

FOR PARADES
Black Cutaway Coats and Vests..... \$8.50
Black Cutaway Suits..... 12.00
Fraser, Fraser & Co., - Foster's Corner,
40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
Dr. Christie Elected President at Yesterday Morning's Session.
Committee to be Appointed to Consider the
Advisability of Establishing a Sanitarium for the Cure of Incurable Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 18.—At the meeting of the Medical Association...
Dr. Christie, President of the Association, read a paper on 'Disturbances of Menopause...'
Dr. Morris, New York, read a paper on 'Peritoneal Adhesions...'
Dr. McLeod's paper was entitled, 'A Few Cases of Appendicitis with special reference to Intestinal Parasites as a Complication.'

STORY OF ACADIA.
Issued by the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.
The Dominion Atlantic Railway Co. does nothing by halves. Its passenger service between Boston and the maritime provinces is performed by superb British built, electric lighted 19 knot twin-screw steamships, and its Pullman palace dining and parlor car service charms every American tourist.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 14.—The French warship continues to persecute the settlers along the treaty coast. Ten colonial vessels have been driven out of Port au Port harbor by them this week. The colonial government will urge Her Majesty's government to take steps to prevent the repetition of these outrages.

THE MESSAGE.
From the 'Lost Steamship' Portland Enclosed in a Bottle.
HALIFAX July 14.—A despatch from Yarmouth says Roland Welch, fisherman of Westport, on Monday found three packages in the water which turned out to be checks on the Metropolitan bank of Boston aggregating eighty thousand dollars. The key was provided by the no less startling discovery that that of a message from a passenger on the S.S. Portland who with death staring him in the face in the midst of that terrible November conflict of the elements with bloody hands, as dark red stains on the paper testified, snatched a piece of the company's note paper and wrote the following. His feelings as the pencil dashed along the tragic lines can be imagined by the reader.

PARLIAMENT.
The Senate Will Throw Out the Gerrymander Bill.
Government Cracking on All Sails to Force an Early Prorogation.

THE SENATE.
The minister of justice today moved the second reading of the redistribution bill, speaking till six o'clock, but making no allusion to the bill advanced in the commons.

OTTAWA, July 14.—In supply today the maintenance charges of the Federal railway were voted.
The bill of P. L. Jones is in the city again, after a few days' stay at his country home in Digby. A Herald man interviewed him in reference to the latest developments in the case.

ARE ALL SMUGGLERS.
Unpleasant Disclosures Promised by Customs Inspector Jones.
The steam bark Diana, Capt. Bartlett, arrived at Sydney this afternoon from St. Johns, N. F., for the purpose of provisioning and loading for her northern voyage.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.
NEW YORK, July 14.—Bradstreet's statement will say: 'The yield of wheat in Manitoba promises to be ten per cent in excess of a year ago, while that of Ontario winter wheat will be slightly smaller, but crops throughout Quebec are in expectation of good condition, except as to hay, the yield of which will be smaller.'

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HALIFAX.
The Standard Oil Company's Steamer Maverick Burned in Halifax Harbor.
The Big Ship Drifted About a Seething Mass of Flames.

Through the Bursting of a Pumping Pipe the Oil Deluged the Fire Room, Hence the Fire—Investigation into the Loss of the Portia.
The investigation into the loss of the steamer Portia was resumed yesterday before Capt. W. H. Smith, N. B., Canadian wreck commissioner.

THE TWELFTH AT OLIVILLE.
There was a loyal and successful celebration of the 12th at Oliville, Queens county. For three years past Joseph Cochran has made preparations for general enjoyment on that day, and this year he has had a larger number of guests than ever.

CANADA SECOND.
Her Marksmen Shoot Well for the Kolapore Cup.
The Mother County Carries Off the Big Prize—The Teams to be Presented to the Queen.

MONTREAL, July 14.—The contest for the Kolapore cup at Biele, seven shots at 200, 500 and 900 yards, open to teams of eight, one team of volunteers from the mother country, one team from the militia or the volunteers of each British colony or dependency, and one team from members of the India staff corps, India service or India volunteers, was finished today.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made so that the team can enter for the national challenge trophy, open to teams of twenty from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The teams will probably be presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle on July 24.

THE SHOOTING IN THE SECOND STAGE was at 500 and 900 yards, 10 shots at the first and 10 shots at the second. In the competition for the Alexandria prize at 500 and 900 yards, some of the marksmen scored the highest possible at 900 yards, including the Canadian team.

DEREY'S fame is not secure beyond doubt. First he won a great naval victory without losing a man; next a five-ton cigar was named after him, and the Dewey nutmeg-grater has been placed upon the market. It is glorious to be grate.

STEPHEN.
McKeown and Dr.
ernie, B. C.
Princeton, Maine,
and Consumed—A
the Same Time.
E. July 18.—A
took place this
ndence of His Wor-
when his sister-in-
McKeown, was united
Dr. S. Bonnell of the
umble. The bride
cousin, Miss Bee-
John, as maid of
esmaids were her
Doris Clarke,
ayor, and Dr. S.
of the officiating
nell was support
of Truro, N. S.
Miss Thompson
an, the wedding
the leaning on the
Harrison A. Mc-
St. John, entered
ressive ceremony of
ch was read by
ppell, president of
ew Brunswick and
nd. Only the near
e friends of the
were present. The
bride was a pen-
diamonds; to the
opal ring, and to
s, a gold watch,
numerous, beauti-
indicated the high
the bride was held
The spacious par-
sidence were ar-
with roses and cut
aking of a dainty
y couple left by C.
of interest in the
ore settling in their
which passed over
nty, miles up river
ht considerable
line was being
ington county de-
d of the wire, the
the building with-
This light-
building was soon
totally destroyed
s, including two
me insurance.
McElroy at Bar-
p river, was badly
at the same
n of the Univer-
ck, and Mrs. Har-
today to attend
McKeown.
MAN.
Co., N. B., July
and Mrs. Samuel
as the scene of a
ding on the even-
their youngest
was married to
A. of Acadia
present about fifty
ives and immedi-
de, from different
the decorations,
admired by the
ses and lilies, un-
ony was perform-
leryman was the
ways highly ce-
town and will be
the old homestead
lands. The pres-
and valuable, the
an elegant gold
white Swiss muslin
ravelling suit was
cloth, with white
number of friends
ailed the happy
railway depot at
r. and Mrs. Jones
ile, N. S.
DEATHS.
E. Smith, whose
y announced, died
al here yesterday
was visiting
when taken ill
to the hospital.
The Rev. Mr.
own in connection
He has been
of St. George's
er thirty years.
s about seventy
s a native of
and a graduate
of the
Grammar school
ne entering the
ne, before going
to Rev. Canon
s. Mr. Smith's
sister, who kept
a brother, D. A.
ey are in the
er, W. Sydney
Edward Island.
sary times occu-
specially those of
arleton, and Sr.
and had many
to will be buried
at her home,
the 8th instant.
The deceased
trod Chamber-
sident of the
ontague Cham-
er. Her
typhoid fever.
Her husband,
sister of C. P.
nt died sudden-
n, Thomas, at
he deceased was
s of Restler-
husband was
rt McNutt, for-
E. Island, for-
ber agent in O-
sons and one
well known fac-
ded on the 12th
He was well

HENRY T. SEARS, M. D.
475 Massachusetts Avenue,
Between Columbus Avenue and Tremont Street.
BOSTON, MASS.

# OTTAWA LETTER.

## No Excuse or Apology for Gerrymandering St. John.

### Mr. Blair is the Author of the Clause, Which Accounts for Its Injustice.

### Colonel Tucker's Maiden Speech—Some Correspondence That He May Possibly Have Received from His Constituents.

OTTAWA, July 11.—The gerrymandering bill has gone to the senate after a final afternoon discussion on the St. John clause. The government might have escaped this last criticism if the ministers in charge had not blundered. But there was a mistake in the wording of this clause and the house was moved back into committee to amend it. This directed the attention of the house again to this feature of the bill.

No excuse and no decent apology was given for the St. John gerrymandering. The most that Mr. Blair had to say was that the present system is anomalous and that it is improper for the people of St. John to vote for the city member and then take part in the election of the member for the county. But this anomaly existed long before Mr. Blair was born and might have been allowed for two years longer without serious injury to anybody. For it is to be remembered that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has over and over again stated that the only purpose of this bill is to right a wrong done by the conservatives. Within a week a letter has been published, which the printer sent to the petitioners in the Kootenay who asked that their district should be recognized in the re-arrangement. Sir Wilfrid replied that the bill was not intended to adjust representation, but merely to right a wrong that had been done and that it went no farther than to correct the evil.

It came out in the discussion that Mr. Blair is the author of the St. John clause. That accounts for its injustice, and also, perhaps, for the blunder which made it necessary to send the bill back to committee. Mr. Blair may have deceived Sir Wilfrid. He certainly tried to leave the impression on the house that St. John county was a municipality by itself, and therefore that the bill was in line with the claims that municipal boundaries should be respected. For an hour some of the Ontario members were misled, but they succeeded in ascertaining the true situation from Mr. Ellis and other members having local knowledge.

Another interesting feature developed was the opposition of the member for St. John city to the bill. Mr. Ellis took the position that might be expected of a representative of the St. John people. He pointed out that the city contained 22,000 people by the last census and the county only 10,000. The bill deprives these 39,000 people of the right to vote for two members, a right they had enjoyed since confederation. It created two constituencies of equal power, though one had 11,000 voters and the other only 3,000. Mr. Ellis did not see any reason for a change at all, but if it were necessary to remove the anomaly which had suddenly become so grievous, it could have been done by dividing the city and county equitably into two ridings, or by making it a double member constituency. It appears that at the request of Mr. Blair the government has violated several principles.

It has departed from the rule only to make changes where the late government had done some alleged wrong.

It has created side by side two constituencies, one four times as large as the other, and has given them equal representation.

While pretending to call in judges to make a division where a municipality is cut into ridings, it has allowed Mr. Blair to be the sole judge in this case.

It has done all this in opposition to the representations of the member representing the people who are deprived of their votes, though that member is a supporter of the government.

Mr. Blair explained that he had consulted the members and found Mr. Ellis was not very strong against the change, while Col. Tucker was in favor of it. The colonel himself made a speech, the first that has been heard from him in the house of commons. It stands to his credit that his one speech during these four sessions has been a request that the people of St. John city should lose half their voting power and that he should be relieved of more than three-quarters of the constituency. Col. Tucker expressed a lofty disregard for representation by population and also for ancient traditions. It did not worry him in the least that the people of St. John had been voting for the city and county members all their lives, and that they now reduced to voting for one member, giving them a smaller representation than any other city or town in Canada. Col. Tucker said that he had written to his friends in St. John and they had not offered a word of objection to the bill in their replies. He did not read the letters, but it is said that some of the replies received by him have been discovered. The following copies of letters said to have been received are not vouched for, but are offered on the score that internal evidence favors their authenticity:

St. John city:

"Dear Col. Tucker—If the bill is passed and you cease to represent this city, we feel we can bear the loss with composure. Let the bill go."

Here is another:

"Dear Colonel—Tell the government

to go ahead and disfranchise the city. Nothing else can save you."

One more city letter reads as follows:

Dear Sir—St. John people are strongly against the bill. The government take away from the people of their votes, and you will have some chance in the next election."

From St. John county the favorable replies to Col. Tucker's enquiry are said to be of this sort:

"St. Martins.

"Dear Colonel—Leave the city out. We can use the whole \$20,000 in the county next time.

"Simonds.

"Dear Sir—Replying to your request, the friends here suggest that the bill is quite necessary to your salvation. You will need all the county votes this time to get elected."

"Musquah.

"Dear Colonel Tucker—By all means support the bill. Your record in the house is so brilliant that we in the county demand all the glory for ourselves."

Mr. Powell explained to the house under what circumstances the local legislation was accomplished which Mr. Blair now quotes as a precedent for gerrymandering St. John. Mr. Blair did the job in New Brunswick and now comes to Ottawa to cite this proceeding as a reason why the Dominion parliament should adopt this measure. Mr. Powell points out that St. John had elected six members against the Blair government, and that he made this change in order to capture two seats. Having done this he introduced a bill which was intended to have the effect of reviving certain election petitions and unseating the St. John members with the view of capturing the seats. For a while he succeeded in electing two members in the county on the next opportunity. Mr. Blair had informed the house of the fact that the local act separating the county from the city was passed at the request of the county council. Mr. Powell showed that this was quite untrue. The only request ever made was by the Portland city council before the union of Portland with St. John. This petition Mr. Blair disregarded for seven years, and held two more elections under the old conditions. It was only when the city went solid against him that the anomaly was impressed on his mind. The bill was only when the circumstances seemed to require that a snug constituency should be set aside for the government. New Brunswick that it was found necessary to interfere with St. John representation at Ottawa.

Mr. Henderson, an Ontario member, recalled to Sir Wilfrid his statement that no division of a municipality into ridings would be made except by a judge. But the reminder was quite lost on the forgetful premier.

Mr. Costigan took a hand in the discussion. Mr. Costigan appeared to be impressed with the idea that it was necessary to do something to change the St. John constituency, and that which seemed to him quite improper. Mr. Powell reminded the ex-minister that he had sat with the government which made and passed the present representation bill and came to think then that it was all right.

An all night sitting is getting to be quite the fashion this session. Last evening the house took up Mr. Borden's vote. The minister wants a million and a quarter of money and insists upon having it all voted in one evening. That is the reason that the house sat all night before the session towards noon on the day following. There are reasons why Mr. Borden's vote should be pretty thoroughly ventilated, and one of them has already been mentioned in these letters.

The Bate contract has already been described. Ten days ago Mr. Borden promised to tell the house on the following Monday or Tuesday how it happened that H. N. Bate had charged freight on goods sold to the government for the Yukon contingent, when Mr. Borden himself had told the house the year before that Mr. Bate was to pay the freight himself. This Bate contract will stand some looking into for these reasons:

It amounts to some \$35,000.

It was given without tender and without competition.

It was announced last year when attention was called to the high prices charged that this was due to the fact that Mr. Bate's firm was paying the freight to the coast.

It turns out that the prices charged are on the whole higher than the Vancouver prices ought to be.

It turns out that the freight was not paid by the Bate firm on any of the articles except flour, meat, and oil, which were not shipped from Ottawa.

Mr. N. H. Bate is a prominent liberal organizer.

It was this same Mr. Bate who at the Ottawa convention of 1898 was vigorously cheered while he adorned the hall with a placard or banner setting forth that "Laurier expects every man to do his duty."

There is an impression that a corresponding notice may now be found in the department offices declaring that

"H. N. Bate expects every minister to do his duty." Evidently this expectation has been brought before the department and has been duly realized. Mr. Taylor has got a return of the prices paid to Mr. Bate, and finds that in nearly every case he got more than the Vancouver price. The profit is complete in most cases, for the government itself bought on the coast the same kind of provisions for the mounted police. The auditor general's report gives a statement of the prices in each case and the Bate figures are almost invariably higher for goods delivered at Ottawa than for goods at Vancouver and Vancouver.

Mr. Borden offers no other excuse than that the contractor pays the freight on part of the goods. This only means that Mr. Bate bought meat from Armour's in Chicago, who delivered it at Vancouver with charges paid and the cost of the freight on the goods. The same with the oil bought from the producers by Bate, and the flour bought by Bate from the millers. All these articles the government should have bought at the Vancouver prices, and this would have been done if tenders had been asked for in the regular way. The other articles, some \$20,000 worth, are the ones which were criticized last year as being too high priced. It was in regard to these that Mr. Bate charged the contractor paid the freight to Vancouver. Now he admits that he was mistaken, and that the price was paid by the contractor, thus adding to the whole and in some cases twenty or thirty per cent to the cost, all for the benefit of the ardent liberal who told the convention that "Laurier expects every man to do his duty."

Mr. Taylor had various other figures. He found that Mr. Bate received \$794 in the case of canned prunes. The Mounted Police prunes were bought in British Columbia for \$6, and the government had to pay freight on the Bate article besides. For canned peaches Bate charged \$9.20, and one dollar freight for goods that were sold on the coast for \$6.50 to \$7.25. Even in so small an article as table salt, there were extraordinary profits. It is said that this salt can be bought here for less than a cent a bushel, and Mr. Bate charged a cent a lb. and another cent a lb. for freight to Vancouver. The Vancouver members ridicule the idea of shipping salt across the continent, and it is landed on the coast from British ships as cheap as it is here. Lard was charged at 84-c, when Henderson and other members say that the common price at Ontario at the time was 7-1/2c. Mr. Taylor has also a list of other goods, comparing the prices of each article and insisting that they were all from 20 to 50 per cent too high.

Dr. Borden and Mr. Paterson, who came to his relief, rather objected to Mr. Taylor's quotation of market prices. But they both recognized as a competent authority Mr. Earle of Victoria, a wholesale dealer in provisions, whose particular business it is to supply mining camps with provisions packed for distant transportation. Mr. Earle is a moderate and reliable man, whose own statements as to the cost of his political opponents will unquestionably be true. Last night Mr. Earle testified that the Bate prices were, in his opinion at least, as high as the British Columbia prices, and in some cases were considerably higher. Therefore the Bate firm got a clear rake-off of the amount of the freight. Again Mr. Earle said that it was not the custom of the coast to charge a cent for packing and four cents a pound for the nails they used, this being double the cost of the nails.

Naturally the opposition members in this case did not feel that over a million dollars ought to be voted to Mr. Borden in one evening without a full discussion of these extraordinary business methods. But the vigorous advocacy of the minister would do if Mr. Bate had charged twice as much as he did and had added freight several times across the continent.

Laurier expects every member to do his duty—by Mr. Bate, S. D. S.

nothing more was said, except that the conservative who reminded Sir Wilfrid of his own previous denunciation of ministers who accepted presents from persons in the employ of government or doing business with the government.

If Sir Wilfrid declined the offer of a house from his friends, he seems to have declined it wisely, seeing that the house cost less than \$10,000, and he is to have a testimonial of ten times that much. Sir Wilfrid had no remarks to make on the subject of presentations from men occupying the relations that Lord Strathcona does toward the Dominion government.

The discussion of the Long Wharf purchase has been quite fully telegraphed. It did not concern upon the item is held over until Mr. Blair furnishes information as to evidence taken by the valuator. Naturally there is some wonder over the fact that the government should have placed higher value on the property than was fixed by the owners. Both the St. John members supported the valuation of the government arbitrators and spoke of their qualifications for the position. Mr. Blair, Mr. McMullen strongly insisted that the price paid should not exceed \$100,000. If the property could not be got for that he favored restoring it to the previous owners. The previous owners might get a very good thing by taking the property back after say \$300,000 has been spent on it. Mr. Blair, however, said that he would not resist any applications for a larger payment than \$100,000.

There is some interest felt in the appointment of the apostolic delegate from Rome. It will be remembered that Mr. Russell, the Canadian government solicitor in London, went to Rome a year ago and appealed there to the Vatican for this appointment, representing that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was very anxious that the pope should be represented at the Canadian capital. The government will now be able to conduct negotiations with Rome more easily than by the slower process of sending solicitors general, solicitors in particular, and other messengers to the Seven Hills.

S. D. S.

OTTAWA, July 13.—The Grand Trunk and Drummond railway bills have passed their second reading in the senate and thus one element of the government has been removed. The removal is only partial, because no one knows what vicissitudes await these measures. Yesterday's vote may be represented as an answer to the charge that the members of the cabinet act as a united body on strictly partisan grounds. On this occasion the senators who have been regarded as leaders, those who have been ministers, voted together in support of the second reading of the government bill. It is true that they did so with a reservation that they intended to amend it in committee. But even in that view the conservatives in the senate were united. The section of affairs that the senators largely followed their individual direction, which, perhaps, after all is not a bad thing. But the result is that there is now no concert of action and therefore it is impossible to know what may happen when the bill comes to be considered clause by clause. The minister of justice and the secretary of state will be obliged to do some skilful steering or they will find their bill wrecked on some of the rocks that lie in its course.

Mr. Taylor has something more to say about the Bate firm, whose leading member was once so anxious to impress upon the country the fact that Laurier expects every man to do his duty. The Bate firm purchased last year all the binder twine made by the government in the penitentiaries. Mr. Bate has written to the papers stating that he purchased the goods by tender. As a matter of fact there was no advertising for tender, but only an invitation to circular. The government has stated that these circulars were sent to all the leading dealers in Canada. As a matter of fact they were sent only to the following persons, most of whom are not dealers in binder twine: At Hamilton, Wood & Co.; at Toronto, John Hallam and Rice, Lewis & Co.; at Kingston, H. Moore and Dalton & Strang; at Winnipeg, J. H. Ashdown; at St. John, C. B. Brown. They were also sent to the Farmers' Binder Twine Company at Brantford, to a firm in Manitoba and to the Bate firm in Ottawa. None were sent to Halifax, Montreal or Quebec, nor to the largest dealers in binder twine in Ontario.

The Bate firm got the whole supply. They also bought out the Eastford company's output, and according to Mr. Taylor they joined the combine and cornered the whole product of the Canadian factories. Included in the party were the Hobbs Hardware company, controlling the whole importation from the United States. The upshot of the whole affair was that while the Bate people bought it twine from the government at 4 1/2 cents a pound, the farmers had to pay anywhere from 12 to 15 cents a pound for the binder twine. Following Mr. Taylor, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Davin, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Craig and other representatives of farmers in Ontario and the west protested against the course adopted by the government. It was urged on the other side that the price of twine had been increased by the high price of raw material owing to the war in the Philippines islands. The answer to that is that the price which Mr. Bate paid was not increased. It was the farmers who made the loss. Mr. Bate and the combine made the profit.

Both the Ontario government and the Canadian government have been manufacturing binder twine and yet the produce is kept at combine prices and the farmers are paying heavily twice as much as they did before the duty was removed. The country gets no benefit whatever from free trade in binder twine, seeing that the whole import is controlled by the same ring to which the government sells its product. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Taylor and the other members say that the government should sell direct to the farmers in small lots in order to protect the consumer from combine prices. Instead of doing that it has first removed the duty, causing some Canadian factories to cease operations, and then has itself become a member of the combine controlling the whole importation and local output to the great injury of the farmer. Mr. McMullen in defence of the government, boasted that the Farmers' Binder Twine Company, which was organized by the patrons for the ostensible purpose of giving the farmers cheap twine, made 90 per cent profit last year. This is an odd boast to be made on behalf of the concern which

but he did not make it quite certain that he would vote against the second reading.

Finally a meeting for consultation was held in the house of commons it would be called a caucus. At this meeting Sir Mackenzie threw out suggestions favorable to the course of allowing the second reading in case the traffic agreement clauses, the most serious blemishes, should be removed. But the meeting was about evenly divided and without counting the chairman, the majority was against this proposition. It is said to have been lost by a majority of one. After this Senator Ferley, representing the majority of the caucus, moved the six months' hoist. Still later another meeting was called and it was decided unanimously that a sub-committee should be appointed to frame amendments covering the particular objections, and especially the traffic agreement clause. This caucus decided unanimously that the minister of justice's amendment could not be accepted. It was also unanimous in accepting the amendment afterwards submitted by the sub-committee at an adjourned meeting of the caucus. This amendment is understood to have been prepared by Senator Ferguson, who has acted in harmony with Sir Mackenzie Bower from the beginning. Sir Mackenzie undertook to give notice of the amendment, and while the stalwart should be reserved the privilege of voting for the six months' hoist, they all agreed to stand by the caucus amendment and to defeat the bill unless it were adopted. Sir Mackenzie thereupon gave notice of the amendment and caused it to be understood that if it were accepted by the government he would not oppose the second reading.

The Bower amendment has not been accepted by the government nor by the Grand Trunk. Other conferences have been held between Sir Mackenzie and the Grand Trunk men, with the result that some modification of the Bower proposition is said to be in view. Meanwhile Sir Mackenzie, Mr. Ferguson and the other ex-ministers have voted for the second reading and against the six months' hoist, and so the affair will stand until Monday. It may be said that there is considerable dissatisfaction among the conservative senators over the want of continuity in the policy of the senate leadership. They might have been persuaded to follow a direction in favor of allowing the second reading and making the fight in committee if Sir Mackenzie had strongly adhered to one course from the beginning. In the uncertain state of affairs the senators largely followed their individual direction, which, perhaps, after all is not a bad thing. But the result is that there is now no concert of action and therefore it is impossible to know what may happen when the bill comes to be considered clause by clause. The minister of justice and the secretary of state will be obliged to do some skilful steering or they will find their bill wrecked on some of the rocks that lie in its course.

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but he did not make it quite certain that he would vote against the second reading.

Finally a meeting for consultation was held in the house of commons it would be called a caucus. At this meeting Sir Mackenzie threw out suggestions favorable to the course of allowing the second reading in case the traffic agreement clauses, the most serious blemishes, should be removed. But the meeting was about evenly divided and without counting the chairman, the majority was against this proposition. It is said to have been lost by a majority of one. After this Senator Ferley, representing the majority of the caucus, moved the six months' hoist. Still later another meeting was called and it was decided unanimously that a sub-committee should be appointed to frame amendments covering the particular objections, and especially the traffic agreement clause. This caucus decided unanimously that the minister of justice's amendment could not be accepted. It was also unanimous in accepting the amendment afterwards submitted by the sub-committee at an adjourned meeting of the caucus. This amendment is understood to have been prepared by Senator Ferguson, who has acted in harmony with Sir Mackenzie Bower from the beginning. Sir Mackenzie undertook to give notice of the amendment, and while the stalwart should be reserved the privilege of voting for the six months' hoist, they all agreed to stand by the caucus amendment and to defeat the bill unless it were adopted. Sir Mackenzie thereupon gave notice of the amendment and caused it to be understood that if it were accepted by the government he would not oppose the second reading.

The Bower amendment has not been accepted by the government nor by the Grand Trunk. Other conferences have been held between Sir Mackenzie and the Grand Trunk men, with the result that some modification of the Bower proposition is said to be in view. Meanwhile Sir Mackenzie, Mr. Ferguson and the other ex-ministers have voted for the second reading and against the six months' hoist, and so the affair will stand until Monday. It may be said that there is considerable dissatisfaction among the conservative senators over the want of continuity in the policy of the senate leadership. They might have been persuaded to follow a direction in favor of allowing the second reading and making the fight in committee if Sir Mackenzie had strongly adhered to one course from the beginning. In the uncertain state of affairs the senators largely followed their individual direction, which, perhaps, after all is not a bad thing. But the result is that there is now no concert of action and therefore it is impossible to know what may happen when the bill comes to be considered clause by clause. The minister of justice and the secretary of state will be obliged to do some skilful steering or they will find their bill wrecked on some of the rocks that lie in its course.

Mr. Taylor has something more to say about the Bate firm, whose leading member was once so anxious to impress upon the country the fact that Laurier expects every man to do his duty. The Bate firm purchased last year all the binder twine made by the government in the penitentiaries. Mr. Bate has written to the papers stating that he purchased the goods by tender. As a matter of fact there was no advertising for tender, but only an invitation to circular. The government has stated that these circulars were sent to all the leading dealers in Canada. As a matter of fact they were sent only to the following persons, most of whom are not dealers in binder twine: At Hamilton, Wood & Co.; at Toronto, John Hallam and Rice, Lewis & Co.; at Kingston, H. Moore and Dalton & Strang; at Winnipeg, J. H. Ashdown; at St. John, C. B. Brown. They were also sent to the Farmers' Binder Twine Company at Brantford, to a firm in Manitoba and to the Bate firm in Ottawa. None were sent to Halifax, Montreal or Quebec, nor to the largest dealers in binder twine in Ontario.

The Bate firm got the whole supply. They also bought out the Eastford company's output, and according to Mr. Taylor they joined the combine and cornered the whole product of the Canadian factories. Included in the party were the Hobbs Hardware company, controlling the whole importation from the United States. The upshot of the whole affair was that while the Bate people bought it twine from the government at 4 1/2 cents a pound, the farmers had to pay anywhere from 12 to 15 cents a pound for the binder twine. Following Mr. Taylor, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Davin, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Craig and other representatives of farmers in Ontario and the west protested against the course adopted by the government. It was urged on the other side that the price of twine had been increased by the high price of raw material owing to the war in the Philippines islands. The answer to that is that the price which Mr. Bate paid was not increased. It was the farmers who made the loss. Mr. Bate and the combine made the profit.

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Scheme of English Capitalists to Secure a Monopoly in Ontario.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 14.—A Mr. Hardy has been in this city securing options on all the wholesale grocery firms, with the object of buying them out. He claims to represent an English syndicate, formed for the purpose of securing control of all the wholesale grocery businesses in Ontario. He claims to have obtained options on all the western houses, including those of Toronto, London and Hamilton. The proposition is to close up all the houses in Toronto, with the exception of two; and having as distributing places one house each in London, Hamilton, Kingston and Ottawa. He was told here that if he means business he can secure the five local houses.

DEATH BY TIGHT SHOE.

Boy's Blistered Heel Neglected and Erysipelas Set In, with a Fatal Result.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Charles Smith, 15 years old, of No. 1,263 Grand street, died last Monday, and it was stated in the death certificate sent to the health department that the death was caused by erysipelas resulting from the wearing of a tight shoe.

Not satisfied with the statement as to the cause of death, Commissioner Black referred the case to Coroner DeLap, who reported yesterday that a tight shoe was primarily the cause of death.

Coroner's Physician, Charles Newman, who made an investigation for the coroner, said to me last night: "Smith was a big, robust fellow. His father is a teamster, employed in a lumber yard at Grand street and Newton Creek. The family live beside the yard. Charles wore a cheap pair of heavy, coarse shoes, which were too tight for his feet, and the left shoe blistered his heel. He continued to work in the lumber yard in which his father was employed, and erysipelas developed about a sore at the point where the blister had been.

"His whole leg was soon affected, and the disease reached his heart and caused his death three weeks after he had been forced to remain in bed. He was not cared for according to sanitary rules, and had his injured foot been washed he would probably be alive now. A tight shoe blistered his heel, but negligence caused his death."

Wooden heels should produce burning thoughts, but they don't.

WOOD'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all the first class Dispensaries, Chemists and Druggists.

It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all the following ailments: Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Stomachic Pain, Indigestion, Flatulence, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Typhoid, and all other febrile diseases.

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PROVINCIAL NEWS

ST. MARTIN'S, N. B., July 11.—Last evening an observation social was held in the vestry of the Baptist church...

MACE'S BAY, St. John Co., July 13.—The salmon fishing in the Bay of Fundy has closed and the fishermen...

HOPEWELL HILL, July 13.—Rev. I. B. Colwell, who has been pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church for the past four years...

WELLSPOOL, July 1.—Clement G. Seelye, aged 29 years, died on Sunday and John McLaughlin, aged 33 years...

HOPEWELL HILL, July 13.—Albert County District Lodge, No. 3, O. G. T., met in quarterly session here yesterday...

WOODSTOCK, N. B., July 13.—The circuit court finished this afternoon. The case of the State vs. J. H. McPherson...

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Marsh adjourned the hearing for one week, admitting the accused to the same bail as before. Willard Kitchen & Co. are enlarging their premises on Queen street...

James G. McNealy, the well known furniture merchant of this city, was taken suddenly ill yesterday and his condition is critical today...

SHEFFIELD, Sunbury Co., July 13.—Two American ladies, sisters, Mrs. James Quinn and Mrs. Wilson, and their children, arrived here from London, Mass., last week...

Miss Alice Briggs has closed her school in York county and returned to her home at French Lake, Sheffield...

The Rev. James Austen, pastor of the Congregational church of Sheffield for seven successive years, and president of the Sheffield branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society...

SUSSEX, July 15.—The farewell services held in the Methodist church last evening to bid adieu to Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the pastor during the last four years...

William Grey, lieutenant of the 1st Battalion, has taken in charge the drilling of the lodges of Knights of Pythias...

Installation of officers took place at a special meeting of the Hillsboro Lodge of the United States held on Tuesday...

The marriage of Miss Minnie Pheeny, daughter of Philip Pheeny, and George Colwell, son of W. M. Colwell, was celebrated at the home of the groom's mother...

Fred S. Williams has sold his interest in the laundry business at the corner of St. John and St. Peter streets...

Miss Alice Wetmore, the popular localist, and accompanist, now of Boston, and her mother, Mrs. Hatfield Wetmore, are visiting Mrs. W's parents...

Florence, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Robinson, fell and broke her arm on the 11th inst. Dr. Fisher was called in.

CAMPBELLTON, July 14.—Last evening the waterworks system was conveyed by the water supply company to the Royal Hotel...

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 14.—Samuel Hoskins, of Lake George, a member of the Geo. Black Klondyke party, has had to return home on account of ill health...

The case for indecent assault against the caretaker of the railway bridge was called at the police court this morning. The accused and his counsel, O. S. Crockett, were present...

Scythes. Scythes.

We have just received a large stock of The American Axe Tool Company's Celebrated Scythes; also American Hay Rakes.

We also have a large stock of Driving and Working Harness, which we are offering at very low prices.

Everything supplied for the Horse at low prices.

H. HORTON & SON,

11 Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Our Store will close on Saturday at 1 P. M. during June, July and August.

THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities including grain, oil, sugar, and other goods. Includes sub-sections for 'COUNTRY MARKET', 'GRAIN, ETC.', 'FRUITS, ETC.', 'FISH', and 'GROCERIES'.

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AT BEULAH CAMP.

Reformed Baptist Interpretation of Entire Sanctification.

This Church Has Now 1,642 Members—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Strouse.

(From Monday's Daily Sun.)

The camp meeting held at Brown's Falls this year by the Reformed Baptist Church has been a most successful one since the first church of that faith was organized in Woodstock Nov. 3, 1838.

The Reformed Baptists differ from other denominations particularly in their interpretation of the doctrine of sanctification. According to their entire sanctification does not free us from manifold temptations and manifold errors of judgment and infirmities. Nor does it exempt us from the possibility of sinning.

The camp meeting does not free us from manifold temptations and manifold errors of judgment and infirmities. Nor does it exempt us from the possibility of sinning. Nor does it exempt us from the possibility of sinning.

Wm. Tedley, Lower Brighton; Rev. Mr. Ballentine, North Attleboro, Mass.; Rev. A. H. Hill, Lowell, Mass.; Miss Goodspeed, Philadelphia; Miss Hutchings, St. John, New Brunswick; and those of F. H. Hale, M. P., Woodstock; Mrs. A. H. Hill, Lowell, Mass.; Rev. W. W. Woodcock, Woodstock; Bancroft, Grand Marais; S. K. Short, St. John; Lorenzo Watt, Grand Marais, built in previous years.

The denomination, moreover, owns a large and comfortable dining hall, while just outside the grounds there is another hotel belonging to a private concern, so that there is no fear of a lack of accommodation.

The meetings this year have been of more than ordinary interest, and the attendance has been the largest in the history of the movement. The principal speaker this year was Rev. Mr. Strouse, editor of the "Daily Sun."

Mr. Strouse was assisted by Prof. Burnett as musical director. These two gentlemen, assisted by their ministerial brethren, have conducted the services.

Yesterday the closing day of the meetings witnessed probably the largest attendance of the year. The Victoria, which arrived at about noon, brought up over 400 people, and many persons from the surrounding districts drove in. The large auditorium was filled at every service.

In the afternoon Mr. Strouse preached an impressive sermon from the text: "All my springs are in Thee." He said that it was beyond question that God had created the soul, and the soul had infinite longings after joy and peace, which can only be satisfied in Jesus Christ.

CENTREVILLE NEWS.

CENTREVILLE, Carleton Co., July 15.—Chas. Sherwood, Howard Reed and D. Rice are erecting the dwelling houses in the village.

Hugh W. Perkins, a recent graduate of McGill, will practice in Centreville and vicinity.

Miss Quinlan of St. John is in the village, where she hopes to improve her health by exercise, pure air and

change of diet. She is stopping with the relatives of the late H. B. White.

In Greenfield the Seventh Day Adventists closed last evening. Their denomination has grown in strength and numbers since the first church of that faith was organized in Woodstock Nov. 3, 1838.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Vastar Machine Than Has Been. To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—The daily press does not seem to find space for any long reports of the Senate debates, but I have just read in the Standard some very curious statements in those of the 22nd and 23rd ult., respecting the relations between Mr. Mulock, the postmaster-general, and the British American Bank Note Company, for short called Mr. Burland.

Mr. Burland had for 35 years been government contractor for printing bank notes and other documents. He was two years ago Mr. Fielding and Mr. Mulock, by methods and ability for reasons which will not bear the light of day, the action taken being a travesty and an outrage of the contract system.

Mr. Burland through his legal adviser then asked for the issue of a fiat so as to be allowed to sue the government for the amount of his contract, which was \$100,000. But this further request was indignantly and repeatedly refused, and Mr. Mulock, moreover, threatened to bring things which would do him harm.

Mr. Burland attempted to carry out his threat, and prevailed on his colleague, Mr. Mills, to bring down an amendment to the Criminal Code, having for object to declare Mr. Burland's position a crime and impracticable in the parliamentary sense.

The facts were clearly and at length set forth by Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Senator Ferguson and others, and such naturally led to expressions of indignation which were not only two or three of his friends affected to deplore, and it is really the curiousest and extraordinary nature of the proceedings which they thus used which moves me.

Mr. Mills spoke again and again in the two debates. His argument was simply that he was a minister not one cent of his salary should be given him until the government should be satisfied that he was not guilty of a crime. As respects the first part of this contention, it is a simple matter of fact, and his friends said, nobody doubted it.

Mr. Mills' long attempts to give reasons for the avoidance of direct answers to the simple questions were painful, and it is difficult to imagine how he could have been so long in making his speech. He said that he had not been in the House for many years had turned his mind to the printing of bank notes as a plea to defend his position.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell said: "I hesitate not to say that a more tyrannical act could never be perpetrated by any sharper who desired to keep his creditor out of his pocket, than the position taken by the postmaster-general."

Another of the senators (Mr. Macdonald) said: "It could never have been a matter of parliament to make the department of printing a machine, taking the names of the contractors, under cover of a parliamentary enactment." Another said: "The Senate was polluted by the attempt."

The final result, so far as the Senate was concerned, was that Mr. Mills' attempt failed ignominiously. He bent before the storm and withdrew the entire amendment without venturing to submit it to a vote.

OTTAWA.

Death of the Hon. W. B. Ives, of Sherbrooke.

One of the Leading Members of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons.

OTTAWA, July 18.—Hon. W. B. Ives died at 11.40 yesterday morning, and in the afternoon a large number of commissioners and senators followed his remains to the railway station. A number will go to Sherbrooke tomorrow to the funeral.

William Mullock Ives was the son of Eli Ives by his wife Artemiana Collick, who emigrated from Connecticut to Stenestad, Quebec, and were among the first settlers at Lake Memphrango. He was born in the town of Sherbrooke, Quebec, Nov. 17, 1841; was educated at Compton Academy, called to the Quebec bar in 1867 (was made a Q. C. in 1868), and for many years successfully practiced his profession at Sherbrooke.

Mr. Ives interested himself largely in railway building and manufacturing. He was president of the Hereford Railway Co. of the Royal Pulp and Paper Co. of the Salmon River Pulp Co., and was one of the chief promoters of the Cookshire Mill Co. He was chief promoter of the Dominion Cattle Co. and was its vice president in 1882.

Mr. Ives was returned for Sherbrooke, Mr. Ives was returned for Sherbrooke, Mr. Ives was returned for Sherbrooke, Mr. Ives was returned for Sherbrooke, Mr. Ives was returned for Sherbrooke.

FREDERICTON.

Corporation Drive Expected to Reach Douglas Boom Shortly.

Arrangements Being Made to Entertain the Yachtsmen—Sam Jones Severely Cut With an Axe.

FREDERICTON, July 18.—Robert Aitken, contractor for the corporation driving, is at Grand Falls with the last of the Irve. The recent rise of water has been a great help to him, and he will leave tomorrow morning, and expects to land his drive at Douglas boom in about ten days.

Perhaps you don't know.

Sheet Metal Fronts

with Cornice, Door and Window Caps, etc., all complete.

A FAMILY FIGHT.

The Timmons and Monahans of Patterson Settlement Freely Use Knives and Clubs.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION, July 15.—For some time there has been bad blood between the Timmons and Monahans boys of Patterson settlement. Today matters culminated in a vendetta.

They give durable, fire proof satisfaction—make old buildings look like new at small cost—and are invaluable for use in all new up-to-date structures.

W. A. MACLAUGHLIN, Selling Agent, St. John.

CHINA.

Fire, Floods and Riots Disturb the Celestial Empire.

British and American Residents of Foo Chow Advised to Leave.

Thousands of Armed Peasants Attack the New Railway Works and Nine Are Killed—Fire Destroys Over Seven Hundred Buildings.

CANADIAN QUERIES.

Does Trade Help Our Nationality?

(No. 2.) Next to the spirit of nationality which comes with our love for the mountain, river or forest, comes also the feeling of unity generated by the gradual development of commerce.

The Italian squadron is manoeuvring on the Yellow Sea, and the Chinese authorities express much anxiety in regard to its intention.

The Chinese minister at Berlin has been instructed to continue the dispatching of his consular agents to the ports of the North Pacific.

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TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Leut. Col. Kitchin and Lieut. Col. A. H. Lee, Military Attache at Washington, to Visit the Pacific Coast Defences.

WASHINGTON, left here today for Esquimaux, Victoria, Seattle, San Francisco and other Canadian and American coast ports. British defences, including the North Pacific navy, station at Esquimaux, will receive a great share of attention, but on the subject of their trip to the coast points both were non-committal. Col. Lee is the soldier who watched Cuban war operations for the British, and it was unofficially, though truthfully, reported of him that he jumped into the breach on one occasion and led a company of American soldiers against the Spaniards.

MAN OR MONKEY.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A special to the Tribune from Bone Steel, S. D., says: Upon the question whether his victim was brute or human depends Archie H. Brower's guilt or innocence of the crime of murder. Brower was one of the owners of a small tent show which came here for exhibition. Among their attractions was what was called "the missing link."

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