through this province and Canada generally, for he was widely known and universally liked. He left a widow and six children, who reside in Liverpool. Mrs. Campbell was a Miss Walker, the daughter of a retired naval officer, who resided in London.

Capt. Campbell was a native of St. Andrews, a son of Geo. F. Campbell, once postmaster of the place, and a trother of Charles Campbell of this city. As a lad he was sent to King William's college, Isle of Man, to comrlete his education. He spent a couple of years there, after which he went on board the training frigate Conway, stationed at Liverpool. Having completed the course of training there he went into the mercantile service. He spent years in vessels engaged in the East India trade and was for a time engaged trading between English and continental ports and various parts of South America. He entered the Beaver line employ about 20 years ago and made for himself a record of which no man need have reason to be ashamed. He commanded the Lake

Ontario about ten years. Capt. Campbell was 55 years of age. Halifax, was the fifty-fifty anniversary of his birth.

LIVERPOOL LUMBER MARKET.

(Farnworth & Jardine's Circular.)
LIVERPOOL, April 1—Spruce deals, small imports by steamer, £5 17s. 6d.; birch timber, 17 inch average, 19d. per foot ex quay.
The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 786 tons register. against 4,787 tons register during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898 has been 43,817, 47,846 and 55,521 tons respectively.

places during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898 has been 43,817, 47,846 and 55,521 tons respectively.

Business during the past month has been quiet and the deliveries have been unsatisfactory. Stocks generally are ample for the season of the year, and although there is little change to report in values prices are with difficulty maintained.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals—The import consists of a few small consignments by steamer from St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., which have gone direct from the quay into consumption; the deliveries have been small, and the stock is too heavy; there is no change in value to report, but contracting for the coming season is difficult. Pine deals are dull of sale and the stock is ample.

Birch—Of logs the import consists of small shipments from Quebec, via Portland, which are going direct into consumption. The deliveries have been fairly satisfactory, and the stock is now reduced to a more moderate compass; values are steady. Of planks there has been no import; there has been more enquiry at firmer prices, but the stock is still too heavy.

Stocks of N. B. and N. S. spruce and pine deals, 13,625 standards, compared with 6,085 standards a year ago and 2,353 standards two years ago.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cock's Cotton Roof Committed to the control of the control PARLIAMENT.

Hon. Mr. Foster Resumes His Debate on the Budget.

Pledges Have Been Violated and Taxation Has Been Greatly Increased.

Sir Richard Cartwright Follows and Sir Charles Tupper Replies to Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA, April 12-In resuming the budget debate this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Foster agreed with Hon. Mr. Fielding as to the prosperity of the country, but could not join in commending the government for the share of the ministers in it. He admitted the incorrectness of some of his own forecast of last year's finances, but pointed out that he had come nearer the right figures than the finance minister did in his last year's budget

Mr. Foster took up the pledges of the principal ministers not to incre the debt and to reduce the expenditure and the taxes, and showed that during the period since the change of government the debt had increased more than the former average; that the expenditure had grown by millions and taxation had increased more

evaded, then broke, and now openly repudiated their pledges of economy. It was pleasant to talk of last year's trade and progress, but it was worth while to notice that the chief additional exports were on goods produced long before the ministers had announced their policy, either on the tariff or any other question. The prosperity of last year, so far as it was affected by the government policy or by the tariff, was the crowning glory of the liberal conservative rule and of the national policy. The fickle and uncertain character of the government was shown by the tariff of last year, which was left on the table for a month, and then replaced by a new one. The tariff was sometimes explained as a measure of universal reciprocity, and sometimes as a national preference, and sometimes as a step toward free trade. The ministers had been obliged to change its scope altogether, and today it was defended on entirely different grounds from those which were advanced when the

measure was first introduced. First and last the policy had not opened to Canada a single new market for one article of home produce, and therefore it did not fulfill the conditions of an imperial scheme which ought to give mutual advantage to all

parts of the empire. Mr. Foster strongly condemned the last reduction in the savings bank interest, holding that the people in Canmonths, during which time he visited ada who lend the government their third session. He would like the presmall earnings, ought to have at least mier to tell the house when the bill some temporary relief. He had been as good rates of interest as was paid by the treasury to money lenders of England. That had been his policy when finance minister, and he believed it would have been the policy of Mr. Fielding if the latter had not found his expenditure so large as to compel this resort.

Mr. Foster in the closing part of his speech referred to the reckless way in which the government pledged. or tried to pledge, the country to large subsidies, or extravagant contracts. He spoke of the Merciers, Greenshields and Drolets, who were getting a thousand per cent, profit out of their dredging licenses; of the Crow's Nest compact, which took an extra two millions out of the people to buy a control which the minister of railways this year finds no good, and strongly condemned Mr. Fielding's hint to the manufacturers that if they wanted their protection continued they must buy their safety. This declaration, he said, was the most abundantly stupid and malevolent he had ever known in the annals of parliament. Mr. Foster spoke about two hours

and was followed by Sir Richard Cartwright, who had hardly got well under way at six o'clock.

Sir Richard did not accept the blue book figures of increased expenditure as the proper basis of expenditure claiming that in the last year of the late government the militia services in fact, April 1st, the day the ship left and public works were starved. He claimed that Mr. Foster's estimate for 1897 would have called for not a great deal less than Mr. Fielding called for

Sir Richard also took exception to Mr. Foster's condemnation of the reduction of interest in the savings banks. He maintained that the greater part of the money on deposit was not the property of poor people. Twothirds of the money was deposited by people in good circumstances. More than half of it, or twenty-five million, was to the credit of 26,000 people, which gave that class one thousand dollars each. He thought a man with one thousand dollars in the bank was not so poor as to require paternal care of the government. He Richard repeated Mr. Fielding's argument that the reduction in interest would make money cheap all over the

After a review of trade, Sir Richard Cartwright took up the expense of the government with European treaties. The home authorities had indeed decided that the Canadian contention was wrong, but he had no hesitation in saying that the imperia authorities were wrong. But they had the power, and were perhaps governed by diplomatic reasons rather than good law. However that might be, the result had been the abrogating of the treaties. Regarding the failure of the party to keep the retrenchment pledged, Cartwright explained that the late government had made it harder for the present ministers to reduce the expenditures than he and

country.

his friends had supposed. Sir Charles Tupper opened his re-marks by commending the government for revoking the preferential tariff of last year, a commedation to be expected after his (Sir Charles) own ad-

of the ministry to win back the West Indian trade, and fid it with the more pleasure because last year he pointed out to the government that their tariff as then arranged would require to be changed, or the West Indian trade

would be lost.

Sir Charles would not review Mr. Fielding's financial statement. That was done most completely and most fairly in the absolutely unanswerable peech of Mr. Foster. He would point out some advantages possessed by the present government. They came into power just as the tide of businers was turning toward prosperity, and what was a magnificent gain to them, they enjoyed what the late gov-ernment never had, the help of a patrictic opposition, ready on all occasions to support ministers in all efforts to build up the nation.

The opposition leader remarked that Cartwright's claim that half the increased expenditure estimate was money required for operating the Drummond Counties railway. this was no defence, as no return whatever would be got for the money The last reduction in income of the poor and thrifty deposits was strongly described by Sir Charles not as states manship, but as a piece of smartness such as the present finance minister alone was capable of.

The greater part of Sir Charles Tupper's speech was devoted to the unfortunate episode of the tariff preference and the treaties, reading the declarations of last year and comparing them with the facts as developed by one year's history.

The opposition leader showed that while Laurier was creating favor in England over the supposed reduction in duty on English goods, the fact was that the tariff had been increased on these very English goods, so that when preference reduction was made the duty was still higher than before. While the tariff on English goods was so maintained or increased corn and bread stuffs, iron goods and other articles imported from the states were reduced. This was the minis ter's favored mother country. Sir Charles closed a strong speech more than three hours at 12.30,

when the house adjourned. Hon. Mr. Paterson moved the adfournment of the debate. Col. Tucker, M. P., is somewhat ill his rooms in the Russell House.

OTTAWA, April 13.-The premier made a short statement this afternoon about the fast line. He said that Mr. Petersen had met great difficulties, but had made great progress notwithstanding. The government had information that the greater part of the capital had been underwritten and a strong board was formed. He had reason to believe that the ships would be under construction by the first of

Mr. Craig moved the adjournment of the house to bring up the plebiscite question. He said that the temperarce people were a good deal concerned about the delays that had taken place from the first session to the second, from the second to the third, and now from week to week in the would be brought down, and whether it would mix up other questions with that of prohibition.

Premier Laurier said he was glad to reassure his friend he could see no reason why the plebiscite bill should not be introduced on the close of the budget debate. The premier could not now saw what questions would be pro-posed in the bill, but felt certain that the bill would be such that Mr. Craig could vote for it.

Replying to a further question from Sir Charles Tupper, Premier Laurier said that after the vote was taken the government would abide by the decision of the people.

Hon. Mr. Paterson resumed the budget discussion, producing a good deal of amusement by declaring that the ministers and party were living in a state of harmony. He went on to argue that the tariff changes of last year had a general effect of reducing taxation.

The hour for private bills this evening was expended on Mr. Corbin's Kettle River railway, which was reported last week from the committee of the whole. Mr. Tarte was the first member of the house to attack the measure, which his colleague, Mr. Blair, has been trying to force through. Mr. Tarte said that he was in accord with the policy of his party. The Crow's Nest contract was accepted last year as guarding British Columbia from the C. P. monopoly. For his part he believed the only consistent course was to resist the surrender of control of the boundary district to United States railways and traders.

Messrs. McLean, Caron and Oliver spoke successively in favor of the bill. The friends of Mr. Corbin got afraid that the vote would be adverse, and so talked the hour out, so that the

measure stands over again. Clarke Wallace resumed the budget discussioin, remarking that Mr. Paterson's gift for misrepresentation was equal to his capacity to make a noise. He analized Mr. Paterson's statement of preferential tariff reductions, showing that of many of the articles which Mr. Paterson mentioned, Canada does not import from England \$100 a year. Mr. Wallace recognized some of the reductions, including that of binder twine, which had been made free, while the farmers did not get their twine as cheap as last year.

The debate was continued by Mac Donald of Huron. Mr. Craig moved the adjournment at 11.37.

NOTES. The legislature of British Columbia has passed the Chinese and Japanese exclusion bills, and Mr. McInnes of that province has introduced a bill in the commons including the Japanese in the restrictions to immigration

from China. The premier today laid on the table of the house copies of the protest. of the Japanese consul against Mr McInnes's bill. Fitzpatrick, spent the day with her

Premier Laurier replies, hoping the good feeling between the two nations will continue, but pointing out that Mr. McInnes is acting within his vice given in the debate on the ad- rights as a member of parliament. dress. He also commended the effort The Japanese consul general Nosse

writes from Vancouver protesting against the British Columbia bill, and sking for disallowance. OTTAWA, Ont., April 13.-Informa-

was received from British Columbia tonight that the legislature of that province today voted \$4,000 a mile for a railway from a British Columbia port to Lake Teslin. Dan Mann was informed of the fact, but declined to express any opinion about the matter, except that he expected some such action.

SPAIN IS NOT DELAYING.

She Sends a Large Force of Troops to the Canaries.

Two Cruisers on Their Way to Cape Verde Islands - While the Adminstration Was Working for Delay Spain Has Increased Her Naval Force Four Armored Vessels and a Flotilla of Torpedo Boats and Destroyers.

(Cor. N. Y. Sun.) WASHINGTON, April 11.-Confirmation has been received by this government of the report that Spain will send a large force of troops to the Canaries and that her principal fleet will concentrate in the waters of those islands. Information has also been received from one of the United States agents abroad that the battleship Pelaya, which left Cadiz several days ago with other vessels, did not start for the Canaries, the Cape Verde Islands, or the West Indies, but merely went out on her official trial trip. She attained a speed of sixteen knots an hour. The other vessels went along as stakeboats, and on the conclusion of the trial returned to Cadiz with the Pelaya. It has been learned by the naval authorities from an equally trustworthy source that the armored cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon, which left Cadiz for the Cape Verde Islands to augment the torpedo boat flotilla, were accompanied by transports carrying some thousands of troops for Canary Island forts. It is reported to the department, but not yet confirmed, that several smaller war vessels went with the two armored cruisers.

These facts have caused considerable dissatisfaction in Washington in connection with the understanding that the administration is working for more delay in the settlement of the Cuban question and the Maine affair. Everybody who knows anything about naval matters realizes that delay is wholly to the advantage of Spain, and consequently to the disadvantage of the United States.

For the past six months every moment has been utilized by the Spanish government in making preparations for an emergency, and it is now clear to those in official life who believe that the state of affairs in Cuba should have been ended as far back as last November, when the present fighting season began with the Cubans more than holding their own, that the United States would have been nearly twice as strong as Spain in naval forces. The United States had then seagoing armorclads, while seven Spain had four only. They had no terpedo boat destroyers ready, and in the healthy season in Cuba, during which an administration army could operate in the island, was at hand, Four armored vessels have been added since then to the Spanish navy. All were under construction in November. Three of these are now at Carthagena or Cadiz, and the fourth will be at one of these places in a few days. Half of the torpedo-boat destroyer owned by Spain are at the Cape Verde Islands and the rest at Cadiz. The sickly season is now beginning, and it is realized that the loss of life among American troops sent to Cuba at this time would be enormous.

While certain things must be done to put the Spanish fleet in condition for service, the vessels comprising it will be in fine trim for hostile work in two weeks. The concentration of this fleet at the Canaries or some point nearer to the United States would measurably increase the difficulties of the United States in the event of a sudden resort to hostilities, with the prospect of sending a land expedition to Cuba practically out of the question on account of the prevailing climatic conditions. A longer delay will see the Spanish naval force increased by the addition of two magnificent armored ships, the Cardinal Sisneros and the Princessa de Cesturias, now rapidly nearing completion. Work on them is being pushed with a rapidity that is inconsistent, with the Spanish tendency to "manana." now no way to strengthen the United States navy quickly. Negotiations for the purchase of armored ships abroad have been abandoned, and the battleship Oregon requires forty more days to reach Key West. The United States navy is not as strong now as it was last November. Then the Maine was afloat. Not a torpedo-boat destroyer can be made ready under eight months unless the most urgent measures are taken, and the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky will not be serviceable for some time to come.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. Death of Jeremiah Crowley, a Stu-

dent, Belonging to Sandy Point ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, April 12. -Easter Sunday was an ideal day and

was more like a June than an April

Solemn High Mass was sung at eight o'clock in the college chapel by the Rev. Fr. Martel, C. S. C., with Rev. Fr. Giradr, C. S. C., as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Levesque as sub-deacon. The Rev. Fr. Martel preached an able sermon, appropriate to the day. Phil Fitzpatrick of St. John, a for-mer student of the collenge, spent Easter here, and his sister, Miss Clar

little sister at the Sacred Heart Con-The Very Rev. Fr. Francais France, superior general of the Holy Cross order, will visit the college next week, when the French play, Les Plastres Rouges, will be reproduced in his honor

The base ball fever is beginning to ise. The boys were on the diamond today for the first time this season. The College A. A. A. have accepted a challenge from the Moncton A. A. A base ball team and will play the latter at Moncton on May 24th. A good game may be expected, as the college team will endeavor to uphold their honors.

The death occurred at 8.45 this morning of Jeremiah, son of Simon Crowley of Sandy Point road, St. John. The deceased was in good health up till last Thursday, when he complained of a slight cold, which terminated in inflammation of the brain. "Jerry," as he was familiarly known, was a favorite with all the boys, and his death was a great shock to the students. He was a young man of exemplary conduct and virtuous habits. Simon Crowiey, who was with his brother at the time of his death, will accompany the remains by train to St. John.

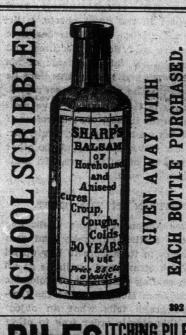
MISS WILLARD.

Her Remains Were Cremated in Chi-

CHICAGO, April 11 .- The remains of Miss Frances E. Willard were cre-mated on Saturday, at Graceland cemetery. Although little if anything had been said in advance as to cremation of the remains of the celebrated president of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, it is stated that such a procedure was in accordance with her repeatedly expressed wish. Miss Anna Gordon, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the new president of the National W. C. T. U., and a few others were present. The ashes were taken to Rose Hill cemetery, where they were interred in the Willard family plot.

(Montreal Gazette.) Miss Willard's remains have been cremated. It is not often that a woman chooses this method of disposing of her body. Perhaps there was no woman whose preference in such a matter will do more to weaken the prejudice against this quick and leanly, and therefore decent, way of disposing of the dead.

The parliament of the United Kingdom is the largest representative body in the world. In the house of lords there are 5535 persons entitled to vote, and in the house of commons there are 670 members. France in its corps legislatif has 300 senators and 584 deputies. Italy has a varying number of senators and 508 deputies. Japan has 300 peers and 300 representatives. Germany, in its bundesrath, or senate, has fifty-eight members, but its reichstag has 397 members. Spain's cortes has 431 members. Canada has a senate of eighty members and a house of commons of 215 members.



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#### THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN. N. B., APRIL 16, 1898.

MR. MILLS RESPONSIBLE.

Douglas Stuart, the inspector of penitentiaries, has submitted to his minister a report in which he referred to the bad results of political management of prisons. The inspector traces the troubles that have occurred largely to the misuse of patronage for local politicians. He recommends penitentiary control by a non-political board of management, and speaks rather slightingly of the services of investigation commissions, which he thinks will not be useful so long as prison officers are appointed by the machine. The report reflects as much on the late government as on the present ministry, but the reference to the commissions is offensive to the good party men now in power. Mr. Tarte especially is highly indignant and the paper that Mr. Greenshields bought for him comes out with an emphatic demand for Mr. Stuart's dismissal. This is not surprising. At a time when about half the grit lawyers in Canada and about a third of the laymen are, or have been, or expect to be, commissioners to investigate something, a reflection on the

But it is a little surprising that an the government organs should proclaim it abroad that this report was printed in the blue book and given to the world without the knowledge of the minister of justice. The report is addressed to Mr. Mills, and must have reached his desk. If he did not take the trouble to read the only report which is issued in his name he must be a remarkably negligent minister. It would occupy about fifteen minutes of his valuable time to read the report in the proof sheets, without the statistics. Mr. Mills has time to prepare and deliver lectures and do many other things outside of his official work, and it may therefore be and endorsed it, and that therefore if. it contains an insult to Mr. Blair, Mr. Tarte, Sir Oliver Mowat and the other employers of commissioners, Mr. Mills is the guilt. man.

commissions is nothing less than an

insult to the whole party.

#### BRITAIN IN THE EAST.

It was announced some weeks ago that the British admiralty had sent cut orders to its agents to buy up all the Welsh steam coal available at all British coaling ports east of Colombo. A letter from Hong Kong to the London Telegraph tells what an object lesson this simple order was to other powers. The Russian cruiser Rossia, en route to Viadivostock, and two German war ships could not continue their voyage from Singapore but for the courtesy of the British authorities in permitting that to take a coal supply. All the ports of the first class in those waters are British, and the result of the admiralty order was the instant transference to British control of nearly the whole coal reserve, so vital to the effectiveness of a fleet. With Gibraltar, Malta, Perim, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, and now Wei-Hait-Wei under her control, Great Britain is practically mistress of the situation, so far as coaling stations are concerned. The Telegraph's correspondent justly remarks that their possession doubles the value of the British fleet. Not only in coaling stations, but in the coal itself, Great Britain has the advantage, for the Welsh coal is sought after by all na-The Telegraph's correspondent tells the reason. He says:

tells the reason. He says:

The fact is that Great Britain possesses in South Wales a monopoly of the finest feui in the world. Its steam raising power is unrivalled. The other day we took on board at Singapore a quantity of the best Indian coal, and I learnt from the Chief engineer that whereas the ship burnt forty tons per day of her Cardiff supplies, it required seventy-five of the Indian to do the same work. This meant killing work for the poor stokers, and nearly double the bunker space. For a ship of war coal is as important as gunpowder. It is her motive power, and how much of this stored-up energy she can carry determines how long she can remain out at sea. American engineers have been speculating on the coming day when more electric motive power shall be stored up in some form that now exists as units of heat in a pound of coal. When that day arrives there will be no need of boliers and furnaces. Till then the ship of war must tarry her reserves or motive power in the present form, and with Cardiff coal they can earry almost twice as much as any other to be had in these parts, not excepting the best Japanese to be had at Kobe or Nagasaki. Besides, the South Wales variety is nearly smokeless, and that is a great matter in naval tactics.

It must not be assumed that Russia

It must not be assumed that Russia would have no available coal supply in the event of hostilities, for she has a considerable quantity stored at Port Arthur. Germany of course would have a supply stored at the leased port of Kiao Chau. But with Hong Kong and Wei-Hai-Wei as bases of supplies of superior coal, the advantage of Britain would be manifest. One other fact is worth noting by those who may have been led to believe that Britain's influence in the

that her fleet in Chinese waters is far superior to any other. She has there three battleships, three armoured crusiers, seven unarmored cruisers (with speed of 19 to 22 knots), four sloops, and ten gunboats. The Russian fleet in Chinese waters comprises three pattleships, six armored cruisers, one unarmored cruiser, two sloops and one armored gun vessel. Britain has the further advantages that her fleet could be re-inforced from other stations more quickly than that of any other

It is therefore clear that Britain is in a position to maintain her prestige in the far east, and there is no ground for belief that her interests will be sacrificed. The London Telegraph puts the case clearly in a leader devoted to those who express apprehension that imperial interests will be betrayed or

sacrificed. It says: Neither the antecedents of individual members of the cabinet nor any conceivable parliamentary motive—to leave the claims of patriotism and duty for the moment out of sight—justify "such apprehension. There is not in Lord Salisbury's administration a single adherent of the "Little England" party. It is made up of the flower of the old liberal party and all the leaders of the conservatives; and Lord Rosebery, we believe, sympathizes with this policy. No fear of dissensions among their followers can deter ministers from carrying out an imperialist policy, for, if anything, the rank and file ter ministers from carrying out an imperialist policy, for, if anything, the rank and file are in favor of a more forward policy than their leaders. As for the opposition, its most representative members are committed to support the plans of the government as they have been publicly defined. In any case, it would not be dread of parliamentary caseure that would deter ministers from an unwavering defence of British interests. Eyery motive of self-interest, therefore, as well as the dictates of patriotism, constrains the government to guard against encroachments upon our imperial rights. This mere array of vary obvious facts and considerations ought to give the creakers cause.

ON TO KHARTOUM.

General Kitchener's decisive defeat of the Dervishes despatched by the Khalifa to wrest Berber from the Anglo-Egyptian army, will in all probability be followed by a rapid advance on Khartoum and the end of Dervish supremacy in the Soudan. The campaign has been slow, but sure, and Sir Herbert Kitchener has proved himself a capable commander and a credit to the British army. There has teen no mistake in his tactics from the day in 1896 when he was entrusted with the task of taking Dongola from the Dervishes, and thus ensuring the safety of Egypt from attack. Last year a successful advance was made to Abu Hamed, and that was followed by the fall of Berber.

When the Dervish forces advanced from Metemmeh, by Shendy, a few weeks ago, down to the Atbara, they found General Kitchener thoroughly prepared to accept battle, so much so that they took refuge in the thickest bush and did not venture into the open. It was then that Sir Herbert prepared for them an unpleasant surprise. He sent Major Hickman with assumed that he reads his own report, a battalion of Soudanese and some friendly natives up stream in gunboats and captured Shendy, their base of supplies. Mahmoud and his 15,000 men were thus caught in a trap, retreat southward being barred by the presence of the Egyptian troops and gunboats at Shendy, while escape along the Atbara was almost impossible owing to the capture of their provisions and the extreme difficulty of procuring food along that route. It was this force that General Kitchener attacked in its entrenched camp with such crushing success last week, killing 2,000 and taking Mahmoud, its best

and bravest general, prisoner. Sir Herbert Kitchener has had good deal of experience in Soudanese warfare. He served with the Nile expedition in 1834-85 as deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, and for his services was mentioned in the despatches, given the brevet of a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, a medal with a clasp, second class of the Medjidie, and the Khedive's star. He served in the operations near Suakim in December, 1888, and was present at the engagement at Gemaizah, in command of a brigade of the Egyptian army, for which he was again mentioned in the despatches and given the clasp. He also took part in the operations on the Soudan frontier in the following year, and was present at the engagement at Toski, being again mentioned in despatches, granted a third clasp, and being made a C. B. In 1896 he commanded the combined British and Egyptian force, known as the Dongola Expeditionary Force, the object of which was to re-take from the Dervishes the lost province of Dongola. In this he was completely successful after several brilliant engagements had been fought. His reward was a K. C. B., promotion to the rank of major-general for distinguished service in the field, and the first class of

THE THREATENED WAR.

In the last decade of the fifteenth entury Spanish ships bore Columbus on a voyage that resulted in the disovery of America. In the last decade of the nineteenth century her ships are gathering for a fateful struggle. the close of which may witness the extinction of Spanish rule on this side of the ocean. Had the genius of her people been like that of the Anglo-Saxon, Spain might today have been the centre of a powerful confederacy, including Cuba and other islands, Mexico and the South American communities that have thrown off her yoke. But she was non-progressive, far east is in serious danger. It is and has apparently learned nothing Cian S. S. Co.

from experience. The old idea, long since discarded in British statesmanship, that the chief purpose of the existence of a colony is to produce wealth for the mother country and official positions for her sons, is still embraced with fatuous obstinacy by the Spanish government. No British subject in any British colony, realizing the perfect freedom which he enloys, can for a moment have any sympathy with the methods of government adopted by Spain in Cuba. There may be, and there doubtless is in many minds a degree of sympathy for the ancient kingdom in this struggle, not because Cuba has been well governed, but because is the weaker party in the present conflict, and because there is a suspicion that it is not love of freedom merely which inspires the eloquence of her enemies in the United States congress. A free Cuba will not be a tranquil Cuba. The elements of discord and strife are in the blood of her people, and it will probably be peace of exhaustion. But tremendous issues hang upon the events of the unto thee, Until seven times; but, unnext few days. It is hardly conceive til seventy times seven. able that a speedy victory, in the 23. Therefore is the allegation which wen likened unto a certain king which ican arms. Of their ultimate victory in a contest single handed with Spain there can be no doubt, but there seems good reason to fear heavy loss w will be inflicted on both sides before the end is reached. Should an American army invade Cuba at this season, the climate might prove as deadly a foe as the Spaniard. It is easy to talk in congress of Cuban horrors and of sind worshipped him, saying, Lord, plause of the galleries may be very weet to warlike gentlemen who will probably not smell powder, but when we turn to the gallant fellows whose blood must flow, and to the hearth-stones desolated by the storm of war that is another story.

### ON THE SENATE.

(Continued from First Page.) far sighted statesmen in Spain understand perfectly that the declarations all. of their own government and that of 10 30. means make impossible a peaceful and conciliatory solution, if circumlarly Austria, France and Russia, may ley, when once he has entire control

"In this strain of considerations I leven as I had pity on thee? understand the Spanish court and in political circles.

"The military newspapers talk very wildly today, demanding war and considering further concessions impos sible. The other papers are mostly angry against America, but the conservative organs, like their chief, Senor Silvela, are guarded and resreved, with the evident inclination to believe that Spanish, American and European diplomacy, as well as the ction of the Madrid and Washington overnments, may yet avert war, without exacting from the Spanish nation the humiliation of a surrender of its rights and territory."

HANTSPORT SHIPPING NOTES.

(Hantsport Advance.)

Capt. R. Pratt of Cheverie is buildng a steamboat. She is timbered out and will be pushed along to completion as fast as possible. Her machinery and boiler are building at Yarmouth. We hear this boat will be planned for a passenger and tow boat combined, will run regularly two days each week from Cheverie to Windsor one trip per week to St. John, and do the captain's own towing in his large shipping business.

The bark Lizzie Currey having been theroughly repaired, caulked all over, painted and generally put in order for sea, was towed to Goat wharf, Windsor, on Monday, where she loads lumber for Buenos Ayres. We learn that Capt. Harding Porter will take command for this voyage. It is expected the vessel will return from Buenos Ayres to Windsor with cargo.

The sch. Lily, having completed re airs, was towed up to Wentworth on Saturday, to load plaster for New York. Capt. Bentley tells us he is well satisfied with his bargain in the purchase of this vessel, and more than pleased with the despatch in rigging her over from a brigantine to a

#### HALIFAX!

An I. C. R. Train off the Track Near Stellerton-The Steamer Alpha.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 14.—The train from Pictor for Halifax left the rails a half mile from Stellarton this afternoon. The derailed train proceeded some distance and the passenger coaches turned over on their sides. The passengers were badly shaken up and bruised but no serious injury was sustained. Among those hurt most severely was J. J. Power, barrister, of this city.

The Lake Huron arrived at 10 clock from St. John She sailed for

Liverpool shortly afterwards The statement is made that the steamer Alpha, now on the voyage from this port to Vancouver, netted to her owners no less than thirty per cent. annually since 1880, when she was bought by Halifax men from the Cunard line. The Cunards were paid \$30,800 for the Alpha and she was subsidized by the government. For the past two years the steamer has been owned by a joint stock company known as the Halifax and West In-

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL. THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON IV.—April 24. GOLDEN TEXT.-Forgive, and shall be forgiven.-Luke 6: 37.

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. The last part of the third year of His ministry, near the close of the great Galilean ministry.

HISTORICAL SETTING.-Autumn A. D. 29. After the Feast of Tabernacles, which that year occurred October 11.-Andrews. Others place it just before that feast. Place Capernaum, near the Sea of Galilee. Jesus nearly 33 years old, five months before His crucifixion.

The section includes chap. 18: 7-35, and a view of all the instruction of Christ concerning forgiveness.

A LESSON ON FORGIVENESS.-Read Chapter 18.

21. Then came Peter to Him, and many a year before peace shall reign said, Lord, how oft shall my brother within her borders—unless it be the till seven times?

> would (a) take account of his servants. 24. And when he had begun to rec-

> kon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. 25. But forasmuch as he had not to pay, his lord commanded him to be sold, and his wife and children, and all that he had, and payment to be

> have patience with me and I will pay thee all.

\$27. Then the lord of that servant was moved with compassion, and (b) loosed him, and forgave him the debt. 28. But the same servant went out, and found one of his fellow servants, which owed him a hundred pence; and he laid hands on him and took him by the throat, saying, Pay me that thou

29. And his servant fell down at his feet and besought him, saying, Have patience with me, and I will pay thee

And he would not, but went and President McKinley do not by any cast him into prison till he should pay (c) the debt. 31. So when his fellow-servants saw

stances permit. Besides they fancy what was done, they were very sorry, that the European powers, particu- and came and told unto their lord all that was done. yet have something to say and do 1 32. Then his lord, after that he had

amicably to check President McKin-ccalled him, said unto him, O thou wicked servant, I forgave thee all that of the negotiations and the develop- debt, because thou (d) desiredst me: ments of American policy in his own 1, 33. Shouldst not thou also have had (e) compassion on thy fellow servant.

34. And his lord was wroth, and deseveral members of the cabinet do livered him to the termentors, till he not despair or share the pessimistic 50 (f) likewise shall ray heaver ly Father do (g) also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother (k) their trespasses.

> REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 23. (a) Make a reckoning with, Ver. 27. (b) Released him. Ver. 30. (c) That which was due. Ver. 32. (d) Besoughtest me. Ver. 33. (e) Mercy.

Ver. 35. (f) So shall also. (g) Omit also, (h) Omit their trespasses. LIGHT ON THE TEXT.

Then came Peter-After thinking over what Jesus had said in vs. 15-17. Till seven times The Jewis rabble taught to forgive three times Peter would go far beyond them. Seventy times seven-490 times; e., as often and as long as he asks

forgiveness (Luke 17: 3, 4). Further istruction can be found in Matthew 18: 15-17; Rom. 12: 19-21. 23. King-Representing God. vants-Officers; governors placed over provinces, or officers instructed with

collecting the revenue. 24. Ten thousand talents-A Greek talent was 6,000 denarii, or pence, each worth fifteen to seventeen cents. The whole amount was nine or ten milions of dollars. This represents the greatness of our sins against God. 25. Him to be sold, and his wife etc.—According to eastern custom This represents that for his sins man deserves the greatest punishment.

28. A hundred pence - Fifteen seventeen dollars; one 600,000th part as much as he had been forgiven. 34. His lord was wroth-God's anger is not passion, but a terrible indignation against sin and wrong. Our hearts grow hot over the wrongs, oppressions and cruelties in the world, but God's indignation is hotter than ours. The better a being is, the greater must be his hatred of all sin and wrong. "A God who was careless about sin, that was not offended by impurity, that did not resent cruelty and injustice, that did not loathe and abhor filthiness and lying, could you roverence him?" Delivered him to the tormentors-In those days debtors often hid money that should have gone to pay their debts, and they were tortured to make them tell where it was. This represents the pains of conscience

and hell , 35. So likewise, etc.—Because those who will not forgive are not truly repentant.

GUIDING QUESTIONS. Subject: Forgiving and Being For-

To what part of Christ's life does this lesson belong? What was the occasion of Peter's question? The Law of Forgiveness for Personal Offenses (vs. 21, 22.)—What question did Peter ask Jesus? What was Jesus' reply? What does this mean? Are we to forgive when the injurer does not wish to be forgiven? (Luke 17: 3, 4.) What are we to do to lead him to seek forgiveness? (Matt. 18: 15-17). What are we still to do even if he will not be reconciled? (Rom. 12: 19-21; Matt 5: 44.) What is included in forgiveness? Is it hard to forgive? What injury do we do to ourselves by not forgiving? What injury to others? What example was set us by Christ? (Luke 23: 24.) What by Stephen

## WORKED LIKE A CHARM

Paine's Celery Compound, the World-famed Spring Medicine, Gives Mr. Ducharme a New Lease of Life.

This is the Trade Mark of the Kind That Cures—Look for the Name "PAINE'S" and the Stalk of Celery—Refuse All Substitutes and Imitations.



Gentlemen:-For a long time I subject to spells of weakness that rendered me quite unfit for work. At such times my nervous condition was very alarming, and I felt as if my life was coming to an end. My sufferings were increased owing to violent attacks of rheumatism, and altogether I was as helpless as a child. Friends strongly advised me to use Paine's Celery Compound, as they had seen such grand results from its use. I used the

(Acts 7: 60.) Does forgiveness prevent all efforts to punish crime? How does this law of forgiveness tend to lessen the sin in the world? II. The Law Illustrated by a Par-

able in Three Scenes (vs. 23-35).-Scene I.—Relate the story in vs. 23-27. Who is represented by the king? By le servant or officer? How much money is 10,000 talents? Does this represent our sins towards God? In what respects is sin a debt? Can we pay the debt? Ho wdoes God show His compassion to us. (John 3: 16.) For whose sake does God forgive us' Why can he not forgive without the atonement of Christ? Repeat some texts about God's forgiving love. (Psa. 103: 11-13; Psa. 130; Isa. 55; 7; Rom. 3: 25, 26; Eph. 4: 32.)

Scene II.-What did the officer do when he was released? How much is 100 pence? What is the difference between this and the amount the officer had been forgiven? How does this reresent the wrongs men do to us?

his unmerciful servant? What did the king do? Why? Was this just? Why cannot God forgive those who refuse to forgive others? Where else is this truth taught. (Matt. 6: 13, 14, 15; Mark 11: 25. Can one who does not forgive dare to repeat the Lord's

#### NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

HALIFAX, April 13.-A delegation left for Ottawa this morning representing the city council and board of trade to impress on the railway department and government the construction of improved terminal facilities for the Intercolonial at Halifax. A grain elevator and new wharf and freight shed are the prinicpal requirements.

The beaver line boat Lake Superior arrived this morning from Liverpool via Moheavy westerly winds were met with which greatly interfered with the progress

heavy westerly winds were met with, which greatly interfered with the progress of the steamer. The banks were crossed in 43.30, but no loe was met with at that point. In long, 46.50 W., lat. 44 N., however, icebergs were seen, one of which was very large. It is seldom that these gigantic masses of ice are seen so far east. On Monday the Parisian was passed bound east. She reported all well. The Superior had 170 passengers in all. She landed eight saloon and fourteen intermediate and sixty steerage passengers. There were three Klondykers on board, Messre. Brenton, Marsden and Meham. They go through by way of Vanccuver, and will push through as rapidly as possible. There is evidently a falling off in the Klondyke travel, as all recent boats have shown a decrease. The Superior discharged about two hundred tons of cargo and dropped her mails. She left at 10 o'clock for St. John.

Superintendent Brown has severed his connection with the electric tramway company to accept the position of assistant manager of the Metropolitan cable road, New York. Mr. Brown left by the early train for New York today.

Lieut. Joly de Lotbiniere, son of the Can-

York today.

Lieut. Joly de Lotbiniere, son of the Canadian minister of the interior, was a passenger from Liverpool by the Lake Superior today. He is returning from India, where he was engaged in active service in the frontier troubles. He was severely wounded, and is going to his home in Quebec to recurerate. The steamer Fastnet left for Vancouver at

12 o'clock. Capt. Butler hopes to make Mon-tevideo before stopping for coal. The mem-bers of the crew all went well equipped to withstand the cold weather at Cape Horn. The steamer Harlaw is back from the sealing grounds. Her catch was only eight DIGBY, N. S., April 13.-The total value of lobsters shipped by local

dealers during the month of March

to the Boston market amounted to

\$3.603, a big decline as compared with the same month last year. The captain of a Grand Manan schooner in port said yesterday that the total value of fish shipments from that island to the American markets amounted to \$36,000 for the months

Compound, and the results were as tonishing and happy. Paine's Celery Compound has done for me what the doctors failed to do. It has made me active and strong, able to work every day, and has given me a new lease of life. Every sick was and broken down man and woman should use Paine's Celery Compound; there is nothing like it in the world.

ALFRED DUCHARME, 317 Beaudry St., Montreal.

of January, February and March. The schooner Geo. J. Torr, Captain John S. Hayden, is taking in another cargo of wood pulp to be shipped to England by the next Furness line boat from St. John. Drow. O. Grey and Wm. C. Purney

of Yarmouth registered at the Dufferin on Monday. They left by the Prince Rupert en route to Vancouver. From there they go to the Klondyke.
The stock lists for the new pork cacking industry at Middleton are being circulated for signature from Windsor to Yarmouth. Public meetings are to be held at all the places. including Digby. About \$5,000 has already been subscribed.

Capt. Surrat of the Meteghan schr. Lavinia, at Gloucester from Tusket, writes home that when off Seal Island he encountered a heavy breeze, in which part of the deckload was lost. in which part of the deckload was lost. DIGBY, N. S., April 14.—Capt. Geo. Post has purchased the schooner West Wind from Syda & Cousins on private terms and intends sailing her in the freighting business between Digby and St. John. His first outward cargo from this port will be a load of wood pulp from Sissiboo Falls for shipment by the Furness line to England. Captain Post is thoroughly acquainted with the packet business between here and St. John, having sailed different vessels in that business.

Bark Ethel Clark, from New York for this

M. L. Ogle of Toronto was in town yester-day engaging quarters for his family, who will spend the summer months in Digby. The Bear River Agricultural society has imported a thoroughbred Shorthorn bull The animal is less than a year old and girth The schr. Geo. J. Tarr cleared today for St. John with 1,000 bales wood pulp for the English market, to go by the Furness line. G. A. Veits left this week for British Columbia, where he has obtained a lucrative position.

A large American built seine boat, with A large American built seine boat, with two hundred fathoms of seine, was shipped by the Prince Rupert yesterday. It was purchased from D. & O. Sproul by Frank Ingersoil of Grand Maran, who will take it to the Magdalen Islands in tow of a vessel, to be used in sening herring.

The funeral of Mrs. Holms, who died on Tuesday evening at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Wilson, the result of a stroke of apoplexy, took place this afternoon, and was largely attended. The interment took place at the Methodist cemetery.

By giving an export rate on carloads of goods from the west to Windsor Junction egainst St. John and the schooners in the bay trade. They have given a rate from Ontario points to Windsor which is only two cents higher than the Boston rate. The D. A. R. takes the freight to Windsor and other points to which formerly St. John merchants shipped by water. The result will be of course that St. John will less this trade to a large extent. The unfairness of the thing is most apparent in the fact that a Windsor merchant can now get flour, oats, feed, etc., at a cheaper rate than the St. John merchant can. The latter only gets the export rate on flour sent on to some other port. For his trade here he must pay more. That is to say, the fleur for Windsor, despite the fact that it must pay a rate to fine D. A. R. as well as the I. C. R., is landed there cheaper than in St. John for local trade. Why this should be permitted is one of the secrets of "business" management of the I. C. R. Of course there is an inoidential loss of trade to St. John, apart from the business in flour, etc. For it merchants were buying flour here, and schooners were on the berith here, it would lead to the purchase of other lines. So that both this city and the schooners have lost and stand to lose business because Mr. Blair chooses to carry goods a longer distance for less money and give the D. A. R. a little business. bay trade. They have given a rate from On-

Ever rising before us is the imprudence of Europe in having allowed England, already in possession of one of the gates of the Mediterrunean at Gibraltar, to seize the cther at Port Said. Today England holds both, and she has the insolence to declare that she will open them to her friends and shut them in the face of here ensmiss.—Le Journal Egyptien (Cairo).

CITY

Recent Ev Around

Together Wit from Corre

When orderin WEEKLY SUN the NAME of the which the paper that of the office it sent. Remember! ensure prompt

Manager Harri the exorbitant f from Hillsboro

Christopher, s Pisquid East, P. of rheumatic fer

Capt. Daniel town, and A. A. leave Monday m ley for Klon Guardian.

The remains who was drown stream. York C 27th, by fallin bridge, have no although the se well kept up.

Frank E. Barn Lewis were mar parsonage Mond J. D. Freeman. propose remaini month, when the home at Bans Gleaner.

The contract f buildings on M Mrs. R. Cruiksh terday to A. A. sub-contractors Sproule, mason painting; Wm. James McDade,

J. H. Hughill, the Furness Sta is about to take Montreal to m: business at this sent staff of the Halifax will be that city-Montre

John Kilburn

ton from Quebe

ing, after seeing seven millions a He says there w snow in the wo weather was qui pects for street A telegram rec

Mrs. Wm. Flem announced the J. Flemming, Some years ago the Northwest many friends of man in this city regret of his dea and one child.

By the death daughter of Jan lotte street, which Centenary churc loses a devoted gan was deeply ed to be in her Miss Brogan W Hea's Rible cla and her death w by all her acqu

C. Ashworth. ney, J. T. Bethi have retired from the Victoria bus Mining, Trading roration. Geo. of Inspector Str west Mounted manager of the the capital, with acting in an ad townsite interes

Messrs. Gilbert, D. Hazen, presi tural Associatio decided not to bitration award, cept payment of the association perty. The pric hill land, about and for the 19 a Joseph Allison & amount, so the have to raise \$3.

The prospects business are bri says the Gleaner. ses that the to does not receive from prospective ists and sportsn Fred Chestnut quest from the for a number of ist committee's the intimation party from that visiting the Cele

CONSTME An old physician, having had placed it India missionary the vegetable remedy it wegetable remedy it of Catarrh, Asthma, a affections, also a property plaints, after having for Nervous Debility plaints, after having curative powers in curative powers in felt it his duty to suffering fellows. A and a desire to relayill send free of cit, this recipe, in Glish, with full direct using, Sent. by ma

### HARM med Spring New

Kind That AINE'S" ise All

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results were as-Paine's Celery or me what the It has made me to .work every a new lease of ak and broken an should use ound; there is world.

CHARME, St., Montreal. and March. Torr, Captain king in another be shipped to

urness line boat

Wm. C. Purney ed at the Dufey left by the to Vancouver the Klondyke. the new pork Middleton are gnature from Public meetall the places. t \$5,000 has al-

Meteghan schr from Tusket. n off Seal Isheavy breeze. kload was lost. Capt. Geo. Post West Wind from te terms and in-relighting business in. His first out-will be a load of falls for shipment England. Captain inted with the ere and St. John, sels in that busi-New York for this selled to put into or a harbor, the the bay. The tug

e to bring her as in Digby. ural society has Shorthorn bull, ear old and girths ared today for vood pulp for the the Furness line. k for British Co-ained a lucrative

seine boat, with eine, was shipped terday. It was Sproul by Frank , who will take in tow of a vesnerring. sidence of her o, the result of ded. The inter-

on carloads of indsor Junction discriminating oners in the on rate. The D. lindsor and other John merchants ness of the thing ct that a Wind-flour, oats, feed, an the St. John only gets the a to some other must pay more.
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for local trade. the purchase of als city and the ad to lose busi-

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#### CITY NEWS.

FIRST PART.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with you

Manager Harris has not yet reduced the exorbitant freight rate on plaster from Hillsboro to St. John.

Christopher, son of W. H. Bert of Pisquid East, P. E. I., died last week of rheumatic fever. He was 22 years

Capt. Daniel McPhee of George-town, and A. A. Bruce of Grand View, leave Monday morning by S. S. Stanlev for Klondyka — Charlottetown Guardian.

The remains of John R. Wright, who was drowned in the Nackawick stream, York Co., on Sunday, March 27th, by falling from a temporary bridge, have not yet been recovered; although the search has been pretty well kept up.

Frank E. Barnes and Miss Lydia R. Lewis were married at the Baptist parsonage Monday afternoon by Rev. J. D. Freeman. The happy couple propose remaining here for about a month, when they will return to their home at Bangor, Me. Fredericton

The contract for the english at the buildings on Mecklenburg street for Mrs. R. Cruikshank was awarded yesterday to A. A. Mabee, north end. The sub-contractors are: Corbett & Sproule, mason work; James Pullen,

A telegram received on 12th inst. by Mrs. Wm. Flemming, Golding street, announced the death of her son, Wm. J. Flemming, at Somerville, Mass. Some years ago he was a member of the Northwest Mounted Police. The many friends of the deceased gentleman in this city will learn with deep regret of his death. He leaves a wife and one child.

By the death of Miss Nellie Brogan, daughter of James A. Brogan, Charlotte street, which occurred Wednesday Centenary church and Sunday school loses a devoted member. Miss Brogan was deeply interested in church work and when in health seldom failed to be in her place at the services. Miss Brogan was a member of Mrs. Hea's Bible class of Centenary school and her death will be deeply deplored by all her acquaintances.

C. Ashworth, ex-Lieut. Gov. Dewdney, J. T. Bethune and C. H. Lugrin have retired from the management of the Victoria business of the Klondyke Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation. Geo. A. Strickland, cousin of Inspector Strickland of the Northwest Mounted Police, will be general manager of the company's business at the canital with Hon. Fred. Peters acting in an advisory capacity. The gentlemen first named retain their townsite interests.-Vancouver World.

C. A. Palmer, attorney for the Messrs. Gilbert, Wednesday notified J. D. Hazen, president of the Horticultural Association, that his clients had decided not to further appeal the arbitration award, but were ready to accept payment of the money and give the association possession of the property. The price to be paid for the hill land, about 36.1-2 acres, is \$3,680. and for the 19 acres at meadow \$2,500. Joseph Allison has donated the latter amount, so the association will only have to raise \$3.680.-Globe.

The prospects for a meshing tourist business are brightening every day, says the Gleaner. Scarcely a day pas-ses that the tourist committee here does not receive inquiries and letters from prospective or intending tourists and sportsmen. On Saturday C. Fred Chestnut received a letter request from the University of Chicago for a number of the Fredericton tourist committee's booklets, coupled with intimation that's distinguished party from that university proposed visiting the Celestial city next summer.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Black, Rochester, N. Y.

A party of twelve young men have left Cardigan, P. E. I., for various parts of the States.

W. W. Clarke, J. A. Langille and W. Cunningham of Annapolis have started for the Klondyke.

Capt. Rawlings received official notification yesterday of his appointment as a provincial constable.

Troop & Son have sold the small steamer Tourist to Messrs. Kinsman & Co. of Canning. She will be used for towing, etc.

Mrs. David Bath has sold her farm at Upper Granville to Henry Hill of Kings county, N. B. Mr. Hill will take possession in a few days.-Monitor.

Charles R. Mitchell has decided to ren.ain at Medicine Hat, N. W. T., and take up the practice of his late brother, James T. Mitchell.-Newcastle

The Reformed Baptist church at Sandford, N. S., Rev. J. W. Macdonald pastor, having recently been fitted up with pews, will be opened for di-vine service next Sunday, 17th.

Three or four hundred tons of sele-nite are being shipped from Enfield to New York by parties in Enfield. This selenite is from a new mine lately opened.-Truro News.

There was a neat little family group taken by a Yarmouth photographer on Good Friday, when N. H. Moses of Ohlo, with his wife and eleven chil-then, arrived. It took three teams to bring the family to town.

Charles Stewart and H. W. King-

There are 800 fishermen on Cape Island, about one-fourth of whom are boys. Since January 1st they have caught 5,500 crates of lobsters; the average selling price was \$16. The three canneries on the Island have packed some 1,600 cases, worth, say, \$9.50 per case, giving an income of \$103,200 to these hardy, vigorous fishermen.-Yarmouth Times.

In the death of John N. Coleman, which took place on Wednesday last at his residence at Aylesford, this county has lost one of its best known and most respected citizens. In political circles Mr. Coleman will be remembered as the candidate of the confederate party at the first dominion election, in 1867. Berwick, N. S., Register.

Manager Harris of the I. C. R. has made another concession. The furni-ture company at Bass Iiver, N. S., were so hard hit by his new rate that they had to make arrangements to ship goods by water. As Mr. Harris's ambition is to kill water competition he came down handsomely, and now gives the company a rate even lower to some points than the old one.

enth of Edmonton, on the Klondyke route, is described as "a-city of canvas and new lumber. There are fully 196 tents, and each tent, on an average, contains from three to four prospectors. Shacks are innumerable and everywhere, and at a low estimate there are fully 500 people waiting for ravigation to open, and more arriving every day."

The United States government has asked the Dominion Atlantic railway company to hame the lowest price at which it will sell the Prince Edward and Prinse Rupert. A cable was sent to England by Superintendent Gifkins, the answer to which the Times could not learn. It is also stated that figures are wanted on the steamer Bos-ton. An official of the war department was on the latter Sunday morning, in Boston, taking dimensions, etc. -Yarmouth Times.

The Merchants' Bank of Halifax today flung open ats doors for business in Victoria. The manager is G. A. Taylor, lately of the Woodstock, N. B. branch, with E. A. Earle, formerly accountant of the Charlottetown, P. E. I. G. J. Kenny, Dr. Muir and W. A. Black, who are interested in the bank, and have been visiting different parts of the province during the last few weeks, and W. A. Spencer, manager of the Nanaimo branch, as well as W. M. Botsford of this city, provincial inspector, are all in Victoria. This makes the fourth agency which the 'Merchants' Bank has opened in this province since last fall. J. R. McKay, who was formerly accountant with the branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Antigonish, arrived at Rossland a few days since and has accepted a position as ledger keeper with the branch of the same bank there.-Vancouver World, April

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

rame that number. They reported as follows: Hon. J. B. Snowball, Rev. Canon Forsyth, Rev. Dr. McKay, Rev. H. T. Joynes, Rev. G. M. Young, J. D. Creaghan, Daniel Ferguson, J. L. Stewart, Hon. L. J. Tweedie, W. B. Snowball, Miss K. I. McLean, Miss Ferguson, Miss M. Louise Stewart, James Molod, Dr. Cox, R. A. Lawlor, J. D. B. P. McKengle, Dr. J. B. Benson, Mrs. Jas G. Miller, G. B. Fraser, G. U. McCully, Mrs. W. C. Winslow, Wm. Wyse, Miss Annie G. McIntoeh, R. P. B. Joyce, Geo. Watt, Mrs. only witness sworn stated that he was at the accused's residence on the right of the 27th December, and that a pie social in aid of the school was being held: that he had been treated being held; that he had been treated by some people not belonging to the accused's household in the barn that night; that the accused was not present, and had no knowledge of the act; that he had known the accused for thirty years and had lived in the reighborhood all that time, and this was the first time he had seen or heard that he was suspected of selling liquor. He had every means of knowing, and to his knowledge the accused neither kept hor sold liquor on his premises or elsewhere. Evidently the inspector had been misled.

Conductor Bart Duffy, the well known skater, has resigned from the street railway, and leaves this morning by Flying Yankee to join the United States cavalry.

Dr. W. O. Gray and Wm. Purney left Yarmouth Monday morning for the Klondyke. Several other parties are making preparations to take the same journey.

The Reformed Stantist church at

the three captains is to control the fire comstores, banks, post office and customs were closed on Good Friday.

usual Easter services were held in

house were closed on Good Friday.

The usual Easter services were held in all the churches yesterday.

Albert Connell, Lower Newcastle, met with a sericus accident the other day while running his father's wood-cutter. A stick flew from the machine and inflicted a severe wound on his forehead. He was brought to the Hotel Dieu hospital and Dr. J. B. lenson dressed the wound. It will be some time before he will be able to resume work. At the late meeting of the Chatham division, S. of T., the following officers were installed by D. G. W. P., George Stothart: A. L. Kerr, W. P.; Norman Edgar, W. A.; Bennett McKinnon, R. S.; L. Woods, Asst. R. S.; D. P. MacLauchlan, Chap.; W. J. D. Lobban, F. S.; James Firth, Treas.; Maggie McNaughton, Con.; L. Walls, Asst. Con.; Gerdon McLean, J. S.; Burton Loggie, U. S.; L. H. Abbott, P. W. P.

The reports of last quarter were read and were very satisfactory, showing a good balance on hand.

Interest in the police magistrate matter.

Charles Stewart and H. W. Kingsproule, mason work; James Pullen,
painting; Wm. Kiley, plumbing, and
James McDade, galvanized iron work.

J. H. Hughall, until recently agent of
the Furness Steamship the in Halifax,
is about to take up fits residence in
Montreal to manage the company's
business at this port. One of the present staff of the company's office in
Halifax will be appointed manager in
that city—Montreal Witness.

John Kibburn returned to Frederic—
in gater seeing his season's cut of
seven millions all safely in the brooks.
He says there was fully three feet of
snow in the woods when he left, the
weather was quite cold, and the prospects for stream driving, seemed preic
ty good.

Charles Stewart and H. W. Kingston of St. John, C. E. Black of Canaan, Hazen Thorne and E. Hicks of
haveflock, A. B. Homer of Parrsboro,
J. M. Hesson of Springhill and B. W.
Perry of N. B. were registered at
the furness Steamship the in Halifax,
is about to take up fits residence in
Montreal to manage the company's
business at this port. One of the present staff of the company's office in
Halifax will be appointed manager in
that city—Montreal Witness.

Alfred L. Riley, who has been employed as a machinist for the Coast
railway, died on Sunday might of inshown in the woods when he left, the
weather was quite cold, and the prospects for stream driving, seemed preic
ty good.

Charles Stewart and H. W. Kingston of St. John, C. E. Black of Canaan, Hazen Thorne and E. Hicks of
haveflock, A. B. Homer of Parrsboro,
J. M. Hesson of Springhill and B. W.
Perry of N. B. were registered at
the the police magistrate matter
was revived by Mr. Tweedie stallure, to appoint Mr. Connors at the late meeting of
the government. Before proceeding to Fredreticton, Mr. Tweedie politics, nor
the dothe people to believe that the meeting of
the government was for the government has been
made the appointment. In fact, he
det the people to believe that the meeting of
the policy politic Mr. Tweedie had dedded nor the maching the politic cations arise and the future grows dark, Frience of Mr. Connors threaten rengeance, and nothing short of his resignation from the government will satisfy them. Friends of Mr. McCulley say that the appointment of Mr. Connors would be quite impossible. It is freely admitted that Mr. Tweedie is solely to blame for the existing state of affairs. The fact that Mr. McCully was not dismissed when Commissioner Gilbert made his report on the investigation into his (McCulley's) judicial conduct is cited as proof that the investigation revealed nothing discreditable to the acting police magistrate. It is also said that if that report showed Mr. McCulley to be the wrong man to hold so important a judicial position, Mr. Tweedie certainly decreves to be censured for allowing Mr. McCulley to remain in the position for nearly two years after Commissioner Gilbert's report was received. The next move in the matter is awaited with considerable interest. Matters have reached such a pitch now that it matters little, as far as the provincial secretary is concerned, who gets the appointment. All edmit it to be a difficult political question. It is 'kcoked upon as a matter of expediency. The government look longingly and tovingly at St. John, and would apparently sacrifice Northumberland to gain strength in the city. From the trend of events, it is believed that Mr. Tweedie can no longer be a successful political factor here, and the government is looking elsewhere for support, is but following the first law of nature—self-presevration.

MONCTON, April 12.—The Foresters meeting in the Opera House last evening was a very successful affair. A large number of prominent members of the order were on the platform and

there was a large attendance of citizens. H. Atkinson, who presided, stated that the three courts in Moncton now have a membership of 299. Athabasca Landing, the river port The speakers were E. R. Chapman high councillor of the High Court of New Brunswick; W. J. S. Myles of St. John, vice high chief ranger, and Judge Weiderburn, high chief ranger and supreme councillor. Judge Wedderburn charmed the audience with his eloquence. Mrs. Lyman of Moneton and Mr. Murray of Sackville favored the audience with wocal music

between the speeches. At the Easter meeting in St. George! church, yesterday, the following offiers were elected: Church wardens G. A Dodge and A. C. Hanington vestry clerk: Jas. G. Wran. Vestry men: W. Powell, H. M. Fairweather Geo. C. Peters, Jos. Barton, S. Watters, D. S. McManus, Grant Hall, J. H. Wran, H. H. Schaefer, J. W. Whitehead, W. D. Martin and H. S. Bill. Anditor: R. S. Hockin. Delegates to synod: R. W. Hanson and J. H. Wran. Substitutes: G. A. Dodge

and H. C. Hanington, HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—The Dominion Atlantic railway have chartered the steamer Lunenburg to go on the bay route while the Prince Rupert is in the dry dock. The steamer will receive a hundred dollars per day. Rev. F. W. Webster, rector of Bishop's College, of this city, has resigned. Rev. Mr. Smith of North Sydney suc

ceeds him. The steamer Vida sailed for St. John

The steamer Vida sailed for St. John at eight o'clock today.

CHATHAM, April 12.—The adourned library meeting, he'd lest night, was not very langely attended. Mayor Winslow occupied the chair, and Dr. Cox was chosen secretary.

J. L. Stewart reported from the committee to interview the town council and Dr. Baxter, seconded by Alex. Burr, moved a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to organize the movement and devise ways and means therefor, and providing for a board of library commissioners to be appointed by the town council, the resolution containing seven sections in all. The resolution was passed section by section, amendments being made to them by Hon.

J. B. Snowball, Rev. Canon Forsyth, J. L. Stewart, Rev. H. T. Joyner, R. A. Lawior and others. The number of the organization committee was placed at thirty and a numinating committee of three appointed to

the town council chamber on Thursday afternoon for organization.

The very latest in the police magistracy matter seems to be that Mr. Connors is provisionally appointed; that is the appointment is made provided Mr. Burchill and Mr. Davidson, who have refused to meddle in the matter so far, will send to the government their recommendation in his behalf. Dare they do it reems to be the question.

FREDERICTON, April 12.-A telegram from Chas. E. Neill to A. F. Randolph & Sons, received here about four o'clock this afternoon, brought the sad intelligence that Walter Chestnut had died on his way over the White Pass to the Yukon, on the 4th irst., of inflammation. Walter was the fourth son of Henry Chestnut of this city, and nearly 21 years old. He left here March 1st with a party for the Klondyke. George Black, manager of the party, last reported from Skagway, where all were well. It is sup-rosed they would have been about three or four days out from Skagway, on the White Pass trail, when this sad death occurred. However, this is but conjecture. No more popular young man resided in this city than was Walter Chestnut, and the news of his death caused a shock to the community this afternoon. His remains

Ex parte Adolphe T. Leblanc-Phinney, Q. C., moves for rule nisi for certiorari to remove a conviction for selfing liquor at Richibucto in prohibited hours, contrary to liquor license act;

Troop v. Everett-Palmer, Q. C., moves for leave to enter and time to file notices to 23rd May; granted. Ex parte Pascal Hebert-H. B. Rainsford moves for rule nisi for attachment for non-payment of costs of opposing motion for application for

es; court considers. Peter S. MacNutt v. A. Burpee Wetmore and L. Ellingwood Flower-W. B. Wallace moves in behalf of defendnotice of trial, neither of defendants volver shots with each other. in returnable second Triday, with stay of proceed-

ter moves for leave to amend notice of motion; grantel. Queen v. James A. Gmild, Richard Scott and Wm. Price, trustees of school district No. 8, parish of Canterbury-H. B. Rainsford applies for rule nisi to set aside writ of mandamus

issued in August last and for costs on same; stands until tomorrow. The same-J. W. McCready moves for a concillium or a rule nisi to quash the return to the second writ of mandamus issued in November last; rule risi returnable the second Friday. Ex parte Beverley Lawrence-F. St.

John Bliss moves for a rule nisi for certiorari to bring up the proceedings in two actions brought by one John MacPherson in the city of Fredericton civil court against the applicant, with a view to set aside the second arrest with stay; court considers. Ex parte St. John Railway Co.—By greement the rule stands until Trin-

ity term, the St. John Railway Co. to be at liberty to cross-examine John H. McRobbie and to examine Richard Farmer and Uriah Drake, two of the assessors of St. John; any evidence that may be required by the company in reply to any affidavit now served by the city, with liberty to the city. to cross-examine such witnesses, such examination to be taken by one of the stenographers of the court before June

Before Judge Vanwart, in the divorce court this aftermoon, in Ahern v. Ahern, Connell, Q. C., moved on behalf of the plaintiff for costs of appointment of commissioners to allot dower, Con. Vince contra; judgment reserved.

ST. ANDREWS, Charlotte Co., April 11.—The celebration of Easter day in All Saints' church was a bright and cheery service, especially the musical part thereof, of which the programme was as follows: Processional hymn 134; Jesus Christ is Risen Today, Cruikshank; anthem, I Declare Unto You the Gospel; Kyrie, Gloria Tibi; Sanctus and Gloria in Excelsis, sung in the communion office. The proper psalms at morning and evening service were chanted from the Cathedral psalter. Morning prayers were read by the venerable rector, Canon Ketohum, who preached a sermon appropriate to the day. The congregation was large and all present were pleased to see their beloved and respected rector, despite his four score and four years, in such good form and voice. The gurate, who officiated at St. John's chapel, Chamcook, at morning service, was present at evening prayers in All Saints, assisting the rector, at which he preached. The opening solo in the anthem at morning prayers, a tenor passage, was finely ren-dered by Master Robert Stuart; the oprano solo by Miss Bliss Forster was faultlessly given, and W. B. Morris's fine tenor voice was heard throughout to good effect. The chancel was hand-somely decorated with palm, Easter lilies and other choice flowers in bloom. An interesting service for children of the Sunday school was held in the afternoon, conducted by Rev. E. W. Simonson. The offerings in aid of All Saints church clergy fund amounted to nearly one hundred dollars, a markis the general manager here.

In the Methodist church the platform within the communion rall was crowded with potted flowers in full bloom. Rev. J. C. Berrie preached at both morning and evening service. The singing by the choir was admirable, n which they were aided by the fine bass voice of Mr. Stevenson of St. Stephen. The sweet tenor of Alexander Paul was admirable. The rendition of the duet passage in 'the anthem at the evening service by the Misses Chursh and Hubbard was very brilliant and effective. Miss Hubbard played the accompaniment on the organ. Two candidates, Miss Stoop and Miss Gardiner, were received into the membership of the church, making profession of faith, and had the right hand of fellowship given them

by the minister. A service for the children of Greenock Presbyterian church was held in the afternoon in Memorial hall, at which Mrs. E. A. Smith of St. John delivered a most interesting address. which was highly appreciated.

Thomas Treesdell, an old and much respected resident of the parish of St. Andrews, after a short illness, died on Monday at his late residence, adjacent to the town.

ST. ANDREWS, Charlotte April 13.-A large, highly pleased and amused audience were present in Andraeler hall Tuesday evening to witness the presentation for the first time in St. Andrews of the melodama entitled More Sinned Against Than Sinning, a play the plot of which is laid in Ireland, and abounds in startling incidents and pathetic scenes. which was put on the stage by members of the Andraeles Dramatic club. The dramatic personnel were: E. Cummings, as Squire Hilton, an Irish Landlord; Alphonso O'Neill, as Marmaduke, the squire's son; E. B. Coakley, as Alphonsus Belhaven, Land Agent; Andrew Craig, as Major Look Out, a British Army Officer; Geo. Craig, as Dick Harvey, villain of the plot; Teddy O'Neal, a Sprig of the Ould Sod, Frank Kennedy; Captain DeBalzac, a French Naval Officer, W. Craig; W. Doran and F. Rooney, Smugglers; D. Coakley, as John Jam leson, an Aristocrat Servant. The

performance, as it proceeded, developed the possession by the company of a fine amount of histrionic talent, The play was admirable staged, smoothly performed and evoked the hearty plaudits of the audience. The music was under the direction of Miss Brenan, who presided at the organ, and was ably assisted by Profe Rooney's string orchestra. At the conclusion the players and audience united in singing God Save the Queen. The St. Andrew's Klondyke party

were at Skagway on the 19th ult., and were to start for Dyea on the 21st, was the announcement in a letter received by Thomas Armstrong, from his son, Dr. H. T. Armstrong, who states that the members of the party rere in good health and spirits. The doctor was witness to a shooting ant, Flower, for rule nisi to set aside scene on the street in Skagway, where verdict on the ground of irregular two toughs, gamblers, exchanged re-

Labelle v. Norwich Union-C. J. Cos- side near that city.

HOPEWELL HILL, Albert Co., April 11.—Progress Division, No. 424, S. of T., elected the fellowing officers: E. C. Starratt, W. P.; Julia Tingley, W. A.; H. Ashley, R. S.; Lillian Peck, A. R. S.; Frank Hunter, F. S.; Mrs. A. O. Copp; Treas.; Linton Tingley, Chaplain; W. Scott Hoar, Con.; Mary A. Copp. A. C.; Fred Payne, I. S.; Perley Tingley, O. S.; Hilyard Peck, P. W. P.

James Stevens of Memel has transferred his farm, saw mill and other property to his son-in-law, Ilbert Newcomb, and purposes taking life easier in the future. Mr. Stevens is one of the Sun's constant readers. Though retiring from active work, he keeps himself well informed in regard to the world's doings.

Seven more candidates were baptized yesterday at Albert by Rev. Mr. Davidson, who has been laboring for some weeks in connection with the Baptist church.

On Easter Sunday evening special service was held in the Methodist church here, under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society. Mrs. Ralph Colpitts presided and gave an excellent address. Several readings were given and good music provided by the church choir, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Calhoun of Lower Cape. A silver collection was taken for missionary purposes.

Peter Milburn went to Herring Cove last week to superintend the using or dynamite in connection with the de-struction of a ledge of rocks that has long been a menace to navigation. Oats are being sown on the uplands, here this week.—The Shepody Bay buoys were placed in position today by Capt. Edgett of the sch. Jessie.

HILLSBORO, Albert Co., April 11:-Rev. C. W. Corey of Charlottetewn occupied the pulpit of the First Hillsooro Baptist church yesterday.

The concert in the Hillsboro hall on

Friday evening was a grand success. The funeral of the late Henry Fillmore, who passed away so suddenly Friday afternoon after only about one day's illness, took place this afternoon. Mr. Fillmore, who led an active life up to within a day or two of his death, had reached the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He was a consistent member of the First Hillsboro Baptist church,

The funeral of the late Mrs. Addy of Weldon took place yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Addy was another of the old land marks. GRAND ANSE, Gloucester

April 9.-F. J. Conmore sent a car load of potatoes to Boston this week. Henry Baldwin is loading cars with otatoes here now for the states. Utaid Londry is getting his schoone read for the spring trade. He got a large quantity of cedar pickets out of the woods this winter for the P. E. Island market. Fentin Foley went to Bathurst this

week to tend bar for his brother at the Foley house. Lumber operations at Tracadie have

been finished and the men from here and vicinity arrived home to await the arrival of stream driving. They were employed this winter by the new American company. Henry B. Foster

ed increase over the contributions in O'Neill was foreman and he will also have charge of the drive.

A number of families who have been living in the states for some years are returning this spring and expect to live here in future. They report

times dull and wages low in the states this spring. Dosety Landry has bought the farm lately occupied by James Degrace for four hundred dollars.

Considerable building operations are to be carried on here this summer. Among those who are to erect houses are John J. Sullivan and F. L. Laun-

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Connor, with their two children, from Portland, Maine, are visiting friends here.

Last week the travelling by ice was very general, with ice sufficiently strong for teams everywhere. This week it became quite dangerous te travelling, but the roads were in such a bad condition that many ventured on the ice, with the result that several horses broke through and were rescued with much difficulty. Many orses are reported to have been lost in the lower part of the county.

The friends of Miss Agnes Coughlan will be pleased to hear she is recovering. Nicelos Baldwin is making big preparations for fishing this spring. McADAM JUNCTION, York Co. April 11.—Two more of the new C. P.

R. houses are occupied, one by Mr. Jackson, the other by Mr. Miller. Miss Jennie Stansrick entertained number of her friends at a birthday party on Saturday evening. Easter passed away pleasantly.

Rev. Dr. McLeod of Fredericton preached at both morning and evening ervice to large audiences. Miss Waldon of Wawelg spent Sun-

day at MaAdam, the guest of Mrs. H. Segee. She visited the schools on Monday. A number of residents have applied

for lots on which to build and it is expected that quite a number of buildings will be put up during this sum-The spring birds have come again.

made their first appearance about two weeks ago, and are now here in large numbers. The first butterfly crawled out yesterday, to greet the warm April sun. Colin Campbell, who has for a num-

ber of years been the restaurant keep-er at Newburg Junction, has taken charge of the Junction House. He is one of the best caterers in the province, and the people of McAdam and the travelling public wish him every success in his new venture. MAUGERVILLE, April 11.-Rev. R.

W. Colston officiates at the Lower St. Mary's church on Sunday afternoons in place of Rev. John Parkinson, who now preaches in Douglas. A school meeting was called at

Lower St. Marys by the inspector last week, but owing to some irregularity, no money was voted, nor trustees elected. FREDERICTON, N. B., April 13.-In the supreme court Frank T. Haley v. John F. Morrison, Palmer, Q. C.

moved to set aside a judgment for the Edward Denly, together with his dict for the defendant of the wife and family, left for Boston on trial; referred by Judge McLeod. C. They will for the future re- J. Coster, central Court considers. city of St. John and to enter a ver-The Queen v. Ephraim Phillips-M. G. Teed supports an order for review, referred by Judge Hanington; attor-

ney general, coutra. The point in this case is whether a sewing machine agent is a peddler. Court considers. Gorman v. Urquhart-Wm. Wilson moves for a certificate for supreme court ocsts, referred by Judge Van-

wart; Gregory, Q. C., contra. Court considers. This finishes the argument of the cases upon the motion paper and the hearing of the cases on the crown papers may be taken up tomorrow morning. The general committee appointed at

the January meeting of the University Alumni Society met in the Normal school building this evening to arrange for an alumni dinner to be given at the college on the evening of June first. The president, D. J. Hazen, presided. It was decided that the meeting of the society would be held on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, and the dinner the same evening. The encoenia will be held on Thursday afternoon, and encoenial oration by Rev. Mr. Fraser of St. John, will be cred the same evening, after which students' reception will be held. It is decided to invite the graduates in the province to be present, and Messrs. Mullin, McCready and Bridges were appointed a committee for this purpose. Messrs. Currie, Crockett, Bliss, Bridges and Foster were appointed a committee on the dinner, and the president, Dr. Bailey and H. V. Bridges

on invitation committee. MONCTON, April 13.—Percy Kinder of the L C. R. audit office, died rather suddenly last evening, after an ill-ness of three days. Mr. Kinder had been in delicate health for some time. but was at his work as usual on Sat-urday. He was taken ill on Saturday evening of a compiler urday. He was taken ill on Saturday evening of a complication of stomach and kidney diseases, which medical skill could not remove. The body will be taken to Dorchester tomorrow afternoon for interment. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Mr. Logan, M. P. for Cumberland; who is expected here tomorrow to attend the funeral. Deceased was 37 years of as and leaves ceased was 37 years of age and leaves a wife and two children. He had only entered upon his duties in the I. C. R. offices on Thursday last.

The farmers in some sections are taking advantage of the very fine, dry. weather to prepare their land for seeding. Some ploughing and har-rowing has been done, and some grain sown in more favored locarries.

WEST PRINCE.

The Liberal Candidate is Probably Elected by a Small Majority.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 13.-The by election in West Prince, P. E. I., today, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. F. Perry, liberal, took place today. At eight o'clock, when the telegraph office closed, McLellan, liberal, had 1586, and E. Hackett conservative, had 1442, with two places to hear from. The late member had a majority of 87.

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN.

THE BEING OF THE CHILD.

Translations from Baroness Von Bulow and Thoughts from Other Kindergartners.

Froebel considers the child, not ac cording to the usual dualistic view, as a union of body and spirit, but as belonging to nature, man, and God. The human being is the connection of the epposites, God and nature. The child s the embryo man, but gives as little idea of what he is going to be as the germ of a tree shows the full grown tree; and yet, until now, the chief guide for the handling of children has been psychology, or lessons on the human soul as a conscious or spiritually developed essence. The fully developed powers and faculties of the man show to what the child is to at tain, but neither the ways nor the means of reaching the end. This is the province of education. For this the knowledge of the nature of the developed mind does not suffice.

The consideration of man as body and spirit and the study of physiclogy and psychology are not sufficient for education One deals with the body alone, the other with the mind so the science of pedagogics must consider the human being as a whole. Therefore Froebel considers man as a child of nature, a child of man, and a child of God. The expression "child of nature" indicates the physical side of the human being, through which man is allied to the universe. "Nature is the first mirror ir which man sees himself," says Froebel. The child is, in an uncertain way, the incarnation, or the conscious life of nature. For all the conditions and laws of nature culminate in the human being to lead to a higher form of existence, that of conscious spirit, All the instincts of the animal world are found in childhood, hearing the stamp of a higher being, and are transformed into instincts for selfdevelopment. For instance, the instinct for shelter in higher animals leads in man to building, to plastic art : the love of home, of fatherland; the instinct for food, to agriculture and the social instinct, to the organization of communities and the state At the same time that the instincts for self-preservation are shown, the rlayful activity of the child represents the elements of industry and of different branches of art, giving the purely human stamp to all his doing, and marking him as the child of man Nothing can reach its highest perfec tion, save as it is allowed to mature fully during all the stages of development; therefore, in order to meet his destiny as a citizen of the world, and as a citizen of heaven, man must live freely as a child of nature. The pres ent system of education hinders free development by exercising the intellectual powers too early, causing un natural maturity of these powers, and sometimes feebleness of mind and body. This danger is lessened by the use of Froebel's play material before the school age. As "child of man," the child belongs to the human race, arated from the lower creation to the expression of individuality. Knowledge of this side of his being is gained by history, which shows how mar developed to his present degree civilization and also what nowers and opportunities he possesses

'History is the second mirror in which man sees himself," says Froebel. As a child of God, the spirit of man leads him beyond the confines of this earthly existence to the source of all being, to God, knowledge of whom is gained in nature as well as in history, since both are revelations of the divine in different forms. Knowledge of the human being, therefore, cannot De gained without history and natural cience; it must be the result of the three sciences together and not psychology alone. First, the relation of the human being to nature must be shown in the instinctive life of the child, and the unconscious life of the child studied as the source of all later consciousness. At the same time the history of creation must be presented from the modern scientific standpoint, showing the Creator in His neverceasing activity in the world. Secon universal history must be presented in such a way as to trace the development from the children to the reople of today, in its educational bearing, showing both material and spiritual progress in their connection as cause and effect, and also the religious development of mankind as the result of the continuous, neverceasing revelation of God in the human spirit. Psychology should study the workings of the child's mind, the natural state of the human mind, and the human powers in their immediate activity. Pedagogic science, pedagogic history and psychology constitute the knowledge essential for mothers and teachers which Froebel's theory of education suposes. The practical application gives his method, which we find in the Kindergarten. "Life," says Froebel, is one continuous whole, and all the stages of development are but links in the great chain of existence; and since nothing is stronger than its weakest part, it is essential that the first link, babyhood, be made firm enough to bear the strain of future life." To Froebel we are indebted for a system which gives infancy its prorer place, for although many others entertain the idea of its importance Frederick Froebel was the first to prescribe educational methods for that period of life. One has truly said: "Froebel may be called the discoverer of childhood, because he had the philosophic insight to trace back to their beginnings in infancy, the germ period of life, all the universal

#### HONEST HELP FREE!

that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell, he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, REV. A. H. MACFARLANE, Franktown. Ontario.

traits of the fully developed man." Love of home, love of country, desire for possession, all the social and religious virtues, have, he says, their root in some manifestation of the earliest childhood; and he declared that it was the duty of those who have the responsibility of the education of children to know the meaning of the child's first activities, "in which are seen the germs of the mature character, and to nourish and cherish them as such." Infancy is the time when in every direction there are given tendencies, which, unless changed, will continue to grow in strength until the character is fixed for good or evil. The period of infancy assigned to the hunan being is longer than that as igned to any other living animal, and inderlying this fact there is a deep significance. It is through the firmness of the foundation that we are enabled to rear the lasting structure, and in this stage of infancy we are laying the foundation of a character destined for immortality. Froebel says, in regard to early education: Every age of life has its own peculiar claims and needs, in respect to nurture and educational assistance appropriate to it alone. What is lost to the nursling cannot be made good to it in later childhood, and so on Losses that have taken place in the first stage of life, in which the heart-leaves, the germ-leaves, of the whole being unfold, are never made up. If I pierce the young leaf of the shoot of

a plant with the finest needle, the prick forms a knot which grows with the leaf, and becoming harder and harder, prevents it from obtaining its perfectly complete form. Something similar takes place after wounds which touch the tender germs of the human soul, injure the heart-leaves of its being. Therefore, we must keep holy the being of the child, since its impressions at this stage are stronger and more lasting than those in later life, and because that power of resistance is then wanting which his later consciousness brings. It would have been far different with humanity it every individual in it had been protected in that tenderest age, as befitted the human soul, which holds within itself the divme spark. Froebel says: "It is pernicious to consider the stages of human development (as infant, child, boy, man), as distinct and not as life shows them to be, continuous in themselves, in unbroken transitions. It is exceedingly objectionable to consider, as is often done, that childhood and manhood are something wholly unlike the period of infancy and boyhood. The man will not see that he is but of larger growth, and the boy scorns often the connection with his childhood." Froebel emphasizes this truth when he says: "The child, the boy, and the man should know no other endeavor than to be at every stage of development wholly what that stage calls for; then will the next stage spring like a new shoot from a healthy bud! for only the adequate development of life at each preceding stage can effect and bring about the adequate development of

each successive and later stage." In the last paper the law of unity, which Froebel recognizes so fully, w spoken of, and here we see that life itself is one continuous whole, springirg from one Great Source, to whom it eventually returns; that every human being at any given moment of his experience is the result of all his past, and that as babyhood is the farthest point back in the history of human life, it is the most vital period

in human development. No better idea can be formed of the responsibility of those whose pleasure and privilege it is to be entrusted with the training of the young than Froebel's own words:

For thyself in all thy works take care That every act the highest meaning bear; Woulds't thou unite the child for aye with

thee, Then let him with the Highest One thy union see. see. Thy child to good will early be inclined; By every noble thought with which thy hear is fired

The child's young soul will surely be in spired; d canst thou any better gift bestow an union with the Eternal One to know

PHASES OF ASSOCIATION WORK. Some Sunday school meetings held in a recent month furnish a good illustration of the wide reaching beneficial influence of association work, permeating classes of society the very extremes one from the other. On one of our stormy winter days a city convention held its two sessions. The president and other officers, with those who led in the several subjects of the programme, as well as their congregation, were the peers, intellectually and religiously, of any company which our province could furnish. Their conferences on Sunday school grading. on the better standard of primary work, and on Normal Classes, or How and Why of Teacher Training, were such as would do honor to the oldest Sunday school association on this con-

During the same week some meetings were held in Wayback district. where no settlement lies beyond, and public travel is not general. The day school is not held in winter, nor is the very young Sunday school. superintendent lives several miles away, and goes each Sunday April 1st to the close of November So cially and intellectually he would not compare well with some noble men at the head of our higher class schools, but in the spirit of devotion he is equal to any. There is only one confessed Christian in the settlement. The teachers selected that day were the best which could be obtained. Will not our readers pray that their feeble study of the word may lead them to Christ? Another school visited that same day would form quite a study for the workers in our higher class schools. In it are grandparents and tender childhood. The faces of all indicate humble circumstances, and not a high degree of intelligence. The superintendent, who also leads the senior class, is a young man, and is doing a greater work than he knows. In that class are some older people who cannot read a word, but whom the teacher urged to come and listen. Generations to come will show the fruit of

such seed-sowing. The parish officer who took the field secretary to these places says that his visits were as those of an angel, and the people's gratitude could not be expressed, while his encourage-ments strengthen the hands of parish officers.

The former instance fairly represents the higher education of Sunday chool work, and commends the asso ciation to "Men of thought and men of action." The latter represents the home missionary character of our work, and appeals to all patriots and Christians for prayers and gifts. Such work lies at the foundation of our social and moral interests, and is a auxiliary of the best kind to the or ganized work of the several churches. Forces previously latent have been censerved, and the efforts of a few years are now showing some good results. The calls from rural districts are much greater than the committee can supply. If funds permitted, they could increase this beneficent work Any subscription sent by our readers to the treasurer, H. A. White, Sussex. will be gladly received, duly acknowledged, well used, and published in the annual report, a copy of which will be sent to the subscriber in Decem-

#### ROBT. RANKIN'S MONEY.

The London Leader of March 22 contains the following summary of the will of the late Robert Rankin, portions of which will be read with interest in New Brunswick:

"Elizabeth Martin Rankin, testator's daughter, benefited by the will to the extent of £75,000, which was left in trust to pay her an annual income of £1,500, the surplus to accumulate and be devoted to her children and remoter issue, if she should marry. But the first codicil cuts down this income, "for divers reasons," to £500 per annum: while in the second codicil testator states that he has refused his consent to the proposed marriage between his daughter and William McIver, son of the late Charles Mc-Iver; and that if that marriage should be solemnised without his consent in writing having been first obtained, his daughter's income from the £75,000 shall be "£100 a year and no more." This, however, is in addition to her benefits under her mother's marriage

settlement "The late Mr. Rankin seems to have believed in his right to veto the marriage of his relatives. Robert Brown, hustand of Helen Brown, testator's sister, is to be permitted to occupy a farm in Northampton, New Brunswick, rent free, so long as he shall not marry again. But if that dreaded event should happen the arrangement shall cease.

"The will also left legacies to the children of John Rankin, testator's brother, as follows: Robert Rankin. £50,000; James Rankin, £10,000; Dora Rankin, £10,000.

"The codicil revokes Dora's legacy; and, whereas the will directed that the other two were to be paid with accumulated interest on the legatees attaining the age of 25, the codicil postpones payment until they are 30, and annuls the clause relating to the added interest.

"If either of my nephews," the codicil proceeds, "acquire money or in any way on tions, my executors are directed to pay this money over to the Liverpool charities."

"John Rankin, testator's brother, is nade residuary legatee of the estate, which amounts to £386,000.

"In striking contrast to this, two other brothers, Alexander and Francis, are cut off with annuities of £200 and £50 respectively. Robert Rankin (deceased's second cousin and godson), who was down in the will for £10,000, was among the unfortunates in the codicils, his legacy having been evoked."

#### A FRIEND OF SPAIN.

LONDON, April 10 .- One of the few iscordant notes in the paen of symoatly with the aims of the Inited States regarding Cuba, comes from a quarter whence it was least expected. The Freeman's Journal, the organ of the Irish nationalist leader, John Dillon, a paper claiming to represent the Irish party, after flat-footedly expresssing the hope that Spain will win in the expected war, says: "In our opinion, the United States would be better employed helping Spain to make autenomy a success, rather than in forcing a deplorable war. The latest advices show that the Americans do not want to deliver Cuba to the Cubans."

A nutmeg tree of the largest size will produce no more than five pounds of nutmegs.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfact remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

They also relieve Distress from Dyspep

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.

#### A GREAT VICTORY.

Dervishes Lost Three Thousand in Friday's Engagement.

The Cameron Highlanders to the Fore-Advanced Under a Withering Fire -The British Loss.

CAIRO, April 9.-The Anglo-Egyptian forces returned to Abadar last evening, and the wounded were all placed in hospital under tents. All the troops will return to their quarters on the Nile.

The force of Mahmoud Pasha is ompletely broken up; part of them are fleeing toward Atbara, and the others in the direction of the Nile. The thickness of the brush rendered pursuit of them by the Egyptian cavalry and horse battery difficult. The bodies of two thousand dervishes, including those of twelve important emirs, have been counted. Notable among the emirs who were slain is Wad Boshara, formerly emir of Dongola, It is believed that one thousand other nembers of Mahmoud's army were killed. Ten guns and a quantity of rifles were captured. Mahmoud says his army consisted of twelve thousand infantry and four thousand cavalry. Mahmoud's zarebal rifle pits and entrenchments are literally full of dead, while the ground outside the zareba, on the south side, is covered with hundreds of bodies.

CAPT. URQUHART'S LAST WORDS. The most striking feature of the engagement was the picturesque storming of the zareba. General Hunter himself cheering, with helmet in hand. led the Soudanese and Egyptian troops to the zareba. They lost heavily in the rush. In recognition of their signal gallantry, the Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, provisionally promoted on the field, at the close of the battle, the serveant major of each native battalion which crossed the zareba, to a subaltern rank. Major General Gatacre led the British brigade and accompanied by Private Cross of the Cameron Highlanders, was the first to reach the zareba. Private Cross bayoneted a big dervish who was aiming pointblank at General Gatacre. Piper Stewart, while leading the Cameron Highlanders, was killed seven bullets passing through his body. Piter Mackenzie of the Seaforth Highlanders bears the marks of six bullets, but is practically unwounded. Numbers of officers, among them Col. Money of the Cameron Highlanders, had bullets through their helmets. The last words of Capt. Urquhart of the Cameron Highlanders.

were, "Never mind me, lads; go on." The Sirdar, after the battle, said to Col. Money, referring to the steady advance of the Cameron Highlanders under the withering fire of the dervishes: "It was one of the finest feats performed for many years. You ought to be proud of such a regiment." There was an impressive scene when

buried in front of the zareba. where they fell. All the available officers and detachments from the varicrs battalions were present. The Scudanese band and the Highland pipers played a lament.

The Soudanese troops celebrated the victory by singing, dancing and drum beating.

CAIRO, Egpyt, April 9.-The British brigade in the defeat of the dervishes yesterday at Atbara, and the capture of Mahmoud, the dervish amander, and four thousand of his followers, lost in addition to the officers killed, cabled vesterday, ten rank and file killed, and had ninety men The Egyptians lost fiftyone men killed and fourteen officers and eighteen men wounded.

LONDON OVERJOYED. NEW YORK, April 10.-Referring to the defeat of the dervishes on the Upper Nile, by the Anglo-Egyptian forces, the London correspondent of the Sun today says: The rejoicing over the great victory in the Soudan is universal in Great Britain. The fall of Khartoum is regarded as assured and not long to be delayed. The tardy avenging of General Gordon has stirred the patriotic pulse of the nation. It is believed that the defeat of the dervishes is so overwhelming that a sudden collapse of the Khalifa's power is not improbable, in which case the advance upon Khartoum will be prompt

and almost unopposed. Cabling on the same subject to the Times, Harold Frederic says: When military folk were bragging here a little prematurely of the great doings on the Indian frontier, and talking lightly of the ease with which the Afridis were to be swept off the face of the earth, I pointed out that General Kitchener, in Egypt, was the man who was really making history. Yesterday's brilliant victory over the dervishes and the capture of their leader, Mahmoud, practically brings the Soudan campaign to a close till the rising of the Nile gives this most competent soldier his great opportunity of striking at Omdurman Khartoum. For the government here this news comes with special grace to cheer the hearts of those followers who have been grumbling at the policy of backing down. Those gentle critics of the European press, who vary their insults against America by sneers against the presumably passive England, will learn the useful lesson that there is still some leading and fighting power left in the Anglo-Saxon.

Mr. Ford, 'n his cabled letter to the Tribane, says: The situation on the Nile has been cleared by the brilliant victory of the Sirdar's forces over the dervishes, and Englishmen can keep the Easter feast both with the old leaven of patriotic pride and the new leaven of Imperial interests. The British soldiers and the Egyptian troops fought with almost equal steadiness and dash, and so well was the two hours' battle planned that the defeat of the dervishes was the most decisive one in the whole history of desert campaigning. The story is not yet told in detail, but evidently this splendid, irresistible charge, directly in front of a strong entrenched position, will rank among the most brilliant achievements of the British arms. The road to Khartoum has been opened, the pacification and re-demption of the Soudan have been astened, and the Sirdar's title to the reerage has been established. It requires courage for anybody to avow himself a Little Englander in the face of such exhibitions of old time British

victory.

The Cameron Highlanders seem to have found their way to the hottest part of the fray in Friday's fight in the Soudan. They lost most officers and evidently most men, and were thanked by the Sirdar for their behavoir. They may add Makheiba to the names their colors carry, if there is room left where there is already blazoned Egmont op Zee, Egypt, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Niville, Nive, Toulouse, Peninsula, Waterloo, Alma, Sebastopol, Lucknow, Egypt, 1882, Tel El Kebir, and the Nile, all victories. When the pipes begin their "Gather, gather,

gather" before the advance of the Cameron men, it is bad for the foe. "Never mind me, lads; go on," were Captain Urquhart's last words to his men as they advanced to the attack Captain Urquhart had many personal friends in Montreal and other places in Canada, who knew him as a most kindly and courteous gentleman. They will remember him hereafter also as a brave and good soldier, true to his duty with his dying breath.

THE NEWS IN OTTAWA. OTTAWA, April 10.-The governorgeneral has received a cablegram from the War Office confirming the statement that Capt. Urquhart, who was killed in battle with the dervishes, is the same officer who, for three years, acted as aide-de-camp for his excellency. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen are much put out by the sad intelligence. They did not even know that Capt. Urquhart had gone to the seat of war, being of opinion that he was still at the staff office. Had the gallant officer lived he would shortly have been eligible for his majerity.

LONDON, April 12.- The battle with Mahmoud's army of dervishes was the outcome of an advance by the latter down the right bank of the Nile, towards the Atbara river, which empties into the Nile from the right some 200 miles below Khartoum. The Atbara river during the low water season, which is on at present, can be forded in a number of places, and the dervishes apparently intended to cross General Kitchener's army up to the

middle of March was camped near Berber, forty or fifty miles below the Atbara river. Hearing of the dervish approach, Kitchener, who was waiting for just that chance to get a clow at the dervishes instead of painfully hunting them in the desert, broke up his encampment and marched to meet the enemy at the Atbara fords. The sirdar had about 4,000 British troops, which had recently joined him, and about 10,000 native troops, half of them Egyptians, half Soudanese. He

nd en that had about 13,000 men with him in his march to meet Mahmoud and Osman Digna, who originally had an army of 20.060 General Kitchener neared the bara on March 22, when some fight-

ing took place between the Egyptian cavalry, under Col. Broadwood and a body of dervish horsemen. The latter were armed with Remingtons, carbines and spears. They were driven off with considerable loss and retired up the Atbara.

The British force then moved and on Friday made the assault on the main dervish army, entrenched beyond the Atbara, and won the splendid victory already recorded.

The battle is thought to have completely broken the power of the Khalifa of the Soudan, but no immediate advance on Khartoum and the dervish capital opposite it on the Nile Omdurman, is thought likely until after the summer months. The trouble is the transport of food for the British and Egyptian army. The Anglo-Egyptian force consumes not less than 40 tons of food and forage a day, the whole of which has to be brought up from Egypt. A railway has been building behind the army, and brings the supplies most of the way, but it has not yet reached Berber, and the expectation is that no further advance now will be made by Gen. Kitchener until the railway reaches the Atbara, which will take a couple of months yet. After that the intense heat of the summer months will prevent operations, so that Khartoum and Omdurman are not likely to be taken un-

iii October. Some critics allege that had the Sirdar not been financially starved he could have pushed on earlier, using camel portage, in default of the railway, above the fifth cataract. and have accelerated the capture of Khartoum by four months, in which case British troops would not then have been kept up the Nile all the four hottest and wettest, and therefore most unhealthy, months of the year. But others reply that it would not matter whether Kitchener got to Khartoum early or not, an would have to be kept there until the dervishes give in or their regime is destroyed, and that Kitchener might just as well wait at the Atbara and have a good railway forage, as go on across 200 miles of desert to Khartoum and stay there. There is no hurry; slow and sure is the motto of the present advance.

The importance of Khartoum as the objective point of the expedition lies of course in the fact that it is at the function of the Blue and White Niles, and its possession is necessary to the control of the lower Nile, upon which the whole of Egypt depends.

The German emperor owns 365 carriages for the use of himself court.



#### A SOUTH AFRICA VISITOR

Says Miners in Transvaal Have a Very Uncomfortable Life.

valor and military skill in organizing Worse Than the Kloneyke - Interview With Mr. J. E. Jaeg, of Johannesberg.

(Toronto Empire, 12th.)

A land where you sometimes have to wash in soda-water, if you can buy it, because there is no water; where eggs cost \$5 a dozen; the fresh meat is the remains of a bullock so tough that the sambok whips make no impression on him; where a bedroom only costs \$5 per week, is not the ideal country for a poor man.

These are some of the conditions which obtain at Johannesberg, South Africa, where J. E. Jaeg, who was a guest at the Rossin house yesterday, has spent four years.

Mr. Jaeg is on his way to British Columbia to engage in mining. With him are Capt. McCormick and J. Batt-Mills of London. The former is an old Torontonian, educated at Upper Canada college in days gone by, and whose father owned the property which is now Jarvis street. Capt. Mc-Cormick is an engineer, and was engaged in the construction of the Northern railway, and afterwards on the line between Toronto and Hamilton. A Mail and Empire reporter saw them at the Rossin house yesterday.

Mr. Jaeg said that Johannesberg is a dead town at present. Houses are empty, wages are dropping, and people are leaving. The Jameson raid did the place incalculable harm, and the life has gone out of it: "It is a wonderfully wealthy country, and there is gold, silver, lead, and coal all around the place," he said, "but it is no place for a poor man now. Everything is enormously dear, and the place is unhealthy. Typhoid fever and dysentery are rampant, and the water is vile. The want of the latter is one of the great drawbacks. I remember when for a time there was almost "A cup of tea," he said, "costs none." a shilling, and it was impossible to get any to wash in. Fellows who could afford it were washing in soda and seltzer water. "It is no wonder," he added, "that people fall ill there, and it costs money to be sick in that country. I was in a private hospital at Pretoria with typhoid fever. It

cost me £6, or \$30 a day." "In Johannesberg there are practically no comforts. Hotel rates are \$5 a day. There is no reading room, no sitting room, in the hotels, perhaps a waiting room, which will hold twenty people. Guests pay four shillings for a bottle of ale, and half a crown for a brandy and soda. Barney Barnato had designed a big up-to-date hotel: the land was bought and the excavations made, but Barnato's death stopped everything and the hotel was not constructed.

"Mining in that country," said Mr. Jaeg, "costs a lot of money. I was running a diamond drill. My terms were \$10 a foot, and those who em ployed me had to bring coal and water. It cost \$5 a day to bring the water. Then black labor cost something, but of late they cut their wages down to about \$20 a month and board, but when you employ perhaps 1,000 of such men in the mine, without countirg white men, such a mechanists and so on, who get from \$5 a day upwards. you see wages must come to a high figure. Johannesberg is the greatest mining camp on earth, and the cost

of living is in proportion." "The Jameson raid was a fatal mistake," said Mr. Jaeg. "Dr. Jim" was not so much to blame, but the reform committee should have shot every one. The Boers were never afraid of the result. The plot was concocted right in the office of the Gold Fields company, but who really instituted it never came out. Johannesberg never got over it, and the rest of the country has suffered too."

"What about Rhodesia?" asked the reporter. "As far as mining is concerned, it will never fulfil the stories floated about it. Neither will Matabeleland nor Mashonaland. They have been

boomed always up. I left the place because I saw but little in the future for it."

#### ENGLISH ARTILLERY TEAM FOR CANADA.

The Earl of Stradbroke, speaking at the annual meeting of the National Artillery Association held at the Royal United Service Institute, Whitehall, on Thursday last, says the London Canadian Gazette of April 2, said that a proposal had been made that a competing team should be sent to Canada from that association to meet the Canadian Artillery. They all remembered with very great pleasure the success which attended the visit of the Canadian Artillery here, and he had no doubt that there were many Volunteers in this count who wished to emulate their success by winning prizes in Canada. There was one great difficulty in the road-that of ways and means. There would neces sarily be a heavy expense; but it was suggested that the public should be invited to support the project, and he understood that facilities would be afforded to the public for sending in their subscriptions. He hoped that suggestion would be met in the right spirit, and that funds would be forthcoming generously. (Hear, hear.) He strongly hoped that the visit would take place, because it would conduce to promote still more that good feeling which now existed between us and Canada. (Hear, hear.)

MARTINIQUE.

A Martinique circular of March 15th says: "Contrary to our expectation, dry fish has undergone a decline, owing to the fact that supplies had not been sufficiently reduced when the s.s. Labrador came in from Bordeaux with 661 casks. Nevertheless the demand for smoked herring has not abated, and the \$20 boxes ex s.s. Duart Castle were placed ex wharf at F's 1.33 per box. There have been no recent arrivals or sales of placed ex wharf at F's 1.33 per DOX. They have been no recent arrivals or sales of pickled sorts.

Supplies of oats are light. Shingles of all kinds are in demand.

Mr. Temp

Mr. Theophil back very com

leather, brass chair, rested h brought his fin looked very be "A rich man, a rich man-wi call a very rich of it is, I mad When I started of 10-that's fift had all my wo handkerchief, sk shoulders. Too boasting-there's

steamships aflo and I own 'em en of 'em." Fred. Warring fully-a handso a wide-awake, 1 some blue eyes, hearing shout 1 him wherever l ly to ladies.

"And yet, with beautiful home, ate nature. Vou in accumulating never marriedhome," he obse "That's the sense, my boy. wanted. But i young fellow to that, if I didn't you'll marry ea A little twink rington's hands "T agree with

I think I shall r Mr. Templeton look on him. "All right, m; early, and mari give you a coun summer time, a a year income, have the Street's can coll Anyone in the thought Fred. V ported to the se ture at the bew out to him; bu little graver as "I know you

generous as it he. Uncle Phil, thoughtful frown head Mr. Templeton he felt.

"'But!' Where such an offer as marry to please erick! it isn't p in love?" "Already; and est and dearest Mr. Templeto short the lover-"Oh, of course

is she? What i "She is Miss R is a music teache the library table "I don't care v or green, you ca picked out a wi quicker you get teacher the bette Fred colored-t eyed defiance Und ed with came in them deep and d "I beg your pa

quietly, "but a f out his own wife Fleming." "The duce you let's hear what I tell you the l for my future ni tiful, cultured, flashed into We rich, too, and ju you. A music Beatrice Lovett

"Which doesn' timation." Fred "What!" Mr. "Fred, you'r And then Free a most exaspera old gentleman. "I say you sh want you to put with me at once her! She's stayi

asking!"

Come along, sir. Fred rose pro 'Certainly, I'll to her, and I da reason why I immensely. But with Miss Love He laughed an ders, then put o out with Mr. T charming young

destiny. It was a beauti from Mr. Templ sion, a little bac and it made a with its white in the stiff sea. from the fountai bow shower, and ings fluttering th in the July sun The liveried for

and regretted to

not in. A swift Templeton's face functionary's ten tened to assure vett was in the they walk in? But that Mr. T ing, as he was quainted with M not sufficiently a present himself. when she was a ways been her ed friend, and pondence with gentleman died but all the same

lor's characteris pretty young gir vitation until Mi present. "It's too badthey went throu park, into which admitted; and, in

he recognized a

Templeton pause

#### RICA VISITOR

nsvaal Have a Very able Life.

yke - Interview With f Johannesberg.

apire, 12th.) u sometimes have ter, if you can buy no water; where

n; the fresh meat bullock so tough hips make no imwhere a. bedroom ek, is not the ideal

of the conditions hannesberg, South Jaeg, who was a house yesterday,

is way to British in mining. With rmick and J. Batt-The former is an ducated at Upper lays gone by, and ed the property street. Capt. Mcneer, and was entruction of the ind afterwards on ronto and Hamilmpire reporter saw louse yesterday. t Johannesberg is ent. Houses are ropping, and peo-Jameson raid did le harm, and the it: "It is a wonuntry, and there is nd coal all around

w. Everything is d the place is unfever and dysenand the water is the latter is one acks. I remember there was almost ea," he said, "costs was impossible to Fellows who washing in soda "It is no wonder," ople fall ill there. to be sick in that

"but it is no place

a private hospital phoid fever. It there are practi-Hotel rates are \$5 reading room, no hotels, perhaps a will hold twenty four shillings for

half a crown for Barney Barnato up-to-date hotel; and the excavanato's death stopthe hotel was not

ountry," said Mr. of money. I was drill. My terms ing coal and watday to bring the labor cost somey cut their wages month and hoard perhaps 1.000 of e. without count-\$5 a day upwards. come to a high is the greatest th, and the cost

was a fatal mis-"Dr. Jim" was e but the reform ave shot every never afraid of was concocted the Gold Fields ally instituted it annesberg never rest of the coun-

is concerned, it stories floated ill Matabeleland They have been I left the place ttle in the future

RY TEAM FOR

broke. speaking of the National neld at the Royal tute, Whitehall, ys the London April 2, said been made that hould be sent to sociation to meet y. They all regreat pleasure ended the visit tillery here, and there were many inter who wished ss by winning There was one e road—that of ere would necesense; but it was public should be project, and he lities would be c for sending in He hoped that met in the right would be forth-Hear, hear.) He the visit would would conduce that good feelted between us

hear.)

of March 15th says: tation, dry fish has ing to the fact that sufficiently reduced came in from Bor-Nevertheless the de-ing has not absted,

tht. Shingles of all

#### Mr. Templeton's Choice

Mr. Theophilus Templeton leaned back very comfortably in his crimsor leather, brass nail studded library chair, rested his elbows on the arms brought his finger tips together and looked very benign and important.

"A rich man, eh? Well, yes, I am a rich man-what some people would call a very rich man; and the beauty of it is, I made my fortune myself. When I started out for myself-a lad of 10-that's fifty years ago or more-I had all my worldly goods in a red handkerchief, slung on a stick over my shoulders. Today-I say it without boasting-there's not a finer line of steamships affoat than the 'Clyties,' and I own 'em all-every baker's doz-

Fred. Warrington listened respectfully-a handsome young fellow, with a wide-awake, frank look in his handsome blue eyes, and general manly bearing about him that recommended him wherever he went, very especially to ladies.

"And yet, with all your wealth, your beautiful home, your kindly, affectionate nature, you have used all your life in accumulating riches. You have never married-never had a real true

home," he observed. "That's the rankest kind of non sense, my boy. I never married because I never yet saw the woman I wanted. But it's a good thing for a young fellow to settle down-I believe that, if I didn't practice it. I hope you'll marry early. Fred." A little twinkling look was in War-

rington's handsome face. "I agree with you there, sir, to a T I think I shall marry early." Mr. Templeton bestowed a satisfied look on him.

"All right, my dear boy! Marry early, and marry to please me, and I'll remember you handsomely. I'll give you a country house to live in in summer time, and the town residence for winter. I'll give you ten thousand a year income, and your wife shall have the handsomest diamonds

Street's can collect." Anyone in the world would have thought Fred. Warrington was transported to the seventh heaven of rapture at the bewildering prospect held out to him; but he merely looked a little graver as he bowed courteously. "I know you are just as good and generous as it is possible for man to be, Uncle Phil. but-"

Fred hesitated in his speech, and a thoughtful frown gathered on his fore-Mr. Templeton looked the surprise

"But!" Where can the 'but' be to such an offer as that? You've only to marry to please me. By Jupiter, Frederick! it isn't possible you're already

"Already; and engaged to the sweetest and dearest little dar-" Mr. Templeton remorselessly cut short the lover-like enthusiasm "Oh, of course-of course! But who is she? What is her name?"

"She is Miss Rossie Fleming, and she is a music teacher, and her eyes are-" Mr. Templeton looked sternly across

or green, you can't marry her. I've picked out a wife for you, and the quicker you get clear of your music

Fred colored-then the look of wildeyed defiance Uncle Phil was acquainted with came into his eyes, making them deep and darkly blue.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said quietly, "but a fellow prefers to pick out his own wife. I have chosen Miss Fleming."

"The duce you have! Well, then, let's hear what you have to say when I tell you the lady I have in my eye for my future niece is the most beautiful, cultured, refined girl who ever flashed into West End society. She's rich, too, and just the very daisy for you. A music teacher indeed, when Beatrice Lovett is to be had for the

"Which doesn't raise her in my estimation," Fred avowed, serenely. "What!" Mr. Templeton said stern-

"Fred, you're a-a-fool!" And then Fred laughed, which had a most exasperating effect upon the old gentleman.

"I say you shall marry her, and I want you to put on your hat and go with me at once and be introduced to her! She's staying at Mrs. Saxony's. Fred rose promptly.

"Certainly, I'll go and be presented to her, and I dare say there'll be no reason why I shall not admire her immensely. But as for falling in love with Miss Lovett-"

He laughed and shrugged his shoulders, then put on his hait, and went out with Mr. Templeton to meet the charming young lady intended for his It was a beautiful little villa, not far

from Mr. Templeton's stately mansion, a little back from the Parade, and it made a very pretty pleture, with its white lace draperies floating in the stiff sea breeze, and the spray from the fountains blowing in a rainbow shower, and the gay striped awnings fluttering their scalloped borders in the July sunshine.

The liveried footman bowed his best and regretted to be obliged to inform the gentlemen that Mrs. Saxony was not in. A swift look of dismay on Mr. Templeton's face perhaps touched that functionary's tender heart, for he hastened to assure them that "Miss Lovett was in the drawing room-would

But that Mr. Templeton declined doing, as he was not personally acquainted with Miss Lovett, at least not sufficiently acquainted with her to present himself. He had known her when she was a girl of 10, and had always been her father's most cherished friend, and had been in correspondence with Mr. Lovett when that gentleman died so suddely in India; but all the same, with an old bachelor's characteristic shrinking from pretty young girls, he declined the invitation until Mrs. Saxony should be

"It's too bad-too bad!" he said, as they went through the beautiful little park, into which carriages were not admitted; and, impelled by an impulse he recognized afterwards as fate, Mr. Templeton paused midway down the path, and turned to look back at Mrs. Saxony's house

"By Jove! There she is at the window - Miss Lovett! Isn't she a beauty? Isn't she sweet enough to turn any fellow topsy-turvy? Look, Fred-there's the wife I've picked out for you! Can your music teacher beat

And Mr. Templeton seized his unoffending nephew by the sleeve, and gesticulated emphatically toward the open window where a girl sat, beautiful indeed-marvelously beautiful! fair and dainty-with dark, lustrious hair, braided on a proud little head, and straight, heavy dark brows, that made the purity of her complexion still more dazzling. A rosebud of a mouth, a round, handsomely chiseled chin, a white dress, with creamy lace and a pink rose alt her throat, made a picture fair enough to indeed have turned any man's senses "topsy-turvy." She did not raise her eyes from her book, and she was unconscious of their espionage, or of Fred. Warrington's

transfixed gaze. "So you're struck, eh? So you'll give the old man credit for having good taste, will you? You wouldn't mind having her for your wife, after all, I suppose!"

Fred drew a long breath, then quickly linked his arm in Mr. Templeton's and drew that gentleman away. "She is the sweetest, most beautiful ever saw. I'll marry her tomorrow if she'll have me," he said.

And how the old gentleman laughed. "Music teacher notwithstanding, eh?" he said.

And then Fred laughed, and Mr. Templeton generously decided not to be too sarcastic on the poor boy. Almost at the same moment a tall, lovely girl, several years older than the fairy in white by the window in Mrs. Saxony's drawing room, entered and went up to her.

"Absorbed in your book still, Rossie? It is time for my lesson, isn't it?" And Rossie Fleming laid down her book, and for an hour she and Miss Beatrix Lovett devoted themselves to the music lesson, to be interrupted by a gentleman who had bribed the footman to enter the music room unannounced, and to whom Rossie flew,

with a little shrick of delight. "Fred-O Fred! How did you know I was in Brighton? I only came yesterday to assist Miss Lovett with her music. This is Miss Lovett, Fred-Mr. Warrington, Miss Lovett."

And before he had finished his very delightful call Mr. Warrington related to the ladies the mistake his uncle "And I am sure Miss Lovett will

not blame me if I insist that I shall

marry you, little Rossie, and the sooner the better, before Uncle Phil discovers his mistake." And the next week there was a quiet wedding at the local registrar's office, while Mr. Templeton was taking his snooze in his chair, with his handkerchief over his face, dreaming of the days when beautiful Miss Lovett

would reign royally in his nephew's At 8 o'clock the same night he was electrified by the receipt of a note

from Fred. "I have been and gone and done it, Uncle Phil," it said. "I promised you would marry the lady you selected for me, and I shall present her to you in an hour. There's nothing like striking when the iron's hot, is there?" And punctually to time Fred apreared, his bride on his arm-lovely as the morning, blushing like a rose, her blue eyes shining like stars, her sweet red mouth quivering as she looked up into Mr. Templeton's face when Fred presented her.

"We've quite stolen a march upon you; but this is my wife, Uncle Theophilus-Mrs. Fred Warington, fast and

"I'm astonished, and dumbfounded, and delighted, my dear. However did you do it. Fred?" planation he deemed incumbent a servant announced a lady, who came sweeping in in garments of deep purple velvet—a girl with starry eyes

and hair as golden as sunshine "Miss Beatrice Lovett!" said the And then-well the scene is indescribable, but with two lovely women beseeching him to forgive, and the pansy-purple eyes making him feel the

queerest around his heart he ever had felt, somehow-he never knew how-Theophilus Templeton simmered quietly down, and accepted the situation with the best grace at his command until six months afterward, when he triumphantly announced to his nephew that the luckiest day of his life had been when he mistook Rossie for Miss Lovett.

"For since you wouldn't have her for your wife you shall have her for your aunt, and help yourself if you can!" But as no one was at all anxious to

nelp it Mr. Templeton married his beautiful young wife, and it is a question who of the quartette is the haplest.—Pauline Montague, in Spare

LIVING BAROMETERS.

One of the best of weather prophets is the spider. When a high wind or a heavy rain threatens the spider may be seen taking in sail with great energy—that is, shortening the rope flaments that sustain the web structure. If the storm is to be unusually severe or of long duration the ropes are strengthened as well as shortened, the better to resist the onset of the elements. Not until pleasant weather is again close at hand will the ropes be lengthened as before. On the contrary, when you see the spider running out the slender flaments it is certain that calm, fine weather has set in, whose duration may be measured by their elongation. Every twenty-four hours the spider makes some alteration in its web to suit the weather. If these changes are made towards evening, just before sunset, a fine, clear might may be safely counted upon. When the spider sits quiet and dull in the middle of its web rain is not far off. If it be active, however, and continues so during a shower, then it will be of brief duration, and sunshine will follow.

SMILED IN DEATH'S FACE.

Surely pathos could go no further than this. A little girl, daughter of a lengthsman on the Cleveland (South Queensland) line was killed by the engine of a passing train last week. Said the driver: "I saw the little child on the track, and the sight was one that almost made my heart stop beating. She was sitting down playing, it appeared, with the stones. She was to de snough to trderstand the position she was in. When I blew the whistle the little tot just turned around, and as the engine drew near her she looked up at me and smiled."—Melbourne Age.

Special Notice to Our Readers.

Two Issues a Week, the First on Saturday, January 1st. 1898,

Thus Giving the News to All Subscribers While It Is Fresh and Timely.

Go to Your Post Office Twice a Week Henceforth for Your Favorite Family Journal.

With the opening of the New Year a radical change will be made in the publication of the WEEKLY SUN; a change that we feel sure will be heartily appreciated by all subscribers.

Commencing January Ist 1898, the WEEKLY SUN will be issued in two parts of 8 pages each,—one part on Saturday, January 1st, and the 2nd part on Wednesday, January 5th—and this new departure will be continued throughout the year. By this plan readers of the WEEKLY SUN will receive the advantage of the best news service ever attempted in the Mari-

time Provinces. The WEEKLY SUN fear-But before Fred could make the exwith any of its contemporaries. It is a newspaper, first, last and all the time. It prides itself on its accuracy and truthfulness. Its columns are clean, pure and free from sensationalism, containing no matter that may not be presented to the Family Circle.

It has been for years a welcome visitor once week in thousands homes throughout New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

It now proposes to double the number of its visits, and to call twice a week instead of but once a week on its patrons.

By issuing the WEEKLY SUN in two parts, Saturdays and Wednesdays, its subscribers will be placed as near as possible on a level with the city readers of the daily papers, and will be furnished with the news of the world as fresh ister of Nepal-a privilege rarely granted.—Pall Mall.

from the telegraphic wires as the the mail arrangements of the country will permit

This great step in advance in the news service of the WEEKLY SUN will not be accompanied by any advance in price. On the contrary the management have decided to make a startling reduction in the annual subscription, and to offer the WEEKLY SUN to Subscribers who pay in advance at a discount of 25 per cent

Henceforth the WEEKLY SUN will be conducted on a strictly cash basis, and subscribers who are in arrears can take advantage of this unparalleled offer by squaring their bills and remitting 75cts. for the new

WOODSTOCK. Annual Meeting of the Board of

Trade WOODSTOCK, N. B., April 12.-The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held this evening. The following officers were elected: President, Geo. Bulmain; vice president, A. Henderson; treas., T. C. L. Ketchum; council, H. P. Baird, W. S. Fisher, James Carr, James aWtts, J. T. Garden, J. N. W. Winslow, Chas. Appleby, J. T. A. Dibblee, M. P. P., A. E. Jones, John Graham, G. L. Holyoke, David Hipwell. The retiring president announced that the board was in a flourishing condition, with a membership of forty, ten new members having been added

during the year. When the business was taken up greatly handicapped by the discrimination against it. He moved that the dominion government be memorialized to see that freight rates be regulated according to mileage, by the appointment of a commission.

James Carr said that in his business

he was much hampered by the freight rates. Recently he had lost a mill by fire. He was in doubt about rebuilding since the freight rates were so unsatisfactory.

A. Henderson spoke of the effect of railway competition, where the railwy companies would send teams to exporters for the carriage of freight to the stations. With us, we had to ask the railway: "Will you please accept this freight?" And then we were told that "it was carried at the owner's risk." Apparently the railway were no common carriers. It was his opinion they were common carriers just as a man with a wheelbarrow, only on a larger scale. Wm. Dibblee suggested that the

board keep hammering away on this subject. In time they would have an effect.

J. T. A. Dibblee spoke of the heavy freight rates. Recently he received a carload of goods from Galt, Ont., weighing about twelve tons, on which he paid \$160 for freight. This was about 75 cts. for a hundred pounds. It was suggested that the secretary correspond with the minister of railways and other boards of trade in the Mr. Henderson's resolution was un-

animously carried. OUR FRIENDS THE GHURKHAS. Of all the races of which the Indian

army is composed, the Ghurkha is the best beloved of Private Atkins. With no other does he chum so readily, either in the field or canteen. That is no doubt partly due to the That is no doubt partly due to the fact that Johnny considers himself at least as good a soldier as his red-coated comrade, and is, indeed, inclined to look down upon a British regiment unused to service with a feeling akin to that entertained by the old soldier towards the recruit. The history of this race of born fighters does not go back to a very remote period. They come of Rajput stock, having quitted Rajputana in the twelfth century; and about the year 1760 the tribe, under the leadership of Prithi Narayan, overcame the other races of Nepal, and, deposing the ruling rajahs, established the Ghurkha dynasty. The Newars (previously the most important race in Nepal) are still the artisans and cultivators of that fertile kingdom, leaving their conquerors to follow their only profession—that of arms. The history of Nepal for the next hundred years tells of even greater rapine, slaughter, intrigue, and assassi than is usual in the east; and this state of things continued until Jung Bahadur had firmly consolidated his power.

At the present moment Nepal is a powerful independent kingdom, over whose foreign affairs England has some indefinite suzerainty, similar to that exercised over Afghanistan, but in whose internal administration she has no voice whatever; indeed, no Englishman can enter the country without a permit from the prime minAFGHAN ARMY CHIEF DEAD. Soldier, Diplomat and True Orien

CALCUTTA, March 24.—The news of the death of Gholam Hyder Khan Orakzai, the Sipah Salah, or commander in chief of the Afghan army, is confirmed.—Reuter.

During his life Gholam Hyder Khar was an object of suspicion to Anglo-Indian politicians, and his death will be felt as a relief. His ways were the ways of the Oriental, and he was elever enough not to allow himself to be caught in any overt act of hostility towards the English.

During the recent trouble on the Indian frontier his attitude was said to be correct. So was the Ameer's, but time only will clear this up.

Two years back, however, the Mittai incident put Gholam in a somewhat dubious light. It will be remembered that the Afghan militia occupied the valley of Mittai in Bajaur, thus menacing the Khan of Nawagai, a dependent of ours, who rendered excellen service during the later stages of the Chitral expedition. The act was also a violation of the Durand agreement which provided that the watershed east of the Kunar and north of the Kabul river from Jellalabad to Kam Dakka was to be the boundary between Indian and Afghan authority The whole of Bajaur is by this agree ment within the British sphere,

At the time it was supposed the Afghan occupation was the result of a misapprehension, and it was pointed out to Gholam Hyder that the Afghan troops had better be withdrawn. Gho lam replied that they were there by the orders of the Ameer.

A note was sent to the Ameer, who eplied that he was fully prepared to abide by the Durand treaty. But the troops were not withdrawn until long

Gholam had the reputation of being a clever diplomatist, and how much diplomacy he exhibited at the Mittai ousiness is difficult to unravel from the web of lies which forms the basis of every Oriental negotiation. The presence of the Afghan troops in Mittai was calculated to produce disturbance on the Indian frontier, and Gholam knew it.

Gholam had some reputation as soldier before Abdur Rahman came to the throne, and took much interest in Sir Salter Pyne's factory at Kabul. During the Chitral war Gholam Hyder came under a cloud of suspicion. on account of his receiving at various times various pretenders for the Mehtarship. He managed, however, to explain away all the condemnatory circumstances which surrounded his actions.-London Mail.

COMING HOME FROM JAPAN.

Rev. J. W. Wadman writes to the Sun from Tokyo, Japan, under date of March 23rd: "I want to see all, Mr. Henderson raised the question of have planned to leave my labors in my old friends again once more, and drews. the freight rates. Woodstock was Dai Nippon, April 30th, spend a few thodist missionary cause in cities like San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, Chi- | Sydney Ward-Stephen B. Bustin, cago, Detroit, Boston-the St. John near the end of June for a long, long visit amid scenes of other days long since past and gone. What changes! Nine years make fearful ravages. What a joy, however, it will be to meet the many still living, whose remory during all these years in a foreign land has been so sweet and

> A KINGS COUNTY M. D. IN KAL-AMAZOO.

The Kalamazoo Evening News of March 15, publishes a very interesting sketch of the Michigan Asylum for Insane in that city, the oldest charitable institution in the state. Prominent on the board of physicians is Dr. George F. Inch, son of ex-Councillor George Inch of Greenwich,

Kings Co., N. B. In fitting himself for the study of medicine, Mr. Inch spent three years at the Sackville institutions, and followed that up with a four years' course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he obtained his diploma. Dr. Inch then removed to New Hampshire, but had been there hardly a month when he was offered the position he now fills, and for which he was highly recommended by the president of Ann Arbor university, his name being first in a list of six graduates sent in to the asylum authorities. He accepted the offer and has for almost three years continued to discharge the duties of his important post with crecit to himself and with honor to

the asylum. The Michigan Insane Asylum is a giant institution. It cares for an av- "Carleton County Society" calls for erage of 1,260 patients; the cost of maintenance is \$215,000 a year, or 42c. tives, for which the Press will freely per patient per day. The value of the asylum buildings and lands is placed at over one million dollars. It employs a staff of 252 persons, and has three farms, with a total area of over 850 acres, and conducts the colony plan of caring for the insane on two of the farms. The asylum is conducted on the most modern lines as regards the treatment of the insane, th atients being regarded as sick persons and the asylam as a hospital, rather than a place of detention. The fooms and halls are home-like, and the surroundings are eminently cheer-There are training schools for the attendants and up to date treatment, such as baths, electricity, massage, etc., for the inmates.

Where Specialists Failed, Dr. Chase Cured Catarrh.

James Spence, Clachan, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years. It became chronic and I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I at nce started, and am pleased to state three boxes effected a complete cure, and I heartly recommend it to anyone suffering from catarrh."

ABDUL AND THE YOUNG TURKS.

We should be grieved if the sultan showed himself inclined towards reform, for leaving out of the question his notorious insincerity, it would deprive us in part of the sympathy of other nations, which is our hope and strength. — Mechveret (Young Turkish

WILL GO BY BEAVER LINE Mayor Robertson has decided eave for England on the Beaver line boat leaving here on the 20th inst. Yesterday he received the following

letter: ST. JOHN, April 12, 1998. George Robertson, Esq., Mayor City

of St. John: Dear Sir-We notice by the daily papers it is your intention to pay the mother country a visit in the near future, a movement in which we heartily concur, and avail ourselves of this opportunity of conveying to you our best wishes for the successful termination of your undertaking. On behalf of the Beaver line, we have great pleasure in tendering to you by the R. M. steamships a pass to Liverpool and return, and shall be pleased to receive an acknowledgement of your accept-

Yours truly, TROOP & SON. To this his worship replied as fol-

MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 12, 1898. Messrs. Troop & Son, agents Beaver

Line R. M. S.: Dear Sirs-Your very kind letter of this date is received, tendering me a pass to Liverpool and return by the R. M. steamships. I have much pleasure in accepting your kind offer, and tope my trip may prove of some service to the port of St. John and our province generally. Heartily reciprocating your best wishes, I am,

Yours truly, GEORGE ROBERTSON, Mayor,

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS. The nominations for mayor and alermen closed vesterday afternoon. The following is a list of the candidates in the field:

For Mayor Edward Sears and J. W. Daniel

For the Council. At Large-D. J. Purdy, D. McArthur. Harris Allan. Kings Ward-J. B. Hamm, J. R.

Armstrong. Queens Ward-W. W. White, M. D. Dukes Ward-Samuel Tufts. Sydney Ward-Geo. H. Waring, Ste-

chen B .Bustin

Lansdowne

Prince Ward-Thomas J. McPheron, Robert Maxwell. Wellington Ward-A. W. Macrae. Jas. F. Dunlop Lorne Ward-John McMulkin, John W. Keast.

Ward-W. Christie,

M. D., John M. Smith, D. D. S. Dufferin Ward-Thos. Millidge, N. Victoria Ward-T. B. Robinson. Ward-John McGoldrick

Isaiah Holder. Brooks Ward-John J. Gordon, by John A. Adams, A. C. Smith, Charles Emerson, W. C. Wilson, A. F. An-

Dukes Ward-Samuel Tufts, by Charles E. Raymond, Douglas M. days in the interests of our great Me- Ring, John Kennedy, jr., and G. Herbert Green.

Peter Trainor.

Daniel McDermott, Thos. Harrison,

ABOUT THAT BULL. (Woodstock Press.) "Farmer" asks for information about an imported Jersey bull, and

puts the following questions: Where the bull came from? Who brought him here? Who owned him?

Who sold him? Where is the bull? 6. Is it true that the Agricultural society is under bonds to keep imported stock in the district for a stated

The bull referred to is Hebe's Victor. Hugo. He was purchased in Quebec by C. L. Smith, M. P. P., for the New Brunswick government about a year ago. The price paid for him was \$150. By permission of the government he was kept by Mr. Smith for service till the sale of the government stock in Fredericton last fall, when he was sold with the rest of the stock, and was bid in by Agricultural Society No. 12, Woodstock, for \$40. He was sold with the other stock of the society, and bid in by C. L. Smith, M. P. P., for \$20. and kept by him till some ten days ago he sold him for beef. Government stock bid in at auction by individuals is under the condition that the stock be kept in the place for breeding purposes for a specified number of years. Our impression is that this bull was to have been kept in the county three

The letter on the same matter from explanation from our local representaaccord them space.

HE GOES WEST.

(Amherst Press.) While the Press regrets the loss of good citizen, it is with satisfaction we are able to record that Mr. Mc-Keen, the late station agent at Oxford Junction, has gained a responsible position with the C. P. R. in British Columbia. This is one more instance of a man finding employment, who, through the influence of the temporary representative of Cumberland and the authority of a minister of railways. found himself dismissed, simply because of so-called political reasons. Both Mr. McKeen's political foes and friends acknowledge his ability and mpetency as a public servant, but this is nothing in the opinion of hungry aspirants to place and position, and the crime of not being a grit is unpardonable beyond endurance—to the victors belong the spoils.

MARRYING TO KILL TIME.

One strange feature of Australian social life is the perfectly casual way in which men marry for no ostensible purpose except the purpose of vanishing wearly round the corner immediately after the ceremony. In a Sydney case now on hand, the husband, it is alleged, married in 1894, and shortly afterwards made his tired, indifferent exit round the corner and never came back. In 1896 he married again, and immediately faded away up the street. He never lived with his second wife. When he was agrested on a charge of aggravated harem, he offered no explanation whatever. Apparently he only did it because a fellow must be semething.—Sydney Bulletia.

### SHEDDING BLOOD.

Without It no Remission, According to Scripture.

Eloquent Sermon.

Life for Life

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- The radical theory of Christianity is set forth by Dr. Talmage in this discourse, and remarkable instances of self-sacrifice are brought out for illustration. The text is Hebrews iv., 22-Without shedding of blood is no remission.

John G. Whittier, the last of the great school of American poets that made the last quarter of the century brilliant, asked me in the White mountains one morning after prayers, in which I had given out Cowper's famous hymn about "the fountain filled with blood," "Do you really believe there is a literal application of the blood of Christ to the soul?" negative reply then is my negative reply now. The Bible statement agrees with all physicians and all physiologists and all scientists in saying that the blood is the life, and in the Christian religion it means simply that Christ's life was given for our life. Hence all this talk of men who say the Bible story of blood is disgusting, and that they don't want what they call a "slaughter house religion," only shows their incapacity er unwillingness to look through the figure of speech toward the thing signified. The blood that on the darkest Friday the world ever saw oozed or trickled or poured from the brow, and the side, and the hands, and the feet of the illustrious sufferer back of Jerusalem in a few hours coagulated and dried up and forever disappeared. and if man had depended on the application of the literal blood of Christ there would not have been a soul saved for the last eighteen centuries.

THE RED WORD. In order to understand this red word of my text we have only to exercise as much common sense in religion as we do in everything else. Pang for pang, hunger for hunger, fatigue for fatigue, tear for tear, blood for blood. life for life, we see every day illustrat-The act of substitution is no novelty, although I hear men talk as though the idea of Christ's suffering substituted for our suffering were something abnormal, something distressingly odd, something wildly eocentric, a solitary episode in the world's history, when I could take you out into this city and before sundown point you to 500 cases of substitution and voluntary suffering of one in be-

At 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon go among the places of busines or toil, and men who by their looks show you that they are overworked. They are prematurely old. They are hastening rapidly toward their decrease. They have gone through crises in business that shattered their nervous system and pulled on the brain. They have a shortness of breath and a pain in the back of the head and at night an insomnia that alarms them. Why are they drudging at business early and For fun? No. It would be difficult to exact any amusement out of that exhaustion. Because they are avaricious? In many cases no. Because their own personal expenses are lavish? No. A few hundred dollars would meet all their wants. The simple fact is the man is enduring all that fatigue and exasperation and wear and tear to keep his home prosperous. There is an invisible line reaching from that store, from that bank, from that shop, from that scaffolding, to a quiet scene a few blocks, a few miles away, and there is the secret of that business endurance. He is simply the champion of a homestead, for which he wins bread and wardrobe and education and prosperity, and in such battle 10,000 men fall. Of ten business men whom I bury nine die of overwork for others. Some sudden disease finds them with no power of resistance, and they are gone. Life for life! Blood for blood! Substitution!

A DIM LIGHT IN THE HOUSE. At 1 o'clock tomorrow morning, the hour when slumber is most uninterrupted and profound, walk amid the dwelling houses of the city. Here and there you will find a dim light, because it is the household custom to keep a subdued light burning, but most of the houses from base to top are as dark as though uninhabited. A merciful God has sent forth the archangel of sleep, and he puts his wings over the city. But yonder is a clear light burning, and outside on a window case ment a glass or pitcher containing food for a sick child. The food is set in the fresh air. This is the sixth night that mother has sat up with that sufferer. She has to the last point obeyed the physician's prescriptions, not giving a drop too much or too little er a moment too soon or too lote. She is very anxious, for she has buried three children with the same disease, and she prays and weeps, each prayer and sob ending with a kiss of the pale cheek. By dint of kindness she gets the little one through the ordeal. After it is all over the mother is taken down. Brain or nervous fever sets in, and one day she leaves the convalescent child with a mother's blessing and goes up to join the three departed ones in the kingdom of heaven. Life for life! Substitution! The fact is that there are an unaccounted number of mothers, who, after they have navigated a large number of children through all the diseases of infancy and got them fairly started up on the flowering slope of boyhood and girlhood, have only strength enough left to die. They fade away. Some call it consumption, some call it nervous pros tration, some call it intermittent or malarial in lisposition, but I call it for life! Blood for blood! Substitu-

Or perhaps a mother lingers lone enough to see a son get on the wrong road, and his former kindness becomes rough reply when she expresses anxicty about him. But she goes right on, looking carefully after his apparel, ten embering his every birthday with some memento, and when he is brought home worn out with dissipa-Rev. Dr. Talmage Preaches an tion nurses him till he gets well and starts him again and hopes and 'expecis and prays and counsels and suffers until her strength gives out and she fails. She is going, and attend-Pang for Pang, Blood for Blood and ants bending over her pillow, ask her if she has any message to leave, and she makes great effort to say something, but out of three or four minute of indistinct utterance they can catch but three words, "My poor boy!" The simple fact is she died for him. Life for life! Substitution!

> BLOOD FOR BLOOD. About 38 years ago there went forth from our northern and southern homes hundreds of thousands of men to do battle. All the poetry of war soon vanished and left them nothing but the terrible prose. They waded knee deep in mud. They slept in snow banks They marched till their cut feet tracked the earth. They were swindled out of their honest rations and lived on meat not fit for a dog. They had jaws fractured and eyes extinguished and limbs shot away. Thousands of them cried for water as they lay on the field the night after the battle and got it not. They were homesick and received no message from their loved ones. They died in barns, in bushes, in ditches, the buzzards of the summer heat the only attendants on their obsequies. No one but the infinite God, who knows everything knows the ten thousandth nart of the length and breadth and depth and height of anguish of the northern and southern battlefields. Why did these fathers leave their children and go to the front, and why did these young men, postponing the marriage day, start out into the probabilities of never coming back? For a principle they died. Life for life! Blood for blood! Substitution!

But we need not go so far. What is

that monument in the cemetery? It is to the doctors who fell in the southern epidemics. Why go? Were there not enough sick to be attended in these northern latitudes? Oh, yes; but the doctor puts a few medical books in his valise and some vials of medicine, and leaves his patients here in the hands of other physicians and takes the rail train. Before he gets to the infected regions he passes crowded rail trains, regular and extra, taking the flying and affrighted populations. He arrives in a city over which a great horror is brooding. He goes from couch to couch, feeling the pulse and studying symptoms and prescribing day after day, night after night, until a fellow physician says: "Doctor, you had better go home and rest. You look miserable." But he cannot rest while so many are suffering. On and on, until some morning finds him in a delirium, in which he talks of home and then rises and says he must go and to lie down; but he fights his attendants until he falls back and is weaker and weaker, and dies for people with whom he had no kinship and far away from his own family, and is hastily put away in a stranger's tomb. and only the fifth part of a newspaper line tells us of his sacrifice-his name just mentioned among five. Yet he has touched the farthest height of sublimity in that three weeks of humanitarian service. He goes straight as an arrow to the bosom of Him who said, "I was sick, and ye visited me.' Life for life! Blood for blood! Substitution!

THE HERO RUSKIN In the realm of fine arts there was as remarkable an instance. A brilli-ant but hypercriticised painter, Joseph William Turner, was met by a volley of abuse from all the art galleries of Europe. His paintings, which have since won the applause of all civilized nations, "The Fifth Plague of Egypt," "Fishermen on a Lee Shore in Squally Weather," "Calais Pier," "The Sun Rising Through Mist," and "Dido Building Carthage," were then targets for prities to shoot at. In defence of this outrageously abused man a young author of 24 years, just one year out of college, came forth with his pen and wrote the ablest and most famous essay on art that the world ever saw or ever will see—John Ruskin's "Mod-ern Painters." For seventeen years this author fought the battles of the maltreated artist, and after in poverty and broken heartedness the painter had died and the public tried to undo their cruelties toward him by giving him a big funeral and burial at St Paul's cathedral his old time friend took cut of a tin box 19,000 pieces of paper containing drawings by the old- from all sin," and what the old, wornainter, and through many weary and uncompensated months assorted and arranged them for public observation. People say John Ruskin in his old days is cross, misanthropic and morbid. Whatever he may do that he ought not to do, and whatever he may say that he ought not to say, between now and his death, he will leave the world insolvent as far as it has any capacity to pay his author's pen for its chivalric and Christian defense of the

poor painter's pencil. John Ruskin for William Turner! Blood for blood! Substitution! AN EXALTING PRINCIPLE. What an exalting principle this which leads one to suffer for another! Nothing so kindles enthusiasm or awakens eloquence, or chimes poetic canto, or moves nations. The principle is the dominant one in our religion-Christ the martyr, Christ the celestial hero, Christ the defender, Christ the substitute. No new principle, for it was old as human nature, but now on a grander, wider, higher, deeper and more world resounding scale. The shepherd boy as a champion for Israel with a sling toppled the giant of Phila istine braggadocio in the dust, but here is another David who, for all the armies of churches militant and triumphant, hurls the Goliath of perdition into the defeat, the crash of his brazen armor like an explosion at Hell martyrdom of the domestic circle. Life | Gate. Abraham had at God's com-

mand agreed to sacrifice his son Isaac, and the same God just in time had provided a ram of the thicket as a substitute, but there is another Isaac bound to the altar and no hand arrests the tharp edges of laceration and death, and the universe shivers and quakes and recoils and groans at the

All good men have for centuries been trying to tell whom this substitute was like, and every comparison, inspired and uninspired, evangelistic, prophetic, apostolic and human falls short, for Christ was the Great Unlike, Adam a type of Christ, because he came directly from God; Noah a type of Christ, because he delivered his own family from deluge; Melchisedec a type of Christ, because he had no pressor or successor; Joseph a type of Christ, because he was cast out by his brethren; Moses a type of Christ, because he was a deliverer from bondage; Joshua a type of Christ, becaus he was a conqueror; Sampson a type of Christ, because of his strength to slay the lions and carry off the iron gates of impossibility; Solomon a type of Christ in the affluence of his dominion; Jonah a type of Christ, because of the stormy sea in which he threw himself for the rescue of others: but put together Adam and Noah and Melchisedec and Joseph and Moses and Joshua and Sampson and Solomon and Jonah, and they would not make a fragment of a Christ, a quar-ter of a Christ, the half of a Christ or the millioneth part of a Christ.

FROM THE TOP OF GLORY. He forsook a throne and sat down on his own footstool. He came from the top of glory to the bottom of humiliction and changed a c'cumference seraphic for a circumference diabolic. Once waited on by angels, now hissed at by brigands. From afar and high up he came down, past meteors, swifter than they; by starry thrones, himself more lustrous; past larger world to smaller worlds, down stairs of firmaments and from cloud to cloud and through treetops and into the camel's stall, to thrust his shoulder under our burdens and take the lances of pain through his vitals, and wrapped himself in all the agonies which we deserve for our misdoings, and stood on the splitting decks of a foundering vessel amid the drenching surf of the sea and passed midnights on the mountain amid wild beasts of prey, and stood at the point where all earthly and infernal hostilities charged on him at once with their keen sabersour substitute.

When did attorney ever endure so much for a pauper client or physician for the patient in the lazaretto or mother for the child in membraneous croup as Christ for us and Christ for

you and Christ for me? Shall any man or woman or child in this audience who has ever suffered for another find it hard to understand this Christly suffering for us? Shall those whose sympathies have been wrung in behalf of the unfortunate have no appreciation of that one moment which was lifted out of all the ages of eternity as most conspicuous when Christ gathered up all the sins of those to be redeemed under his one look after those patients. He is told arm and all their sorrows under his other arm and said: "I will atone for these under my right arm and will heal all those under my left arm. Strike me with all thy glittering shafts, oh, eternal justice! Roll over me with all thy surges, ye oceans of sorrow." And the thunderbolts struck him from above, and the seas of trouble rolled up from beneath, hurricane after hurricane and cyclone after cyclone, and then and there in presence of heaven and earth and hell, yea, all worlds witnessing, the price, the bitter price, the transcendent price, the awful price, the glorious price, the infinite price, the eternal price, was paid that

THE RELIGION OF BLOOD. That is what Paul means, that is vhat I mean, that is what all those who have ever had their heart changed n ean by "blood." I glory in this reli-gion of blood! I am thrilled as I see the suggestive color in sacramental cup, whether it be of burnished silver set on cloth immaculately white of rough hewn from wood set on table in log hut meeting house of the wilderness. Now I am thrilled as I see the altars of ancient sacrifice crimson with the blood of the slain lamb, and Leviticus is to me not so much the Old Testament as the New. Now I see why the destroying angel passing over Egypt in the night spared all those houses that had blood sprinkled on their doorposts. Now I know what Isaiah means when he speaks of "one in red apparel coming with dyed garments from Bozrah," and whom the Apocalypse means when it describes a heavenly chieftain whose westure was dipped in blood," and what John the apostle means when he speaks of the "precious blood that cleanseth out, decrepit missionary Paul means when, in my text, he cries, "Without shedding of blood is no remission." By that blood you and I will be savedor rever saved at all. In all the ages of the world God has not once pardoned a single sin except through the Saviour's expiation, and He never will. Glory be to God that the hill back of Jerusalem was the battlefield on which Christ achieved our liberty!

It was a most exciting day I spent on the battlefield of Waterloo, Starting out with the morning train from Brussels, Belgium, we arrived in about an hour on that famous spot. A son of one who was in the battle, and who had heard from his father thousand times the whole scene recited, accompanied us over the field. There stood the old Hougement chateau, the walls dented and scratched and broken and shattered by grapeshot and cannon ball. There well in which 300 dying and dead were pitched. There is the chapel with the head of the infant Christ shot off. There are the gates at which for many hours English and French armies wrestled. Yonder were the 160 guns of the English and the 250 guns of the French. Yonder the Hanoverian hus-

sars fled for the woods. THE FATE OF CENTURIES Yonder was the ravine of Ohain, where the French cavalry, not knowing there was a hollow in the ground,

rolled over and down, troop after troop, tumbling into one awful mass of suffering, hoof of kicking horses and colonels and private soldiers, the hurran and the beastly groan kept up until the day after all was shoveled under because of the malodor arising

in that hot month of June. "There," said our guide, "the high-land regiments lay down on their faces waiting for the moment to spring upon the foe. In that orchard 2,500 men were cut to pieces. Here stood Wellington with white lips, and up that knoll rode Marshal Ney on his sixth horse, five having been shot under him. Here the ranks of the French broke, and Marshal Ney, with his boot slashed of a sword, and his hat off and his face covered with powder and blood, tried to rally troops as he cried. 'Come and see how a marshal of French dies on the battlefield.' From yonder direction Grouchy was expected for the French re-enforcement, but he came not. Around these woods Blucher was looked for to re-enforce the English, and just in time he came up. Yonder is the field where Napoleon stood, his arms through the reins of his horse's bridle, dazed and insane, trying to go back." Scene of a battle that went on from 25 minutes to 12 o'clock on the 18th of June until 4 o'clock, when the English seemed defeated, and their commander cried out: "Boys, you can't think of giving way? Remember old Eng-land!" And the tides turned, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the man of destiny, who was called by his troops Old Two Hundred Thousand, turned away with broken heart, and the fate of centuries was decided.

THE LION AND THE LAMB. No wonder a great mound has been eared there, nundreds of feet higha mound at the expense of millions of dollars and many years in rising, and on the top is the great Belgian lion of bronze, and a grand old lion it is. But our great Waterloo was in Palestine. There came a day when all hell rode up, led by Apollyon, and the captain of our salvation confronted them alone. The rider on the white hourse of the Apocalypse going out against the black horse cavalry of death, and the battalions of the demoniac and the myrmidons of darkness. From 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock in the afternoon the greatest battle of the universe went on. Eternal destinies were being decided. All the arrows of hell pierced our Chieftain, and the battelaxes struck Him, until brow and check and shoulder and hand and foot were incarnadined with cozing life, but He fought on until He gave a final stroke with sword from Jehovah's buckler, and the commander n chief of hell and all his forces fell back in everlasting ruin, and the victory is ours. And on the mound that celebrates the trimuph we plant this day two figures, not in pronze or iron or sculptured marble, but two figures of living light, the Lion of Judah's tribe and the Lamb that was slain.

#### RICHIBUCTO,

Death of David W. Grierson, an Old and Respected Citizen-A Heavy Rain

RICHIBUCTO, N. B., April 14.-David W. Grierson died this morning aged sixty-two. The deceased had been in failing health for a couple of years. He leaves three daughters, two sens and two sisters. The funeral will be held on Saturday under the auspices of the Masonic order. The late Mr. Grierson was a charter member of Richibucto Division, No. 42, Sons of Temperance, which was organized forty-four years ago. He was connected with Geo. McLeod's lumber business at Kouchibouguac and here for over twenty years. A heavy rain prevails today, which will swell the water in the brooks for lumber driving. The river is clear of

#### DRESSING WELL

ice.

#### Is Quite Easy When You Know How to Do It.

There are too many women who are areless about their home gowns. They imagine they are thrifty and economic al because they put on from day to day a faded or dingy dress or skirt. Such women are neither economical nor wise; they are either misers or indifferent to the feeling of their family and friends when they act thus. At an expense of from ten to twenty cents for one or two packages of Diamond Dyes any woman can make her faded gowns or skirts as good as new. This kind of home work is wisdom and

true economy. This spring thousands of wise and thrifty women are using the Diamond Dyes, giving new life to old and castoff dresses and costumes, fitting them for another season's wear.

When you decide to dye, do not risk your materials with poor dyes or imitations of the Diamond Dyes; see that your dealer gives you the "Diamond." that work so easily and successfully. DEATH OF A POST OFFICE CLERK

The death of Fred S. Finley, clerk in post office, was heard Wednesday with genuine regret by many friends of the young man. Mr. Finley had been ill only a week and at first the trouble was not considered serious, but during the past three days his condition became so critical that an operation was decided on. He was too far gone, however, and the operation was abandoned. Mr. Finley was perfectly conscious up to the hour of his death and was able to converse with his wife and members of the family. Deceased was the fourth son of Wiliam Finley. His wife, the daughter of the late Oliver Emery, and three young children survive him. He was appointed to the postal service in 1893, and with his fellow-clerks and with those who knew him he was deservedly popular. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved wife and children and for the father, brothers and sisters of the deceased young man.

"I could die for you!" he declared. "I want you to live for me, Alphouse!" she faltered. He staggered as under a blow. "The nerve of some people!" he muttered, and fied away, appalled.

#### SHIP NEWS.

Arrived

Arrived.

April 12—Sch Georgia E, 88, Barton, from Boston, J W McAlary, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Annie Pearl, 39, Downey, from River Hebert; Victor, 43, Brander, from Quaco; Alice, 54, Benjamin, from Quaco; Alice, 54, Benjamin, from Quaco; Whistier, 23, Faulkner, from Noel; Alice, 17, Trahan, from Belleveau's Cove; Lida Gretta, Ells, from Quaco; Restless, 25, Graham, from Sandy Cove; Princess Louise, 20, Watt, from Grand Mansan; Klondyke, 98, Rolf, from Digby; Alph B Parker, Outhouse, from Tiverton; Citizen, 67, Woodworth, from Bear River; Kedron, 22, Taylor, from Digby; Hector McG, 99, Grant, from Louisburg; Economist, 13, Oglivie, from Hanisport; Dreadnought, 19, Chute, from Harborville; L M Ellis, 34, Lent, from Westport; Sea Flower, 10, Thompson, from fishing.

April 13—Str State of Maine, 818, Colby, from Boston, C E Lacehler, mese and pas. SS Vidar, 975, Nelson, from Hamburg via Hališax, S Schofield and Co, gen cargo.

Coastwise—Schs Yarnouth Packet, 76, Shaw, from Yarmouth; Temple Bar, 44, Longmire, from Bridgetown; Hustler, 44, Gesner, from do; Essie C, 72, Whelpley, from Alma; Adelaide, 99, Jenks, from Hantsport; Rebecca W, 30, Gough, from Quaco; Westfield, 80, Cameron, from do; Ben Bolt, 90, Sterling, from Sackville; Iona, 28, Morris, from Mail's Harbor.

April 14—Sch Alaska, 118, McHaffey, from from Hall's Harbor. from Hall's Harbor. from Hall's Harbor.

April 14—Sch Alaska, 118, McHaffey, from Sackville, F Tufts, bal.

Coastwise—Schs Wanita, Magarvey, from Annapolis; R N B, 37, Morris, from Port Greyille; Satellite, 26, Perry, from West-

port.

Cleared.

April 12—Str St Croix, Allen, for Boston.
Str Lake Huron, Taylor, for Liverpool via
Halifax.

Sch Omega, Murchison, for Boston.
Sch Ayr, Brenton, for Wickford.
Sch D W B, Holder, for Norwalk.
Sch Winnie Lowry, Smith, for New York.
Coastwise—Schs L M Ellis, Lent, for Westport; Jessie D, Glennie, for Quaco; Ocean
Bird, McGranahan, for Margaretville;
Thelma, Milner, for Annapolis; Kcdron,
Taylor, for Digby; Citizen, Woodworth, for
Bear River; Alph B Parker, Outhouse, for
Tiverton; Princess Louise, Watt, for Grand
Manan; Bear River, Woodworth, for Port
George; Glide, Tufts, for Quaco; Packet,
Tupper, for Parrsboro; Selina, Matthews, for
Apple River; Restless, Graham, for Sandy
Cove; Whistler, Faulkner, for Maitland;
Alice, Trahan, for Believeau's Cove; Silver
Cloud, Bain, for Digby; Chieftain, Tufts, for
Quaco. April 13-Str Concordia, Mitchell, for Glas-

Sch Franklin Nickerson, Haskell, for New Sch Franklin Nickerson, Haskell, for New York.

Sch Beulah, Wasson, for Rockland.

Coastwise—Scha Sarah E Ellis, Houghton, for Kentville; Sea Flower, Thompson, for Musquash; Friendship, Seely, for Apple River; Henry Nickerson, Brewster, for Hopewell Cape.

April 14.—Str State of Maine, Colby, for Reston.

Beston.
Coastwise—Schs Union, Shields, for Alma;
Satellite. Perry, for Westport; Pearl, Downew, for River Hebert; Speedwell, Barns, for Quaco.

#### CANADIAN PORTS. Arrived.

At Advocate, April 6, bkin Robert Ewing, to load pilling.

At Hillsboro, April 11, schs Wm Jönes, McLean, from Parrsboro; Glad Tidings, Christopher, from St John.

At Quaco, April 12, schs Corinto, Kinnie, from Parrsboro; Westfield, Cameron; Evelyn, McDonough; and Rebecca W, Gough, from St John.

At Yarmouth, April 13, ss Boston, from Boston; sch Wenonah, from Louisburg; st City of St John, from Halifax; ss Alpha, from St John; ss Westport, from Westport.

HALIFAX, NS, April 14—Ard, str Lake Huron, Taylor, from St John (and sailed for Liverpool). At Advocate, April 6, bktn Robert Ewing,

Cleared.
At Quaco, April 12, schs R Carson, Sweet, eron; Evelyn, McDonough; and Rebecca W, Gough, for St John. At Hillsbero, April 12, sch Wm Jones, Mc-Lean, rock plaster, for Newark.
At Yarmouth, April 13, ss Boston, for Boston, schs Arthur, for Louisburg; J D Colin, for Halifax; Lillie A Norwood, for fishing: Parnell O'Hara, for fishing; Curiew,

Sailed. From Port Greville, April 7, sch Harry, Patterson, for New York.
From Advocate, April 6, sch Wellman Hall, Knowlton, for New York.
From Halifax, April 12, str Vidar, for St John.

#### PRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

Arrived.

At Turk's Island, April 8, previously, schs Nevada, Iversen, from Ponce, PR; J M Young, Young, from Demerara (both to load for Lunenburg, NS).

At Bernuda, April 10, strs Orinoco, Fraser, from New York; 11th, Anaces, Robinson, from Sabine Pass for London (for coal). At Barbados, April 10, bark R Morrow, O'Brien, from Cape Town for St John.

At Barbados, March 24, sch Grace Rice, Welch, from Yarmouth, NS (and sailed 30th for Trinidad); 30th, sch D J Melanson, Melanson, from Belleveau Cove; 31st, sch Three Bells, Harding, from Lockepor (and sailed 4th for Trinidad); April 2, barks Nora, Mikkelsen, from Port Natal (and sailed 4th for West Bay; Margaret Mitchell, Davis, from Rio Janeiro; 3rd, bark Veronica, Robinson, from Buenos Ayres (end sailed 4th for Savannah); 4th, schs Nantasket, Guptill, from Rio Janeiro; Algeria, Tucker, from St Johns, N F; 4th, brig L G Croeby, Perry, from Rio Grande do Sul.

From Glasgow, April 9, str Keemun, Mc-Kie, for Baltimore. Kie, for Baltimore. From Liverpool, April 9, bark Ossuna, Andrews, for Miramichi. From Bristol, April 12, bark Simla, Davidson, for Barry.
From Belfast, April 9, bark Romanoff, for Newcastle, N B. Newcastle, N B. From Savana la-Mar, Ja, March 28, schr Prince Frederick, Bodden, for Mobile via Prime Savana la-Rar, Ja, Match 20, 8cm Prince Frederick, Bodden, for Mobile via Cayman Brac.
From Newcastle, NSW, April 10, bark Grenada, Korff, for San Diego.
From Barbados, March 23, schs Clotiida, Mallet, for Trinidad; 26th, W R Huntley, Howard, for Porto Rico: 27th, bark White Wings, Langelier, for Rio Janeiro; April 2, bark Rosina, Noseworthy, for St Johns, NF; sch Goldfinch, Gardiner, for Porto Rico.
LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Sailed, str Tourmaline, for Boston.
QUEENSTOWN, April 14.—Sailed, strs Canada (from Liverpool), for New York.
LONDON, April 14.—Sailed, str Kaiser Wilhelm II., for New York via Naples.
WATERFORD, April 14.—Sailed, bark Captain Dan, for St. John, N B.

#### FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

At Gloucester, April 9, sch Anita, from Boston for Maillard.
At New York, April 9, sch Eric, Brown, from Arroyo; 10th, ship Lennie Burrill, Larkin, from Barbados.
At Bahia, April 8, previously, sch Laconia, Card, from New York.
At Deleware Breakwater, April 10, sch Card, from New York.

At Delaware Breakwater, April 10, sch
Gypsum Emperor, Morris, from Demerara.

At Havana, April 3, schs Gladstone, Read,
from Passagoula; G E Bentley, Wood, from
Mobile; Henrietts Powell, Pinder, from Pascagoula (latter remained in port 6th).

At St Johrs, PR, March 30, brig W E
Stowe, Smeltzer, from Lunenburg, NS; 3ist,
sch Bravo, Emeso, from do. At St Johns, PR, March 30, brig W E Stowe, Smeltzer, from Lunenburg, NS; 31st, sch Bravo, Emeso, from do.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. April 12—Ard, schs Stella Maud and Clifford, from St John; Mildred A Pope, from Calaisa:

OITY ISLAND, April 12—Ard, schs Annie M Allen, from St John.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, April 12—Ard, brig Ida Maud, from St Margaret's Bay, NS, for orders; sch I v Dexter, from Barbados, March 12, for orders.

BOSTON, April 12—Ard, str Prince Edward, from Yarmouth, NS; schs Victory, from Quaco; J W Fall, from Margaretville, NS; Parthenia, from Liverpool, NS.

Cld, schs Fred Gover, for Windsor, NS; Canary, Valette and Bertha Maud, for St John; Susis Prescott, for Harvey; NB,

BOOTHBAY, April 12—Ard, schs Annie M Prelle, from Calais; Jenine Lind, from do:

## PORT OF ST. JOHN.

CALAIS, Me, April 14.—Ard, sch Crozimbo, from Eastport; Pavilion, from Rockland. RED BEACH, Me, 14.—Ard, sch Mary Lee Newton, from Boston; Freddie Eaton, from Cal·is.

BOSTON, April 14.—Ard, strs Boston, from Yarmouth, NS; Haiifax, from Halifax, NS; schs Lizzle Dyas, from Weymouth, NS; Pearline, from Annapolis, NS; Dominion, from St Margaret's Bay, NS; Greta and Marion, from St John, NB; Florence E Tower, from Machias.

Cleared, sch George M Warren, for Port Gilbert, NS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, April 14.—Ard, sch Utopia, from Richmond, Va, for Livarnou NS. VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass, April 14.—
Ard, sch Utopia, from Richmond, Va, for
Liverpool, N S.
BOOTHBAY, Me, April 14.—Ard, schs St
Leona, from Calais; E Waterman, from do;
Nopang, from Machias; Sackville Packet,
from Sackville, NS; Bonnie Doon, from Shulee, NS; Vesta Pearl, from Fawn's Cove, N
S; Frank W, from Dorchester, NB; Cerdic,
from Bridgeptown, NB.

Cleared. At New York, April 11, sch Canaria, for Fernandina.

At Philadelphia, April 12, bark Oostenburg, for St John.

At Brunswick, April 12, bark Thos Faulkner, Faulkner, for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cld, str MacKay-Bennett, for Halifax, NS; ship Lennie Burrill, for Portland; schs Cora May, Romeo, and Reporter, for St John, NB. Sailed

From St Johns, PR, March 30, brig Clie, Berhardt, for Halifax, CALAIS, Me, April 12—Sld, sch Eva Stewcallais, Me, April 12—Bound south, crity Island, April 12—Bound south, schs Ava, for Parrsboro, NS; George F Mills, for Red Beach, Me; A W Ellis, for Rockland, Me; Annie A Booth, for St John, From Christiansend, April 2, bark Arizona, for Canada.

From Arerdal, April 2, ship Havre, for Miramichi. From Stavanger, April 2, bark Aftensjerrom for Canada.

From Moss, April 6, barks Hovding, for Quebec; Shakespeare, for do; Sofie, for do, From Gothenburg, April 6, bark Hovding, for Canada.

From Pascagoula, April 11, sch Walter Stimmer, McLeun, for Halifax.

From Rosario, Feb 23, sch Americana, Smith, for Falmouth.

From Tusseer, April 5, bark Ellisif, for Canada (not previously).

From Rio Janeiro, March 9, barks Stadacona, Cogswell, for Barbados; 10th, Turiga, Johns, for Brunswick; Flore, Tizzard, for Barbados. From Trapani, April 2, bark Uros, for Buenos Ayres, April 9, barks Elek-Canada; Nagport, Isaacksen, for Halifax.
From Rosario, March 10, ship Annie M
Law, Bain, for Santos.
From Colon, April 1, sch Florida, Brinkman, for Carthagens.
FALL RIVER, April 14.—Sailed, sch Ada
G Shortland, for St John, N B.
PORTSMOUTH, N H. April 14.—Sailed,
sch Rebecca Toulane, for Hillsboro, N B.

Vineyard Haven, April 11—Sch Clayola or-dered to Newark and sailed. In port as Bermuda, April 7, sch Sainte Marie, Morehouse, from St John, discharg-The reported clearance of the sch Glad-stone from Pascagoula on the 9th for Half-fax was an error. Sch Gypsum Emperor, at Delaware Break-water from Demerara, has been ordered to Boston. In port at Turk's Island, April 1, bark Baldwin, Wetmore, for Philadelphia same Passed St Helena, prior to March 31, barks for Boston.

In port at Ponce, P R, March 24, brig Harry, Larkin, for Yarmouth, NS, to sail about 11th; schs Rhoda, Innis, from New York, loading to sail about 6th; Mercedes, Saunders, for New Haven, to sail about 15th, and two American schooners.

LIZARD, April 14.—Passed, str Mantinea, from St John, NB, for London.

TARIFFA, April 7.—Passed, bark Metta, from Trapani for Halifax.

CITY ISLAND, April 14.—Bound south: Str Portie, from St Johns, NF, and Halifax, N S.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Aquilla, Ursicich, from Trapani for Halifax, March 25, off Cape de Gata. Sch Moama, from Bahia for New York, April 7, lat 33, lon 74.18. Bark Ochertyre, Kennealy, from Portland, O, for Queenstown, March 16, lat 12 N, lon 3 W.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. TOMPKINSVILLE, NY, April 11-The ighthouse Board has issued the following The spar buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, to mark a canal boat sunk off Pier 7, E R, New York, has been discontinued, the wreck having been re-

moved.

The following iron buoys have been replaced for the season in Long Island Sound: Baton's Point Shoal, No 13, black, first class can; Round Rock, No 12, red, second class nun; Adam's Fall, entrance to New Haven Harbor, No 2, red, second class nun; Party Bar, entrance to New Haven Harbor, No 3, black, second class can; Entrance Buoy, Housatonic River, black and white perpendicular stripes, second class can; West Fiats, entrance to Bridgeport Harbor, No 1, black, first class cen.

#### MARRIAGES.

BLISS-DIBBLEE.—At Christ church, Woodstock, N. B., on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898, by the Yen. Archdeacon Neales, M.A., rector, assisted by the Rev. Horace E. Dibblee, M.A., brother of the bride, Lewis Henry Bliss, of Lincoln, Sunbury Co., N. B., and Judith Elizabeth, daughter of the late Livingstone Dibblee, Esq.

MARSTERS-HALL—CARR-HALL—At the residence of the bride's father, 54 Orange street, on April 9th, by Prof. Keirstead of Acadia College, John L. Marsters of Tyrone. Pennsylvania, to Katle R. Hall, and at the same time and place, by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, Albert R. Carr of Woodstock, N. B., to Jennie E., daughters of T. H. Hall.

McNALLY-ELLIOTT—At Advocate, April 4th, by Rev. Douglas T. Porter, Capt. Harry W. McNally of St. John, N. B., to Nettle D. Elliott of Advocate, N. S. (Frederleton papers blease copy). BLISS-DIBBLEE .- At Christ church, Wood-

BROGAN—In this city, on April 13th, Nellie T., only daughter of James A. and the late Serah Jane Brogan. COOPER—Suddenly, in this city, April 12th, Hedley V. Cooper, in the 37th year of his Hedley V. Cooper, in the 37th year of his age.

FINLEY—On April 13th, after a short illness, Fred S. Finley, aged 37 years, leaving a widow and three children to mourn their sad loss.

FLEMMING—At Somewille, Mass., on Tuesday, April 12th, William J., only son of Mary A. and the late William Flemming.

HALLETT—At. Hampton, on April 13th, after a few weeks' illness, Catherine E., beloved wife of W. W. Hallett, aged 65 years. years.
HICKEY-In this city, on April 12th,
Bridget, widow of the late Patrick Hickey
of Chatham, N. B., in the 75th year of her sge.

STRANE.—In this city on April 13th, John Strane, aged 74 years.

—(Chelsea papers plesse copy.

THOMPSON.—On the 14th of April, Mrs.

Fannie Thompson, wife of the late John Thompson of this city, aged 53 years.

VOL. 21.

Importe

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ommencing today hest artists. Prices

New Spring Ladies' New Sprin Serge, in Fawn, C Black, at \$5.00, \$5.50, Box Cloth Jackets

ors. at \$6.90, \$7.90 a

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It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" 13 har w When once

> Wire A. J. Machum,

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The Beaver Line St Been Purchased b

The Allan Steamer Luc Harbor, However, Ha dinal Taschere

QUEBEC, April chereau died at 6.15 MONTREAL, Q Star's London cor I understand Lord ing to the latest remain in Canada making a six years ernment, therefore, hurrying the question General Sir Will succeeded General as the officer comm will leave for Cana May with Lady suite. Major For secretary and Capt de camp. General ber of the Hertfo sixty years of age. Coldstream guards Saudan, and has a southeastern distric wife is a daughter The appointment tion of Canada's h politically and socia MONTIREAL, Apr of the general asse byterian church ha fixed for June 8th a SUTTON, Que., A business portion or raging furnace this

broke out in a sh MacDonald's reside was blowing at the the flames to sprea a short time attack in the centre of buildings were con The call for assist and met with respon estimated at \$65,000. Olmstead & Borigh right, store and sto store and house; D and house; W. H. R. Sheppard, stock hotel; Lebeau's ho tenement house; and tenement house post office, and C. TORONTO, April nan this afternoon ions in the West Perth election case not change the bala although in each ca reversed the decisi judge. In West E eral, is unseated, an servative, is elected one. In South Per servative, is unsea liberal, elected by a TORONTO, April have been perfected